remaking-the-agrarian-dream-new-deal-rural-resettlement-in-the-mountain-west

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Legacies of Dust: Land Use and Labor on the Colorado Plains
Douglas Sheflin 2019-06 The Dust Bowl of the 1930s was the worst ecological disaster in American history. When the rains stopped and the land dried up, farmers and agricultural laborers on the southeastern Colorado plains were forced to adapt to new realities. The severity of the drought coupled with the economic devastation of the Great Depression compelled farmers and government officials to combine their efforts to achieve one primary goal: keep farmers farming on the Colorado plains. In The Legacies of Dust Douglas Sheflin offers an innovative and provocative look at how a natural disaster can dramatically influence every facet of human life. Focusing on the period from 1929 to 1962, Sheflin presents the disaster in a new light by evaluating its impact on both agricultural production and the people who fueled it, demonstrating how the Dust Bowl fractured Colorado’s established system of agricultural labor. Federal support, combined with local initiative, instituted a broad conservation regime that facilitated production and helped tens of thousands of farmers sustain themselves during the difficult 1930s and again during the drought of the 1950s. Drawing from wet-land, environment, transnational, and labor history, Sheflin investigates how the catastrophe of the Dust Bowl and its complex consequences transformed the southeastern Colorado agricultural economy.

This Land, This Nation Sarah T. Phillips 2007-03-05 This 2007 book combines political with environmental history to present conservation policy as a critical arm of New Deal reform, one that embodied the promises and limits of midcentury American liberalism. It interprets the natural resource programs of the 1930s and 1940s as a set of federal strategies aimed at rehabilitating the economies of agricultural areas. The New Dealers believed that the country as a whole would remain mired in depression as long as its farmers remained poorer than its urban residents, and these politicians and policymakers set out to rebuild rural life and raise rural incomes with measures tied directly to conservation objectives - land retirement, soil restoration, flood control, and affordable electricity for homes and industries. In building new constituencies for the environmental initiatives, resource administrators and their liberal allies established the political justification for an enlarged federal government and created the institutions that shaped the contemporary rural landscape.

The New Deal David E. Hamilton 1999 This text opens with an introductory essay followed by a presentation of authoritative but conflicting views, encouraging students to interpret and evaluate issues for themselves. In addition to the essays, each chapter includes a chronology of events, selection introductions, and suggestions for further reading.

Brief History of the Bureau of Reclamation 2000
Remaking the Agrarian Dream Brian Quayle Cannon 1992
Living in the Future Victoria W. Wolcott 2022-04-21 *Victoria W. Wolcott argues that utopianism is the little-appreciated base of the visionary worldview that informed the prime movers of the Civil Rights Movement. Idealism and pragmatism, not utopianism, are what tend to come to mind when we think about the motivating philosophies of the movement. It’s well-known that many of its iconic moments were carefully executed products of planning, not passion alone. But Wolcott holds that pragmatism and idealism alike were grounded in nothing less than intensely utopian thought. Key figures from Martin Luther King Jr. and Coretta Scott to Marjorie Penney and Howard Thurman shared a belief in a radical pacifism that was, Wolcott shows, both specifically utopian and precisely engaged in changing the existing world. Casting mid-twentieth-century civil rights activism in the light of utopianism ultimately allows us to see the power of dreaming in a profound and concrete fashion, one that can be emulated in other times that are desperate for change, like today--*

New Mexico Historical Review Lansing Bartlett Bloom 2010
The New Deal Justus D. Doenecke 2003 Suitable as a supplementary text for college history courses, this volume contains a narrative of the New Deal era along with 30 supporting documents from the period. Doenecke’s account focuses on political history, beginning with the advent of the Great Depression in 1929 and ending with the congpe

Migrant Citizenship Verónica Martínez-Matsuda 2020-06-26 An examination of the Farm Security Administration’s migrant camp system and the people it served Today’s concern for the quality of the produce on our plates has done little to guarantee U.S. farmworkers the necessary protections of sanitary housing, medical attention, and fair labor standards. The political discourse on farmworkers’ rights is dominated by the view that migrant workers are not entitled to better protections because they are “noncitizens,” as either immigrants or transients. Between 1935 and 1946, however, the Farm Security Administration (FSA) intervened dramatically on behalf of migrant families to expand the principles of American democracy, advance migrants’ civil rights, and make farmworkers visible beyond their economic role as temporary laborers. In more than one hundred labor camps across the country, migrant families successfully worked with FSA officials to challenge their exclusion from the basic rights afforded by the New Deal. In Migrant Citizenship, Verónica Martínez-Matsuda examines the history of the FSA’s Migrant Labor Camp Program and its role in the lives of diverse farmworker families across the United States, describing how the camps provided migrants sanitary housing, full on-site medical service, a nursery school program, primary education, home-demonstration instruction, food for a healthy diet, recreational programing, and lessons in participatory democracy through self-governing councils. In these ways, she argues, the camps functioned as more than just labor centers aimed at improving agribusiness efficiency. Instead, they represented a profound “experiment in democracy” seeking to secure migrant farmworkers’ full political and social participation in the United States. In recounting this chapter in the FSA’s history, Migrant Citizenship provides insights into public policy concerning migrant workers, federal intervention in poor people’s lives, and workers’ cross-racial movements for social justice and offers a precedent for those seeking to combat the precarity in farm labor relations today.

