The Baseball Study: “Effect of Prior Knowledge on Good and Poor Readers’ Memory of Text”  
*Recht and Leslie (1988)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predict the Results:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Put the groups in order from highest to lowest performers.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| High reading ability  
High knowledge of baseball | High reading ability  
Low knowledge of baseball |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>Group B</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Low reading ability  
High knowledge of baseball | Low reading ability  
Low knowledge of baseball |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>Group D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do the actual results tell us? | What stands out to you most?
How Does Knowledge Support Comprehension?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge: Build knowledge through content-rich nonfiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building knowledge through content rich nonfiction plays an essential role in literacy and in the Common Core Standards. In K–5, fulfilling the standards requires a 50–50 balance between informational and literary reading. Informational reading primarily includes content rich nonfiction in history/social studies, science, and the arts; the K–5 standards strongly recommend that students build coherent general knowledge both within each year and across years. In grades 6–12, ELA classes pay much greater attention to a specific category of informational text—literary nonfiction—than has been traditional. In grades 6–12, the standards for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects ensure that students can independently build knowledge in these disciplines through reading and writing. To be clear, the standards require substantial attention to literature throughout K–12, as half of the required work in K–5 and the core of the work of 6–12 ELA.</td>
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Culminating Task:
Write a brief report in which you explain whether Pacific Cod is a sustainable food source and why. In your report, include at least one recommendation for each of the following groups:
• Consumers
• Fishermen
• The EPA

Rate your confidence level on a scale from 1-5. How confident do you feel about your ability to complete this task? Why?

Reflect: What do you need to feel more confident?

Your report:
BYCATCH

1.00 Bycatch in this fishery is high (>100% of targeted landings), OR regularly includes a "threatened, endangered or protected species."

Although less than 10% of the total Pacific Cod catch is discarded (NPFMC SAFE, 2009), the longline fishery is known for catching endangered or threatened seabirds. Roughly 15,000 seabirds per year are killed by fishing gear used in the Pacific Cod fishery (NMFS, 2008). The majority of longline-killed seabirds are fulmars, but also includes a large number of albatrosses, gulls, shearwaters, and other species (NMFS, 2004). The fishery kills Laysan, black-foot, and short-tailed albatrosses, which are all on the IUCN Red List of threatened species. The only seabird affected by the Pacific Cod fishery that is listed as endangered by the US is the short tailed albatross although population impacts are unlikely given current growth in this population (Zador et al. 2008).

2.00 Bycatch in this fishery is moderate (10-99% of targeted landings) AND does not regularly include "threatened, endangered or protected species" OR level of bycatch is unknown.

3.00 Bycatch in this fishery is low (<10% of targeted landings) and does not regularly include "threatened, endangered or protected species."

-0.25 Bycatch in this fishery is a contributing factor to the decline of "threatened, endangered, or protected species" and no effective measures are being taken to reduce it.

-0.25 Bycatch of targeted or non-targeted species (e.g., undersize individuals) in this fishery is high and no measures are being taken to reduce it.

-0.25 Bycatch of this species (e.g., undersize individuals) in other fisheries is high OR bycatch of this species in other fisheries inhibits its recovery, and no measures are being taken to reduce it.

-0.25 The continued removal of the bycatch species contributes to its decline.

+0.25 Measures taken over a major portion of the species range have been shown to reduce bycatch of "threatened, endangered, or protected species" or bycatch rates are no longer deemed to affect the abundance of the "protected" bycatch species OR no measures needed because fishery is highly selective (e.g., harpoon; spear).

As of 2004, revised seabird bycatch regulations have been in effect for the Alaska demersal longline fleet, requiring most vessels over 55 feet to use paired streamer lines, restricting official discards, and requiring each vessel to have a seabird avoidance plan onboard. Smaller vessels [greater than 26 ft (7.9 m) LOA and less than or equal to 55 ft LOA] must use a single streamer line or, in limited instances, a buoy bag line (Seabird Avoidance Regulations, NOAA). Management efforts have been successful at reducing the amount of seabirds caught by this fishery.
There is bycatch of targeted (e.g., undersize individuals) or non-targeted species in this fishery and measures (e.g., gear modifications) have been implemented that have been shown to reduce bycatch over a large portion of the species range OR no measures are needed because fishery is highly selective (e.g., harpoon; spear).

