

DOWNLOAD PDF FALLACY 8 : JOBS ARE LOST WHEN A FACTORY OR BUSINESS CLOSES DOWN, AND VICE VERSA

Chapter 1 : Thirteen persistent economic fallacies - all locations

Fallacy 8: Jobs Are Lost When a Factory or Business Closes Down, 51 and Vice Versa Fallacy 9: A Competitive Private Enterprise Economy Tends to Produce

My family and I grew up watching it and to actually be working on it is a dream come true. Cathy owns an allotment and is also getting over the death of her spouse. He returns to the allotments and apologises to Cathy, and they realise they have a mutual connection as they are both widowed. She does so, and is welcomed by the local residents. When it transpires that she has a natural talent in art, Yasmeen Nazir Shelley King offers Cathy the opportunity to run her own art classes at the Weatherfield Community Centre. She is at first reluctant due to her shy personality, however she is pleased by the support Roy and the local residents give her. Eventually, Roy and Carla Connor Alison King go to investigate, and find bailiffs knocking on the door and Cathy shouting at them from a window. The bailiffs leave after being persuaded by Roy and Carla, and Cathy reluctantly lets them in. Roy is adamant that he is going to help Cathy overcome her hoarding, however after he throws out some of the junk, Cathy is overwhelmed with guilt and orders him to leave. She later apologises and bakes him a cake to apologise, however when she tries to reach a book from the bottom of a pile of boxes, the boxes and other large heaps of clutter fall on Cathy, trapping her. However, when Roy and Cathy return to her house, Cathy breaks down as Fiz, Tyrone and Chesney have completely cleared out all of the clutter, and she orders everybody to leave other than Roy. He eventually manages to show Cathy that the clutter was putting her in danger, but she reveals she cannot move back yet. Cathy later reveals to Anna Windass Debbie Rush that she has developed feelings for Roy, however is worried that telling him will damage their friendship. Cathy is later frustrated by the arrival of her loud and shameless sister Nessa Warner Sadie Shimmin , and feels ashamed when she begins a lustful relationship with the recently widowed Ken Barlow William Roache. Roy is unsure of what to do and confides in Anna, who encourages him to confront Nessa. As Cathy returns to her house to continue with the clear out, she herself comes across the love letters, and when Roy and Nessa arrive, Cathy angrily shouts at Nessa and throws her out before breaking down in tears. Roy then lets slip that he found out about the affair the previous day, and came to the house to help Nessa dispose of the love letters, leading to Cathy throwing Roy out, too. The following day, Cathy ends her relationship with Roy, stating that he has terminated their mutual trust. When she witnesses the fire, heaps of clutter fall in the path of the only exit in her haste to reach a sheet in an attempt to calm the flames. She is extremely thankful to Roy for saving her, however hostile towards Nessa, after realising how intimate her affair with Alan was. Cathy then returns to live with Roy, and the pair confess their love for one another. Upset, she takes Alex to the corner shop, but as they exit, Carla attempts to run over her arch-enemy Tracy Barlow Kate Ford , but swerves and Cathy is hit by her car as she pushes Alex back into the shop to save him. She is rushed to hospital and told she has concussion and broken ribs, and is devastated when Roy refuses to talk to Carla over the incident, but manages to change his mind before Carla leaves Weatherfield. It later transpires that Alex knew all along that Alan was his biological father, and announces that he is going to live with Nessa in Scotland, worrying that he has upset Cathy. On their way to Scotland, the car breaks down and Alex later admits he does not want to live with Nessa and he moves back to Weatherfield. Cathy and Alex make a truce and she reunites with Roy, resuming their relationship. Cathy continues to gleefully organise her wedding to Roy, unaware that Roy does not love her because he is still in love with Hayley. She is frustrated by the return of Nessa, and is angry when she teases to the residents about Roy sleepwalking into her bedroom. Due to this, Cathy asks Roy whether they should cancel the wedding, and is shattered when Roy believes that it is for the best. She is upset when she finds Roy cancelling the arrangements early in the morning, and that he has informed half of the guests. However, after Roy suffers a panic attack in the Bistro, the wedding is called back on, delighting Cathy while worrying Roy. Worried about remembering her wedding vows, Cathy records them on a dictaphone to help her recite them. On the day of the wedding, Cathy

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is joyful and she prepares to marry Roy, but is confused when she hears that Tyrone and Brian have been banned from attending. Upon arriving at the church, she allows Nessa to give her away, and listens to her vows one last time, but she listens to Roy confessing his true feelings instead. She enters the church and calmly confronts Roy, asking the wedding guests to leave.

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Chapter 2 : The Plight of American Manufacturing

Thirteen persistent economic fallacies. [E J Mishan] Jobs are lost when a factory or business closes down, and vice versa Fallacy 8: Jobs are lost when a.

