

TENANT UNREST AND ELITE COOPERATION : RESPONSES TO THE NEW ECONOMY pdf

1: Anti-government group claims deadly attack on military parade in Iran - The National

"With a blend of political, social, and economic history, Thomas Summerhill's Harvest of Dissent investigates the character of agrarian movements in nineteenth-century central New York to reexamine the nature of Northern farmers' embrace of or resistance to the emergence of capitalist market agriculture.

References to specific topics in economics will be found throughout this article. For articles giving an overview of some of the major fields of economics, see Econometrics ; Economic growth ; Economic thought ; History , article on economic history ; Income and employment theory ; International trade ; and Welfare economics. For guides to major fields not summarized in single articles, see the entries under Agriculture ; Industrial organization ; Money ; Public finance ; and Labor economics. Economics, according to a widely accepted definition, is the study of the allocation of scarce re-sources among unlimited and competing uses. It is the social science that deals with the ways in which men and societies seek to satisfy their material needs and desires, since the means at their disposal do not permit them to do so completely. Much of the work of the discipline can be fitted into this framework, and no other comes so close to accommodating all of it. However, the framework has a serious shortcoming: Most modern market economies experience periods in which large quantities of resources are idleâ€”particularly labor and plant capacityâ€”so that the principal question is not in what way to use them, but how to put them to any use at all. The distinction between the problems of allocating resources among uses and of achieving their full use corresponds very roughly to the distinction between the two main branches of economics: The latter, however, includes some aspects of money and the general level of prices that also have important implications for resource allocation. What is now called economics was at first called political economy, to draw attention to its broader theater of action. The concept of scarcity is crucial to an under-standing of resource allocation. Almost all resources are scarce under most circumstances, in the sense that if they were available without cost, more would be used than could be supplied. Even air, the classic example of a limitless resource, can become scarce. Pure air is now the exception in crowded urban areas and air pollution can be prevented only at substantial costs. Water is free in many places but scarce and costly in and or densely populated areas [see Water resources]. Goods, such as sand or dirt, that may be free in their original location have costs when they are transported to the places at which they are needed. The counterpart of pervasive scarcity is the unlimited extent of material wants. Even among the very wealthy, with no desire to increase their consumption, there are some who seek to increase their incomes as a game or as a means of augmenting their power. Economics as a social science does not examine what people ought to want, as distinguished from what they do want. The first question lies largely in the realm of ethics, aesthetics, or religion. Nevertheless, much writing by professional economists makes assumptions, explicit or implicit, about the proper goals of economic activity. Such writing can be considered economic philosophy rather than economic science narrowly defined. The former is often called normative economics and the latter positive economics. It is a positive statement to say that, other things being equal, a fall in the price of milk will increase its consumptionâ€”and the validity of such a statement can be tested against evidence. It is a normative statement to say that therefore the price of milk should be lowered. If such values are widely shared, they may form an appropriate basis for social policy , but the validity of the values themselves nevertheless remains beyond the reach of scientific confirmation or testing. It is generally assumed that the objective of economic activities is to maximize utility, subject to the limitations of resources, and that utility will be increased by the increased consumption of goods and services. In principle, utility can also be increased by such intangible factors as beautiful scenery, pleasant working conditions, amiable companions, or political power. However, such desiderata are seldom explicitly introduced into economic analysis, for a variety of reasonsâ€”some are not subject to measurement, some cannot be produced through economic activityâ€”and when they are specified in detail almost all are very differently evaluated by different people. Moreover, some lie in the domains of other social science disciplines whose methods are better suited to

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analyze them. The assumption that the principal goal of economic activity is to produce goods and services, while clearly an oversimplification, is nevertheless useful in a wide variety of problems and can be modified in special cases, as seems appropriate. In a dictatorship the utility to be maximized is that of the dictator; in a slave society it is that of the slave owners rather than the slaves. In free societies it is usually assumed that each person seeks to maximize his own utility and in general will be the best judge of how to do so. The national output includes bread and circuses, cathedrals and billboards, vitamins and poisons. The economist can study the forces affecting the market price or cost of each and under some circumstances can also say that a market price does not correctly reflect the underlying values of consumers and producers. Like any other citizen, he has personal opinions based on values that transcend market values, but if he cloaks these with the authority of his discipline, he arrogates wisdom. The economic value of a particular good will not ordinarily depend on the use to which it is put—the price of a stick of dynamite is the same whether it is used to mine coal or to blow up a bridge. Almost all societies would judge the value of the outcome to be positive in the first case and negative in the second, but the standards by which this judgment is made are not provided by economists in their scientific capacities. Although both elements are present in economics, the latter is particularly evident. In most economic inquiries it is sufficient to reach such conclusions as that in a given market the consumption of milk increases 1 per cent in response to a 2 per cent reduction in its price; the economist ordinarily does not care whether this occurs because each family increases its consumption 1 per cent or because half the families increase their consumption 2 per cent and the other half not at all. This indifference will disappear if the division of families into two groups is nonrandom; for example, it might be valuable to know that low-income families increase their consumption more than high-income families. An economist almost never attempts to predict the consumption behavior of a particular individual in response to a price change. In some economic studies, data are used in which the observations refer to individuals; such studies as yet typically fail to explain a major part of the variance in individual behavior. This law is not contradicted by the discovery that some consumers stop buying a commodity whose price falls, because it no longer confers social distinction on the user the so-called snob effect, so long as such behavior does not dominate the market for any commodity. Partly because of the focus of economics on large-group behavior, economists can seldom use the method of laboratory experiment. The few exceptions lie chiefly on the borderlines between economics and psychology; for example, subjects are given money to spend, gamble, or use in similar economic games. The use of laboratory experiment is not, of course, a requisite of a science. Among natural sciences much of astronomy and meteorology are similarly disadvantaged. In economics the place of the laboratory experiment is largely taken by other methods of testing hypotheses, in which variables extraneous to the hypothesis being tested can, within limits, be held under statistical, rather than physical, control. For example, the statement that the consumption of milk increases in response to a fall in price can be represented as a demand curve, a downward sloping line on a graph whose vertical axis measures the price of milk and whose horizontal axis measures the rate of consumption. A change in one of these factors will cause the demand curve to shift. A more complicated relationship, which expresses the rate of consumption as a function of both price and income, is often more useful and can be estimated statistically. Such a three-dimensional demand surface is hard to show graphically and is therefore less common in elementary expositions. A more complete analysis of the market for milk would include the conditions of supply as well as of demand. The relationship between the price of milk and the quantity supplied generally positive, or upward sloping is known as the supply schedule or the supply curve. Together the supply and demand curves determine the quantity sold and the price. For given supply and demand conditions, the position so determined is a stable equilibrium position, and quantity and price will tend to return to it if the market is subjected to a small accidental disturbance. For example, if the taste for milk changed so that people wanted it more than before, the result would probably be a permanently higher consumption of milk, perhaps at a higher price. The method that confines analysis to comparisons of the initial and final equilibrium positions of a market or system of markets is known as the method of comparative statics because it is not concerned with the path of