North Pacific fisheries have implemented measures such as conservative catch quotas, mesh size restrictions, no trawl zones, etc. to reduce bycatch (NPFMC, 1999). Other regulations, such as gear and area/season restrictions, are also used to reduce bycatch (NMFS 2004).

Bycatch of this species in other fisheries is low OR bycatch of this species in other fisheries inhibits its recovery, but effective measures are being taken to reduce it over a large portion of the range.

The continued removal of the bycatch species in the targeted fishery has had or will likely have little or no impact on populations of the bycatch species OR there are no significant bycatch concerns because the fishery is highly selective (e.g., harpoon; spear).
Overview
Wherever there is fishing, there is bycatch—the incidental capture of non-target species such as dolphins, marine turtles and seabirds. Thousands of miles of nets and lines are set in the world’s oceans each day. Modern fishing gear, often undetectable by sight and extremely strong, is very efficient at catching the desired fish species—as well as anything else in its path. A staggering amount of marine life—including turtles, dolphins and juvenile fish—is hauled up with the catch, and then discarded overboard dead or dying.

Fishing industry leaders increasingly realize the need to reduce this phenomenon. Proven solutions do exist, such as modifying fishing gear so that fewer non-target species are caught or can escape. In many cases, these modifications are simple and inexpensive, and often come from fishers themselves.

Despite new technologies and industry recognition of the issue, bycatch is still a major problem. Not only does it cause avoidable deaths and injuries, but the fishing methods can be harmful to the marine environments where they are employed. WWF aims to reduce bycatch by working with fisheries and helping develop and promote new technologies and gear for more efficient operations.

An uncertain future for our living blue planet
WWF’s Living Blue Planet Report on the health of the ocean finds that the marine vertebrate population has declined by 49 percent between 1970 and 2012. The report tracks 5,829 populations of 1,234 mammal, bird, reptile, and fish species through a marine living planet index. The evidence, analyzed by researchers at the Zoological Society of London, paints a troubling picture.

Causes
Bycatch occurs because modern fishing gear is very efficient, often covers an extensive area, and can be highly unselective—it catches not only the target species but many other marine animals as well. Poor fisheries management in certain countries further contributes to the problem. Widespread pirate fishing ignores regulations on net mesh sizes, quotas, permitted fishing areas and other bycatch mitigation measures.

NON-SELECTIVE FISHING GEAR

Fishing gear is largely non-selective—any species can be caught, including non-target species. Longlines, trawling and the use of gillnets are the fishing methods that most commonly result in bycatch. Longlining is a commercial fishing method commonly targeting swordfish, tuna and halibut, where hundreds or thousands of baited hooks hang at intervals along a single fishing line. The hooks (commonly called “J hooks”) cause problems for marine turtles when swallowed, usually resulting in death. Sharks, non-target billfishes and juvenile tunas are often hooked as well.

With trawling, boats drag large nets along the seabed, catching almost everything in their path. They can damage coral reefs and at shallow depths, catch marine turtles. Gillnets are mesh nets that allow fish to pass their heads and gill coverings through a hole in the mesh and then get stuck when they try to back out. They can be several miles long and up to 100 feet deep. Bycatch occurs because the nets also trap everything larger than the net’s mesh, which includes juvenile fish, sharks, seabirds, marine turtles and cetaceans (whales, dolphins, porpoises). The nets are very hard to see, blending in perfectly with the water and difficult for cetaceans to detect by echolocation. Gillnets that are lost at sea are rarely recovered and can continue to
capture marine animals for many years.

Impacts

© Michel Gunther / WWF-Canon
Diver trying to rescue a leatherback turtle caught in a net.

It is estimated that over 300,000 small whales, dolphins, and porpoises die from entanglement in fishing nets each year, making this the single largest cause of mortality for small cetaceans. Species such as the vaquita from the Gulf of California and Maui’s dolphin from New Zealand face extinction if the threat of unselective fishing gear is not eliminated.

Hundreds of thousands of endangered loggerhead turtles and critically endangered leatherback turtles drown annually on longlines set for tuna, swordfish, and other fish. Incidental capture of turtles by longlines, trawls and gillnets is the single greatest threat to the survival of most populations.

What WWF Is Doing
Increasing Access to & Deepening Understanding of Complex Text for ALL Students

© Peter Denton / WWF-Canon
Here a green turtle that was accidentally caught in fishing gear is about to be returned to the wild by WWF staff.

