**Unit 7 Domestic Terms**

***Roaring Twenties Terms:***

1. Red Scare- vigorous repression of radicals, “political subversives,” and “undesirable” immigrants groups in the years immediately following WWI. Nearly 6500 “radicals” were arrested and sent to jail; some sat in jail without ever being charged with a crime, while nearly 500 immigrants were deported.

2. The Palmer Raids- part of the Red Scare, these were measures to hunt out political radicals and immigrants who were potential threats to American security. Organized by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in 1919 and 1920 (carried out by Edgar J. Hoover), these raids led to the arrest of nearly 5500 people and the deportation of nearly four hundred.

3. Sacco & Vanzetti- suspected anarchists who were convicted of murdering two men during a 1920 armed robbery of a shoe factory in Massachusetts. After a controversial trial and a series of appeals, the two Italian immigrants were executed in 1927 (false conviction).

4. “Keep America for Americans”- slogan for the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), an organization against all other races and religions who showed their hatred by perusing “terrorist” acts.

5. Emergency Quota Act of 1921- Also called the Johnson Act, this bill limited immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe by stating that in a year, total immigration from any country could only equal 3 percent of the number of immigrations from that country living in the U.S. in 1910.

6. United Mine Workers of America- The UMW was founded in January of 1890, with the merger of two old labor groups, the Knights of Labor Trade Assembly No. 135 and the National Progressive Miners Union. Adopting the model of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), the union was initially established as a three-pronged labor tool: to develop mine safety; to improve mine workers' independence from the mine owners and the company store; and to provide miners with collective bargaining power.

7. John L. Lewis- an American leader of organized labor who served as president of the United Mine Workers of America from 1920 to 1960. Also a major player in the history of coal mining, he was the driving force behind the founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), which established the United Steel Workers of America and helped organize millions of other industrial workers in the 1930s.

8. Charles Evans Hughes- an American statesman, lawyer and Republican politician from New York. He was the Republican candidate in the 1916 U.S. Presidential election, losing narrowly to Woodrow Wilson. A leading diplomat and New York lawyer in the days of Harding and Coolidge, and was known for being a swing voter when dealing with cases related to the New Deal in the 1930s.

9. Fordney-McCumber Tariff- 1922 act that sharply increased tariffs on imported goods; most Republican leader of the 1920s firmly believed in “protectionist” policies that would increase profits for American businesses.

10. Warren G. Harding & the Ohio Gang- the Ohio Gang was a gang of politicians and industry leaders closely surrounding Warren G. Harding, the 29th President of the United States. During the Harding administration several of the so-called Ohio Gang became involved in financial scandals, including the Teapot Dome scandal.

11. Teapot Dome Scandal- one of many scandals that took place during the presidency of Warren G. Harding. The Secretary of the Interior accepted bribes from oil companies for access to government oil reserves at Teapot Dome, Wyoming; other Cabinet members were later convicted of accepting bribes and using their influence to make millions.

12. Albert B. Fall- Albert Bacon Fall was a United States Senator from New Mexico and the Secretary of the Interior under President Warren G. Harding, infamous for his involvement in the Teapot Dome scandal.

13. Calvin Coolidge- Calvin Coolidge, Jr. was the 30th President of the United States. He restored public confidence in the White House after the scandals of his predecessor's administration, and left office with considerable popularity.

14. “The chief business of the American people is business...”- stated in a speech given by Calvin Coolidge in Washington in 1925.

15. Urban Sprawl- the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas.

16. Charles Lindbergh- a 25-year-old U.S. Air Mail pilot. Lindbergh emerged suddenly from virtual obscurity to instantaneous world fame as the result of his Orteig Prize-winning solo non-stop flight on May 20–21, 1927, made from Roosevelt Field on New York's Long Island to Le Bourget Field in Paris, France, a distance of nearly 3,600 statute miles (5,800 km), in a single-seat, single-engine.

17. Amelia Earhart- the first female pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

18. Installment Plan- credit systems where payment for merchandise/items is made in installments over a pre-approved period of time.