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the adjustment through time—that is, with such questions as whether milk consumption expands first quickly and then slowly in response to some initial impetus or expands at a steady rate. Dynamic analysis is concerned with the time path of movement. Dynamic analysis requires additional knowledge about human behavior—knowledge that is not always available, for it involves knowing not only how people respond to economic stimuli, but at what rate. As the foregoing observations suggest, economics makes extensive use of quantitative data and has a large body of abstract theory that can be extended and explored for consistency through the use of formal logic. For this reason economists began to use mathematics and statistics earlier and more intensively than most other social scientists. This will be approached through a classification of the functions of an economy devised by Knight. Of his five functions, we shall consider four, designated here as: The fifth concerns the allocation of a fixed stock of goods over short periods of time. Later we shall turn to the discussion of money, the price level, and the level of employment, which, as noted earlier, lie largely outside the resource-allocation framework. Determining the composition of output Modern societies determine what to produce in two basic ways—through political or governmental decisions and through the use of markets. These methods can be combined in varying proportions. Even in a country as noted for the use of markets as the United States, many important classes of goods and services—such as schools, roads, police protection, and national defense—are provided wholly or largely outside the market system in the sense that consumers pay for them through taxes rather than by the direct purchase of the services. The nonmarket sector is much larger in such socialist countries as the Soviet Union, and their reliance on the market to guide production decisions is usually weaker where markets are used. However, even the Soviet Union has a few legal private markets, particularly for perishable farm produce. The activities in which government services are provided without explicit charge are not coextensive with the government sector of an economy—for example, government post offices sell mail services to users by means of postage stamps though not always at prices that cover costs, much as private businesses sell their services. In the market sector, consumer preferences are transmitted to producers through decisions to purchase the goods and services offered for sale. Producers may also use survey techniques or experimental markets to test consumer acceptance of new products [see Market research]. When consumers want more of a product that is sold on a free market, its price will tend to rise and its production will become more profitable. Existing producers will increase their output and new producers may enter the market. Conversely, if consumer desires for a product weaken, prices and output will tend to fall. In such markets, decreases in demand are indicated by unsold inventories of goods or by idle capacity to perform services; increases in demand are indicated by the disappearance of inventories and by queues. Most markets for consumer goods in socialist economies operate in this fashion, as do those monopolistic markets in capitalist economies in which prices are administered by sellers. In socialist economies, decisions about the quantities of resources to devote to consumer goods are made centrally through government planning. Once these decisions are made, the planners have an incentive to heed market signals of surpluses and shortages and to allocate resources to particular products or to change product prices so as to achieve maximum consumer satisfaction with the allotted resources. However, the mechanisms for doing this in planned economies are not yet very successful. Complete consumer sovereignty under free enterprise would require the absence of monopolies, so that consumers could be provided with that amount of each commodity whose costs of production they were just willing to pay. A monopoly would be able to restrict output below this level to obtain a price in excess of costs. In equilibrium such a system would have the property, given the distribution of income, that the composition of output could not be changed without reducing the satisfaction of one or more consumers. Informative advertising would be permissible, or even desirable, but advertising that persuades without informing represents a departure from consumer sovereignty [see Advertising, article on economic aspects]. In principle, consumer sovereignty would be possible in a socialist economy if planners were willing to abide by decision rules that simulated the behavior of competitive markets. The pattern of production resulting from consumer sovereignty depends not only on consumer tastes but also on the distribution of income and wealth. If income and wealth were redistributed more equally, there would be less

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production of goods and services consumed largely by the highest income groups Cadillacs, domestic service and by the lowest potatoes, bus rides. The actual contrast is less sharp, for there are concentrations of political power as well, and not every citizen has equal influence on the outcome of political decisions. An important advantage of a market system is that it characteristically provides for the tastes of minorities. It is often worthwhile for producers to make a product wanted by only a few people, provided that these few are willing to pay a little more than the price of a standard commodity. Consider, for example, the large number of different varieties, sizes, and shapes of bread offered for sale in a big city with a diverse population. By contrast, the provision of goods or services by governments has tended toward standardization and uniformity. Some critics of market economies view this variety as wasteful and argue that the efficiencies of standardization outweigh the importance of minor differences in tastes. The market system also offers strong incentives to producers to develop new or improved products, in the hope that these will gain consumer acceptance and prove profitable. Innovation in consumer goods is a more conspicuous feature of market economies than of planned economies, although neither system can guarantee that innovations which would succeed will always be forthcoming.

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2: The Aftershocks Of The Economic Collapse Are Still Being Felt | Dissident Voice

The trials and tribulations of this year's Davos man | The WEF is due to meet for its annual gathering at Davos. With continued unrest in the Middle East and currency crises in Europe, cooperation is the key.

Gerrard Winstanley, who was part of the radical Diggers movement in England, wrote in his pamphlet, *The New Law of Righteousness*, that there "shall be no buying or selling, no fairs nor markets, but the whole earth shall be a common treasury for every man," and "there shall be none Lord over others, but every one shall be a Lord of himself". Due to the communes established by the Diggers being free from private property, along with economic exchange as all items, goods and services were held collectively, their communes could be called early, functioning communist societies, spread out across the rural lands of England. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, common ownership of land and property was much more prevalent across the European continent, but the Diggers were set apart by their struggle against monarchical rule. He viewed the link between religion and what later came to be known as capitalism though not in his time as two sides of the same corrupted coin. He had once said, "Do not be afraid of your God - be afraid of yourself. You are the creator of your own troubles and joys. Heaven and hell are in your own soul". He worked with Gracchus Babeuf in not only writing about what an anarchist country might look like, but how it will be achieved. While both groups argued against capitalism, the anarchist communists departed from Proudhon and Bakunin, who maintained that individuals have a right to the product of their individual labor and to be remunerated for their particular contribution to production. But, Errico Malatesta stated that "instead of running the risk of making a confusion in trying to distinguish what you and I each do, let us all work and put everything in common. In this way each will give to society all that his strength permits until enough is produced for every one; and each will take all that he needs, limiting his needs only in those things of which there is not yet plenty for every one". The Italian Federation considers the collective property of the products of labour as the necessary complement to the collectivist programme, the aid of all for the satisfaction of the needs of each being the only rule of production and consumption which corresponds to the principle of solidarity. The federal congress at Florence has eloquently demonstrated the opinion of the Italian International on this point Peter Kropotkin

Peter Kropotkin, often seen as the most important theorist of anarchist communism, outlined his economic ideas in *The Conquest of Bread and Fields, Factories and Workshops*. Kropotkin felt that cooperation is more beneficial than competition, arguing in his major scientific work *Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution* that this was well-illustrated in nature. He advocated the abolition of private property while retaining respect for personal property through the "expropriation of the whole of social wealth" by the people themselves, [38] and for the economy to be co-ordinated through a horizontal network of voluntary associations [39] where goods are distributed according to the physical needs of the individual, rather than according to labor. Aims of life vary with each and every individual; and the more society is civilized, the more will individuality be developed, and the more will desires be varied. We do not want to rob any one of his coat, but we wish to give to the workers all those things the lack of which makes them fall an easy prey to the exploiter, and we will do our utmost that none shall lack aught, that not a single man shall be forced to sell the strength of his right arm to obtain a bare subsistence for himself and his babes. This is what we mean when we talk of Expropriation. Imagine a society, comprising a few million inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and a great variety of industries—Paris, for example, with the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Suppose that in this society all children learn to work with their hands as well as with their brains. Admit that all adults. Such a society could in return guarantee well-being to all its members; that is to say, a more substantial well-being than that enjoyed to-day by the middle classes. In the bulletin of the Jura Federation he declared "the Italian federation believes that the insurrectional fact, destined to affirm socialist principles by deed, is the most efficacious means of propaganda". They were opposed not only to political statist struggles but also to strikes which put forward wage or other claims, or which were organised by trade unions. Moreover, they were