Proven solutions do exist to reduce bycatch and others are being discovered. WWF and its partners are working to develop, test, and implement alternative fishing gear and to integrate conservation science into effective fisheries management. WWF and its partners are also working to strengthen legislation on bycatch and to raise consumer awareness about sustainably caught fish.

INSPIRING INNOVATION

Bycatch mortalities can often be reduced by modifying fishing gear so that fewer non-target species are caught or so that non-target species can escape. In many cases, these modifications are simple and inexpensive. WWF created the International Smart Gear Competition to promote the development of such innovative technology. WWF offers more than $50,000 in prize money to attract new ideas that may prove to be a valuable solution to some of the most pressing bycatch problems in fisheries around the globe. Winning entries have resulted in effective solutions to prevent bycatch of marine turtles and seabirds and have even been implemented by the recreational fishing industry.

ALTERNATIVE GEAR
WWF works with partners to introduce “circle” hooks. These hooks are far less likely to be swallowed by turtles than J-shaped hooks, which cause suffocation or internal bleeding when ingested. Working with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and other partners, we introduced the hook in eastern Pacific longline fisheries. As a result, marine turtle deaths may be reduced by as much as 90 percent without adversely affecting catches of swordfish and tuna.

In the Coral Triangle, WWF works with longline tuna fishing vessels to convert traditional hooks to circle hooks, which can maintain or even increase fish catches while decreasing turtle bycatch. Preliminary trials were a tremendous success, and WWF hopes to expand the program to all longline vessels in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, helping to protect vulnerable populations of marine turtles and sharks while supporting local livelihoods.

In the Gulf of California, we’ve been working with partners on ways to reduce the threat of accidental vaquita capture. So far, a different type of trawl net has been developed and pilot tested. It contains an excluder device to reduce vaquita bycatch while still effectively catching shrimp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Bycatch” Questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question</strong></td>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What causes bycatch?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>of bycatch?</td>
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WILD-CAUGHT SEAFOOD RATING METHODOLOGY

The Safina Center’s (formerly Blue Ocean Institute) founders developed the first authoritative and transparent seafood analysis to determine the environmental cost of eating fished and farmed seafood. This analysis examined all aspects of the fishing or farming process, condensing vast amounts of scientific information into an easy-to-understand seafood report and rating; a concept that was quickly adopted by other marine organizations. These days, The Safina Center focuses on fished or wild-caught seafood to highlight the importance of healthy fish populations to our oceans, with analysis grouped into 5 major criteria:

1. **Life history** – species biology like growth rates and egg production
2. **Abundance** – comparing current fish numbers to fishery management goals
3. **Habitat quality and gear impacts** – what fishing method(s) is used and does it cause habitat damage?
4. **Management** – are there regulations in place that effectively protect the fish and their ecosystem?
5. **Bycatch** – are other fish or wildlife accidentally caught when fishing for the target fish?

The Safina Center uses a quantitative rating system to promote transparency for all seafood reports (and ratings). Each of the 5 criteria is given a low (1), medium (2) or high (3) score, which is adjusted up or down using additional questions, or “points of adjustment” (worth +0.25 or -0.25). These scores are averaged to generate a final score, ranging from 0-4, and color rating:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Score</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.40 - 4.00</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.60 - 2.39</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 - 1.59</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fish Key

- **Species has a combination of problems** such as overfishing, high bycatch, and poor management.
- **Some problems exist** with this species' status or catch methods, or information is insufficient for evaluating.
- **Species is relatively abundant, and fishing methods cause little damage to habitat and other wildlife.**
- **A fishery targeting this species has been certified as sustainable and well managed to the Marine Stewardship Council’s environmental standard.** Learn more at [http://www.msc.org](http://www.msc.org).
- **These fish contain levels of mercury or PCBs that may pose a health risk to adults and children.** Our source of information is [http://seafood.edf.org](http://seafood.edf.org/). We also recommend that you check local advisories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Seafood Rating Methodology&quot; Questions</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What does the quantitative rating system tell us?</td>
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<tr>
<td>According to the quantitative rating system used by the Safina Center, what does it mean if a fish has a score of 1.5?</td>
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</table>
Monterey Bay Aquarium® Seafood Watch

The Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program creates science-based recommendations that help consumers and businesses make ocean-friendly seafood choices. Carry this guide with you and share it with others to help spread the word.

