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A HISTORY OF US

REVISED THIRD EDITION

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WAR, PEACE, AND ALL THAT JAZZ

1918–1945

JOY HAKIM

Model T's, wood-frame airplanes, radios, Prohibition, jazz, the Roaring Twenties, Babe Ruth, flappers, the Depression, and two World Wars—all in a thirty-year span.

IDA GINSBURG FRISCH, *who played on the first girls' basketball team in Glens Falls, New York, was a flapper who bobbed her long hair and wore a coat with a mink collar.*

She was hardly beyond her teens when she won an automobile for selling more subscriptions to the GLENS FALLS POST-DISPATCH *than anyone else in town. (Having a car was unusual when she was a girl.) She didn't know how to drive, but a license and instructions came with the car, so she convinced her sister, Libbie, to get in with her, and the two of them took off for Saratoga. Fifty years later, Libbie still remembered that drive. "I didn't think I'd live through it," she said.*

When Ida died, in her eighties, she was the youngest person I knew. She never stopped surprising me with her wit and vitality and curiosity. "What will happen if we try this?" "Or that?" "And let's see for ourselves." I couldn't keep up with her. She was my mother.

JOHN MICHAEL FRISCH*—"Jack" to those who knew him—was shy and courtly and had strawberry-blond hair. He came to this country at age three, from Zhitomir in Ukraine, the son of poor Jewish immigrants. Soon there were two sisters. Before Jack finished school, his father had died and Jack had to support the family.*

Photographs from the Roaring Twenties show him as a dandy who went to Broadway openings and wore spats on his shoes. I knew him later, when he sat in a big chair, read newspapers and books, thought about things, and knew the answer to any question my schoolbooks asked.

He always said exactly what he meant, and everyone understood that he was a man who could never be unkind or untruthful.

He taught me to love ideas and words and to listen to the music in language. Besides that, he could do magic tricks and stand on his head. He was my father.

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Babe Ruth in an eBULLient mood.

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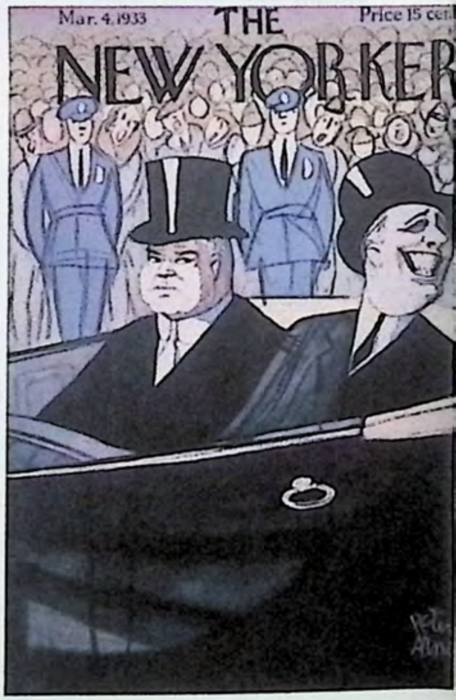


Two presidents: Herbert Hoover (left) and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as pictured on the cover of the New Yorker *magazine on March 4, 1933.*

We Americans today—all of us—we are characters in the living book of democracy. But we are also its author. It falls upon us now to say whether the chapters that are to come will tell a story of retreat or a story of continued advance.

—**Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1940**

One thing about the past,
It is likely to last.
Some of it is horrid and some sublime,
And there is more of it all the time.

—**Ogden Nash**

What happens to a
  dream deferred?