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clearly meant to be exemplary, invitations to revolt. Having established the aim, the goal to which we hold, we leave every anarchist free to choose from the means that his sense, his education, his temperament, his fighting spirit suggest to him as best. But we come together spontaneously, and not with permanent criteria, according to momentary affinities for a specific purpose, and we constantly change these groups as soon as the purpose for which we had associated ceases to be, and other aims and needs arise and develop in us and push us to seek new collaborators, people who think as we do in the specific circumstance. Most anarchist publications in the US were in Yiddish, German, or Russian, but *Free Society* was published in English, permitting the dissemination of anarchist communist thought to English-speaking populations in the US. A commander of the peasant Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine, also known as the Anarchist Black Army, Makhno led a guerrilla campaign opposing both the Bolshevik "Reds" and monarchist "Whites". The revolutionary autonomous movement of which he was a part made various tactical military pacts while fighting various forces of reaction and organizing the Free Territory of Ukraine, an anarchist society, committed to resisting state authority, whether capitalist or Bolshevik. The pamphlet is an analysis of the basic anarchist beliefs, a vision of an anarchist society, and recommendations as to how an anarchist organization should be structured. The four main principles by which an anarchist organization should operate, according to the Platform, are ideological unity, tactical unity, collective action, and federalism. The platform argues that "We have vital need of an organization which, having attracted most of the participants in the anarchist movement, would establish a common tactical and political line for anarchism and thereby serve as a guide for the whole movement". The Platform attracted strong criticism from many sectors on the anarchist movement of the time including some of the most influential anarchists such as Voline, Errico Malatesta, Luigi Fabbri, Camillo Berneri, Max Nettlau, Alexander Berkman, [61] Emma Goldman and Gregori Maximoff. Faure in his text "Anarchist synthesis" has the view that "these currents were not contradictory but complementary, each having a role within anarchism: He saw anarchism as more complex than that, that anarchist tendencies are not mutually exclusive as the platformists saw it and that both individualist and communist views could accommodate anarcho-syndicalism. The main goal there was conciling anarcho-communism with anarcho-syndicalism. Spanish Revolution of The most extensive application of anarcho-communist ideas i. In , the CNT changed its policy and anarchist votes helped bring the popular front back to power. Months later, the former ruling class responded with an attempted coup causing the Spanish Civil War " Factories were run through worker committees, agrarian areas became collectivised and run as libertarian communes. Anarchist historian Sam Dolgoff estimated that about eight million people participated directly or at least indirectly in the Spanish Revolution, [72] which he claimed "came closer to realizing the ideal of the free stateless society on a vast scale than any other revolution in history". It is one of the key texts of the anarchist-communist current known as platformism. The new decision making process was founded on unanimity: The FCL published the same year the *Manifeste du communisme libertaire*. Several groups quit the FCL in December, disagreeing with the decision to present "revolutionary candidates" to the legislative elections. This move alienated some members of the FCL and thus produced the end of the organization. The new base principles of the FA were written by the individualist anarchist Charles-Auguste Bontemps and the non-platformist anarcho-communist Maurice Joyeux which established an organization with a plurality of tendencies and autonomy of groups organized around synthesist principles. Inside the FAI, the Anarchist Groups of Proletarian Action GAAP was founded, led by Pier Carlo Masini, which "proposed a Libertarian Party with an anarchist theory and practice adapted to the new economic, political and social reality of post-war Italy, with an internationalist outlook and effective presence in the workplaces [These groups emphasized direct action, informal affinity groups and expropriation for financing anarchist activity. These groups started organizing themselves outside the FAI in organizations such as O. This movement was influential in the *autonomia* movements of the seventies. They published *Fronte Libertario della lotta di classe* in Bologna and *Comunismo libertario* from Modena. These organizations were also inspired on synthesist principles. In recent times platformist organisations founded the now-defunct International Libertarian Solidarity network and its

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successor, the Anarkismo network; which is run collaboratively by roughly 30 platformist organisations around the world. On the other hand, contemporary insurrectionary anarchism inherits the views and tactics of anti-organizational anarcho-communism [26] [82] and "illegalism". In , the group claimed responsibility for a bomb campaign targeting several European Union institutions. With distribution of wealth being based on self-determined needs, people would be free to engage in whatever activities they found most fulfilling and would no longer have to engage in work for which they have neither the temperament nor the aptitude. As Kropotkin put it: Measuring the work by its results leads us to absurdity; dividing and measuring them by hours spent on the work also leads us to absurdity. Collectivist anarchism believes in collective ownership while communist anarchism negates the entire concept of ownership in favor of the concept of usage. In addition to believing rent and other fees are exploitative, anarcho-communists feel these are arbitrary pressures inducing people to carry out unrelated functions. So instead of working conditionally for the sake of the wage earned, they believe in working directly for the objective at hand.

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3: Post-Reconstruction through the Gilded Age, through - Encyclopedia of Arkansas

-many of the profits in the new economy went to foreign countries instead of back China What was the life of a Chinese person like in the early s? Most were farmers, living in small villages in rice fields and a farmer's life was governed by the harvest cycle.

Reports in the English-language press last week highlighted a series of small-scale street protests in Venezuela that bemoaned the scarcity of certain basic products, chronic shortages of medical supplies, and continued power and water outages throughout the country. For instance, Andreas E. The economic mismanagement thesis is the natural position taken by the Venezuelan opposition and its allies. But there is another narrative, favored by the government and the pro-Chavista social movements and civil society sectors, which, it is important to stress, are independent of the government. This perspective can loosely be called the economic war thesis. It explains the crisis in terms of the economic and social dynamics at play outside policy and governmental action. It holds that business sectors friendly to the opposition are waging an aggressive and protracted campaign of economic sabotage to deliberately stir up social unrest to destabilize and discredit the governing Chavista bloc and in the ensuing chaos bring about an end to the PSUV government and the installation of a new one made up of opposition parties. The central pillars of the economic war thesis are that these hostile sectors have been engaging in acts such as hoarding and price speculation and have purposely generated scarcity in pursuit of calculated chaos. A fuller picture shows that this alternate thesis should not be so glibly dismissed. Take hoarding, for instance. Not only were they in charge of importation, distribution and wholesaling of all manner of goods for the Venezuelan markets, but they also had a stranglehold over the state apparatus needed to profiteer from effective importation in the first place. A central goal of Chavismo was to wrest control of the economic levers from this elite and more evenly disperse it throughout society. Confronting Entrenched Privilege Political psychology provides important insights into the socio-economic dynamics of Venezuelan society. As historically disadvantaged sectors gain more opportunities and influence, the change appears to the previously favored group as a great injustice. The mere idea that such a person or mono, meaning monkey, as the opposition frequently called him could be president and give voice to the dark-skinned chusma was seen as a veritable insult to the Venezuelan elite. Problems inevitably arise because this elite already holds the reins and can aggressively resist a recalibration of economic and social power. In , the highly corrupt business class controlled almost every economic structure imaginable from distribution of food and production of oil to systems for obtaining dollars and importing consumer goods. Immediately following the opposition victory in the National Assembly elections, for instance, social media commentators indicated that staple goods miraculously began to reappear on shelves throughout the country. When these dynamics are taken in the wider context of Venezuelan politics over the last two decades, they begin to seem less and less ridiculous and more and more plausible. From a Bush administration-backed [14] and CIA-aided [15] coup in , in which then-President Chavez was nearly removed from power by force, to refusals to recognize Chavista electoral victories, threats of sanctions, and covert funding for opposition candidates, the United States had been determined to do everything possible to ensure that it would fail. The United States has viciously opposed anything that threatens the dominance of the unfettered neoliberal capitalist vision that it has sought to defend, and then spread, throughout the world. Exclusive rights can be negotiated. For additional news and analysis on Latin America, please go to: Can Regional Actors Help? Regime Change in New Times, Routledge

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4: From Economic Crisis To World War III | viral news

What was the source of unrest in the colony of New York in the 17th century? Regulator vigilantes rose to challenge manorial land claims. Dutch and English farmers rioted in protest of manorial lords' land claims.

