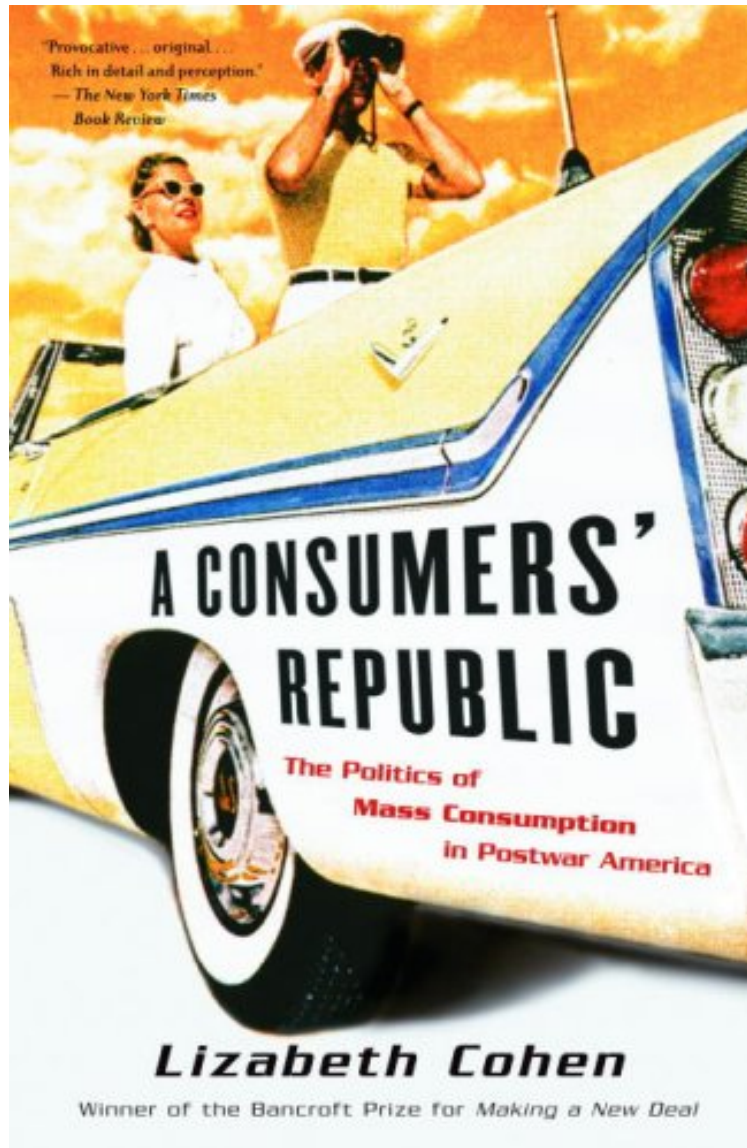


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A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Mass Consumption in Postwar America

Lizabeth Cohen

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Lizabeth Cohen : A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Mass Consumption in Postwar America before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Mass Consumption in Postwar America:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. I've Read Cohen's Work 3 Times Find New Insights Each TimeBy RDDLizabeth Cohen writes that the federal government stimulated the economy first and foremost through its