Explanation[edit] When one seeks to explain an event, the understanding often depends on the frame referred to. If a friend rapidly closes and opens an eye, we will respond very differently depending on whether we attribute this to a purely "physical" frame they blinked or to a social frame they winked. Though the former might result from a speck of dust resulting in an involuntary and not particularly meaningful reaction, the latter would imply a voluntary and meaningful action to convey humor to an accomplice, for example. Observers will read events seen as purely physical or within a frame of "nature" differently from those seen as occurring with social frames. But we do not look at an event and then "apply" a frame to it. Rather, individuals constantly project into the world around them the interpretive frames that allow them to make sense of it; we only shift frames or realize that we have habitually applied a frame when incongruity calls for a frame-shift. In other words, we only become aware of the frames that we always already use when something forces us to replace one frame with another. According to Susan T. Fiske and Shelley E. Taylor, human beings are by nature "cognitive misers", meaning they prefer to do as little thinking as possible. Hence, people will use the previously mentioned mental filters a series of which is called a schema to make sense of incoming messages. This gives the sender and framer of the information enormous power to use these schemas to influence how the receivers will interpret the message. According to an article written by Donald H. Weaver, framing selects certain aspects of an issue and makes them more prominent in order to elicit certain interpretations and evaluations of the issue, whereas agenda setting introduces the issue topic to increase its salience and accessibility. Today, many volumes of the major communication journals contain papers on media frames and framing effects. Frame building[edit] Frame building is related to at least three areas: It assumes that several media frames compete to set one frame regarding an issue, and one frame finally gains influence because it resonates with popular culture, fits with media practices, or is heavily sponsored by elites. First, in terms of practices of news production, there are at least five aspects of news work that may influence how journalists frame a certain issue: The second potential influence on frame building comes from elites, including interest groups, government bureaucracies, and other political or corporate actors. Empirical studies show that these influences of elites seem to be strongest for issues in which journalists and various players in the policy arena can find shared narratives. Finally, cultural contexts of a society are also able to establish frame. Erving Goffman [3] assumes that the meaning of a frame has implicit cultural roots. This is called the applicability effect. That is, when new frames invite people to apply their existing schema to an issue, the implication of that application depends, in part, on what is in that schema. Therefore, generally, the more the audiences know about issues, the more effective are frames. There are a number of levels and types of framing effects that have been examined. For example, scholars have focused on attitudinal and behavioral changes, the degrees of perceived importance of the issue, voting decisions, and opinion formations. Others are interested in psychological processes other than applicability. In mass communication research[edit] News media frame all news items by emphasizing specific values, facts, and other considerations, and endowing them with greater apparent applicability for making related judgments. News media promotes particular definitions, interpretations, evaluations and recommendations. A frame, Bateson wrote, is "a spatial and temporal bounding of a set of interactive messages. Sociological framing focuses on "the words, images, phrases, and presentation styles" that communicators use when relaying information to recipients. Frames, Gitlin wrote, are "persistent patterns of cognition, interpretations, and presentation, of selection [and] emphasis Entman called framing "a scattered conceptualization" and "a fractured paradigm" that "is often defined casually, with much left to an assumed tacit understanding of the reader. Wyer and Srull [20] explain the construct of accessibility thus: People store related pieces of information in "referent bins" in their long-term memory. Because people

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rely heavily on news media for public affairs information, the most accessible information about public affairs often comes from the public affairs news they consume. The argument supporting accessibility as the psychological process underlying framing has also been cited as support in the debate over whether framing should be subsumed by agenda-setting theory as part of the second level of agenda setting. McCombs and other agenda-setting scholars generally agree that framing should be incorporated, along with priming, under the umbrella of agenda setting as a complex model of media effects linking media production, content, and audience effects. For example, Nelson, Clawson, and Oxley empirically demonstrated that applicability, rather than their salience, is key. Participants overwhelmingly chose Response A, which they perceived as the less risky option. Kahneman and Tversky asked other participants to choose between two equivalent "loss-framed" policy responses to the same disease outbreak. In this condition, Response A would kill people while Response B had a one-third probability of killing no one but a two-thirds probability of killing everyone. Although these options are mathematically identical to those given in the "gain-framed" condition, participants overwhelmingly chose Response B, the risky option. Kahneman and Tversky, then, demonstrated that when phrased in terms of potential gains, people tend to choose what they perceive as the less risky option. Conversely, when faced with a potential loss, people tend to choose the riskier option. Framing effect psychology

Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman have shown that framing can affect the outcome. Experimental demonstration [edit] Tversky and Kahneman demonstrated systematic reversals of preference when the same problem is presented in different ways, for example in the Asian disease problem. Participants were asked to "imagine that the U.S. Two alternative programs to combat the disease have been proposed. Assume the exact scientific estimate of the consequences of the programs are as follows. In a group of people, Program A: The second group of participants was presented with the choice between the following: In a group of people, Program C: Programs A and C are identical, as are programs B and D. The change in the decision frame between the two groups of participants produced a preference reversal: Extrinsic control over the cognitive distinctions between risk tolerance and reward anticipation adopted by decision makers can occur through altering the presentation of relative risks and absolute benefits. People generally prefer the absolute certainty inherent in a positive framing-effect, which offers an assurance of gains. When decision-options appear framed as a likely gain, risk-averse choices predominate. A shift toward risk-seeking behavior occurs when a decision-maker frames decisions in negative terms, or adopts a negative framing effect. Frame-manipulation research [edit] Researchers have found that framing decision-problems in a positive light generally results in less-risky choices; with negative framing of problems, riskier choices tend to result. Further questioning of the patients suggested that, because the subjects ignored the underlying risk of disease, they perceived benefits as greater when expressed in relative terms. This model, which dovetails elements of cognitive and motivational theories, postulates that calculating the value of a sure gain takes much less cognitive effort than that required to select a risky gain. Neuroimaging [edit] Cognitive neuroscientists have linked the framing-effect to neural activity in the amygdala, and have identified another brain-region, the orbital and medial prefrontal cortex OMPFC, that appears to moderate the role of emotion on decisions. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging fMRI to monitor brain-activity during a financial decision-making task, they observed greater activity in the OMPFC of those research subjects less susceptible to the framing-effect. According to some sociologists, the "social construction of collective action frames" involves "public discourse, that is, the interface of media discourse and interpersonal interaction; persuasive communication during mobilization campaigns by movement organizations, their opponents and countermovement organizations; and consciousness raising during episodes of collective action. But most commentators attribute the concept of framing to the work of Erving Goffman on frame analysis and point especially to his book, *Frame analysis: An essay on the organization of experience*. Goffman used the idea of frames to label "schemata of interpretation" that allow individuals or groups "to locate, perceive, identify, and label" events and occurrences, thus rendering meaning, organizing experiences, and guiding actions. Sociologists deem the mobilization of mass-movements "successful" when the frames projected align with the

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frames of participants to produce resonance between the two parties. Researchers of framing speak of this process as frame re-alignment. Frame-alignment[edit] Snow and Benford regard frame-alignment as an important element in social mobilization or movement. They argue that when individual frames become linked in congruency and complementarity, "frame alignment" occurs, [37] producing "frame resonance", a catalyst in the process of a group making the transition from one frame to another although not all framing efforts prove successful. The conditions that affect or constrain framing efforts include the following: Snow and Benford identify three core framing-tasks, and state that the degree to which framers attend to these tasks will determine participant mobilization. They characterize the three tasks as the following: Its range and interrelatedness, if the framer links the frame to only one core belief or value that, in itself, has a limited range within the larger belief system, the frame has a high degree of being discounted. Relevance of the frame to the realities of the participants; a frame must seem relevant to participants and must also inform them. Empirical credibility or testability can constrain relevancy: Cycles of protest Tarrow a; b ; the point at which the frame emerges on the timeline of the current era and existing preoccupations with social change. Previous frames may affect efforts to impose a new frame. Snow and Benford propose that once someone has constructed proper frames as described above, large-scale changes in society such as those necessary for social movement can be achieved through frame-alignment. Types[edit] Frame-alignment comes in four forms: Frame bridging involves the "linkage of two or more ideologically congruent but structurally unconnected frames regarding a particular issue or problem" Snow et al. It involves the linkage of a movement to "unmobilized [sic] sentiment pools or public opinion preference clusters" p. Frame amplification refers to "the clarification and invigoration of an interpretive frame that bears on a particular issue, problem, or set of events" Snow et al. This interpretive frame usually involves the invigorating of values or beliefs. Frame transformation becomes necessary when the proposed frames "may not resonate with, and on occasion may even appear antithetical to, conventional lifestyles or rituals and extant interpretive frames" Snow et al. When this happens, the securing of participants and support requires new values, new meanings and understandings. Two types of frame transformation exist: Domain-specific transformations, such as the attempt to alter the status of groups of people, and Global interpretive frame-transformation, where the scope of change seems quite radical"as in a change of world-views , total conversions of thought, or uprooting of everything familiar for example: Frame analysis as rhetorical criticism[edit] Although the idea of language-framing had been explored earlier by Kenneth Burke terministic screens , political communication researcher Jim A. Kuypers first published work advancing frame analysis framing analysis as a rhetorical perspective in His approach begins inductively by looking for themes that persist across time in a text for Kuypers, primarily news narratives on an issue or event and then determining how those themes are framed. They operate by making some information more salient than other information Perspectives in Action [39] and his essay "Framing Analysis as a Rhetorical Process", [40] Kuypers offers a detailed conception for doing framing analysis from a rhetorical perspective. According to Kuypers, "Framing is a process whereby communicators, consciously or unconsciously, act to construct a point of view that encourages the facts of a given situation to be interpreted by others in a particular manner. Frames operate in four key ways: Frames are often found within a narrative account of an issue or event, and are generally the central organizing idea.