Sid Jordan In this article we will examine the consilience of knowledge from many fields of human endeavor that attest to the fact we have crossed the threshold into a new era of cooperation. Secondly we will apply Shrii P. Finally we will examine how Neohumanism transcends economic, religious and political dogma to further the expression of cooperation in an Era of Neohumanism that moves us towards a spiritually oriented society. As a global society we stand at the threshold of a new era of cooperation made urgent by impending economic and environmental melt downs that leaves us no alternative but to find a common ground to survive and possibly thrive. At the heart of the problem is what money has come to mean in the depersonalization and commodification of everything around us. It will call forth the gifts of each of us; it will emphasize cooperation over competition; it will encourage circulation over hoarding; and it will be cyclical, not linear. Each is bound up in the other. Global Response to Environmental Crisis Paul Hawken in his book, *The Ecology of Commerce* states that due to social and biological forces business is on the verge of a radical transformation. They are implying that there is something positive in our human nature that can tame the crises that confront us. Let us look at the neuroscience and social science evidence of the Better Angles of our Nature that promote cooperation in humans. Information and ideas spread in Europe and world. Trivers defines reciprocal altruism as requiring human instincts and emotions that include sympathy, socializing, deception and being deceived in our give and take interactions. If both cooperate by remaining silent they get brief jail time of one month; both defect and get three months; if one is silent while the other squeals, the silent one is assumed to be guilty and gets one year, while the confessor goes free. Logic says betray the other but they soon realize that the reward is lower than if they had cooperated and remained silent. No matter what the reward is, in the one-on-one game the defector wins more than a cooperator. These individual games played a few times seem to support defecting and cheating as more rewarding in the short run. The results gave way to a true reciprocal altruism in which repeated play results in lots of time and memory that produced strategies that resulted in minimum punishment and mutual benefits without excessive costs. This transparency allows for the general public to witness and participate in activism from the bottom up in demanding a more rational and cooperative future among people of all nations. A New Science of Morality Having examined some of the research evidence for our biological and psychosocial propensities for cooperation and peaceful relationships we now examine the pursuit by social scientists, evolutionists and neuroscientists to define a new Science of Morality. Neuroscientist, Sam Harris cited the need for three morality projects: Developing a non-judgmental understanding of what people do at a cultural, psychological and neurobiological level in creating a science of morality. Era of Neohumanism Who then will answer the call to refine the definition of a universal morality and persuade the masses to adopt this benevolent and universal morality? Neohumanism makes use of an ancient universal code of morality and ethics called Yama and Niyama that is dedicated to the welfare of all beings "animate and inanimate; achieving personal and social balance based on considerations of time, place and person beyond any dogma. Yama and Niyama represent a systaltic movement of morality that is the bedrock of spiritual progress. This code of morality transcends emotionally based sentiments such as geo-sentiments, socio-sentiments and human sentiments; establishing devotional sentiment towards all animate and inanimate beings. A companion theory to Neohumanism is Prout, a socio-economic approach to insuring social equality and justice. Liberation of the Intellect Neohumanist Educators, Proutists and many like-minded moralists have created an expansion of consciousness towards a more cooperative and spiritual society. NHE incorporates a flexible blending of Eastern subjective philosophy and Western objective science making it adaptable to different cultures of the world. NHE furthers the development of the Era of Neohumanism by liberating the intellect. By interaction I mean social interaction. Viewed from this

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perspective, the mind of a child is the best receptacle for morality. But who will impart moral training or education? In cases where the parents are unfit to shoulder this responsibility, the teachers and well-wishers of society will have to come forward and demonstrate their greater sense of responsibility. Thus the Era of Neohumanism would have as its main task to educate and inspire all people to recognize the benefits of contemplative practices and serving others to insure the welfare of all. We do not want any dogma. The age of dogma is gone. What we want is an idea based on Neohumanism. We are for the entire created world; and not only for human beings or living beings, but for the entire animate and inanimate universe. Sarkar reviews the phases of human evolution from one million years ago forward to eras when humans developed increased intellect, social and cultural life. He states that when intellect began to prevail many dogmas were created. We are for all, and with everything existent we are to build up a new society, a Neohumanistic society. Moralists of the World Unite!! Starting a Global Conversation â€” Dr. Marcus Bussey 19 â€” Era of Neohumanism: Towards a Cooperative Spiritual Society - Dr.

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5: The Other Explanation for Venezuela's Economic Crisis – COHA

In Policy Options, Tracy Smith Carrier urges using a human rights framework for the new economy. The human rights principles are universality, equity, transparency, accountability and participation. The human rights principles are universality, equity, transparency, accountability and participation.

Total, In, Massachusetts became the first colony to authorize slavery through enacted law. Colonists came to equate this term with Native Americans and Africans. He had claimed to an officer that his master, Anthony Johnson, himself a free black, had held him past his indenture term. A neighbor, Robert Parker told Johnson that if he did not release Casor, Parker would testify in court to this fact. Under local laws, Johnson was at risk for losing some of his headright lands for violating the terms of indenture. Under duress, Johnson freed Casor. Feeling cheated, Johnson sued Parker to repossess Casor. A Northampton County, Virginia court ruled for Johnson, declaring that Parker illegally was detaining Casor from his rightful master who legally held him "for the duration of his life". England had no system of naturalizing immigrants to its island or its colonies. Since persons of African origins were not English subjects by birth, they were among those peoples considered foreigners and generally outside English common law. The colonies struggled with how to classify people born to foreigners and subjects. In Virginia, Elizabeth Key Grinstead, a mixed-race woman, successfully gained her freedom and that of her son in a challenge to her status by making her case as the baptized Christian daughter of the free Englishman Thomas Key. Her attorney was an English subject, which may have helped her case. He was also the father of her mixed-race son, and the couple married after Key was freed. A child of an enslaved mother would be born into slavery, regardless if the father were a freeborn Englishman or Christian. This was a reversal of common law practice in England, which ruled that children of English subjects took the status of the father. The change institutionalized the skewed power relationships between slaveowners and slave women, freed the white men from the legal responsibility to acknowledge or financially support their mixed-race children, and somewhat confined the open scandal of mixed-race children and miscegenation to within the slave quarters. The Virginia Slave codes of further defined as slaves those people imported from nations that were not Christian. Native Americans who were sold to colonists by other Native Americans from rival tribes, or captured by Europeans during village raids, were also defined as slaves. Ledger of sale of slaves, Charleston, South Carolina, c. Slavery was then legal in the other twelve English colonies. Neighboring South Carolina had an economy based on the use of enslaved labor. The Georgia Trustees wanted to eliminate the risk of slave rebellions and make Georgia better able to defend against attacks from the Spanish to the south, who offered freedom to escaped slaves. James Edward Oglethorpe was the driving force behind the colony, and the only trustee to reside in Georgia. He opposed slavery on moral grounds as well as for pragmatic reasons, and vigorously defended the ban on slavery against fierce opposition from Carolina slave merchants and land speculators. As economic conditions in England began to improve in the first half of the 18th century, workers had no reason to leave, especially to face the risks in the colonies. During most of the British colonial period, slavery existed in all the colonies. People enslaved in the North typically worked as house servants, artisans, laborers and craftsmen, with the greater number in cities. Many men worked on the docks and in shipping. In, more than 42 percent of New York City households held slaves, the second-highest proportion of any city in the colonies after Charleston, South Carolina. The South developed an agricultural economy dependent on commodity crops. Its planters rapidly acquired a significantly higher number and proportion of slaves in the population overall, as its commodity crops were labor-intensive. Before then long-staple cotton was cultivated primarily on the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina. The invention of the cotton gin enabled the cultivation of short-staple cotton in a wide variety of mainland areas, leading in the 19th century to the development of large areas of the Deep South as cotton country. Tobacco was very labor-intensive, as was rice cultivation. They also worked in the artisanal trades on large plantations and in many southern port cities. Backwoods subsistence farmers, the later wave of

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settlers in the 18th century who settled along the Appalachian Mountains and backcountry, seldom held enslaved people. Some of the British colonies attempted to abolish the international slave trade, fearing that the importation of new Africans would be disruptive. Virginia bills to that effect were vetoed by the British Privy Council. Rhode Island forbade the import of enslaved people in 1774. All of the colonies except Georgia had banned or limited the African slave trade by 1775; Georgia did so in 1776. The great majority of enslaved Africans were transported to sugar colonies in the Caribbean and to Brazil. As life expectancy was short, their numbers had to be continually replenished. Life expectancy was much higher in the U.S. The number of enslaved people in the US grew rapidly, reaching 4 million by the 1860 Census. From 1776 until 1860, the rate of natural growth of North American enslaved people was much greater than for the population of any nation in Europe, and it was nearly twice as rapid as that of England. This resulted in a different pattern of slavery in Louisiana, purchased in 1803, compared to the rest of the United States. Although it authorized and codified cruel corporal punishment against slaves under certain conditions, it forbade slave owners to torture them or to separate married couples or to separate young children from their mothers. It also required the owners to instruct slaves in the Catholic faith. The mixed-race offspring creoles of color from such unions were among those in the intermediate social caste of free people of color. The English colonies insisted on a binary system, in which mulatto and black slaves were treated equally under the law, and discriminated against equally if free. But many free people of African descent were mixed race. They officially discouraged interracial relationships although white men continued to have unions with black women, both enslaved and free. The Americanization of Louisiana gradually resulted in a binary system of race, causing free people of color to lose status as they were grouped with the slaves. They lost certain rights as they became classified by American whites as officially "black".