ldquo;commitment to becoming the lsquo;arsenal of democracysrdquo; which ldquo;translated concretely into the expenditure of billions of dollars for armaments.rdquo; (p. 63) To deal with issues on the home front, President Roosevelt created the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply (OPA) that, in 1942, ldquo;issued the General Maximum Price Regulation ndash; what became known as lsquo;General Maxrsquo; ndash; requiring merchants to set ceiling prices for goods at the highest price they had charged during March [of 1942] and granting the OPA specific powers of enforcement.rdquo; (p. 65) The OPAsrdquo;s primary objective was to curb inflation and, in that regard, it was fairly successful. Cohen writes, ldquo;in contrast to an inflation rate of 62 percent in World War I, prices rose less than 8 percent during the last two years of World War II, and crucial military material found its way to the front.rdquo; (p. 66) The OPA convinced consumers to follow guidelines by creating ldquo;new rituals of patriotic citizenshiprdquo; such as ldquo;obeying OPA price, rent, and rationing regulations and reporting violators; participating in recycling, scrap, and waste fat drives; planting Victory Gardens as lsquo;putting uprsquo; the harvest.rdquo; (p. 67) The OPA instilled this new mindset successfully due to the ldquo;survival of prosperity amid sacrificerdquo; in conditions where, ldquo;even when observant of salvaging, rationing, and other market regulations, Americans managed to live better during the war than they had during the Great Depression.rdquo; (p. 69) Women took an active role in consumer activism as well. Cohen writes, ldquo;loyal female citizens were defined in consumerist ways, as keepers of the homefront fires through their own disciplined, patriotic market behavior as well as through the enforcement of high moral standards in others.rdquo; (p. 75) Women became more politically active to this respect. While ldquo;men may still have run major wartime agencies like the OPAhellip;women were much more visible politically than they had been in the heyday of the New Deal.rdquo; (p. 77) In bureaucracy, ldquo;womensrdquo;s new authority was most evident on the state and local level, for here they served as key administrators.rdquo; (p. 78) In this way, women consumers were seen as ldquo;the legitimate representatives of the public interest to elevate women to a new, official level of civic authority.rdquo; (p. 79) African Americans, while excluded from the OPA, were able to exert their own influence as well. To this end, ldquo;African Americans supported price and rent controls and the rationing of scarce good even more enthusiastically than did the average white American, recognizing in them the potential not just for fair treatment during wartime, but also for redress of the overcharging and other market exploitation that was their common lot in the hands of inner-city storekeepers and landlords.rdquo; (p. 85) Price controls werenrsquo;t enforced as well in black neighborhoods to the result that ldquo;African Americans continued to pay from 3 to 12 percent more for groceries than whites in comparable neighborhoods.rdquo; (p. 87) Finally, after a summer of violence in Harlem in 1943, the OPA admitted its ldquo;responsibility for the mistreatment of blacks under price control.rdquo; (p. 88) This led first to a series of sanctions and warnings, and eventually the OPA ldquo;relented and declared New York City a war rental area, finally establishing the rent control for which Harlem tenants were desperate.rdquo; (p. 88)According to Cohen, what was ldquo;probably most significantrdquo; to the shift to market segmentation ldquo;was the post-war explosion of market researchersrdquo; interest in consumer motivation, prevalent enough to attract scathing condemnation for its manipulative dangers from social critic Vance Packard.rdquo; (p. 298) The shift was one ldquo;from lsquo;whorsquo; and lsquo;whatsrdquo; to lsquo;whysrdquo; people boughtrdquo; thus opening ldquo;the door to the possibility of greater diversity in consumersrdquo; behavior and attitudes.rdquo; (p. 298) Cohen states, ldquo;by the 1970s continued interest in the psychological dimension of consuming would lead to the emergence of lsquo;psychographics,rsquo; a term coined to mean the combining of demographic and psychological factors to define market segments.rdquo; (p. 299) Following this, ldquo;links extended to social science disciplines other than psychology, helping further to conceptualize buyers as heterogeneous.rdquo; (p. 299) In this way, ldquo;the growing influence of social science on marketing prepared the way for market segmentation and, in turn, gave practitioners more precise tools for identifying and catering to segments of consumers.rdquo; (p. 301) Among the ways in which marketers segmented the markets was ldquo;by some version of social class,rdquo; though, ldquo;with the shift to market segmentation and particularly the rise of psychographics by the 1960s, marketers turned class differentiation from an income to a lifestyle distinctionrdquo; which led marketers to pay ldquo;particular attention to the working class.rdquo; (p. 310-311) To this end, ldquo;manufactures and sellers of goods ranging from furniture to clothing to magazines hired marketing researchers to help them figure out what working people wanted.rdquo; (p. 311) In the 1980s, ldquo;income inequality in America grew and working-class people had less money to spendrdquo; so ldquo;marketers and manufacturers shifted their prime target to upper-class consumers with more disposable cash.rdquo; (p. 312) The differentiation of the sexes was the next shift ldquo;as men gained more influence over consumption, accompanying their wives more frequently on shopping expeditions and exerting new control with the expansion of creditrdquo; and so ldquo;men and women increasingly became viewed as separate, profitable market segments with distinctive desires and responsibilities, no longer a single family market.rdquo; (p. 313-314) The final segments were teenagers, which ldquo;became defined as a unique consumer experience: buying certain kinds of things ndash; records, clothes, makeup, movies, and fast food ndash; in certain kinds of places ndash; shopping centers, drive-in theaters, and car hop restaurants,rdquo; and minorities, ldquo;with the most significant segment consisting of African Americans.rdquo; (p. 319-323) As to politics, ldquo;the application of mass marketing techniques to the political arena dates back to the turn