**BEST CHOICES**
- Albacore
- Arctic Char (farmed)
- Barramundi (US & Vietnam farmed)
- Bass US hook and line, farmed
- Catfish (US)
- Claus, Mackerel & Oysters
- Cod Pacific (AK)
- Croaker, Shrimp, Salmon & Tanner (AI)
- Skate, Spiny Dogfish
- Prawn, Freshwater Canada & US
- Prawn, Spot (US & Canada)
- Rainbow (AI, CA, OR & WA)
- Sablefish (AI, CA, OR & WA)
- Salmon (AI & New Zealand)
- Sardine Pacific, Canada & US
- Scallops (banned)
- Shrimp US farmed & AI
- Tuna, Albacore (Pacific, pole and line)
- Tuna, Skipjack (Pacific, pole and line)

**GOOD ALTERNATIVES**
- Branzino (Mediterranean-bred)
- Cod Pacific (Canada & US)
- Crab (US & Canada)
- Grouper (Black & Red GES)
- Halibut, Atlantic (banned)
- Lobster (Central & US)
- Mahi Mahi (US & ECU)
- Monkfish (US)
- Octopus (Portugal & Spain-pod, trap)
- Pollock (Canada & US)
- Salmon (Canada, Canada, OR & WA)
- Scallops, Sea (shell)
- Shrimp Canada & US wild, Ecuador & Mexico farmed
- Squid (US & Mexico)
- Swordfish (US)
- Tilapia (China, Indonesia, Mexico & Taiwan)
- Tuna Albacore US longline
- Tuna, Skipjack (US)
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<tr>
<th>Debrief</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question</strong></td>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did reading the entire “Pacific Cod Bycatch” text set prepare you to understand the complex text and complete the culminating task?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the implications for classroom instruction?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>How might you apply what you’ve learned in your own setting?</td>
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</table>
Reader’s Circles

**Reader’s Circles | Literary Nonfiction**

- **Author’s Craft**
  - Details
  - Word choice & connotation
  - Sentence structure
  - Imagery
  - Figurative language & devices
  - Illustrations

- **Development**
  - Organization/structure (e.g., description, anecdotal, cause/effect, comparison/contrast, exemplification, problem/solution)
  - Speaker
  - Tone
  - Evidence

- **Rhetorical Effects**
  - Ethical (Ethos)
  - Appeal & fallacies
  - Logical (Logos)
  - Appeal & fallacies
  - Emotional (Pathos)
  - Appeal & fallacies

- **Purpose & Perspective**
  - Central idea
  - Perspective
  - Purpose

**Reader’s Circles | Informational Texts**

- **Author’s Craft**
  - Details
  - Word choice & connotation
  - Sentence structure
  - Imagery
  - Figurative language & devices
  - Illustrations

- **Development**
  - Organization/structure (e.g., description, anecdotal, cause/effect, comparison/contrast, exemplification, problem/solution)
  - Speaker
  - Tone
  - Evidence

- **Purpose & Perspective**
  - Central idea
  - Perspective
  - Purpose
Text #1
Excerpts from Huey P. Long's “Every Man a King” Speech, Delivered February 23, 1934

It is not the difficulty of the problem which we have; it is the fact that the rich people of this country -- and by rich people I mean the super-rich -- will not allow us to solve the problems, or rather the one little problem that is afflicting this country, because in order to cure all of our woes it is necessary to scale down the big fortunes, that we may scatter the wealth to be shared by all of the people.

Is that a right of life, when the young children of this country are being reared into a sphere which is more owned by 12 men that is by 120 million people?

But the Scripture says, ladies and gentlemen, that no country can survive, or for a country to survive it is necessary that we keep the wealth scattered among the people, that nothing should be held permanently by any one person, and that 50 years seems to be the year of jubilee in which all property would be scattered about and returned to the sources from which it originally came, and every seventh year debt should be remitted.

So, we have in America today, my friends, a condition by which about 10 men dominate the means of activity in at least 85 percent of the activities that you own. They either own directly everything or they have got some kind of mortgage on it, with a very small percentage to be excepted. They own the banks, they own the steel mills, they own the railroads, they own the bonds, they own the mortgages, they own the stores, and they have chained the country from one end to the other, until there is not any kind of business that a small, independent man could go into today and make a living, and there is not any kind of business that an independent man can go into and make any money to buy an automobile with; and they have finally and gradually and steadily eliminated everybody from the fields in which there is a living to be made, and still they have got little enough sense to think they ought to be able to get more business out of it anyway.