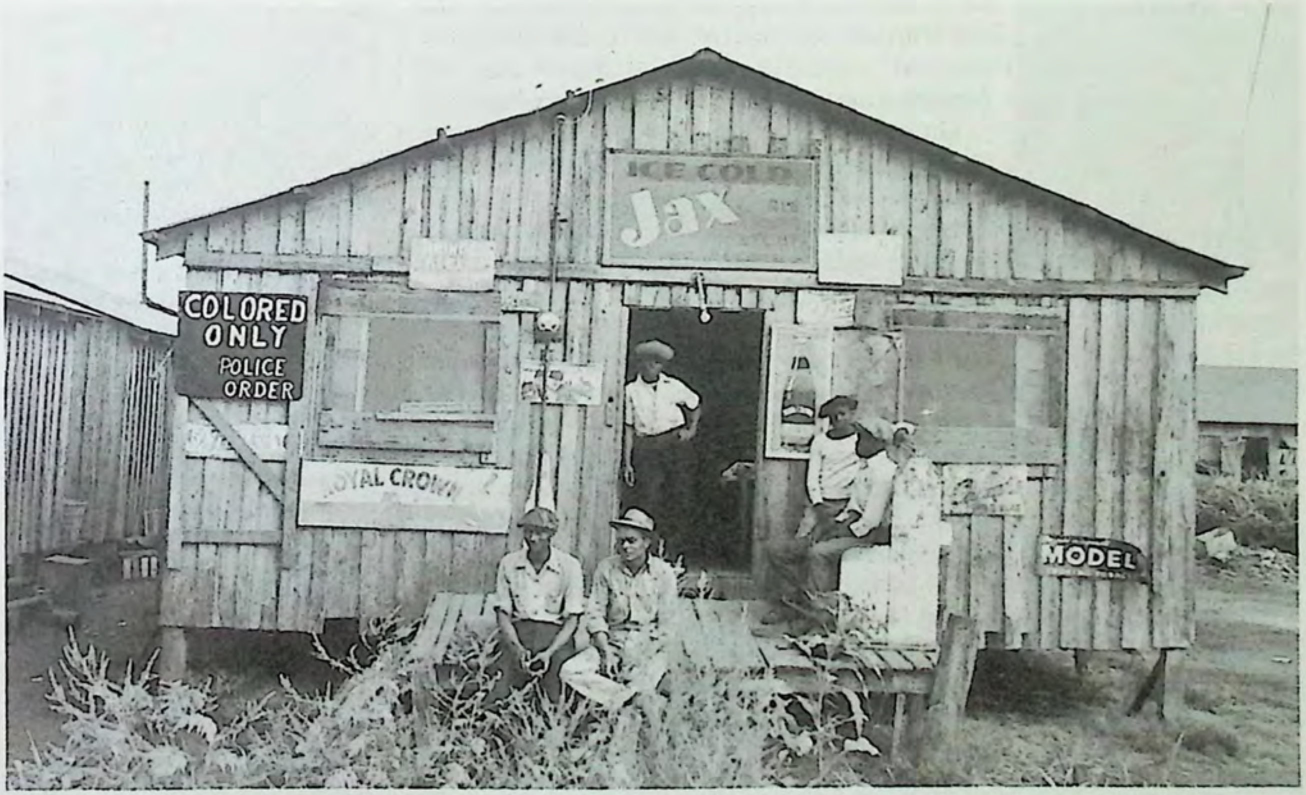
Does it dry up
  like a raisin in the sun?

Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten
  meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
  like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
  like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

—**Langston Hughes**



A shack at Belle Glade, Florida, April 1945.

PREFACE

War and the Start of a New Century

On August 28, 1917, General Pershing landed in France. President Wilson appointed him Commander of the American Expeditionary Force.

Gavrilo Princip, a lean angry teenager, was a member of a terrorist organization: the Black Hand. His country, Bosnia-Herzegovina, had broken from Turkish (Ottoman) rule, only to be swallowed by the giant Austro-Hungarian Empire. Princip was determined to set Bosnia free to become part of a greater Serbia. Some radical Serbians had paid to train the Black Hand.

On sunny June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand—heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne—and his wife, Sophie, arrived in Bosnia's capital, Sarajevo. It was a Serbian national holiday, and not the best choice of days for a conquering leader to arrive, but he had come anyway and ceremonial and military events were planned. The royal party climbed into four open cars. What no one there knew was that the Archduke was sympathetic to the aspirations of the Serbs. He had angered his uncle, the Emperor, by suggesting that the Slavs (Bosnians and Serbs) be given separate powers and autonomy within the Empire.

Six Black Hand members, including Gavrillo Princip—all trained to assassinate—stood along the route the motorcade was taking. The first of them threw a bomb. It blew off a wheel and wounded two soldiers. The police quickly arrested the bomb thrower and the procession sped off in the three remaining cars to its destination, the City Hall.

Some Firsts from the Century's Early Years

1903: First World Series and first Hershey Bar.

1904: The National Child Labor Committee was formed—first of its kind—to get children out of coal mines and factories.

1906: The name "hot dog" was first used, after a cartoon showed a dachshund inside a frankfurter bun.

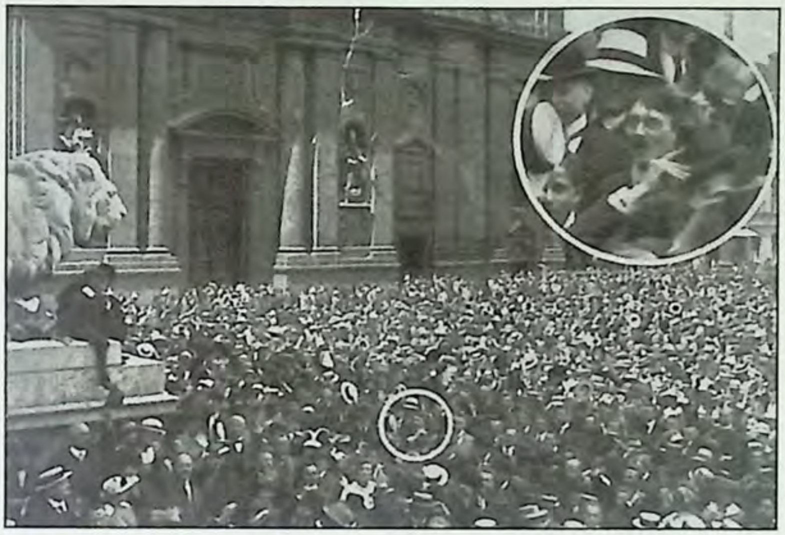
1911: Writer Harriet Quimby became a licensed pilot, the first American woman to do so.