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Chapter 3 : Trailer factory announces closure, 92 jobs lost

Thirteen persistent economic fallacies / E.J. Mishan. Fallacy 8: Jobs are lost when a factory or business closes down, and vice versa -- Fallacy 9: A.

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Thirteen persistent economic fallacies. will reduce house prices --Fallacy 8: Jobs are lost when a factory or business closes down, and vice versa.

Never mind the series of stupid, arrogant, and largely unforced errors that crippled her uninspiring and policy-bereft insider campaign that was under her command. And never mind her own epic unpopularity before and during the campaign — disapproval earned over her many years of functioning as a cold and transparently elitist Establishment agent of the wealthy corporate and financial Few. Now the endlessly put-upon yet fabulously wealthy and eye-rolling Hillary has found some more scapegoats for her epic fail: In an interview with Time Inc. Dems love capitalism too. The way to fix this problem? Working-class Americans have paid the price ever since. For the last four decades, wealth, income, and power have been sharply concentrated upward, birthing a New Gilded Age of abject oligarchy and brazen plutocracy. Return to historic norm. The neoliberal era and its current New Gilded Age capstone is the profits system returning to its long and militantly inegalitarian pattern. Americans, younger ones especially, to the left. On the board of union-busting, Chinese import platform. Clinton then earned the gratitude of Wall Street and corporate America by passing the arch-global-corporatist North American Free Trade Agreement NAFTA, by repealing the Glass-Steagall Act which had mandated a necessary separation between commercial deposit and investment banking, and by de-regulating the burgeoning super-risky and high-stakes financial derivatives sector. Himmelstein was head of Physicians for a National Health Program. Poll after poll in the current millennium has shown that most U. Hillary is likely no longer a threat to poison the waters with another presidential run. Even a political figure as arrogant and removed from ordinary working people as Hillary Clinton must know that such comments which Senate Minority Whip Dick Durbin D-IL had to rush to distance his party from do not square with another run for the White House. While Hillary may be political history, however, the Democrats are still ruled by the same neoliberal and Clintonite ideology that Barack Obama was able to channel and sell in charismatic and outwardly likable ways that icy Hillary could not match. Another Fake Progressive Leader? Next fake progressive leader? Do the corporate and imperial Democrats have another Obama or young Bill Clinton in the wings, someone with the silver-tongued charm to manipulate populist sentiments on behalf of corporate and financial elitism? If so, their next faux-progressive pretender has yet to make his or her identity known. No wonder a majority of 18 to year-olds tell posters they do not support capitalism. He is the author of seven books.

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Chapter 5 : List of Coronation Street characters () - Wikipedia

EXPERTS say that the closure of the Texas Instruments factory in Greenock would cost over jobs and take more than £m out of the economy EVERY year. They say this reveals the full extent of the heavy toll that would be taken if the semi-conductor plant in Larkfield cannot be saved from the.