Poverty in the United States Gwendolyn Mink 2004 The first interdisciplinary reference to cover the socioeconomic and political history, the movements, and the changing face of poverty in the United States. * 300 A-Z entries on topics related to poverty and social welfare, including the political discovery of poverty, antipoverty policies, and debates about legislation * Includes five introductory chronological essays covering U.S. poverty since the colonial era, giving a historical foundation to the entries in the book * Contributions from over 200 distinguished scholars and experts * Numerous illustrations and primary source documents dispersed throughout the work

Urban Farming in the West Robert M. Carriker 2010-04-15 From 1933 to 1935, the federal government’s Division of Subsistence Homesteads created thirty-four New Deal communities that sought to provide a healthier and more economically secure life for disadvantaged Americans. These settlements were designed to combine the benefits of rural and urban living by offering part-time farming, uplifting social functions, and inexpensive homes. Four were located in the West: in Phoenix, Arizona; El Monte and San Fernando, California; and Longview, Washington. Robert Carriker examines for the first time the intricate histories of these
subsistence homestead projects, which have long been buried in bureaucratic records and clouded by misunderstanding, showing that in many ways they were among the agency’s most successful efforts. He provides case studies of the projects, rescuing their obscure histories using archival documents and rare photographs. He also reveals the machinations of civic groups and private citizens across the West who jockeyed for access to the funds being allotted for New Deal community building. By describing what took place on these western homesteads, Carriker shows that the DSHOs agenda was not as far-fetched as some have reported.

The tendency to condemn the Division and its projects, he argues, has failed to appreciate the good that came from some of the individual homestead communities, particularly those in the Far West. Although overshadowed by the larger undertakings of the New Deal, some of these western communities remain thriving neighborhoods. Nailing legacies to FDRs efforts that show how the country once chose to deal with economic depression, little has been written about the homestead projects. Carriker’s study shows that its western homesteads were instead qualified accomplishments.

The Routledge History of Rural America
Pamela Riney-Kehrberg
2016-04-14 First published in 2014. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

A Companion to Franklin D. Roosevelt William D. Pederson 2011-03-21 A Companion to Franklin D. Roosevelt presents a collection of historiographical essays by leading scholars that provides a comprehensive review of the scholarship on the president who led the United States through the tumultuous period from the Great Depression to the waning days of World War II. Represents a state-of-the-art assessment of current scholarship on FDR, the only president elected to four terms of office and the central figure in key events of the first half of the 20th century. Covers all aspects of FDR’s life and times, including his health, relationships, and Supreme Court packing, to New Deal policies, institutional issues, and international relations. Features 35 essays by leading FDR scholars.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress William D. Pederson 2001 Examines the reactions of particular groups within Congress (including those of individual congressmen) to the changing role of the federal government during the New Deal era. Also examines facets of the New Deal era from a contemporary perspective.

The FDR Years William D. Pederson 2009 Born in 1882 in New York, Franklin Delano Roosevelt entered public service through the encouragement of the Democratic Party and won the election to the New York Senate in 1910. This book details his administration at the height of the Great Depression as he valiantly led the nation with the phrase, The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. The Radical Middle Class Robert D. Johnston 2003 Publisher Description Making a Modern U.S. West Sarah Deutsch 2022 To many Americans in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the West was simultaneously the greatest symbol of American opportunity, the greatest story of its culture, and the greatest symbol of American culture. The book tells the story of American opportunity, the greatest story of its culture, and the greatest symbol of American culture.

A Colorado History Carl Ubbelholde 2006 For forty years, A Colorado History has provided a comprehensive and accessible panoramic history of the Centennial State. From the arrival of the Paleo-Indians to contemporary times, this enlarged edition leads readers on an extraordinary exploration of a remarkable place.

