

## Chapter 1 : St. Clair's Defeat - Wikipedia

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At first, they used engines purchased from another company, but the business prospered and they soon started making their own engines. In they purchased the premises of a spinning mill on Priory Street to develop a new factory. The company encountered financial problems however, and in the Triumph bicycle and motorcycle businesses were sold, the latter to Jack Sangster of Ariel to become Triumph Engineering Co Ltd. The Dolomites manufactured from to were unrelated to these prototypes. In July the Triumph Motor Company went into receivership and the factory, equipment and goodwill were offered for sale. The Roadster had an aluminium body because steel was in short supply and surplus aluminium from aircraft production was plentiful. A similar style was also used for the subsequent Triumph Mayflower light saloon. All three of these models prominently sported the "globe" badge that had been used on pre-war models. When Sir John was forced to retire from the company this range of cars was discontinued without being replaced directly, sheet aluminium having by now become a prohibitively expensive alternative to sheet steel for most auto-industry purposes. Curiously, the TR2 had a Standard badge on its front and the Triumph globe on its hubcaps. Standard had been making a range of small saloons named the Standard Eight and Ten, and had been working on their replacements. The success of the TR range meant that Triumph was considered a more marketable name than Standard, and the new car was introduced in as the Triumph Herald. The last Standard car to be made in the UK was replaced in by the Triumph However, only a maximum of 30, cars was ever produced as the plant was never put into full production use, being used largely as an assembly plant. It is alleged that many Triumphs of this era were unreliable, especially the 2. In Australia, the summer heat caused petrol in the electric fuel pump to vapourise, resulting in frequent malfunctions. The Lucas system proved unpopular: Lucas did not want to develop it further, and Standard-Triumph dealers were reluctant to attend the associated factory and field-based training courses. Plans for an extended range based on the TR7, including a fastback variant codenamed "Lynx", were ended when the Speke factory closed. The four-cylinder TR7 and its short-lived eight-cylindered derivative the TR8 were terminated when the road car section of the Solihull plant was closed the plant continued to build Land Rovers. Demise of Triumph cars[ edit ] The last Triumph model was the Acclaim , introduced in and essentially a rebadged Honda Ballade built under licence from the Japanese company Honda , at the former Morris Motors works in Cowley , Oxford.

*1 Triumph and Defeat in the Sixties Economics and Public Opinion, Then and Now CAMELOT was scarcely ten years ago, but it has already evoked several decades' worth of poignant nostalgia, remâ-*

Introduction Perhaps no decade is so immortalized in American memory as the s. Couched in the colorful rhetoric of peace and love, complemented by stirring images of the civil rights movement, and fondly remembered for its music, art, and activism, the decade brought many people hope for a more inclusive, forward-thinking nation. But the decade was also plagued by strife, tragedy, and chaos. A decade of struggle and disillusionment rocked by social, cultural, and political upheaval, the s are remembered because so much changed, and because so much did not. Americans were captivated by the race between Republican vice president Richard Nixon and Democratic senator John F. Kennedy, two candidates who pledged to move the nation forward and invigorate an economy experiencing the worst recession since the Great Depression. Kennedy promised to use federal programs to strengthen the economy and address pockets of longstanding poverty, while Nixon called for a reliance on private enterprise and reduction of government spending. One of the most notable events of the Nixon-Kennedy presidential campaign was their televised debate in September, the first of its kind between major presidential candidates. The debate focused on domestic policy and provided Kennedy with an important moment to present himself as a composed, knowledgeable statesman. In contrast, Nixon, an experienced debater who faced higher expectations, looked sweaty and defensive. Radio listeners famously thought the two men performed equally well, but the TV audience was much more impressed by Kennedy, giving him an advantage in subsequent debates. Ultimately, the election was extraordinarily close; in the largest voter turnout in American history up to that point, Kennedy bested Nixon by less than one percentage point 34., to 34., votes. As a result, Kennedy entered office in without the mandate necessary to achieve the ambitious agenda he would refer to as the New Frontier. Kennedy also faced foreign policy challenges. The United States entered the s unaccustomed to stark foreign policy failures, having emerged from World War II as a global superpower before waging a Cold War against the Soviet Union in the s. On January 8, , Fidel Castro and his revolutionary army initiated a new era of Cuban history. But President Dwight Eisenhower and members of his administration were wary. The new Cuban government soon instituted leftist economic policies centered on agrarian reform, land redistribution, and the nationalization of private enterprises. Many settled in Miami, Florida, and other American cities. The relationship between Cuba and the United States deteriorated rapidly. On October 19, , the United States instituted a near-total trade embargo to economically isolate the Cuban regime, and in January , the two nations broke off formal diplomatic relations. The Central Intelligence Agency CIA , acting under the mistaken belief that the Castro government lacked popular support and that Cuban citizens would revolt if given the opportunity, began to recruit members of the exile community to participate in an invasion of the island. Cuban soldiers and civilians quickly overwhelmed the exiles, many of whom were taken prisoner. As the political relationship between Cuba and the United States disintegrated, the Castro government became more closely aligned with the Soviet Union. This strengthening of ties set the stage for the Cuban Missile Crisis, perhaps the most dramatic foreign policy crisis in the history of the United States. On October 14, , American spy planes detected the construction of missile launch sites, and on October 22, President Kennedy addressed the American people to alert them to this threat. Over the course of the next several days, the world watched in horror as the United States and the Soviet Union hovered on the brink of nuclear war. Finally, on October 28, the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a time of great anxiety in America. Eight hundred women demonstrated outside the United Nations Building in to promote peace. Though the Cuban Missile Crisis temporarily halted the flow of Cuban refugees into the United States, emigration began again in earnest in the mids. In , the Johnson administration and the Castro government brokered a deal that facilitated the reunion of families that had been separated by earlier waves of migration, opening the door for thousands to leave the island. In President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Cuban Adjustment Act, a law allowing Cuban refugees to become permanent residents. Over the course of the