19. Prohibition- the period (1920–1933) when the Eighteenth Amendment was in force and alcoholic beverages could not legally be manufactured, transported, or sold in the U.S.

20. Speakeasies- Urban clubs that existed in the 1920s where alcohol was illegally sold to patrons. The sheer number of speakeasies in a city such as New York demonstrated the difficult of enforcing a law such as prohibition.

21. Bootlegger- someone who makes or sells illegal liquor.

22. Al Capone- an American gangster who led a Prohibition-era crime syndicate. The Chicago Outfit, which subsequently also became known as the "Capones," was dedicated to smuggling and bootlegging liquor, and other illegal activities such as prostitution, in Chicago from the early 1920s to 1931.

23. Scopes Trial- 1925 Tennessee trial where teacher John Scopes was charged with teaching evolution, a violation of state status. The American Civil Liberties Union hired Clarence Darrow to defend Scopes, while the chief attorney for the prosecution was three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan. While Scopes was convicted and ordered to pay a small fine, Darrow was able to poke holes in the theory of creationism as expressed by Bryan.

24. Clarence Darrow- was an American lawyer and leading member of the American Civil Liberties Union, best known for defending John T. Scopes in the Scopes "Monkey" Trial (1925), in which he opposed William Jennings Bryan (statesman, noted orator, and 3-time presidential candidate).

25. William Jennings Bryan- a leading American politician from the 1890s until his death. He was a dominant force in the populist wing of the Democratic Party, standing three times as its candidate for President of the United States (1896, 1900 and 1908). In the intensely fought 1896 and 1900 elections, he was defeated by William McKinley but retained control of the Democratic Party. In his three presidential bids, he promoted Free Silver in 1896, anti-imperialism in 1900, and trust-busting in 1908, calling on Democrats to fight the trusts (big corporations) and big banks, and embrace anti-elitist ideals of republicanism. After 1920 he was a strong supporter of Prohibition and energetically attacked Darwinism and evolution, most famously at the Scopes Trial in 1925.

26. Flapper- a “new woman” of the 1920s, who wore short skirts and bobbed hair and rejected many of the social regulations that controlled women of previous generations.

27. Double Standard- Women during the 1920's were breaking out of their typical stereotype created by society that they had to cook, clean, and be the housekeeper. Women began "running wild" by showing more skin and going against traditional family values for the era. The double standard however was that, despite this somewhat of a revolution, women still remained treated the same as they had been for previous years.

28. The Charleston- a dance named for the harbor city of Charleston, South Carolina.

29. George Gershwin- an American composer and pianist.[1][2] Gershwin's compositions spanned both popular and classical genres, and his most popular melodies are widely known.

30. Georgia O’Keeffe- an American artist, O'Keeffe first came to the attention of the New York art community in 1916. She made large-format paintings of enlarged blossoms, presenting them close up as if seen through a magnifying lens, and New York buildings, most of which date from the same decade.

31. Sinclair Lewis- an American novelist, short-story writer, and playwright. In 1930, he became the first writer from the United States to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. His works are known for their insightful and critical views of American society and capitalist values, as well as for their strong characterizations of modern working women.

32. F. Scott Fitzgerald- an American author of novels and short stories, whose works are the paradigm writings of the Jazz Age, a term he coined himself. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century.

33. “Jazz Age”- Term used to describe the image of the liberated, urbanized 1920s, with a flapper a s a dominant symbol of that era. Many rural, fundamentalist Americans deeply resented the changes in American culture that occurred in the “Roaring 20s.”

34. Edna St. Vincent Millay- an American lyrical poet and playwright. She received the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1923, the third woman to win the award for poetry, and was also known for her feminist activism and her many love affairs.

35. Ernest Hemingway- an American author and journalist, his economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

36. Gertrude Stein- a noted American art collector of seminal modernist paintings and an experimental writer of novels, poetry and plays, which eschewed the narrative, linear, and temporal conventions of 19th century literature.

37. “The Lost Generation”- Group of American intellectuals who viewed America in the 1920s as bigoted, intellectually shallow, and consumed by the quest for the dollar; many became extremely disillusioned with American life and went to Paris.

