

Second Stage Of Labor

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA), 29 U. § 203, is a United States labor law that creates the right to a minimum wage, and "time-and-a-half" overtime pay when people work over forty hours a week. It also prohibits employment of minors in "oppressive child labor". The FLSA is considered the last legislation of the New Deal. The Act was enacted by the 75th Congress and signed into law by President Franklin D. It applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce or employed by an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, unless the employer can claim an exemption from coverage. C. C. S. Roosevelt in 1938. S. § 203, is a United States labor law that creates the right to a minimum wage, and "time-and-a-half"; The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA), 29 U

Stage Directors and Choreographers Society The Stage Directors and Choreographers Society (SDC), formerly known as Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers (SDC), is an independent national labor The Stage Directors and Choreographers Society (SDC), formerly known as Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers (SDC), is an independent national labor union established in 1959, representing theatrical directors and choreographers working on Broadway, National Tours, Off-Broadway, and in various resident, regional, and stock theatres throughout the United States

The title of stage manager was not used until the 18th century, though the concept and need for someone to fill the area of stage management can be seen with the Ancient Greeks. The playwrights were usually responsible for production elements. Sophocles is the first known stage technician, supported by his employment... In most industrial nations, the labor movement sponsored its own political parties, with the US as a conspicuous exception. Both major American parties vied for union votes, with the Democratic Party usually much more successful. Labor unions became a central element of the New Deal coalition that dominated national politics from the 1930s into the mid-1960s during the Fifth Party System. Liberal Republicans who supported unions in the Northeast lost power after 1964. In recent decades, an enduring alliance was formed between labor unions and the Democrats, whereas the Republican Party has become hostile to unions and collective bargaining rights. Smith argued that a commodity's value was determined by the amount of labor it could command in exchange, while also suggesting that in primitive societies it was regulated by the labor embodied in its production. Ricardo developed a more consistent theory based solely on the quantity of labor embodied in a commodity. Marx built upon and radically transformed the classical theory, making it the cornerstone of his critique of political economy. He argued that value is a social relation specific to commodity-producing societies, with its substance being abstract labor—undifferentiated human labor whose magnitude is determined by the average labor-time required for production... A stage manager is an individual who has overall responsibility for stage management and the smooth execution of a theatrical production. Stage management may be performed by an individual in small productions, while larger productions typically employ a stage management team consisting of a head stage manager, or production stage manager, and one or more assistant stage managers. == History == SDC collectively bargains contracts with producers, creating the national standards for stage direction and choreography. SDC's executive board consists of 34 directors and choreographers working across the country. Twenty-nine Board members serve at-large and five board members serve as Regional Representatives, charged with serving the interests of their region as part of their executive board service. Regional Reps are voted on by the entire Membership. SDC's regions include Northeast, Southeast, Central, Western, and Northwest. Vaginal delivery is generally recommended as a first option... Whilst early labor historians were drawn to protest movements such as Luddism and Chartism, the focus of labor history was often on institutions: chiefly the labor unions and political parties. Exponents of this institutional approach included Sidney and Beatrice Webb. The work of the Webbs, and other pioneers of the discipline, was marked by optimism about the capacity of the labor movement to effect fundamental social change and a... Vaginal birth is the most common mode of birth worldwide. It involves three stages of labour: the shortening and opening of the cervix during the first stage, descent and birth of the baby during the second, and the birth of the placenta during the third. During the first stage, contractions gradually become stronger and closer together. The postpartum period is the time of recovery for the mother and infant, in which both newborn and mother are monitored. All major health organisations advise that immediately after giving birth, regardless of the mode of birth, that the infant be placed on the mother's chest (termed skin-to-skin contact), and to delay any other routine procedures for at least one to two hours or until the baby has had its first breastfeeding. There are several indications to use a vacuum extraction to aid delivery: The history of organized labor has been a specialty of scholars... Founded by Uriah Stephens on 28 December 1869, the Knights of Labor reached 28,000... Currently, the President of the executive board is Evan Yionoulis and the Union's Executive Director is Laura Penn. SDC is based in NYC, where it has been based since 2015. The Labor Party was founded in 1891, being descended from the labour parties founded in the various Australian colonies during the emerging labour movement. After its founding, it began contesting colonial elections, and federal elections after Australian federation, beginning with the 1901 federal election. In 1904, it briefly formed what is considered the world's first labour party government and the world's first social democratic or democratic socialist government at a national level, the Watson government. At the 1910 federal election, Labor became the first party in Australia to win a majority in either house of the Australian parliament. In every election since 1910, Labor has either served...