s, hundreds of thousands of Cubans left their homeland and built new lives in America. The Civil Rights Movement Continues So much of the energy and character of the sixties emerged from the civil rights movement, which won its greatest victories in the early years of the decade. The movement itself was changing. Many of the civil rights activists pushing for school desegregation in the s were middle-class and middle-aged. In the s, a new student movement arose whose members wanted swifter changes in the segregated South. Confrontational protests, marches, boycotts, and sit-ins accelerated. The Greensboro sit-ins were typical. Activists sat at segregated lunch counters in an act of defiance, refusing to leave until being served and willing to be ridiculed, attacked, and arrested if they were not. It prompted copycat demonstrations across the South. Activists organized interstate bus rides following a Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on public buses and trains. An interracial group of Freedom Riders boarded buses in Washington, D. On the initial rides in May , the riders encountered fierce resistance in Alabama. Angry mobs composed of KKK members attacked riders in Birmingham, burning one of the buses and beating the activists who escaped. Additional Freedom Rides launched through the summer and generated national attention amid additional violent resistance. Ultimately, the Interstate Commerce Commission enforced integrated interstate buses and trains in November . Known for entrenched segregation and racial violence, Albany seemed an unlikely place for black Americans to rally and demand change. But the movement was stymied by Albany police chief Laurie Pritchett, who launched mass arrests but refused to engage in police brutality and bailed out leading officials to avoid negative media attention. It was a peculiar scene, and a lesson for southern activists. Protesters sang hymns and spirituals as they marched. Preachers rallied the people with messages of justice and hope. Churches hosted meetings, prayer vigils, and conferences on nonviolent resistance. The moral thrust of the movement strengthened African American activists and confronted white society by framing segregation as a moral evil. Kennedy to send in U. Marshals and National Guardsmen to maintain order. On an evening known infamously as the Battle of Ole Miss, segregationists clashed with troops in the middle of campus, resulting in two deaths and hundreds of injuries. Violence served as a reminder of the strength of white resistance to the civil rights movement, particularly in the realm of education. Marshals, walks to class at the University of Mississippi in Meredith was the first African American student admitted to the segregated university. Activists used business boycotts, sit-ins, and peaceful marches as part of the campaign. It also yielded an agreement to desegregate public accommodations in the city: Few political figures in the decade embodied the working-class, conservative views held by millions of white Americans quite like George Wallace. Consequently, Wallace was one of the best examples of the very real opposition civil rights activists faced in the late twentieth century. His efforts were symbolic, but they earned him national recognition as a political figure willing to fight for what many southerners saw as their traditional way of life. President Kennedy addressed the nation that evening, criticizing Wallace and calling for a comprehensive civil rights bill. A day later, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was assassinated at his home in Jackson, Mississippi. Alabama governor George Wallace stands defiantly at the door of the University of Alabama, blocking the attempted integration of the school. That summer, civil rights leaders organized the August March on Washington. The march called for, among other things, civil rights legislation, school integration, an end to discrimination by public and private employers, job training for the unemployed, and a raise in the minimum wage. Kennedy offered support for a civil rights bill, but southern resistance was intense and Kennedy was unwilling to expend much political capital on it. And so the bill stalled in Congress. Then, on November 22, , President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. Raised in poverty in the Texas Hill Country, Johnson scratched and clawed his way up the political ladder. He was both ruthlessly ambitious and keenly conscious of poverty and injustice. He idolized Franklin Roosevelt whose New Deal had brought improvements for the impoverished central Texans Johnson grew up with. President Lyndon Johnson, then, an old white southerner with a thick Texas drawl, embraced the civil rights movement. The following summer he signed the Civil Rights Act of , widely considered to be among the most important pieces of civil rights legislation in American history. The comprehensive act barred segregation in public accommodations and outlawed discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, and national or religious origin. Okamoto, Photograph of Lyndon B. Johnson pressuring Senator Richard Russell, December 17, The civil rights movement created