38. Harlem Renaissance- Black literary and artistic movement centered in Harlem that lasted from the 1920s into the early 1930s that both celebrated and lamented black life in America; Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston were tow famous writers of this movement.

39. Zora Neale Hurston- an American folklorist, anthropologist, and author during the time of the Harlem Renaissance.

40. Marcus Garvey- a Jamaican political leader, publisher, journalist, entrepreneur, and orator who was a staunch proponent of the Black nationalism and Pan-Africanism movements, to which end he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA-ACL). He founded the Black Star Line, part of the Back-to-Africa movement, which promoted the return of the African diaspora to their ancestral lands.

41. Claude McKay- a Jamaican-American writer and poet. He was a seminal figure in the Harlem Renaissance. His 1922 book of poetry, Harlem Shadows, was among the first books published during the Harlem Renaissance.

42. Langston Hughes- an American poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist. He was one of the earliest innovators of the then-new literary art form jazz poetry. Hughes is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance. He famously wrote about the period that "the negro was in vogue" which was later paraphrased as "when Harlem was in vogue".

43. Paul Robeson- an African American singer and actor who became involved with the Civil Rights Movement. He became politically involved in response to the Spanish Civil War, Fascism, and social injustices. His advocacy of anti-imperialism, affiliation with Communism, and his criticism of the US government caused him to be blacklisted during McCarthyism (the practice of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion, or treason without proper regard for evidence).

44. Louis Armstrong- an American jazz trumpeter and singer from New Orleans, Louisiana. Coming to prominence in the 1920s as an "inventive" trumpet and cornet player, Armstrong was a foundational influence in jazz, shifting the focus of the music from collective improvisation to solo performance. With his instantly-recognizable gravelly voice, Armstrong was also an influential singer, demonstrating great dexterity as an improviser, bending the lyrics and melody of a song for expressive purposes.

45. Duke Ellington- an American composer, pianist, and big-band leader. Ellington wrote over 1,000 compositions. Due to his inventive use of the orchestra, or big band, and thanks to his eloquence and extraordinary charisma, he is generally considered to have elevated the perception of jazz to an art form.

***Great Depression Terms:***

1. McNary-Haugen Bill- a highly controversial plan in the 1920s to subsidize American agriculture by raising the domestic prices of farm products. The plan was for the government to buy the wheat, and either store it or export it at a loss. It was vetoed by President Calvin Coolidge.

2. “Buying on credit”- a huge problem in the 1920s. With this system, people could make a monthly, weekly, or yearly payment on an item that they wanted or needed. This happened until Black Tuesday, when the stock market crashed a.k.a. the start of the Great Depression.

3. Election of 1928- the 36th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 6, 1928. Herbert Hoover was nominated as the Republican candidate, as incumbent President Calvin Coolidge chose not to run for a second full term. Democrat Al Smith was pitted against Hoover.

4. Dow Jones Industrial Average- a stock market index founded by Dow and one of his business associates, statistician Edward Jones.

5. Speculation- the practice of purchasing either land or stocks with the intent of selling them for a higher price later. After the Homestead Act and other acts opened up the western U.S. for settlement, many speculators purchased land with no intent of ever settling on it; their goal was to later sell the land for profit.

6. “Buying on margin”- In the 1920s more people invested in the stock market than ever before. Stock prices rose so fast that at the end of the decade, some people became rich overnight by buying and selling stocks. People could buy stocks on margin which was like installment buying. People could buy stocks for only a 10% down payment! The buyer would hold the stock until the price rose and then sell it for a profit. As long as the stock prices kept going up, the system worked. However, during 1928 and 1929, the prices of many stocks went up faster than the value of the companies the stocks represented.

7. Black Tuesday- began on October 29, 1929 and was the most devastating stock market crash in the history of the United States. The crash signaled the beginning of the 10-year Great Depression that affected all Western industrialized countries and did not end in the United States until the onset of American mobilization for World War II at the end of 1941.