Labor history of the United States The nature and power of organized labor in the United States is the outcome of historical tensions among counter-acting forces involving workplace rights The nature and power of organized labor in the United States is the outcome of historical tensions among counter-acting forces involving workplace rights, wages, working hours, political expression, labor laws, and other working conditions. Organized unions and their umbrella labor federations such as the AFL-CIO and citywide federations have competed, evolved, merged, and split against a backdrop of changing values and priorities, and periodic federal government intervention

Labor history Labor historians may concern themselves with issues of gender, race, ethnicity, and other factors besides class but chiefly focus on urban or industrial societies which distinguishes it from rural history. Labor historians may Labor history is a sub-discipline of social history which specializes on the history of the working classes and the labor movement. Labor history is a sub-discipline of social history which specializes on the history of the working classes and the labor movement

Vacuum extraction It is used in the second stage of labor if that stage has not progressed adequately. It is used in the second stage of labor

if that stage has not progressed adequately. It Vacuum extraction (VE), also known as ventouse (French for suction cup), is a method to assist delivery of a baby using a vacuum device. It cannot be used when the baby is in the breech position or for a premature birth. is a method to assist delivery of a baby using a vacuum device. It may be an alternative to a forceps delivery or caesarean section. The use of VE is generally safe, but it can occasionally have negative effects on either the mother or the child aaf34ea453

Stage management The title of stage manager Stage management is a broad field that is generally defined as the practice of organization and coordination of an event or theatrical production. Stage management may encompass a variety of activities including overseeing of the rehearsal process and coordinating communications among various production teams and personnel. stage management team consisting of a head stage manager, or production stage manager, and one or more assistant stage managers. Stage management requires a general understanding of all aspects of production and provides complete organization to ensure the process runs smoothly and efficiently aaf34ea453

== Clauses of the Act == aaf34ea453

Knights of Labor Terence V. After a rapid expansion in the mid-1880s, it suddenly lost its new members and succumbed to a jurisdictional battle with the new American Federation of Labor. The Knights of Labor (K of L), officially the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, was the largest American labor movement of the 19th century The Knights of Labor (K of L), officially the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, was the largest American labor movement of the 19th century, for a time claiming nearly one million members. It was notable in its ambition to organize across lines of gender and race and in the inclusion of both skilled and unskilled labor. Powderly was one of its most notable leaders, heading the organization during both its rapid rise and decline. It operated mainly in the United States and Canada, and also had chapters in Great Britain and Australia. The Knights of Labor promoted the social and cultural uplift of the worker, and demanded the eight-hour day. It grouped all workers, regardless of occupation, into a single body. The Knights of Labor had served as the first mass organization of the working class in the United States. In some cases it acted as a labor union, negotiating with employers, but it was never well organized or funded aaf34ea453

Australian Labor Party It has been the ruling party at the federal level since the 2022 federal election, and currently forms government in five of the eight states and territories. It is one of the two major parties in Australian politics, its main rival being the Liberal-National Coalition. governed Australia through the latter half of the Second World War and initial stages of transition to peace. Sitting on the centre-left of the political spectrum, it is the oldest active party in the country, having been founded in 1891. Labor leader John Curtin became prime minister The Australian Labor Party (ALP) is the major social democratic political party in Australia aaf34ea453

== Medical uses == aaf34ea453 == Purpose == aaf34ea453

Labor theory of value The theory is usually associated with Marxism, although versions of it were originally used by classical economists like Adam Smith and David Ricardo to explain the long-run "natural price" of commodities. For Karl Marx, the LTV was not primarily a theory of relative prices but a tool to explain the social dynamics of capitalism. The labor theory of value (LTV) posits that the economic value of a good or service is determined by the socially necessary labor time required to produce The labor theory of value (LTV) posits that the economic value of a good or service is determined by the socially necessary labor time required to produce it under prevailing conditions aaf34ea453

Childbirth In developed countries, most births occur in hospitals, while in developing countries most are home births. January 1992). "Differences in first and second stage labor pain between nulliparous and multiparous women". In 2023, there were about 132 million human births globally. Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology Childbirth, also known as labour or delivery, is the completion of pregnancy, where one or more fetuses exits the internal environment of the mother vaginally or via caesarean section and becomes a newborn aaf34ea453

The central concerns of labor historians include industrial relations and forms of labor protest (strikes, lock-outs), the rise of mass politics (especially the rise of socialism) and the social and cultural history of the industrial working classes. aaf34ea453 Labor history developed in tandem with the growth of a self-conscious working-class political movement in many Western countries in the latter half of the nineteenth century. aaf34ea453

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