It is necessary to save the Government of the country, but is much more necessary to save the people of America. Now, we have organized a society, and we call it "Share Our Wealth Society," a society with the motto "every man a king." Every man a king, so there would be no such thing as a man or woman who did not have the necessities of life, who would not be dependent upon the whims and caprices and ipsi dixit of the financial martyrs for a living. What do we propose by this society? We do not propose to divide it up equally. We do not propose a division of wealth, but we propose to limit poverty that we will allow to be inflicted upon any man's family. We will not say we are going to try to guarantee any equality, or $15,000 to families. No; but we do say that one third of the average is low enough for any one family to hold, that there should be a guaranty of a family wealth of around $5,000; enough for a home, and automobile, a radio, and the ordinary conveniences, and the opportunity to educate their children... We have to limit fortunes. Our present plan is that we will allow no one man to own more than $50 million... Another thing we propose is old-age pension of $30 a month for everyone that is 60 years old.
We will limit hours of work. There is not any necessity of having over-production. I think all you have got to do, ladies and gentlemen, is just limit the hours of work to such an extent as people will work only so long as is necessary to produce enough for all of the people to have what they need.

We will not have any trouble taking care of the agricultural situation. All you have to do is balance your production with your consumption. You simply have to abandon a particular crop that you have too much of, and all you have to do is store the surplus for the next year, and the Government will take it over.

Get together in your community tonight or tomorrow and organize one of our Share Our Wealth societies. If you do not understand it, write me and let me send you the platform; let me give you the proof of it. We have got a little button that some of our friends designed, with our message around the rim of the button, and in the center "Every man a king."

Share Our Wealth societies are now being organized, and people have it within their power to relieve themselves from this terrible situation. Organize your Share Our Wealth Society and get your people to meet with you, and make known your wishes to your Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Retrieved from https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/hueyplongking.htm

Text #2
Raymond Gram Swing, The Nation, January, 1935

He is not a fascist, with a philosophy of the state and its function in expressing the individual. He is plain dictator. He rules, and opponents had better stay out of his way. He punishes all who thwart him with grim, relentless, efficient vengeance.

But to say this does not make him wholly intelligible. One does not understand the problem of Huey Long or measure the menace he represents to American democracy until one admits that he has done a vast amount of good for Louisiana. He has this to justify all that is corrupt and peremptory in his methods. Taken all in all, I do not know any man who has accomplished so much that I approve of in one state in four years, at the same time that he has done so much that I dislike. It is a thoroughly perplexing, paradoxical record.

If he were to die today, and the fear and hatred of him died too, and an honest group of politicians came into control of Louisiana, they would find a great deal to thank Huey Long for. He has reshaped the organism of an archaic state government, centralized it, made it easy to operate efficiently. Most important of all, he has shifted the weight of taxation from the poor, who were crippled under it, to the shoulders that can bear it.

Huey Long is the best stump speaker in America. He is the best political radio speaker, better even than President Roosevelt. Give him time on the air and let him have a week to campaign
in each state, and he can sweep the country. He is one of the most persuasive men living." This is the opinion not of a Long supporter, but of one of the key men in the fight against the Kingfish in Louisiana. The North, he said, is misled into dismissing him as a clown, and has no conception of Huey's talents and of his almost invincible mass appeal. Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas can testify to his powers, for when she entered the primary asking to succeed her late husband in the United States Senate, she was generally expected to run last among five candidates and to poll not more than 2,000 votes. The four men against her were experienced and able. But Huey took his sound van into Arkansas for one week, and though he could not get into every county, he made a circular tour during which he spoke six times a day. Instead of 2,000 votes Mrs. Caraway won a majority over the combined opposition in the first primary, tantamount to election in a Democratic state. An analysis of the vote showed that the districts where Huey did not appear virtually ignored her, while those which he toured gave her a landslide.

