Roosevelt's plan was to disarm those he saw as the foes of democracy by accusing them of unfairly maligning him. However, the skill and virtuosity that he displayed in his handling and exploitation of the press. Graham J. White discovers the well of Roosevelt's excessive ardor: an intractable accurate description of the press's behavior towards his administrations than a product of his own preconceptions about the nature of the Presidency. White concludes was unusually severe and slanted in its treatment of the Roosevelt years. His original work traces FDR's hostile assessment of the press to his own political philosophy: Franklin D. Roosevelt's tempestuous, adversary relationship with the American press is celebrated in the literature of his administrations. Historians have documented

The American Language

book of the 1921 "revised and enlarged" second edition, Mencken turns his keen ear on: • the general character of American English • loan-words and non-English

Perhaps the first truly important book about the divergence of American English from its British roots, this survey of the language as it was spoken-and as it was

The industrial Revolution in America

For all the media attention it received in the United States, the 1932 election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt seemed to hold the promise of Democratic domination for years to come. However, leading up to the 1936 election, prominent political leaders, conservative politicians, and the press preoccupied opinion leaders in decision-makers.

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The American People in the Great Depression

No modern president has had as much influence on American national politics as Franklin D. Roosevelt. During his administrations, power shifted from states and communities, localities, and even counties. Roosevelt's New Deal wrenched opportunity from the trauma of the Great Depression and transformed them into an instrument of national power. Roosevelt's New Deal.

The Great Depression

Examination of the relationship between national politics and international affairs from the perspective of the United States. The book examines how the New Deal and the Second World War shaped the contours of American foreign policy and how they shaped the contours of American foreign policy.

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