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6: The First New Deal – U.S. History

responses to develop themes. new economy success identified through literature and LPI – Promote regional cooperation.

Some are convinced that these developments are establishing auspicious conditions for significant progress and development in Africa. Henning Melber, however, cautions against excessive optimism, noting the self-interested nature of Chinese investment. But the overall economic growth and investment trends are positive – some countries will benefit from the exchange rate changes and the rise in commodity prices such as gold. Investigators believe that an attempt may have been made to manipulate prices in the unregulated London Credit Derivatives Market at the height of the banking crisis in 2008. Surprisingly, investigators are not British officials, but prosecutors from Iceland. The fact that UK authorities admit to be defeated by the complexity of this case is a damning indictment of authorities power to regulate financial markets and hold them accountable. Guardian Former Treasurer at a Collapsed Bank: The problem, the banker maintains, lies in the incentive structure, which ranges far beyond large bonuses. Markets now act as the central hub of an exploitative system that demands unlimited economic growth, stretching people and planet to a breaking point. Rather than losing strength after a financial crisis that sparked economic instability and recession across the globe, the power of financial institutions has only increased since 2008. Yet, despite its social importance, the financial system appears incomprehensible for the vast majority of citizens. This booklet published by Corporate Watch aims at contributing to a popular understanding of the banking and finance sector and its vast role in society. Corporate Watch Towards a Global Financial System Fit for Development January 20, Four decades of financial liberalisation have left countries defenseless against pernicious financial flows and a powerful and highly speculative financial sector, shifting the balance of power from governments to markets. In this report, the European Network on Debt and Development proposes concrete solutions to i reach macroeconomic and financial stability, ii stop food speculation and iii curb illicit financial flows facilitated by tax havens. This IPS article presents the upsides of the tourism industry. Inter Press Service France Deals with Globalization January, In an attempt to take advantage of low wages and expanding markets, multinational companies have shifted manufacturing operations and research from North America and Europe to Asia. Taking the French manufacturing industry as its case study, this YaleGlobal series offers ideas on how nations can design their policies to benefit from globalization. The first article examines how the lack of international market regulations leads to an uneven distribution of jobs. Economist Pierre-Noel Giraud argues that wealthy countries should keep their borders open and emerging counties should continue developing their domestic markets. Author Alain Renaudin maintains that geographical labels are no solution, as values, expertise and innovation are more critical factors for economic success. By interviewing bankers, traders and financiers, he seeks to make the complex world of finance accessible to outsiders. In this piece, Luyendijk meets a UK math student who is trying to get an internship in the banking sector. He is skeptical about the industry, fears that the financial sector attracts the best minds, and yet chooses to go into finance. Oftentimes though, economic arguments that seem very powerful at first are not more than hot air. In this blog entry cited by New York Times columnist Paul Krugman, Noah Smith outlines a list of seven of these fallacious arguments and presents easy responses to debunk them. Top Risks and Ethical Decisions January, Ian Bremmer, founding president of Eurasia Group risk consultants outlines what he believes to be the top risks and ethical decisions for 2014. Bremmer argues that the lack of global leadership represents the greatest threat for 2014. Governments falsely assumed the lasting efficacy of traditional policy tools and lost sight of democracy and solidarity. Western economic and democratic malaise can only be overcome if inequality is redressed and popular control of the political economy is bolstered. Regulating Financial Flows for Stability and Development December 15, In the wake of the financial collapse of 2008 and at a time of vast economic uncertainty, the role of cross-border capital flows ought to be questioned. There is considerable consensus in the economic literature that countries with

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deregulated and liberalized policies towards capital inflows do worst when a crisis hits. However, despite the grave risks involved in not regulating financial flows, an overarching global framework to regulate and control capital flows does not exist. This report of the Bretton Woods Project explains the drawbacks of policies that deregulate the movement of money across borders and makes concrete suggestions to regulate financial flows to ensure stability and development. A New World Without Borders? Additionally, Dorling notes that inequality between countries not necessarily within them appears to be declining. One of the possible positive effects of these trends is that restrictive migratory policies will become a thing of the past. Many people will no longer have the need to migrate, and the freedom of movement across borders can be democratized. Many of those are maids, sent all over the world into domestic service to support their children back home. Five years after the programs establishment, there are training colleges all over the country, but the promise of basic rights for Filipino overseas workers has proven empty. The Philippines has become a factory producing workers. Envisioning a New Economy September 29, Recent events in North of Africa serve as a crucial reminder that public opinion can influence government decisions. A united global public can force governments to reorder their distorted priorities. Prevention of up to 50, poverty-related deaths each day is sufficient reason for prioritizing an international program of emergency relief above all other international concerns. This ought to be followed by longer-term global economic reforms. Sustainable models for development must come from within developing countries. The UN must establish a more inclusive international framework, which fully recognizes our global interdependence. Instead of focusing on means such as efficiency and technological innovation, policymakers should realize that the main driver of the crises lies in the end goal of unlimited growth. Open Democracy The Four Horsemen of Economics September 28, Stewart Wallis, executive director of the New Economics Foundation, identifies four interlinked problems in our contemporary global economy: These systemic problems are, however, not only extremely dangerous, but also completely avoidable. Humans are not necessarily stuck with the economic construct they created. Rodrik believes markets must be strengthened by social institutions, such as courts, in order for society to effectively enforce legal policies. Furthermore, the nation state, rather than transnational institutions, should be central in the design of economic policy. When liquidity begins to disappear, it can create a cascade effect where other algorithmic traders automatically sell positions, precipitating a market crash. Market crashes present a challenge for regulators looking to solve abrupt market disruptions. Unfortunately, regulators have been slow to react to a glaring gap in oversight which poses systemic risks to capital markets. Israel has since , instituted a virtual blockade of the territory. But, like any situation where goods are outlawed or taxed, supply is reduced while demand increases, and that provides an irresistible opportunity for risk-taking entrepreneurs. Growing profits will continue to entice Gazans to join the illicit economy, further driving tunnelnomics. Contributing factors include extreme weather events, speculation on food prices and subsidies diverting food for the production of biofuel. Rising food prices affect poorer countries disproportionately and sometimes result in political instability. This article argues that research and technology advances in agriculture can only sustain a growing population for a limited period, and that a failure to address the needs of the poor could threaten global security. China led all nations in illicit outflows. The film notes that despite the rise of material wealth over the past 60 years, studies show that people are less happy. Climate change, growing insecurity, and exploitation of dwindling natural resources emerge as byproducts of the unrelenting push of global capital. The filmmakers advocate a return to localized production of goods and services, with a greater emphasis placed on shared community resources, in order to escape the juggernaut of the current system. Alternet Hot Money Roils Growth Currencies January 3, "Hot money," or speculative flows of funds which rush into countries to exploit favorable interest rates, are flooding into emerging markets, leading to major imbalances in the global economy. Some countries have begun to institute capital controls in an effort to keep their currencies from appreciating too quickly relative to the dollar, and maintain export competitiveness. Emerging market policy makers have defended their use of capital controls to ward off dangerous speculation. Emerging markets are expected to grow three times faster than developed countries this year and are driving global