space for political leaders to pass legislation, and the movement continued pushing forward. Freedom Summer campaigners set up schools for African American children. Even with progress, intimidation and violent resistance against civil rights continued, particularly in regions with longstanding traditions of segregation. After they were turned away violently a second time, marchers finally made the fifty-mile trek to the state capitol later in the month. Coverage of the first march prompted President Johnson to present the bill that became the Voting Rights Act of 1965, an act that abolished voting discrimination in federal, state, and local elections. In two consecutive years, landmark pieces of legislation had assaulted de jure by law segregation and disenfranchisement. Bayard Rustin, Andrew Young, N. Ninety years after Reconstruction, these measures effectively ended Jim Crow. In addition to civil rights, the Great Society took on a range of quality-of-life concerns that seemed suddenly solvable in a society of such affluence. It established the first federal food stamp program. Medicare and Medicaid would ensure access to quality medical care for the aged and poor. Significant funds were poured into colleges and universities. The Great Society also established the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, federal investments in arts and letters that fund American cultural expression to this day. No EOA program was more controversial than Community Action, considered the cornerstone antipoverty program. Community Action almost entirely bypassed local administrations and sought to build grassroots civil rights and community advocacy organizations, many of which had originated in the broader civil rights movement. Despite widespread support for most Great Society programs, the War on Poverty increasingly became the focal point of domestic criticisms from the left and right.

**Chapter 3 : SMILING THROUGH THE APOCALYPSE TRAILER on Vimeo**

*So much of the energy and character of the sixties emerged from the civil rights movement, which won its greatest victories in the early years of the decade. The movement itself was changing. Many of the civil rights activists pushing for school desegregation in the s were middle-class and middle-aged.*