The theoretical understanding and application dates from the s, and they are implemented in nearly all analogue control systems; originally in mechanical controllers, and then using discrete electronics and latterly in industrial process computers. Sequential control and logical sequence or system state control[edit] Sequential control may be either to a fixed sequence or to a logical one that will perform different actions depending on various system states. An example of an adjustable but otherwise fixed sequence is a timer on a lawn sprinkler. State Abstraction This state diagram shows how UML can be used for designing a door system that can only be opened and closed States refer to the various conditions that can occur in a use or sequence scenario of the system. An example is an elevator, which uses logic based on the system state to perform certain actions in response to its state and operator input. For example, if the operator presses the floor n button, the system will respond depending on whether the elevator is stopped or moving, going up or down, or if the door is open or closed, and other conditions. Relays were first used in telegraph networks before being developed for controlling other devices, such as when starting and stopping industrial-sized electric motors or opening and closing solenoid valves. Using relays for control purposes allowed event-driven control, where actions could be triggered out of sequence, in response to external events. These were more flexible in their response than the rigid single-sequence cam timers. More complicated examples involved maintaining safe sequences for devices such as swing bridge controls, where a lock bolt needed to be disengaged before the bridge could be moved, and the lock bolt could not be released until the safety gates had already been closed. The total number of relays, cam timers and drum sequencers can number into the hundreds or even thousands in some factories. Early programming techniques and languages were needed to make such systems manageable, one of the first being ladder logic , where diagrams of the interconnected relays resembled the rungs of a ladder. Special computers called programmable logic controllers were later designed to replace these collections of hardware with a single, more easily re-programmed unit. In a typical hard wired motor start and stop circuit called a control circuit a motor is started by pushing a "Start" or "Run" button that activates a pair of electrical relays. The "lock-in" relay locks in contacts that keep the control circuit energized when the push button is released. The start button is a normally open contact and the stop button is normally closed contact. Another relay energizes a switch that powers the device that throws the motor starter switch three sets of contacts for three phase industrial power in the main power circuit. Large motors use high voltage and experience high in-rush current, making speed important in making and breaking contact. This can be dangerous for personnel and property with manual switches. The "lock in" contacts in the start circuit and the main power contacts for the motor are held engaged by their respective electromagnets until a "stop" or "off" button is pressed, which de-energizes the lock in relay. Suppose that the motor in the example is powering machinery that has a critical need for lubrication. In this case an interlock could be added to insure that the oil pump is running before the motor starts. Timers, limit switches and electric eyes are other common elements in control circuits. Solenoid valves are widely used on compressed air or hydraulic fluid for powering actuators on mechanical components. While motors are used to supply continuous rotary motion, actuators are typically a better choice for intermittently creating a limited range of movement for a mechanical component, such as moving various mechanical arms, opening or closing valves, raising heavy press rolls, applying pressure to presses. Computer control[edit] Computers can perform both sequential control and feedback control, and typically a single computer will do both in an industrial application. Programmable logic controllers PLCs are a type of special purpose microprocessor that replaced many hardware components such as timers and drum sequencers used in relay logic type systems. General purpose process control computers

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have increasingly replaced stand alone controllers, with a single computer able to perform the operations of hundreds of controllers. Process control computers can process data from a network of PLCs, instruments and controllers in order to implement typical such as PID control of many individual variables or, in some cases, to implement complex control algorithms using multiple inputs and mathematical manipulations. They can also analyze data and create real time graphical displays for operators and run reports for operators, engineers and management. Control of an automated teller machine ATM is an example of an interactive process in which a computer will perform a logic derived response to a user selection based on information retrieved from a networked database. The ATM process has similarities with other online transaction processes. The different logical responses are called scenarios. Such processes are typically designed with the aid of use cases and flowcharts, which guide the writing of the software code. It was a preoccupation of the Greeks and Arabs in the period between about BC and about AD to keep accurate track of time. In Ptolemaic Egypt, about BC, Ctesibius described a float regulator for a water clock, a device not unlike the ball and cock in a modern flush toilet. This was the earliest feedback controlled mechanism. Another control mechanism was used to tent the sails of windmills. It was patented by Edmund Lee in 1775. The design of feedback control systems up through the Industrial Revolution was by trial-and-error, together with a great deal of engineering intuition. Thus, it was more of an art than a science. In the mid 19th century mathematics was first used to analyze the stability of feedback control systems. Since mathematics is the formal language of automatic control theory, we could call the period before this time the prehistory of control theory. In 1769 Richard Arkwright invented the first fully automated spinning mill driven by water power, known at the time as the water frame. The centrifugal governor, which was invented by Christian Huygens in the seventeenth century, was used to adjust the gap between millstones. James Watt used it in 1788 as part of a model steam crane. The governor was able to handle smaller variations such as those caused by fluctuating heat load to the boiler. Also, there was a tendency for oscillation whenever there was a speed change. As a consequence, engines equipped with this governor were not suitable for operations requiring constant speed, such as cotton spinning. Advances in the steam engine stayed well ahead of science, both thermodynamics and control theory. Development of the electronic amplifier during the 1920s, which was important for long distance telephony, required a higher signal to noise ratio, which was solved by negative feedback noise cancellation. This and other telephony applications contributed to control theory. In the 1930s and 1940s, German mathematician Irmgard Flugge-Lotz developed the theory of discontinuous automatic controls, which found military applications during the Second World War to fire control systems and aircraft navigation systems. Central electric power stations were also undergoing rapid growth and operation of new high pressure boilers, steam turbines and electrical substations created a large demand for instruments and controls. Central control rooms became common in the 1930s, but as late as the early 1950s, most process control was on-off. Operators typically monitored charts drawn by recorders that plotted data from instruments. To make corrections, operators manually opened or closed valves or turned switches on or off. Control rooms also used color coded lights to send signals to workers in the plant to manually make certain changes. Controllers allowed manufacturing to continue showing productivity gains to offset the declining influence of factory electrification. Alexander Field notes that spending on non-medical instruments increased significantly from 1933 and remained strong thereafter. Significant applications[edit] The automatic telephone switchboard was introduced in 1928 along with dial telephones. Automatic telephone switching originally used vacuum tube amplifiers and electro-mechanical switches, which consumed a large amount of electricity. Call volume eventually grew so fast that it was feared the telephone system would consume all electricity production, prompting Bell Labs to begin research on the transistor. The first commercially successful glass bottle blowing machine was an automatic model introduced in 1928. Sectional electric drives were developed using control theory. Sectional electric drives are used on different sections of a machine where a precise differential must be maintained between the sections. In steel rolling, the metal elongates as it passes through pairs of rollers, which must run at successively faster speeds. In paper making the paper sheet shrinks as it passes around steam heated drying arranged in groups, which must run at successively slower speeds. The