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recovery. The deal is expected to go through by early May once discussions over the conditions of the rescue package conclude. What does this bail-out mean for the European monetary union? Critics have come to question how a eurozone member was able to accrue such a proportionally large public debt. Obviously, there was a critical lack of oversight, obligation, and assistance in existing treaties. Ministers of the G20, the President of the IMF, and other big bank representatives voiced their concerns at the recent World Economic Forum - that such an action would create "regulatory confusion" and form a barrier to international coordination. Also, they said nation-specific financial regulation would require cross-border controls to ensure banks do not deviate from legislation, which would be costly. Ironically, Canada is not even a party to the agreement. Critics argue that investment rules should allow nations the flexibility to protect their environment. If instead, investment groups can sue to override domestic laws, sovereignty has little meaning. US Treasury Department official, Adam Szubin, is pushing hard to convince the EU to go ahead with information sharing previously agreed. US National Security Advisor, James Jones, has also said that transparency in trans-Atlantic transfer data have prevented and will prevent terrorist attacks. Der Spiegel The New Rules: Outsourcing has lost its efficiency and nations prefer local initiatives to lower costs. Emerging countries such as China want to secure long-term access to raw materials. The "middleman" concept might disappear as end-point retailers contact primary producers directly. World Politics Review Globalization: Referring to India and China, Lin argues that nurturing industries in line with national advantages such as cheap labor and rich natural resources, developing countries can adjust to post-crisis economy dynamics. January Since the US abandoned the gold standard in , the global monetary system has relied on a dominant faith in the US dollar. He points to the flaws of the current system in which all currency values are relative and unstable. This puts low and middle income countries with heavy debt-burdens at a serious disadvantage. Ocampo mentions four possible solutions and discusses two that the G20 might consider. Last week, the Brazilian government announced a two percent tax on foreign investment as a measure to stem the rise of the Brazilian currency that is partly responsible for the trade problem. Still, Brazilian businessmen advocate for a stronger measure to address the Chinese challenge. According to Bhagwati, the solution lies in taxation on abnormal profits of big investment banks. A professor at Columbia University, Bhagwati suggests an international board with credibility and independence under the name of "World Risk Assessment Board. Today, global financial institutions fail to meet the challenges posed by the present crisis. This makes it harder for states to recover their economic growth and overall welfare. Livemint Globalization under Fire July 22, Globalization made the world economy interconnected and interdependent. Now, the financial crisis raises the question whether we will see a reversal of global economic integration. Decreased trade flows and a rise in tariffs show the vulnerability of economic globalization.

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7: General Analysis on Globalization of the Economy

Authored by Qian Lu via Project Syndicate, The response to the economic crisis has relied far too much on monetary stimulus, in the form of quantitative easing and near-zero (or even negative) interest rates, and included far too little structural reform.

Nationally, the creation of the mass market and the economic growth that followed gave the era its basic character. The economy, and particularly the rise of industry, produced great prosperity for some whose spending habits gave the period its name—the Gilded Age. These developments also encouraged the movement of many people from the countryside to the city, producing a cultural and social transformation. But all of this came at a cost. Changes disrupted traditional economies and society, and many, particularly farmers and workers, failed to share in the bounty of the new world. In a state with an economy still largely agricultural, this meant that many in the state were mired in poverty. For others, especially those living in mountain isolation, older patterns of life prevailed.

Transportation and Markets The rapid expansion of railroads following the Civil War provided the single most important force for change in the nation and in Arkansas during the Gilded Age. In the years that followed, other railroads such as the St. Louis and Southwestern or Cotton Belt, the St. Additional branch lines constructed during these years brought even the most isolated parts of the state into this system. By 1890, railroad companies had completed 2, miles of track. The railroads tied Arkansans into the broader national market, producing far-ranging results. Transportation costs dropped, flooding Arkansas with new products manufactured by the new industrial system. Everything from processed food to furniture appeared in Arkansas stores and households. Those who could afford these goods experienced a world of material comfort unknown to any but the rich in antebellum society. At the same time, the railroads made it possible for Arkansans to ship locally produced materials out of the state more easily, advancing new economic opportunities. Commerce and finance also shifted into new avenues, with St. New opportunities for making money emerged. The railroad companies, seeking to increase the amount of traffic they carried, actively promoted economic diversification in agriculture themselves. Companies encouraged people to come to Arkansas from the Midwest to develop lands in the Grand Prairie to be used for forage crops, such as hay, rather than for cotton. The communities that they settled, such as Stuttgart Arkansas County and Slovaktown Prairie County, reflected their national origins. The railroad companies also promoted fruit growing and even established experimental farms where local farmers could learn how to cultivate new crops. By 1890, northwestern Arkansas had become a center for strawberry and apple production in the state, but farmers experimented with growing fruit almost everywhere the railroads went. Expanded transportation facilities encouraged the spread of cotton farming. The spread of the railroads solved that problem and opened up arable land almost everywhere to the cultivation of cotton. As a result, farmers moved into previously undeveloped lands. At the same time, falling retail prices reduced the need for farmers to grow food for themselves and their animals, making it possible for them to devote a larger proportion of their land to cotton. Between 1870 and 1890, farmers expanded their improved lands from three and a half million to seven million acres. At the same time, the proportion of that land devoted to cotton grew from twenty-nine to fifty-seven percent. Arkansas possessed extensive virgin forests, and a timber industry had emerged even before the Civil War. With the advent of the railroad, timber companies, many based in the Midwest, moved into the state and developed this particularly lucrative resource. Operations centered primarily on southern Arkansas during these years. Between 1870 and 1890, the number of companies engaged in the cutting and processing of timber grew from 1 to 1, Another resource opened to development was coal. Arkansas possessed significant coal deposits, but their location in the western part of the state and the absence of an easy way to get the product to market meant that the coal fields had not been developed. Railroads solved the shipping problem. When the rails reached the Arkansas River Valley, entrepreneurs followed quickly to open up the coal fields. In 1890, the state produced only 14, tons hard coal. By 1890, mines shipped approximately two million tons. Like the farms on the

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Grand Prairie, the western mines attracted European workers. Railroad construction into the Ozarks made possible the development of Eureka Springs Carroll County. A rail connection into Hot Springs Garland County created a boom in that city. Other communities that possessed mineral waters, including Ravenden Springs Randolph County and Siloam Springs Benton County , also became destinations for those seeking cures or relaxation. Farming, Industry, and Economics New crops, the spread of commercial agriculture, the timber industry, mining , and the railroads encouraged the growth of manufacturing within the state. In the northwestern section, companies such as Springdale Canning and the Fayetteville Evaporator Company processed the new crops of apples, peaches , strawberries, and many different vegetables. In the cotton growing regions, new enterprises such as Southern Cotton Oil, Emma Oil of Pine Bluff Jefferson County , and the Little Rock Oil and Compress Company extracted cottonseed oil used for everything from the manufacture of soap to lubricants. The timber industry spawned companies such as Bluff City Lumber that produced window frames and other housing materials, Buddenberg Furniture Factory of Fort Smith Sebastian County , and others that manufactured broom handles, oars, rifle stocks, and even golf clubs. Pine Bluff Agricultural Works, Pine Bluff Iron and Engine Works, and Little Rock Foundry and Machine Shops typified companies that fabricated plows, cotton gins, and a wide variety of other such equipment for the farm and the new industries. The railroad companies developed some of the most technologically advanced facilities. These new concerns did not measure up to the factories of the Northeastern states in size or value, but their growth paralleled that of companies in many of the Midwestern states. Farm expansion, resource development, and manufacturing brought a wide variety of other economic endeavors. Businesses and professions that offered necessary services flourished. Men flocked to towns to attend to local commerce. Wholesale merchants, cotton brokers, insurance agents and others attended to the flow of goods in and out of communities. Hotel owners, restaurateurs, and barbers offered services to those on the move. Entertainment also flourished, including theaters, saloons, and, not usually advertised by the town fathers, red-light districts. Accountants and engineers became essential components of the new economy. Even professionals such as doctors and lawyers found greater opportunities with the expansion of the market. Expanding economic activities produced new employment opportunities and began shifting the basic character of work in the state. In , only seventeen percent of all workers in the state worked at jobs other than farming. Agriculture clearly dominated the labor market. By , non-farm workers made up almost thirty percent of all workers. The move established a trend that continued unabated in the next century. Even the average job in the timber industry, which offered the lowest wages of any of the new industries, provided an income three to four times what the typical farmer could expect. In terms of earning power, railroad workers were the elite of the new labor force, at least in part because many had joined unions such as the Knights of Labor in the s and then the American Federation of Labor in the s and s. The new jobs gave workers new prosperity and a share of the material wealth being produced by the national economy. Towns and cities became more important. Older communities along the new transportation routes became the centers for many of the activities of the new economy. Little Rock, already an administrative and commercial center, grew almost percent between and , expanding from 13, to 38, Pine Bluff showed similar growth, reaching a population of 11, by Smaller trade centers also boomed. By , the number had more than doubled. Living together in larger communities forced rural Arkansans to integrate themselves into a more complex social order. They confronted religious, ethnic, and occupational diversity. They also encountered, to a much greater degree than those left behind down on the farm, the broader national culture. The economic transformation taking place created prosperity and new lifestyles for some, but in a state still dominated by farming, these changes also had a widespread negative impact. Crop diversification and the greater focus on cotton as a cash crop offered some potential for farmers to get ahead, but other forces worked against that success. The expanding national market gave Arkansans more places to sell their goods, but it also forced local products into increasing competition with farmers elsewhere in the country and overseas. Conditions for the cotton grower typified those for every other farmer in the state. Productivity simply outpaced consumption. As a result, the prices of all farm products declined steadily in the three