When his hour strikes, Huey will attack the rest of America with the same vehemence. That probably will be during the campaign of 1936. His platform will be the capital levy, strangely enough his exclusive possession as a political theme. He will speak more violently than Father Coughlin against the money interests of Wall Street and against the evil of large fortunes. He will pose as a misunderstood man, and to most listeners he will give their first information of what he has accomplished in Louisiana. He will be direct, picturesque, and amusing, a relief after the attenuated vagueness of most of the national speaking today. He will promise a nest egg of $5,000 for every deserving family in America, this to be the minimum of poverty in his brave new world. He rashly will undertake to put all the employables to work in a few months. He will assail President Roosevelt with a passion which may at first offend listeners, but in the end he might stir up opposition of a bitterness the President has not tasted in his life. Obviously, he cannot succeed while the country still has hopes of the success of the New Deal and trusts the President. Huey's chances depend on those sands of hope and trust running out. He is no menace if the President produces reform and recovery. But if in two years, even six, misery and fear are not abated in America the field is free to the same kind of promise-mongers who swept away Democratic leaders in Italy and Germany. Huey believes Roosevelt can be beaten as early as 1936, but he is prepared to agitate for another four years. In 1940 he will still be a young man of forty-six.

Huey Long publishes his own newspaper, but in Louisiana he depends still more on a remarkable system of circulars. His card catalogue of local addresses is the most complete of any political machine in the world. It holds the name of every Long man in every community in the state, and tells just how many circulars this man will undertake personally to distribute to neighbors. Huey's secretary maintains a pretentious multigraph office, and it can run off the circulars and address envelopes to each worker in a single evening. Huey then mobilizes all the motor vehicles of the state highway department and the highway police. The circulars can leave New Orleans at night and be in virtually every household in the state by morning.

One may say that remarkable as that may be, it will work only in Louisiana and cannot be done throughout the United States. But in a way it can. By November the "Share Our Wealth"
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campaign had recruited 3,687,641 members throughout the country in eight months. (The population of Louisiana is only 2,000,000.) Every member belongs to a society, and Huey has the addresses of those who organized it. To them can go circulars enough for all members. The "Share Our Wealth" organization is first of all a glorified mailing list, already one of the largest in the land, but certain to grow much larger once the Long campaign gets under way. It is the nucleus of a nation-wide political machine. And though the movement is naively simple, its very simplicity is one secret of its success. Anyone can form a society. Its members pay no dues. They send an address to Huey and he supplies them with his literature, including a copy of his autobiography. He urges societies to meet and discuss the redistribution of wealth and the rest of his platform. He promises to furnish answers and arguments needed to silence critics.

I doubt whether Huey and the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith realize that property as such cannot be redistributed. How, for instance, divide a factory or a railroad among families? Value lies in use, and if the scheme were to be realized, all property would have to be nationalized, and the income from use distributed. The income from $5,000 would not be much for each family, not more than $200 or $300, certainly not enough to make true the dream of a home free of debt, a motor car, an electric refrigerator, and a college education for all the children, which is Huey's way of picturing his millennium. And if property is to be nationalized, why not share it equally? Why give the poor only a third, and decree the scramble for the other two-thirds in the name of capitalism? If Huey were to ask himself this question, he probably would answer that since both he and America believe in capitalism, he must advocate it. But probably he has not thought the platform through. He conceived of it early one morning, summoned his secretary, and had the organization worked out before noon of the same day. It isn't meant to be specific. It is only to convey to the unhappy people that he believes in a new social order in which the minimum of poverty is drastically raised, the rich somehow to foot the bill through a capital levy. It may be as simple as a box of kindergarten blocks, but could he win mass votes, or organize nearly four million people in eight months, by distributing a primer of economics?

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Discuss with a Partner

1. How does Long plan to “save the people of America”? What does the organization of Share Our Wealth societies reveal about Long’s plan?

2. According to Swing, why is Long so successful?

3. On which appeals does Long rely most heavily (ethical, logical, emotional) to build support for his ideas?

4. Where are fallacies evident?

5. How do you interpret this quote: “One does not understand the problem of Huey Long or measure the menace he represents to American democracy until one admits that he has done a vast amount of good for Louisiana.”

6. Why was Long such a controversial political figure? How was he a “problem or menace?” What “good” did he accomplish?
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<td>What are the Reader’s Circles, and how do they support building understanding of complex text?</td>
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<td>What are the implications for classroom instruction?</td>
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<td>How might you apply what you’ve learned in your own setting?</td>
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