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first application of a sectional electric drive was on a paper machine in 1890. In 1900, with the widespread use of instruments and the emerging use of controllers, the founder of Dow Chemical Co. This soon evolved into computerized numerical control CNC. Today extensive automation is practiced in practically every type of manufacturing and assembly process. Some of the larger processes include electrical power generation, oil refining, chemicals, steel mills, plastics, cement plants, fertilizer plants, pulp and paper mills, automobile and truck assembly, aircraft production, glass manufacturing, natural gas separation plants, food and beverage processing, canning and bottling and manufacture of various kinds of parts. Robots are especially useful in hazardous applications like automobile spray painting. Robots are also used to assemble electronic circuit boards. Automotive welding is done with robots and automatic welders are used in applications like pipelines. During the 1940s and 1950s, German mathematician Irmgard Flugge-Lotz developed the theory of discontinuous automatic control, which became widely used in hysteresis control systems such as navigation systems, fire-control systems, and electronics. Through Flugge-Lotz and others, the modern era saw time-domain design for nonlinear systems, navigation, optimal control and estimation theory, nonlinear control theory, digital control and filtering theory, and the personal computer.

Advantages and disadvantages[edit] Perhaps the most cited advantage of automation in industry is that it is associated with faster production and cheaper labor costs. Another benefit could be that it replaces hard, physical, or monotonous work. They can also be maintained with simple quality checks. However, at the time being, not all tasks can be automated, and some tasks are more expensive to automate than others. Initial costs of installing the machinery in factory settings are high, and failure to maintain a system could result in the loss of the product itself. Moreover, some studies seem to indicate that industrial automation could impose ill effects beyond operational concerns, including worker displacement due to systemic loss of employment and compounded environmental damage; however, these findings are both convoluted and controversial in nature, and could potentially be circumvented.

Increased throughput or productivity. Improved quality or increased predictability of quality. Improved robustness consistency, of processes or product. Increased consistency of output. Reduced direct human labor costs and expenses. Installation in operations reduces cycle time. Can complete tasks where a high degree of accuracy is required. Replaces human operators in tasks that involve hard physical or monotonous work e. Performs tasks that are beyond human capabilities of size, weight, speed, endurance, etc. Reduces operation time and work handling time significantly. Frees up workers to take on other roles. Provides higher level jobs in the development, deployment, maintenance and running of the automated processes. The main disadvantages of automation are: Unpredictable or excessive development costs. Displaces workers due to job replacement.

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Chapter 6 : Best Rated in Men's Eyeglass Cases & Helpful Customer Reviews - racedaydvl.com

When you make a loss, someone else can also make a loss and vice versa. If this is not true, then hedging would be % risk free strategy, yet it isn't. You can open opposite positions, and unless you're a master hedger, you can lose on both.

Take a look at what has happened to blue-collar workers. Manufacturing jobs in the U. But the story changed dramatically in Since then, the U. Over 12 million Americans still work in manufacturing Trump and Bernie Sanders blame China for undercutting American workers with cheap labor even Trump makes a lot of his suits and ties overseas. Robots and machines are also replacing workers. The tech trend would have happened regardless of trade. Still, manufacturing remains a key part of the U. Today fewer than one in 10 are employed in the sector, according to government data. Call it the Great Shift. Workers transitioned from the fields to the factories. Now they are moving from factories to service counters and health care centers. The fastest growing jobs in America now are nurses, personal care aides, cooks, waiters, retail salespersons and operations managers. It would make many items at the store more expensive for working class Americans and spark a global trade war. It backfired, pulling the U. Why Americans are so angry in Many manufacturing jobs are lower middle class The deeper question is whether the 5 million manufacturing positions that have been lost were truly that great. To put it another way, were the jobs lost really better than the jobs that have replaced them? Since the s, manufacturing has always paid substantially more than the minimum wage. Mention "blue collar," and most Americans visualize an auto worker. Someone who is middle class with a good salary and benefits despite not having a college degree. But the reality is manufacturing in America is and always has included a wide variety of positions. Unemployment in the U. The jobs former manufacturing workers have moved into -- health care, construction and retail -- also vary greatly in pay, benefits and quality. Why are voters so angry?