of the century, though it reached a new level of intensity in the 1930s." (p. 332) It was Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and again in 1956 that brought mass marketing fully into the political arena, sounding the death knell for campaigning by whistle-stop tours, street parades, and grassroots organizations." (p. 333) In the 1960s, "the advent of market segmentation later that decade would change the rules of the game for political marketing, as it had for product marketing, pushing campaigns and electioneering away from selling" to the "Lowest Common Denominator" toward "crafting special messages for distinctive segments about whom more and more was becoming known through increasingly sophisticated polling." (p. 336) When the Kennedys took control at the Democratic National Convention, "Sargent Shriver was promptly dispatched to reach out to as many of these groups as possible," including Germans, Italians, Poles, Spanish, farmers, labor, senior citizens, the youth, and civil rights groups. (p. 337-338) In this way, "market segmentation techniques were not only implemented in candidate campaigns in the 1960s and 1970s; they were also called on to help mobilize voters around controversial issues" and their impacts were "campaign duels between televised advertisements, packaged candidates known more by image than substance, and party conventions that are no more than infomercials." (p. 341) According to Cohen, "suburban town centers proved inadequate to support all the consumption desired by the influx of new residents" along with suburban consumers increasingly viewing "returning to urban downtowns to shop as inconvenient," and retailers coming to "realize that suburban residents" offered a lucrative frontier ripe for conquest. (p. 257) These factors led to the creation of the "regional shopping center" as a new form of community marketplace. (p. 257) Following the war, "only the most ambitious suburban tracts built" had developers incorporated stores into their plans. (p. 258) This changed, however, when "by 1957, 940 shopping centers had already been built." (p. 258) Unlike the small, independent stores found in cities, "each shopping center had two to three department stores as anchors" surrounded by fifty to seventy smaller stores. (p. 259) In building these shopping centers, developers "set out to perfect the concept of downtown, not to obliterate it." (p. 261) In their eyes, "a centrally owned and managed Garden State Plaza or Bergen Mall" offered an alternative model to the inefficiencies, visual chaos, and provinciality of traditional downtown districts. (p. 263) To achieve this goal, various mall planning boards were encouraging "members and their communities to use appropriate zoning and site development controls to encourage this desirable trend" of making centers "real downtowns for the surrounding area." (p. 264-265) One example of the increase in shoppers that shopping centers generated was found in the anecdote of Jack Shuster. Shuster "opened two toy stores in 1962, one in downtown Rochester, the other in the suburban Pittsford Plaza; not only were unit sales four times higher in Pittsford, but charge accounts were opened and used there at twenty-five times the rate of downtown." (p. 281) While a greater population congregated at shopping centers, they were private property and so "an unintended consequence of the American shift in orientation from public town center to private shopping center" was "the narrowing of the ground where constitutionally protected free speech and free assembly can legally take place." (p. 277) Eventually, a series of court rulings would vaguely define what type of free speech was allowed, though it would shift from favoring the storeowners to the customers depending on the prevailing political atmosphere. Discussing the gendered consumer republic, Cohen writes, "The pejorative labels of 'femaleness' and 'weakness' also undermined the consumer movement more broadly. Whereas its reputation as female-dominated had once given it prestige as a voice of morality and the public interest, in the new postwar world female identification only tainted the consumer movement as out of step with the times and, accompanied by a decline in ordinary women's consumer activism, contributed to its decline." (pg. 135) That said, "norms, whether conveyed through ideals presented on television or via government tax policies, of course, are not the same as social realities. Women could not and did not break with those norms every day." (pg. 150) Cohen writes of the remnants of consumer representation in the 1950s, "What advocacy for consumer persisted through the 1950s, then, was undertaken by maverick (and sometimes opportunistic) lawmakers such as Congressman Roberts, Illinois Senator Paul Douglas — a champion of truth-in-lending — and Tennessee Senator Estes Kefauver, who, as chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, went on the attack against the prescription drug industry, rather than by any bottom-up mobilization of consumers, with the major exception of civil rights activism." (pg. 348) Cohen describes the rising tide of consumer activism in the 1960s, but does not discuss comics. However, she writes, "Women served as the foot soldiers and the leadership of the third-wave consumer movement, much as they had for its predecessors during the Progressive Era and the New Deal. When Esther Peterson served President Johnson as his special assistant for consumer affairs, she was faced with a groundswell of grassroots agitation from 'housewives' for such goals as lower supermarket prices, fewer price-raising promotional gimmicks like games and trading stamps, better inspection of consumer scales, and more honest advertising of specials." (pg. 367) 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. A brilliantly composed overview of what happened to America after World ... By CustomerA brilliantly composed overview of what happened to America after World War II in terms of how the flight to the suburbs was on one level an escape from the blacks occupying the inner city....and how shopping/consuming became identified as growing the economy. To shop was to benefit everyone else by insuring their jobs would continue. The

detail of her research are extremely impressive. 2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. The Consumer Becomes The Consumed By perrberrLizabeth Cohen is my new found hero. Read the book. I am half way through so I cant comment fully. So far it make me understand why although I hate landfills. Wal - or any mart, oil driven greed and developement. Hypocrisy in government and media spin. Why I am powerless over consuming. Which is helping me identify how I can be a solution or remain a "victim," to the consumer becoming the consumed.