8. Hawley-Smoot Tariff- in response to the initial effects of the Great Depression, Congress authorized this tariff in 1930; this established tariff rates on imported goods at the highest level of any point in U.S. history. Some American companies benefited in the short term, although the effect on world trade was disastrous, as many other countries erected tariff barriers on American imports.

9. Shantytowns- a slum settlement (sometimes illegal or unauthorized) of impoverished people who live in improvised dwellings made from scrap materials. Shanty towns, which are usually built on the periphery of cities, often do not have proper sanitation, water supply or aqueduct, electricity or telephone services.

10. Dust Bowl- Great Plains region that suffered severe drought and experienced massive dust storms during the 1930s; because of extreme conditions many who lived in the Dust Bowl left their farms and went to California to work as migrant farmers.

11. Herbert Hoover's Economic Philosophy- also called progressivism, President Hoover felt that while government intervention in the private sector was sometimes necessary in the modern industrial era, such intervention should be kept to an absolute minimum.

12. Boulder Dam- also known as the Hoover Dam, Boulder Dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River. It was constructed between 1931 and 1936 during the Great Depression. Its construction was the result of a massive effort involving thousands of workers, and cost over one hundred lives. The dam was controversially named after President Herbert Hoover.

13. Federal Home Loan Bank Act- a United States federal law passed under President Herbert Hoover in order to lower the cost of home ownership.

14. Reconstruction Finance Corporation- established in 1932 by Herbert Hoover to offset the effects of the Great Depression; the RFC was authorized to give a federal credit to banks so that they could operate efficiently. Banks receiving these loans were expected to extend loans to businesses providing jobs or building low-cost housing.

15. Bonus Army- group of nearly 17,000 veterans who marched on Washington in May 1932 to demand the military bonuses they had been promised; this group was eventually driven from their camp city by the U.S. Army. This action increased the public perception that the Hoover administration cared little about the poor.

***New Deal Terms:***

1. 1932 Presidential Election- the 37th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 8, 1932. The election took place in the midst of the Great Depression that had ruined the promises of incumbent President and Republican candidate Herbert Hoover to bring about a new era of prosperity. (Franklin D. Roosevelt vs. Herbert Hoover)

2. Franklin Delano Roosevelt- also known by his initials, FDR, was the 32nd President of the United States (1933–1945) and a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century, leading the United States during a time of worldwide economic depression and total war. A dominant leader of the Democratic Party and the only American president elected to more than two terms, he built a New Deal Coalition that realigned American politics after 1932, as his domestic policies defined American liberalism for the middle third of the 20th century.

3. Deficit Spending- economic policy where government spends money that it “doesn’t have,” thus creating a budget deficit. Although “conventional” economic theory disapproves of this, it is commonplace during times of crisis or war.

4. First 100 Days- a sample of the first 100 days of a first term presidency of a president of the United States. It is used to measure the successes and accomplishments of a president during the time that their power and influence is at its greatest.

5. Fireside Chats- broadcasts on the radio by Franklin Roosevelt addressed directly to the American people that made many Americans feel that he personally cared about them; FDR did 16 of these in his first two terms. Many Americans in the 1930s had pictures of Roosevelt in their living rooms; in addition, Roosevelt received more letters from ordinary Americans than any other president in American history.

6. First New Deal- a series of economic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1936. They involved presidential executive orders or laws passed by Congress during the first term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The programs were in response to the Great Depression, and focused on what historians call the "3 Rs": Relief, Recovery, and Reform. That is, Relief for the unemployed and poor; Recovery of the economy to normal levels; and Reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression.

7. Father Charles Coughlin- a controversial Roman Catholic priest at Royal Oak, Michigan's National Shrine of the Little Flower church. He was one of the first political leaders to use radio to reach a mass audience, as possibly thirty million listeners tuned to his weekly broadcasts during the 1930s.

8. Dr. Francis Townsend- an American physician who was best known for his revolving old-age pension proposal during the Great Depression. Known as the "Townsend Plan," this proposal influenced the establishment of the Roosevelt administration's Social Security system.