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Chapter 7 : Hillary Clinton is Now a Victim of “Socialists”™ “ Consortiumnews

Manufacturing jobs in the U.S. actually increased in the years after the North America Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada went into effect in But the story changed dramatically in

He might want to bash the robots instead. America has lost more than 7 million factory jobs since manufacturing employment peaked in 1979. And it makes U. Trump and other critics are right that trade has claimed some American factory jobs, especially after China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001 and gained easier access to the U. And industries that have relied heavily on labor “ like textile and furniture manufacturing “ have lost jobs and production to low-wage foreign competition. And over that time, the textile industry has shed 62 percent, of its jobs in the United States. But research shows that the automation of U. General Motors, for instance, now employs barely a third of the workers it had in the 1970s. Yet it churns out more cars and trucks than ever. Or look at production of steel and other primary metals. Since 1979, the United States has lost 42 percent jobs in the production of primary metals “ a 42 percent plunge “ at a time when such production in the U. Steel jobs vanished because of the rise of a new technology: Super-efficient mini-mills that make steel largely from scrap metal. The robot revolution is just beginning. The Boston Consulting Group predicts that investment in industrial robots will grow 10 percent a year in the biggest export nations through 2015, up from 2 or 3 percent growth in recent years. The economics of robotics are hard to argue with. When products are replaced or updated, robots can be reprogrammed far faster and more easily than people can be retrained. And the costs are dropping: Robots will shrink labor costs 22 percent in the United States, 25 percent in Japan and 33 percent in South Korea, the firm estimates. Automation is claiming some of those jobs and will claim more in the future, De Feo says. Visiting a Kennametal plant in Germany, De Feo found workers packing items by hand. The increased use of robots “ combined with higher labor costs in China and other developing countries “ has reduced the incentive for companies to chase low-wage labor around the world. Multinational companies are also rethinking how they spread production across the globe in the 1990s and 2000s, when they tended to manufacture components in different countries and then assemble a product at a plant in China or other low-wage country. The earthquake and tsunami in Japan, which disrupted shipments of auto parts, and the bankruptcy of the South Korean shipping line Hanjin Shipping, which stranded cargo in ports, exposed the risk of relying on far-flung supply lines. So companies have been returning to the United States, capitalizing on the savings provided by robots, cheap energy and the chance to be closer to customers. Over the past six years, Unifi has added about 1,000 jobs, bringing the total to over 1,500, at its automated factory in Yadkinville, North Carolina, where recycled plastic bottles are converted into Repreve yarn. Unmanned carts crisscross the factory floor, retrieving packages of yarn with mechanical arms “ work once done by people. In a survey by the consulting firm Deloitte, global manufacturing executives predicted that that the United States “ now No. Competitiveness is measured by such factors as costs, productivity and the protection of intellectual property. The Reshoring Initiative, a nonprofit that lobbies manufacturers to return jobs to the United States, says America was losing an average of 100,000 net jobs a year to other countries a decade ago. Now, the number being moved abroad is roughly offset by the number that are coming back or being created by foreign investment. Harold Sirkin, senior partner at Boston Consulting, says the global scramble by companies for cheap labor is ending.

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Chapter 8 : ' jobs and £m a year lost if Greenock factory closes' | Greenock Telegraph

If they're calm, it's hard to imagine feeling anxious, and vice versa. If you can anticipate and guide conversations with this in mind, you'll be a more empathetic listener and a better salesperson.