Remaking the agrarian dream: New Deal rural resettlement in the mountain west
Robert H. Shimek
2012-10-01 The American West has taken on a rich and evocative array of regional identities since the late nineteenth century. Wilderness wonderland, Hispanic borderland, homesteader’s frontier, cattle kingdom, urban dynamo, Native American homeland. Hell of a Vision explores the evolution of these diverse identities during the twentieth century, revealing how Western regionalism has been defined by generations of people seeking to understand the West’s vast and varied cultures. Focusing on the American West from the 1890s up to the present, Dorman provides us with a wide-ranging view of the impact of regional ideas in pop culture.
and diverse fields such as geography, land-use planning, anthropology, journalism, and environmental policy-making. Going well beyond the realm of literature, Dorman broadens the discussion by examining a unique mix of texts. He looks at major novelists such as Catherine Steinbeck, and Stegner, as well as leading Native American writers. But he also analyzes a variety of nonliterary sources in his book, such as government reports, planning documents, and environmental impact studies. Hell of a Vision is a compelling journey through the modern history of the American West—a key region in the nation of regions known as the United States.

Social History of the United States [10 volumes] Brian Greenberg 2008-10-23 This ten-volume encyclopedia explores the social history of 20th-century America in rich, authoritative detail, decade by decade, through the eyes of its everyday citizens. • Entries covering the lives and contributions of ordinary citizens, social movements, religion, culture, the arts, and economic and labor issues, and other aspects of American life across the 20th century • Contributions by accomplished researchers in the field of American social history • Sidebars providing additional emphasis on important issues and less well-known personalities • Detailed timelines for every decade, incorporating famous events with pivotal moments that changed the lives of everyday citizens • A thematically organized index for each of the encyclopedia’s ten volumes

The New Deal and Beyond Elana C. Green 2003 This collection of ten original studies covers a wide range of issues related to the regional distinctiveness of welfare provision in the South and the development of the American welfare state. The Social Security Administration, to Georgia governor Eugene Talmadge’s initiatives, to the public health nurses and home economists of the Farm Security Administration, to the Salvation Army and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Some essays look at the degree of federal responsiveness to, or actual engagement with, recipients of assistance. One such study examines the dynamics between the New Deal bureaucracy, poor women who worked in WPA-organized sewing rooms in Atlanta, and local political activists concerned about the women's working conditions. The power of race and racism to shape the delivery of social services in the region, as well as the strength of connections between social welfare and civil rights, is a concern common to many studies. One study shows how linking the availability of federal Medicare funds to racial equality helped end segregation in southern hospitals. Others focus on topics ranging from the pioneering North Carolina Fund, a state program that shaped Great Society initiatives, to the public health nurses and home economists of the Farm Security Administration, to Georgia governor Eugene Talmadge’s maneuverings against the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The New Deal and Beyond is filled with many new insights into initiating and maintaining social programs in the South, a region whose welfare history is key to understanding the larger story of the American welfare state. New Deal Cowboy Michael Duchemin 2016-02-22 Best known as Americans as the “singing cowboy,” beloved entertainer Gene Autry (1907–1998) appeared in countless films, radio broadcasts, television shows, and other venues. While Autry’s name and a few of his hit songs are still widely known today, his commitment to political causes and public diplomacy deserves greater appreciation. In this innovative examination of Autry’s influence on public opinion, Michael Duchemin explores the various platforms this cowboy crooner used to support important causes, notably Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal and foreign policy initiatives leading up to World War II. As a prolific performer of western folk songs and country-western music, Autry gained popularity in the United States. Drawing on a wealth of primary sources, Duchemin argues, “Sergeant Gene Autry” played a unique role in making FDR’s internationalist policies more palatable for American citizens and friendly relations with Latin America. As a result, he used the emerging motion picture industry as an instrument of public diplomacy, and foreign policy in twentieth-century America.

Remaking the Agrarian Dream Brian Q. Cannon 1996 Drawing on oral accounts, weekly field reports, and local newspapers, Cannon (history, Brigham Young U.) provides an in-depth account of the federal resettlement program that relocated over 1,000 impoverished families from submarginal dryland farms to federally sponsored irrigated farms in New Mexico


The M.E.Sharpe Library of Franklin D.Roosevelt Studies: v. 2 Nancy Beck Young 2019-07-25 This book assesses contrasting interpretations of President Roosevelt's relations with the Nye Committee. It explores the complexity confronting Rayburn in weighing the factors that influenced his actions during the New Deal portion of his near half-century in Congress.