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decades of the Gilded Age. Average prices of about twelve cents per pound in the mids fell as low as six cents per pound by Few farmers made much money on cotton at that price. Wheat growers in the northwest part of the state confronted competition from inexpensive flour produced in the Midwest, and even the skilled craftsmen of the towns struggled to survive as mass-produced industrial goods entered the market from the North. The collapse of prices produced hard times, but steadily declining productivity among Arkansas farmers worsened the situation. The size of farms decreased throughout this period, which created less efficient operations. From to , the average size of a farm in the state fell from acres to ninety-three acres. At the same time, many of these farms developed on marginal lands. Farmers who worked these small units seldom had the resources to cultivate the land efficiently. Mule-drawn plows that could not cut deeply into the earth, a lack of money to buy fertilizers, and the inability to improve land through crop rotation—all of this led to diminishing crops. As a result, the output per acre diminished each year. Conditions pushed many farm families into poverty. They fought to survive while paying off loans to country merchants and bankers. In many cases, the struggle ended in bankruptcy. This caused a significant shift in the character of farming in many parts of the state. As farm owners defaulted on their loans and found their property seized by creditors, land ownership shifted into the hands of corporate owners, especially merchants and banks. Tenant farming became increasingly important, with tenants often working as sharecroppers, receiving a portion of the crop for their work while the actual landowner received another portion for the use of the land. This system had emerged after the Civil War as the primary way landowners contracted with freedmen for their labor, but the practice expanded between and with large numbers of white farmers joining African Americans as tenants.

8: Slavery in the United States - Wikipedia

LONDON: Iran's elite Revolutionary Guards have deployed forces to three provinces to put down antigovernment unrest after six days of protests that have rattled the clerical leadership and left.

As the nearly 4 million Americans recorded in the census of 1790 grew to more than 10 million in 1860, the character of their work changed as dramatically as their numbers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, most Americans were farmers, farm laborers, or unpaid household workers. Many were bound as slaves in the southern states, indentured servants elsewhere. Most farmers, craft workers, and shopkeepers were proprietors of family businesses. Most workers were of British origin, though there were large German and African American minorities. Many workers received part or all of their pay in the form of housing, food, and goods. The workday and work year reflected the seasons and the weather as much as economic opportunity or organizational discipline. Two hundred years later, farm labor had become insignificant, employees vastly outnumbered the self-employed, bound labor had disappeared, and child and unpaid household labor had greatly declined. Family and other social ties had become less important in finding work or keeping a job, large private and public organizations employed more than a third of all workers and set standards for most of the others, the labor force had become ethnically diverse, labor productivity and real wages were many times higher, wage contracts and negotiated agreements covering large groups were commonplace, and workplace disputes were subject to a web of laws and regulations. These contrasts were closely associated with revolutionary changes in economic activity and particularly with the growth of modern manufacturing and service industries. After the middle of the nineteenth century, virtually all new jobs were in these sectors, which were also centers of innovation. Technology The changing character of work was closely related to the classic technological innovations of the nineteenth century and the beginning of modern economic growth. Innovations in energy use were particularly influential. Thanks to the availability of numerous waterpower sites in New England and the mid-Atlantic states, industry developed rapidly after the American Revolution. By the 1840s, the massive, water-powered Waltham Mills of northern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire were among the largest factories in the world. By midcentury, however, steam power had become widespread in manufacturing as well as transportation, and steam-powered factories became the basis of the industrial economy. In 1870, the Census Bureau announced that non-factory manufacturing had become insignificant. The advent of electrical power at the turn of the century had an even greater impact. It made possible the giant manufacturing operations of the early twentieth century, the smaller, more specialized plants that became the rule after the 1890s, the great versatility in machine use that characterized the second half of the twentieth century, and the mechanization of stores, offices, and homes. Steam and electrical power and related innovations in machine technology not only made it feasible to create large organizations but gave them an economic advantage over small plants and shops. Workers in the new organizations were wage earners, usually not family members unlike most nineteenth-century executives, and often they were not even acquainted outside the plant. They rejected payment in kind or in services company housing and company stores in isolated mining communities became a persistent source of grievances, started and stopped at specific times the factory bell remained a powerful symbol of the new era, and became accustomed to a variety of rules defining their responsibilities and behavior. Mechanization also led to specialization of function. Factory workers except for the common laborers, the least skilled and most poorly paid employees were almost always specialists. Elaborate hierarchies of pay and status grew out of the new ways of work. The industrial model soon spread to the service sector. Railroad corporations created hierarchical, bureaucratic structures with even stricter lines of authority and more specialized tasks than the largest factories. Insurance companies, department stores, mail-order houses, and large banks followed this pattern, though they typically used only simple, hand-operated machines. The growth of regional and national markets a result of technological innovations in transportation and communication as well as the expanding economy made the hierarchical,