Since , the U. A once-robust system of "traditional engineering" -- the invention, design, and manufacture of products -- has been replaced by financial engineering. Without a vibrant manufacturing sector, Wall Street created money it did not have and Americans spent money they did not have. Americans stopped making the products they continued to buy: The economies in states such as California and Michigan that have lost their industrial base, however, belie that claim. Without an industrial base, an increase in consumer spending, which pulled the country out of past recessions, will not put Americans back to work. Without an industrial base, there will be no economic ladder for a generation of immigrants, stranded in low-paying service-sector jobs. Without an industrial base, the United States will be increasingly dependent on foreign manufacturers even for its key military technology. Since , the country has lost 42, factories, including 36 percent of factories that employ more than 1, workers which declined from 1, to , and 38 percent of factories that employ between and employees from 3, to 1, An additional 90, manufacturing companies are now at risk of going out of business. Long before the banking collapse of , such important U. Manufacturing employment dropped to The last time fewer than 12 million people worked in the manufacturing sector was in In October , more people were officially unemployed When a factory closes, it creates a vortex that has far-reaching consequences. The Milken Institute estimates that every computer-manufacturing job in California creates 15 jobs outside the factory. Close a manufacturing plant, and a supply chain of producers disappears with it. Dozens of companies get hurt: The burden spreads to local restaurants, cultural establishments, shopping outlets, and then to the tax base that supports police, firemen, schoolteachers, and libraries. American companies are among the most efficient in the world. A comparable ton of steel in China is produced with 12 man-hours, and Chinese companies produce three times the amount of carbon emissions per ton of steel. The same kinds of comparisons are true for other industries. Proponents of free trade and outsourcing argue that the United States remains the largest manufacturing economy in the world. As for our balance of trade, U. Those imported goods represented Our trade deficit will not diminish absent a significant increase in domestic manufacturing. That was their return cargo. American Chung Nam, which exported , containers of waste paper to its Chinese sister company, Nine Dragons Paper. By comparison, Wal-Mart imported , containers of sophisticated manufactured products from overseas factories into the United States, followed by Target , containers , Home Depot , containers , and Sears, which owns K-Mart , containers. Our own Ostia Road. The United States is not losing old, inefficient industries that produce "buggy whip" products for which there is no more demand. There is ample demand for televisions, sporting goods, bicycles, blenders, hearing aides, golf clubs, laptops, and desktops. The industries that have left the United States are still producing products that are in demand. Without a printed circuit board PCB industry, for instance, a country cannot expect to have an industrial foundation for high-tech innovation. PCB manufacturers accounted for only 8 percent of global production in , down from 26 percent in Asia now controls 84 percent of the global production of printed circuit boards, which are used in tens of thousands of different products. PCB industry is in free fall. For the first nine months of the year, U. What about the promise of the solar industry? There was only one American company First Solar among the top 10 worldwide in photovoltaic-cell production in But the European Commission does not even classify First Solar as being an "American" company, instead labeling it "international" because it does most of its production in Asia. Chinese production, by contrast, represented only 1 percent of global output of photovoltaics in By , its output had risen to 32 percent of global production. In , only 8 percent of all new semiconductor fabrication plants fabs under construction in the world were located in the United States. Twelve percent of new fabs were being built in China, 40 percent in Taiwan, and 6 percent in South Korea, according to Semiconductor Equipment Materials International. In , the United States produced 17 percent of

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the world output of semiconductors, a number that has been declining since , when the U. In , 12 percent 8. China has now surpassed the United States in motor-vehicle production 9. American machine-tool consumption has collapsed in tandem with American manufacturing. For the eight months ending in August , U. The evaporation of orders, says Mike Austin, vice president of Atlas Technologies in Fenton, Michigan, "is the last straw for many people in this industry. In making his determination, Reagan said the industry was a "vital component of the U. Do you need ceramic tile for a new kitchen floor? One major American manufacturer remains: Summitville Tiles of Summitville, Ohio. Imports of wood furniture accounted for 68 percent of the U. As foreign manufacturers flock to China to take advantage of its cheap labor, devalued currency, and manufacturing subsidies, they have also shifted their research and development endeavors to China. In that year, the U. That American technological supremacy has declined alongside its manufacturing supremacy should come as no surprise. Not surprisingly, the Bush White House did not publicize this report. The report recommended that the U. Decoupled from domestic manufacturing, the tax credit no longer pays for itself as it once did. If our innovation system discourages an invention from being manufactured in the U. They want the United States to abandon policies that favor geopolitical global interests that have no regard for the economic health of the United States and its millions of taxpayers and retirees. To the disappointment of the domestic manufacturing community, the Obama administration has yet to devise a strategy aimed at creating the industrial jobs needed in America to generate trillions of dollars of tax revenue. Without a surge in U. Creating more jobs for dental hygienists, health-care workers, retail clerks, and bartenders will not do it. There are nascent signs that the administration is awaking to the need for new economic policies aimed at private-sector industrial investment and the creation of good jobs. President Barack Obama has appointed Ron Bloom, a financial whiz, to be his "senior counselor for manufacturing policy. There is little time to waste.

Chapter 9 : racedaydvl.com: Local News, Politics, Entertainment & Sports in Providence, RI

Daily Job Cuts / Layoffs - Your source for daily economy updates on recent Job Layoffs / , Job Losses, Layoff News, Store Closings , Bankruptcy, Business and Economic News Daily Job Cuts - Layoffs News / Job Layoffs / , Bankruptcy, Store closings, Business Economy News.