Clair move north in the summer months, various logistics and supply problems greatly slowed his preparations in Fort Washington present-day Cincinnati, Ohio. The new recruits were poorly trained and disciplined, the food supplies substandard and the horses, low in number, were of poor quality. The expedition thus failed to set out until October The Army under St. Clair included regulars, six-month conscripts, and militia at its peak, a total of around 2, men. Going was slow and discipline problems were severe; St. Clair, suffering from gout , had difficulty maintaining order, especially among the militia and the new levies. The force was constantly shadowed by Indians and skirmishes occasionally erupted. By the end of November 2, through desertion and illness, St. He had 52 officers and enlisted and militia present for duty on November 3. The force camped on an elevated meadow, but did not construct any defensive works, even though Indians had been seen in the forest. Buckongahelas led his men to join the warriors of Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, bringing the war party to more than one thousand warriors, including a large number of Potawatomis from eastern Michigan and the Saint Joseph. Battle[ edit ] Map of St. An Indian force consisting of around 1, warriors, led by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, waited in the woods until dawn, when the men stacked their weapons and paraded to their morning meals. Little Turtle directed the first attack at the militia, who fled across a stream without their weapons. The regulars immediately broke their musket stacks, formed battle lines and fired a volley into the Indians, forcing them back. Colonel William Darke ordered his battalion to fix bayonets and charge the main Indian position. Clair had three horses shot out from under him as he tried in vain to rally his men. After three hours of fighting, St. Clair called together the remaining officers and, faced with total annihilation, decided to attempt one last bayonet charge to get through the Indian line and escape. Supplies and wounded were left in camp. Exact numbers of wounded are not known, but it has been reported that execution fires burned for several days afterward. After two hours St. Clair ordered a retreat, which quickly turned into a rout. Clair described a few days later in a letter to the Secretary of War. The American casualty rate, among the soldiers, was Nearly all of the camp followers were slaughtered, for a total of Americans killed. Approximately one-quarter of the entire U. Army had been wiped out. Only 24 of the officers and men engaged came out of it unscathed, the survivors included Benjamin Van Cleve and his uncle Robert Benham ; van Cleve was one the few who were unharmed. Indian casualties were about 61, with at least 21 killed. The number of U. The next day the remnants of the force arrived at the nearest U. The harvest had been insufficient in the region, and the warriors needed to hunt in order to have enough food stores for winter. The council delayed the final decision until a new grand council could be held the following year. The plans were developed in Canada, but in the government in London reversed course and decided it was necessary to gain American favor, since a major war had broken out with France. London put the barrier state idea on hold, and opened friendly negotiations with the Americans that led to the Jay Treaty of One provision was that British acceded to American demands to remove their forts from American territory in Michigan and Wisconsin. The British, however, maintained their forts in Ontario, from which they supplied munitions to the Indians living in the United States. Clair, so those who could travel continued their retreat. Many wounded were left behind with no medicine and little food. Clair sent a supply convoy and a hundred soldiers under Major David Ziegler on November This detachment attempted to bury the dead and collect the missing cannons, but the task proved to be beyond them, with "upwards of six hundred bodies" at the battle site and at least 78 bodies along the road. Clair left Wilkinson in charge of Fort Washington, [26] and arrived in Philadelphia in January to report on what had happened. Blaming the quartermaster , Samuel Hodgdon, as well as the War Department , the general asked for a court-martial in order to gain exoneration and planned to resign his commission after winning it. Washington, however, denied him the court-martial and forced St. The House of Representatives began its own investigation into the disaster. This was the first Congressional Special Committee investigation, [14] as

well as the first investigation of the executive branch and as part of the proceedings, the House committee in charge of the investigation sought certain documents from the War Department. This is the earliest appearance of the doctrine of executive privilege , [28] which later became a major separation of powers issue. The final committee report sided largely with St. Clair, finding that Knox, Quartermaster General Samuel Hodgdon and other War Department officials had done a poor job of raising, equipping and supplying St. Clair expressed disappointment that his reputation was not officially cleared. Washington would utilize the authority to call out the militia in to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. Later that month, the legion won a decisive victory in the Battle of Fallen Timbers , resulting in the Treaty of Greenville that brought an end to the Northwest Indian War. Popular culture[ edit ] A story was published years after the defeat of St Clair about a skeleton of a Captain Roger Vanderberg and his diary that were supposedly found inside a tree in Miami County, Ohio. However, no one of that name was a casualty of the battle. The story originated in and was actually taken from a Scottish novel. Brackenridge, , in which Brackenridge recalled hearing the song from its author, a blind poet named Dennis Loughy, at a racetrack in Pittsburgh around It was also recorded as "St. Retrieved 15 November

Chapter 4 : Triumph Motor Company - Wikipedia

*The New Economics, One Decade Older. Tobin, James. Format Book Published Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press [] Triumph and defeat in the sixties.*

Fowkes presents brief statements reflecting every socialist viewpoint during these years. His running commentary — short passages interspersed among the documents — provide a well-researched and insightful capsule history of the German Left in this period. The challenge of Weimar Berlin November Workers and sailors join in revolutionary uprising. For this reason, the reforms of proved impossible to defend in the long run. For example, the eight-hour work day, a signal victory of the revolution, did not survive past The Weimar Republic fell in with the triumph of Nazism, consummating the victory of counterrevolution. The leadership, meanwhile, was committed to alliance with the less reactionary capitalist parties as a strategy for defense of the republic from the monarchist parties to the right. Protests against this pro-establishment course within the SPD were varied and vigorous, as Fowkes shows, and this created a potential for unity in action with Communists. Nonetheless, the SPD remained essentially united until the end. The German Communist movement, by contrast, was essentially unified in purpose but divided on strategy. Although much smaller than the SPD, it was energetic and militant, with more than , members and the support of millions of voters. These shifts continued even after the mid-twenties, when the party fell under the control of bureaucratic forces in Moscow led by Joseph Stalin. The question of the united front — that is, of common action by the KPD and SPD or by their components — was posed above all by immediate issues such as protection of the eight-hour day or defense against attacks by rightist bands. Fowkes provides documentary backup for these years along with an effective outline of the decade that follows. For example, he gives us a wide range of dissident viewpoints within the SPD, introducing us to many forgotten figures while providing relevant insights. There are also significant omissions. The diverse solidarity, defense, and cultural efforts — a major arena for KPD-SPD contact — are mentioned but not documented. We are left to wonder if socialist women were perhaps in the lead more generally in united-front efforts. Yet such omissions are inevitable. Limiting scope in this manner was necessary to the production of a book with a coherent focus and of manageable length — just shy of pages. Where they agreed — some of the time — was on the need to defend the democratic rights embedded in the Weimar system against the threat of rightist overthrow. This discussion has a contemporary ring in societies marked by a Weimar-like combination of limited democratic constitutionalism and a repressive security state, with the first element under increasing pressure from the second. The sociology of their movements receives extensive attention, including through useful statistics on their breadth of support. German Communists and Political Violence are worth a look. With thanks for editorial suggestions to Charles Peterson and Grant Mandarino. This study was written for International Socialist Review , autumn , and is reprinted by permission.

## Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - The New Economics One Decade Older

*Triumph and Disaster. likes. Triumph and Disaster: Johnny Unitas, Don Shula and the collision sport of the s. A new book by Jack Gilden.*

The Corvette was a high performance car, with a powerful V8 engine which was optional , some of them were further equipped with fuel injection and aluminum cylinder heads. This was a fast car by the standards of its time. The Corvette was an eye-opening American car for its time. A three-speed manual transmission was standard, heater, padded dash, and manual radio. Although it was classed as a compact car by the standards of its time the Camero like the mustang was classified as an intermediate sports car, or muscle car. One of the s Super cars was the Lotus Elan with a compact fiberglass-body, drop-head, two-seater, powered by various versions of the Ford-based Lotus twin cam engine. Functional in design and layout, Lotus Elan combines simplicity, with leech like road holding, and a willing if occasionally unreliable twin -cam engine. Born in the Morgan Plus 8, used the sliding pillar type of independent suspension with which every Morgan had been fitted, since the first tricycle had taken to the road in The Ford motor company totally redesigned their s models from the ground up. They shared nothing with the previous models except engines and drivelines. The s styles were considered controversial by many, it still is one of the smoothest designs ever to come from the Dearborn drawing board. The new models were longer, lower and wider then previous models. All s Fords featured a single chrome strip from the top of the front bumper, sweeping up to the top of the front fender, then back, horizontally along the beltline to the back of the car. There it turned inward and capped a small horizontal fin. Large semi-circular taillights were housed in an aluminum escutcheon panel below the fins and a directly above a large a large chrome bumper. The Fairlane series contained the word Ford spaced along the rear quarter panel for trim. The Fairlane script was on the sided of the front fenders. The Galaxie series used a Ford crest in script, on the deck lid and on the front fenders. A single strip began along the center of the front door and continued back to the taillights on the side with ribbed aluminum stone shield behind the rear wheel opening. The Falcon was first introduced during this time, this was Fords entrance into the compact car race. The Falcon was an uncomplicated little car that was available in two-door or four-door sedans, and station wagons. The styling left little doubt that they were Ford products, but was remarkably simple and attractive. In the average new car 3, dollars, and a gallon of gas cost

## Chapter 6 : Smiling Through the Apocalypse: Esquire in the 60s () - Rotten Tomatoes

*Triumph And Defeat Essays. One main message Cleopatra is presenting to society in the s is the empowerment of women. Although Cleopatra is depicted in many.*

## Chapter 7 : Triumph and Defeat in the Sixties : The New Economics One Decade Older

*It is a story of challenge, triumph, and defeat, that paints an explicit portrait of an era through a man who gave unprecedented journalistic freedom to an extraordinary group of writers, photographers and artists.*

## Chapter 8 : Smiling Through the Apocalypse () - Plot Summary - IMDb

**C H A P T E R 3 0 THE TURBULENT SIXTIES SUMMARY** *The s was an era of angry protests, violent demonstrations, and sweeping social change.*

## Chapter 9 : Triumph, disarray, defeat – German workers | John Riddell

*The Triumph Motor Company was a British car and motor manufacturing company in the 19th and 20th centuries. The marque had its origins in when Siegfried Bettmann of Nuremberg formed S. Bettmann & Co and started importing*

*bicycles from Europe and selling them under his own trade name in London.*