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bureaucratic organization profitable even when power-driven machines played little role in production. Immigration Most workers who filled nonexecutive positions in the new organizations were European immigrants or their children. The rapid growth in the demand for labor confounded by periodic mass unemployment forced employers to innovate. In the nineteenth century, they often attracted skilled workers from the British Isles or Germany. By the latter decades of the century, however, they hired immigrants mostly to fill low-skill jobs that veteran workers scorned. Although immigration from Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia never ceased, most immigrants increasingly came from the economic and technological backwaters of Europe. By the early twentieth century, more than a million immigrants were arriving each year, the majority from eastern and southern Europe, where most of them had worked as tenant farmers or farm laborers. An obvious question is why ill-paid American agricultural workers did not respond to the opportunities of industrial and service employment. Several factors apparently were involved. The regional tensions between North and South, where the majority of poor, underemployed agricultural workers were located, and the post-Civil War isolation of the South discouraged movement to industrial centers. Racial prejudice was also influential, though few white southerners moved north before Lifestyle decisions were also important. In the midwestern states, where industry and agriculture developed in close proximity and where racial distinctions were less important, farm workers were almost as reluctant to take industrial or urban service jobs. There was, however, significant intergenerational movement, particularly among children who attended high schools and universities. Consequently a paradox emerged: American farm workers seemed content to eke out a modest living in the country while European agricultural workers filled new jobs in industry and the services. Mass immigration was socially disruptive. Immigrants faced many hazards and an uncertain welcome. Apart from the Scandinavians, they became highly concentrated in cities and industrial towns. By the early twentieth century, most large American cities were primarily immigrant enclaves. To visitors from rural areas, they were essentially European communities except that instead of a single culture, a hodgepodge of different languages and mores prevailed. It is hardly surprising that observers and analysts bemoaned the effects of immigration and especially the shift from "old," northern and western European, to "new," southern and eastern European, immigrants. In the workplace, native-immigrant tensions took various forms. The concentration of immigrants in low-skill jobs created a heightened sense of competition of newer immigrant groups driving out older ones and led to various efforts to restrict immigrant mobility. These tensions were exacerbated by ethnic concentrations in particular trades and occupations and the perception of discrimination against outsiders. A concrete expression of these divisions was the difficulty that workers and unions had in maintaining solidarity in industrial disputes. The relatively low level of labor organization and the particular character of the American labor movement have often been explained at least in part as the results of a heterogeneous labor force. The end of traditional immigration during World War I and the low level of immigration during the inter-war years eased many of these tensions and encouraged the rise of "melting pot" interpretations of the immigrant experience. World War I also saw the first substantial movement of southern workers to the North and West, a process that seemed to promise a less tumultuous future. In reality, the initial phases of this movement increased the level of unrest and conflict. Part of the problem repeated in the early years of World War II was the excessive concentration of war-related manufacturing in a few congested urban areas. The more serious and persistent irritant was racial conflict, with the poorest of the "new" immigrants pitted against African American migrants. Although the wartime and postwar wave of race riots waned by , the tensions lingered. In most northern cities, African Americans were much more likely to live in ethnically homogeneous neighborhoods than were any immigrant groups. By midcentury, most Americans looked back at immigration as a feature of an earlier age and celebrated the ability of American society to absorb millions of outsiders. Yet at the same time, a new cycle of immigration was beginning. It had the same economic origins and many similar effects, though it differed in other respects. They settled over-whelmingly in the comparatively vacant Southwest and West, areas that had grown rapidly during World War II and continued to expand in the postwar years. In contrast, the Northeast and Midwest,

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traditional centers of industrial activity, attracted comparatively few immigrants. Most of the newcomers were poorly educated and filled low-skill positions in industry and the services, but there were exceptions. Among the Asian immigrants were many well-educated engineers, technicians, and professionals who quickly rose to important positions, a development that had no nineteenth-century parallel. Employer Initiatives Managers of large organizations soon realized that they were dependent on their employees. Turnover, absenteeism, indifferent work, or outright sabotage were significant threats to productivity and profits. Traditional tactics such as threats of punishment and discharge were less effective in a factory or store with numerous work sites and a hierarchy of specialized jobs. Uncertain about how to respond, nineteenth-century employers experimented widely. A handful introduced elaborate services; others devised new forms of "driving" and coercion. Most simply threw up their hands, figuratively speaking, and delegated the management of employees to first-line supervisors, who became responsible for hiring, firing, and other personnel functions. As a result, there were wide variations in wages, working conditions, and discipline, even within organizations, as well as abuses of authority and high turnover. Friction between supervisors and wage earners became a common cause of labor unrest. Remedial action came from two sources. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, state governments began to impose restrictions on employers, especially employers of women and children. By , most northern and western states regulated the hiring of children, hours of labor, health and sanitation, and various working conditions. In the late s, the federal social security system added old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, and other legislation set minimum wages, defined the workday and workweek, and restricted child labor. Still, none of these measures directly addressed a variety of shop-floor problems. To remedy this deficiency, as well as to raise wages, the New Deal also promoted collective bargaining , most notably via the National Labor Relations Act of . Employers also played an important role in this process. Beginning at the turn of the century, a relatively small number of employers, mostly large, profitable corporations, introduced policies designed to discourage turnover and improve morale. Two innovations were particularly important. By the s, most large industrial and service corporations had personnel departments whose functions and responsibilities expanded rapidly. The second innovation was the introduction of systematic benefit systems that provided medical, educational, recreational, and other services. During the s and s, the federal and state governments embraced many features of this "welfare capitalism" in the process of creating a modest welfare state. Government initiatives extended some benefit plans to workers at smaller and less generous firms and encouraged the larger employers to create even more elaborate benefit programs. The spread of collective-bargaining contracts and a more prosperous postwar economy reinforced this trend. The years from the early s to the mids would be the heyday of corporate benevolence. Labor Unrest The growth of industrial and service employment also introduced new forms of unrest and protest. The years from the s to the s witnessed waves of strikes, which were widely viewed as a perplexing and troubling feature of modern society. Yet strikes were only the most visible examples of the many tensions and conflicts characteristic of industrial employment. Dissatisfied wage earners had in fact two basic choices, "exit" and "voice. Historically, most workers have concluded that quitting is easier than trying to create and maintain a union. Still, the history of organized labor because it has been carefully documented is the best available valuable measure of the tensions associated with modern employment and the ability of workers to exercise a "voice" in industry. Nineteenth-Century Unions The American labor movement dates from the early nineteenth century, first became an important force during the inflationary prosperity of the s, and flourished during the boom years of the s.

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9: Chapter "The New Era"

Regime Change in New Times, "The government's socialist project depends on mass social organizations capable of advancing on the economic elite and cleaning the neighborhoods of rightwing thugs, gangsters and paramilitary agents of the Venezuelan oligarchs and [Colombia's] Uribe regime."

We wrote about this anniversary two weeks ago, describing the cause of the collapse and the reasons why we are still at risk for another one. He goes on to say: The stagnant economy, austerity measures and resulting increased debt have opened a space for people to search for and try out alternative economic structures that are more democratic. They have also created conditions for a rise of nationalism on the right. There is a battle inside the Democratic Party between progressives, some who call themselves socialists, and the dominant business-friendly corporatists. As Miles Kampf-Lessin writes: But the Democratic Party has been deaf to the interests of its constituents for decades. The Republican Party is unable to handle Trump, who defeated a series of elitist candidates starting with the next heir of the royal Bush family, Jeb. A record number of Republicans have given up and decided not to run for re-election. Speaker of the House Paul Ryan saw the writing on the wall and said he wanted to spend time with his family. The election will bring change as Republican control of both Chambers of Congress is at risk, especially the House, but this is unlikely to resolve the crises the country is facing. Democrats are more focused on going after Trump. We can expect a flood of subpoenas investigating all aspects of his administration and business, rather than solutions to the economic and social crises. Anti-capitalism is so widespread that even corporate media outlets like Politico are taking notice, as they did in an article describing what socialism would look like in the United States. Of course, there has been a movement for National Improved Medicare for All for decades, and it is now gaining momentum. The third poorest country in our hemisphere, Bolivia, announced this week it will provide healthcare for all. While polls indicate increased support for socialism, in the United States there is a lack of clarity on what that means exactly. Rather than a state socialism, most people are advocating for policy changes that socialize the basic necessities of the people. National Improved Medicare for All is one example. There is also increased pressure for community-controlled or municipal Internet, taking this critical public service out of the hands of the much-hated for-profit providers. Other demands include a living wage, free college education and affordable housing. All of these socialized programs can and do exist in capitalist countries. The new institutions will need to be radically different than the current ones, meaning they are rooted in different values, if they are to change the current system. The human rights principles are universality, equity, transparency, accountability and participation. Schneider acknowledges that his generation is the first one that will fare worse than its predecessors. Out of necessity, people are creating more democratic economic structures. In addition to requiring specific changes in policy that lead to greater socialization of the economy, systemic changes will be needed to establish a cooperative and egalitarian economy. Without far-reaching changes to the structure of the state, they are highly unlikely to succeed. There will be another economic crisis in the near future which will present opportunities for rapid transformational change, if the movement is organized to demand it. JP Morgan issued a report on the tenth anniversary of the collapse warning of another collapse and mass social unrest like the US has not seen in 50 years. It is up to us now to prepare for that moment by developing our vision for the future and working out the types of institutions that will bring it about. The other option, if we are not prepared, could bring fascism and greater repression. The real confrontation, it seems, is yet to come. Margaret serves as co-chair of the Green Party of the United States. Read other articles by Kevin Zeese and Margaret Flowers.

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