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Autore	Johnson Victoria L (Victoria Lee)
Titolo	How many machine guns does it take to cook one meal? : the Seattle and San Francisco general strikes / / Victoria Johnson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Seattle, : University of Washington Press, c2008
ISBN	9780295802152 0295802154
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (182 p.)
Collana	Samuel and Althea Stroum book
Disciplina	331.892/5097946109044
Soggetti	General Strike, Seattle, Wash., 1919 General Strike, San Francisco, Calif., 1934 Strikes and lockouts - United States - History - 20th century Working class - United States - History - 20th century Labor movement - United States - History - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"A Samuel and Althea Stroum book."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 147-155) and index.
Nota di contenuto	New wine in old bottles : rethinking American exceptionalism -- "A new power and a new world" : the Seattle General Strike, 1919 -- "To organize and control the job" : the San Francisco General Strike, 1934 -- Explaining general strikes: the instrumentality of culture -- The making of moral certitude : institutions, identities, and resonance.
Sommario/riassunto	How Many Machine Guns Does It Take to Cook One Meal? explores the cultural forces that shaped two pivotal events affecting the entire West Coast: the 1919 Seattle General Strike and the 1934 San Francisco General Strike. In contrast to traditional approaches that downplay culture or focus on the role of socialists or communists, Victoria Johnson shows how strike participants were inspired by distinctly American notions of workplace democracy that can be traced back to the political philosophies of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine. Johnson examines the powerful stories and practices from our own egalitarian traditions that resonated with these workers and that have too often been dismissed by observers of the American labor movement. Ultimately, she argues that organized labor's failure to draw on these traditions in later decades contributed to its decreasing

capacity to mobilize workers as well as to the increasing conservatism of American political culture. This book will appeal to scholars of western and labor history, sociology, and political science, as well as to anyone interested in the intersection of labor and culture.

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