Long-range Public Investment Robert D. Leighninger 2007 Long-Range Public Investment: The Forgotten Legacy of the New Deal is augmented by fifty-eight photographs.

Back to the Land Dona Brown 2011-06-01 For many, “going back to the land” brings to mind the 1960s and 1970s—hippie communes and the Summer of Love, The Whole Earth Catalog and Mother Earth News. More recently, the movement has reemerged in a new enthusiasm for locally produced food and more sustainable energy paths. But these latest back-to-the-landers are part of a much larger story. Americans have been dreaming of returning to the land ever since they started to leave it. In Back to the Land, Dona Brown explores the history of this recurring impulse. Back-to-the-landers have often been viewed as nostalgic escapsists or romantic nature-lovers. But their own words reveal a more complex story. In such projects as Gustav Stickley's Craftsman Farms, Frank Lloyd Wright's "Broadacre City," and Helen and Scott Nearing's quest for the “good life,” Brown finds that the return to the farm has meant less a going backwards than a going-forwards, a way to meet the challenges of the modern era. Progressive reformers pushed for homesteading to help impoverished workers get out of unhealthy urban slums. Depression-era back-to-the-landers, wary of the centralizing power of the New Deal, embraced a new “third way” politics of decentralism and regionalism. Later still, the movement merged with environmentalism. To understand Americans’ response to these back-to-the-land ideas, Brown turns to the fan letters of ordinary readers—retired teachers and overworked clerks, recent immigrants and single women. In seeking their rural roots, Brown argues, Americans have striven above all for the independence and self-sufficiency they associate with the agrarian ideal. Best Books for General Audiences, selected by the American Association of School Librarians

The Handbook of Social Policy James Midgley 2000 The Handbook of Social Policy is a comprehensive examination of the development, implementation and impact of social policy. The international team of contributors document the origins of social policy, its evolution in different countries, the major contributors to the field, including the role of government social policies and the forces which drive it. It is an essential work for anyone with an interest in social policy and its implications.

Remaking the Agrarian Dream Philip Lloyd Jackson 2006 A Rediscovered Frontier describes the changing land use issues taking place in the rapidly growing western United States, paying special attention to the previously unexplored area of private lands planning and local growth management. A Rediscovered Frontier begins by exploring the term ‘New West’, describes prototypical land use patterns found throughout the West, and examines the spatial circumstances of rural and small town growth patterns. Intended as a text for college students taking courses in land use planning, a sourcebook for land use planning and environmental management professionals, as well as anyone who cares about western environments, A Rediscovered Frontier addresses the social, economic,
political, and above all, geographical realities of land use in the West today.

**Squatter’s Republic** Tamara Venit Shelton 2013-11-22 Who should have the right to own land, and how much of it? A Squatter’s Republic follows the rise and fall of the land question in the Gilded Age and the rise and fall of a particularly nineteenth-century vision of landed independence. More specifically, the author considers the land question through the anti-monopolist reform movements it inspired in late nineteenth-century California. The Golden State was a squatter’s republic—a society of white men who claimed no more land than they could use, and who promised to uphold agrarian republican ideals and resist monopoly, the nemesis of democracy. Their opposition to land monopoly became entwined with public discourse on Mexican land rights, industrial labor relations, immigration from China, and the rise of railroad and other corporate monopolies.

**Hope in Hard Times** Mary Murphy 2003 Arthur Rothstein, Russell Lee, John Vachon, and Marion Post Wolcott became some of the United States’ best-known photographers through their pictures of Depression-era America. Their assignment, as one of their associates described it, was to have “a long look at the whole vast, complicated rural U.S. landscape with all that was built on it and all those who built and wrecked and worked in it and bore kids and dragged them up and played games and paraded and picnicked and suffered and died and were buried in it.” In Montana the four photographers traveled to forty of the state’s fifty-six counties, creating a rich record of the many facets of the Depression and recovery: rural and urban, agricultural and industrial, work and play, hard times and the promise of a brighter future. The photographers captured the dignity of Montanans as they struggled to scratch out livings from dried-up fields, nurture families in the shadows of Butte head frames, and foster communities on the vast expanses of the northern plains. Hope in Hard Times, features over 140 Farm Security Administration photographs to illustrate the story of the Great Depression in Montana and the experiences of the photographers who documented it. Today these striking images, from cities like Butte to small towns like Terry, present an unforgettable portrait of a little-studied period in the history of Montana. Selected from the Farm Security Administration Collection at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., the photographs in Hope in Hard Times offer viewers an unparalleled look at life in Montana in the years preceding the United States’ entry into World War II.