In this signal work of history, Bancroft Prize winner and Pulitzer Prize finalist Lizabeth Cohen shows how the pursuit of prosperity after World War II fueled our pervasive consumer mentality and transformed American life. Trumpeted as a means to promote the general welfare, mass consumption quickly outgrew its economic objectives and became synonymous with patriotism, social equality, and the American Dream. Material goods came to embody the promise of America, and the power of consumers to purchase everything from vacuum cleaners to convertibles gave rise to the power of citizens to purchase political influence and effect social change. Yet despite undeniable successes and unprecedented affluence, mass consumption also fostered economic inequality and the fracturing of society along gender, class, and racial lines. In charting the complex legacy of our "Consumer Republic," Lizabeth Cohen has written a bold, encompassing, and profoundly influential book. From the Trade Paperback edition.

From Publishers Weekly After WWII, Americans' lives were shaped by economic, political, social and cultural structures premised on the notion that mass consumption would bring widespread prosperity and social equality. In an ideal America, mass consumption would "provide jobs, purchasing power, and investment dollars, while also allowing Americans to live better than ever before, participate in political decision-making on an equal footing with their similarly prospering neighbors, and to exercise their cherished freedoms by making independent choices in markets and politics." Although the postwar era offered a period of unprecedented affluence and encouraged certain forms of political activism, Bancroft Prize-winning historian Cohen (*Making a New Deal*) powerfully illustrates the consumer culture's failures in terms of social egalitarianism. The postwar housing shortage spawned suburbs that starkly emphasized class and racial differences; well-intentioned innovations, such as the G I bill, had little impact on women, working-class men and African-Americans; targeted marketing segmented citizens along class, gender, age, race and ethnic lines, accentuating divisions and undermining commonalities; and economic inequality expanded greatly during the past three decades. Cohen's sharp and incisive history particularly highlights the struggles of blacks seeking civil rights and women pursuing greater representation within the republic, illuminating the ways that mass consumption both helped and hindered their progress. Ultimately, Cohen asks whether mass consumption has successfully created a more egalitarian and democratic American society. The answer is balanced, judicious and laced with suggestions for how American citizens can begin to articulate a common vision for the future, even as the nation's population grows ever more diverse. 64 illus., 3 maps. Copyright 2002 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Booklist *Starred * Without question, this is a difficult, demanding, and dense book--but it is also a greatly significant contribution to this season's business literature. Cohen, author of the prizewinning *Making a New Deal* (1990), submits a copiously researched, brilliantly conceived, and ultimately quite instructive study of American economics since the Depression. Stated in its simplest terms, her thesis, which she elaborately, even excitingly develops, is that from the 1930s until the present day, particularly since WW II, the U.S. defines what she calls a consumer republic: "an economy, culture, and politics built around the promises of mass consumption." She posits that within the second half of the twentieth century, good consumerism and good citizenship became twin concepts--ideals that were mutually inclusive. The belief arose and gained veracity that to maintain American might, the good citizen must also be the good consumer. The ramifications of this political notion are explored in various aspects of how and where Americans lived over the past half-century, with considerable attention paid to the effect of the consumer republic on black Americans. Not just for business readers but also for those who are serious about history, political science, and sociology. Brad Hooper Copyright copy; American Library Association. All rights reserved "Provocative . . . original. . . Rich in detail and perception." --The New York Times Book "Substantial, illuminating, and sophisticated. . . A creative, provocative and often compelling account. . . Sweeping and fascinating. . . A genuine contribution to postwar American history." --Chicago Tribune "Ingenious. . . Exceptional. . . Cohen thinks big. . . Her history is impeccable; her almost superhuman investigations into obscure sources and archives bring many rewards." --The New Republic "A sobering book--and an essential one. . . Broadly ambitious. . . The first historical account to examine closely the social world of postwar consumerism and the politics that were so tightly enmeshed with it." --The American Prospect From the Trade Paperback edition.