

Politics 1920's

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The advancement and development of government operations during the WW1 reversed in 1920 political era. The attempts of the government to end trusts and control business operations resulted to a new focus on unity between business and government. During this period, Harry Daugherty speculated about the Republican presidential convention of appointment of the year. He predicted that the convention will be impasse and after some other candidates have reached their peak, a certain group of 12-15 men tired and exhausted, will take over and carry out the nomination. Harding rose to power during this era. The prediction was right; this is because, in the 1920, the fragmented Republican convention appointed Warren, a United States Senator of Ohio origin, as the presidential candidate, (Payne 12). The presidency of Warren Warren is perceived as the nastiest leader in the history of US. This is because of various scandals that Harding's appointee practiced. Harding was prominent for maintaining US out of Nations Leagues whereas, meeting with powerful countries in attempts to reduce arms. Warren Harding established Budget Bureau as the initial official budgetary unit. His early departure mainly prevented him against indictment from his government's various scandals. Events and achievements of the presidency of Harding Warren Although President Harding had some illusions concerning the presidential qualifications, he selected some sleazy and corrupt office bearers. In other words, his presidential era in was characterized by various political scandals such as corruption and sleaziness at the department of justice and Bureau of Veterans. For instance, after Harding's departure because of stroke, his administration's key critical tragedy was the Teapot Dome event. Fall Albert surreptitiously disposed the oil reserves right, located in the Teapot Dome, to personal firms in exchange for three hundred

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and sixty thousand dollars and some ground storage of petroleum. The secretary similarly disposed rights to similar country storages of oil. His tricks and corruptive deals were unveiled, and he ended up in jail for a year, (Dean 52). Other Harding office bearers also had implications and convictions of corruption, fraud, conspiracy and related acts of evil deeds. Fortunately, Warren departed before such scandals affected his presidential reign. Accomplishments Harding pardoned the conviction of Eugene Debs, a famous Socialist movement leader, and convinced the steel industry to terminate the twelve-hour day and substitute it with an eight-hour routine. He summoned the international conference that reduced the armed race. The end of the conference marked the signing of the treaty that asserted that, in every five warships that Britain and US were to establish, the Japan could establish three and the French and Italy could each establish about one to three quarters ships. Ohio Central College, Warren studied a diploma course for two years. He lectured in schools and sold insurance for years before he could afford a local newspaper. Harding guaranteed the achievement of a newspaper by monitoring all town dwellers in the paper for about two times a year. Harding later joined Republican politics advancing from lieutenant governor to the senator of the United States before his nomination as president. He made some crucial pronouncements in his campaign, and he extensively restricted his speeches to indisputable vapidty regarding the need to escape ethical campaigns, and maintain normalcy. After Warren's departure Calvin Coolidge took over the presidency. He had gained popularity in 1919, when, as Massachusetts' governor, he terminated the police strike in Boston after declaring, " There is no need to rebel against the interests of the public whatsoever." Calvin was

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nicknamed silent Cal because various acquaintances gambled whether they could have Coolidge utter over two words, (Payne 23). For instance, during the presidential campaign in 1924, journalists tried to ask Calvin various questions but in vain because they could not manipulate him to talk or give his opinion. Calvin slept at least 10 hours per every night, had a nap every evening and rarely worked over 4 hours per day. He talked fervidly on behalf of the business tradition of the country. He believed that a person who establishes an industry establishes a temple. Similarly, a person who works in the industry worships, in it." He believed that the economic prosperity formula was easy, and the main American people's economy is business. According to him, if the administration kept their influence of the American economy, American business would expand. His main presidency achievements were various bills to aid developing government farmers invent plants in the R. Tennessee, (Dean 63). His main presidency achievement was the Kellogg-Briand Pact, a global contract prohibiting forceful means to solve international conflicts. Based on the anti-war basis of the 1920, the contract lacked the enforcement strategy. In conclusion, therefore, the 1920s politics marked a crucial period in the America's administration, international politics and business. Works cited Dean, John W. Warren G. Harding. New York: Times Books, 2004. Print. Payne, Phillip G. Dead Last: The Public Memory of Warren G. Harding's Scandalous Legacy. Athens: Ohio University Press, 2009. Print.