9. Hughey Long- nicknamed The Kingfish, was an American politician who served as the 40th Governor of Louisiana from 1928–1932 and as a member of the United States Senate from 1932 until his assassination in 1935. A Democrat, he was an outspoken left-wing populist. During his tenure, he commanded large networks of supporters and was willing to take forceful action, influencing claims that he was a political boss. Long is best known for his Share Our Wealth program, created in 1934 under the motto "Every Man a King." It proposed new wealth redistribution measures in the form of a net asset tax on corporations and individuals to curb the poverty and homelessness endemic nationwide during the Great Depression. To stimulate the economy, Long advocated federal spending on public works, schools and colleges, and old age pensions. He was an ardent critic of the Federal Reserve System's policies.

10. Second 100 Days- Congress also enacted several important relief and reform measures in the summer of 1935 — sometimes called the Second Hundred Days. During the Second Hundred Days, those measures enacted included: joint resolution to abandon the gold standard; national Employment System Act, to create the U.S. Employment Service; home Owners Refinancing Act, to establish the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) to refinance non-farm home mortgages; glass-Steagall Banking Act, to institute various banking reforms, including establishing the Federal Bank Deposit Insurance Corporation, that insured deposits up to $5,000, and later, $10,000; farm Credit Act, to provide for the refinancing of farm mortgages; Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, to increase federal regulation of railroads; and the National Industrial Recovery Act, to establish the National Recovery Administration and the Public Works Administration.

11. Eleanor Roosevelt’s role during Great Depression- by the 1920s, Roosevelt, who raised five children, was involved in Democratic Party politics and numerous social reform organizations. In the White House, she was one of the most active first ladies in history and worked for political, racial and social justice. After President Roosevelt’s death, Eleanor was a delegate to the United Nations and continued to serve as an advocate for a wide range of human rights issues. She remained active in Democratic causes and was a prolific writer until her death at age 78.

12. Dorothea Lange- an influential American documentary photographer and photojournalist, best known for her Depression-era work for the Farm Security Administration (FSA). Lange's photographs humanized the consequences of the Great Depression and influenced the development of documentary photography.

13. NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation (1937) - a United States Supreme Court case that declared that the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (commonly known as the Wagner Act) was constitutional. It effectively spelled the end to the Court's striking down of New Deal economic legislation, and greatly increased Congress's power under the Commerce Clause.

14. Frances Perkins- the U.S. Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945 and the first woman appointed to the U.S. Cabinet. As a loyal supporter of her friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, she helped pull the labor movement into the New Deal coalition.

15. Mary McLeod Bethune- an American educator and civil rights leader best known for starting a school for African-American students in Daytona Beach, Florida, that eventually became Bethune-Cookman University and for being an advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

16. John Collier- an American social reformer and Native American advocate. He served as Commissioner for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the President Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, from 1933-1945. He is considered chiefly responsible for the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which he intended to correct some of the problems in federal policy toward Native Americans. It was considered to aid in ending the loss of reservations lands held by Indians, and making some progress for enabling tribal nations to re-institute self-government.

17. New Deal Coalition- the coalition of labor unions and industrial workers, minorities, much of the middle class, and the Solid South that carried Franklin Roosevelt to victories in 1936 and 1940 and that was the basis of Democratic victories on a national level until this coalition started to break up in the late 1960s and early 1970s. A sizable number of this group voted for Ronald Reagan in the presidential elections of 1980 and 1984.

18. Congress of Industrial Organizations- group of unions that broke from the AFL in 1938 and organized effective union drives in automobile and rubber industries; supported sit-down strikes in major rubber plants. Reaffiliated with the AFL in 1955.

19. Agricultural Adjustment Act- a United States federal law of the New Deal era which restricted agricultural production by paying farmers subsidies not to plant part of their land and to kill off excess livestock. Its purpose was to reduce crop surplus and therefore effectively raise the value of crops. The money for these subsidies was generated through an exclusive tax on companies which processed farm products. The Act created a new agency, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to oversee the distribution of the subsidies.