1912: The world's first self-service grocery store opened in California.

Uncle Sam sent the Marines to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Cuba, beginning a continuing (and often unwanted) military presence.

1913: Henry Ford's first assembly line and the beginning of mass production. It was also the year that the Erector Set was invented (by A.C. Gilbert) and student player Knute Rockne introduced the forward pass at a small college named Notre Dame.

1914: Mother's Day was created by President Wilson. (Father's Day had been established in 1910.)



At a public gathering in Munich on August 1, 1914, an exuberant crowd cheered Germany's decision to get on with it. Among those photographed in the mob was a smiling mustached 25-year-old Austrian watercolor artist. His name was Adolf Hitler.

Princip, disappointed, headed for a café on Franz Josef Street. Meanwhile the Archduke carried on with his state duties. At the City Hall he remarked (without humor), "So you welcome your guests here with bombs?"

After the ceremonies he asked to be driven to the hospital to see the two injured officers. It was an unscheduled visit and the driver, Leopold Lojka, made a wrong turn, which took him into narrow Franz Josef Street. There wasn't room to turn the car around, so Lojka stopped before putting the car in reverse. Gavrilo Princip, who was standing on the sidewalk outside the café, couldn't believe it. There was the archduke just a few feet away. He stepped forward and fired two shots. Both Franz Ferdinand and Sophie bled to death in the car. Exactly a month later, on July 28th, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia and France were allies of Serbia. Within weeks, all of Europe was at war.

George Washington had warned Americans to stay out of foreign entanglements; President Wilson agreed. Besides, there were German-Americans and British-Americans and divided opinions on this European war. The United States stayed neutral.

On May 1, 1915, the German Embassy in Washington placed an advertisement in the leading New York newspapers. The ad said, "Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and Great Britain. . . vessels flying the British flag. . .are liable to destruction." This warning was published next to an advertisement for a British passenger liner, the *Lusitania*, "Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service."

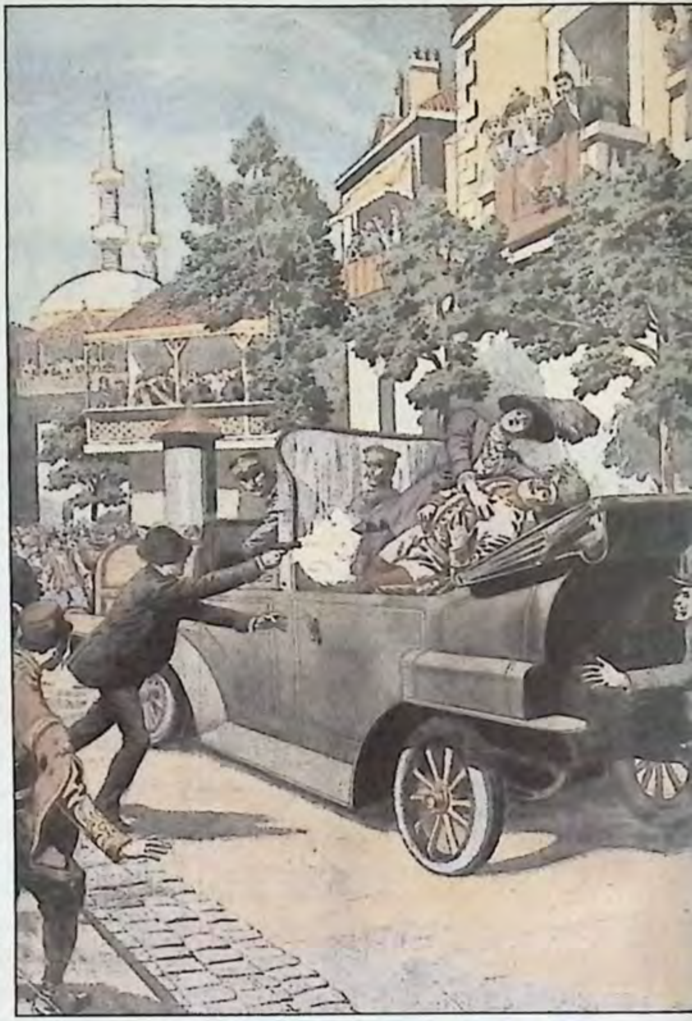
That same morning the luxurious *Lusitania* set sail for England, filled with tourists, businesspeople, and others who wanted to get to England. (You couldn't go by plane then.) Many of the voyagers were nervous about the trip—but passenger ships had traditionally been safe from military attack. Six days later, within sight of the Irish coast, most were preparing for a festive last evening dinner. A German submarine, the U-20, was about to cancel the meal. A single torpedo was fired without warning. Eighteen minutes later the *Lusitania* was beneath the waves. Of 2,000 passengers, 1,198 drowned. The captain, who had ignored official warnings and instructions, was washed from the deck and saved.