20. Civil Works Administration- established by the New Deal during the Great Depression to rapidly create manual labor jobs for millions of unemployed workers. The jobs were merely temporary, for the duration of the hard winter. President Franklin D. Roosevelt unveiled the CWA on November 8, 1933 and put Harry L. Hopkins in charge of the short-term agency.

21. Civilian Conservation Corps- New Deal program that began in 1933, putting nearly 3 million young men to work; workers were paid little, but worked on conservation projects and maintaining beaches and parks. CCC program for young women began in 1937.

22. Federal Emergency Relief Act- new name given by the Roosevelt Administration to the Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) which President Herbert Hoover had created in 1932. FERA was established as a result of the Federal Emergency Relief Act and was replaced in 1935 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). FERA under Hoover gave loans to the states to operate relief programs. FERA's main goal was alleviating household unemployment by creating new unskilled jobs in local and state government.

23. Glass-Steagall Act- most often used to refer to four provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 that limited commercial bank securities activities and affiliations between commercial banks and securities firms. Starting in the early 1960s, federal banking regulators interpreted provisions of the Glass–Steagall Act to permit commercial banks and especially commercial bank affiliates to engage in an expanding list and volume of securities activities.

24. National Industrial Recovery Act-1933 New Deal legislation that created the Works Progress Administration that created jobs to put people back to work right away and the National Recovery Administration, who worked in conjunction with industry to bolster the industrial sector and create more long-lasting jobs.

25. National Youth Administration- a New Deal agency in the United States that focused on providing work and education for Americans between the ages of 16 and 25. It operated from June, 26 1935 to 1939 as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The NYA was headed by Aubrey Willis Williams

26. Public Works Administration- part of the New Deal of 1933, was a large-scale public works construction agency in the United States headed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. It was created by the National Industrial Recovery Act in June 1933 in response to the Great Depression. It built large-scale public works such as dams, bridges, hospitals, and schools. Its goals were to spend $3.3 billion in the first year, and $6 billion in all, to provide employment, stabilize purchasing power, and help revive the economy.

27. Rural Electrification Administration- one of the New Deal agencies created under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The REA was created on May 11, 1935, with the primary goal of promoting rural electrification. In the 1930s, the U.S. lagged significantly behind Europe in providing electricity to rural areas due to the unwillingness of power companies to serve farmsteads.

28. Securities and Exchange Commission- a federal agency. It holds primary responsibility for enforcing the federal securities laws and regulating the securities industry, the nation's stock and options exchanges, and other electronic securities markets in the United States.

29. Social Security Act- considered by many to be the most important act passed during the entire New Deal, this 1935 bill established a system that would give payments to Americans after they reached retirement age; provisions for unemployment and disability insurance were also found in this bill.

30. Tennessee Valley Authority- ambitious New Deal program that for the first time provided electricity to residents of the Tennessee Valley; the TVA also promoted agricultural and industrial growth (and prevented flooding) in the region.

31. Wagner Act- also called the National Labor Relations Act, this July 1935 act established major gains for organized labor. It guaranteed collective bargaining, prevented harassment by owners of union activities, and established a National Labor Relations Board to guarantee enforcement of its provisions.

32. Works Progress Administration- New Deal program established in 1935 whose goal was to give out jobs as quickly as possible, even though the waged paid by the WPA were relatively low. Roads and public buildings were constructed by WPA work crews; at the same time, WPA authors wrote state guidebooks, artists painted murals in newly constructed public buildings, and musicians performed in large cities and small towns across the country.

33. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation- passed during the first Hundred Days of the administration of Franklin Roosevelt; this body insured individual bank deposits up to $2500 and helped to restore confidence in America’s banks.

34. National Labor Relations Board- part of the 1935 Wagner Act, which was a huge victory for organized labor. The NLRB ensured that factory owners did not harass union organizers, ensured that collective bargaining was fairly practiced in labor disputes, and supervised union elections. The NLRB was given the legal “teeth” to force employers to comply with all of the above.

35. Parity Price (farming) - pricing products at the same margin as competitors in an area.