Meanwhile, Mexico was having a revolution (some called it a civil war). Russia would soon have one, too. The desire for independence—from imperialist empires and emperors—underlaid the times. It went along with freedom movements and a rising belief in democracy and self-rule and people power, themes that would dominate the 20th century.

For 30 years, Mexico had been under the fist of an iron dictator, General Porfirio Díaz. Outside of Mexico, his rule was often seen as beneficent and orderly, but under the surface it was brutally cruel and corrupt. A small group of immensely wealthy landowners dominated peasants who lived in a state very close to slavery. It's not surprising that rebels—some idealistic, some opportunistic—would attempt to change things. The story of what happened is one of the most fascinating tales of time. If you want to know more, you can start by finding out about Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Victoriano Huerta. Those three will lead you to an astonishing cast of characters.

When Mexican bands began raiding small towns and ranches in the United States, President Wilson sent General John Pershing south of the border. The United States was not very popular in Mexico, so stories of the American action were often distorted. For a while it looked as if there might be war with Mexico. And that was exactly what Germany hoped. After more than two years, the war in Europe was eating soldiers and national economies and getting nowhere. The United States was under increasing pressure to enter the fray. U-boat warfare was making many Americans very angry with Germany and its allies. If the United States got involved, it would be on the side of Britain and France. But President Wilson still seemed determined to stay neutral. In 1916 he campaigned for president on a platform of peace.

Then, on January 16,1917, the German foreign minister, Arthur von Zimmermann, sent a telegram to Mexico City. Before it was



The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Sophia, as seen in *Le Paris Journal* on July 12, 1914.

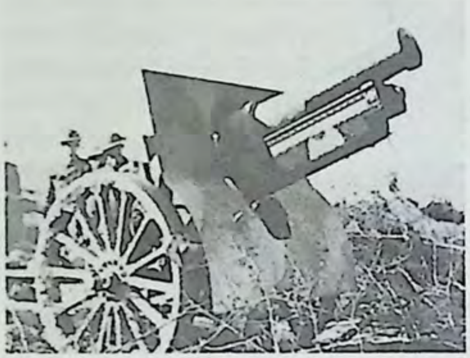
Gavrilo Princip being arrested.

read there it was intercepted by British Intelligence and decoded by their astonishing cryptographers (code readers). The telegram suggested an alliance between Germany and Mexico against the United States. When they won the war, as Germany was sure they would, Mexico would recover "the lost territory of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona." (The telegram actually said Kansas when it meant Texas. To Zimmermann they may seemed the same, but if you're from either state, well, I don't have to go further.)

That same evening, Admiral von Capelle, speaking to the Reichstag (German ruling body), said, "From a military point of view, America is a nothing." Being a foreign minister, or an admiral, doesn't necessarily mean that you are smart. The Zimmermann telegram has gone down in history as one of the biggest diplomatic goofs of all time. When its contents were made known to the American public, it helped bring the United States into what had begun as a European war. Admiral Capelle's opinion of Americans as fighters? We would make him eat those words. General Pershing, who gained fame in Mexico, would lead America's Expeditionary Force. An angry teenager, a captain who didn't worry enough about his passengers' safety, and a pompous foreign minister—would they define the first half of the 20th century? No, those misfits were going to end up as minor characters in history books. The decades to come—despite two devastating wars and a depression—would be full of achievement and innovation. This was a time when science and technology would blossom with astonishing discoveries and inventions. Musicians, artists, and writers were going to break old rules—looking at the world through creative new lenses—and sharing their visions. Women and minorities would be laying seeds for triumphs to come. America, in the early years of the century, was a bit like most adolescents in a growing spurt—eager to try new things, and full of vigor and hope.

The Panama Canal opened to ships in August 1914. (That was the same month that Germany invaded Belgium and got World War I going.) Nearly 35,000 workers were needed to build the canal, which was, at the time, the greatest construction project the world had ever seen. Ships going from the Atlantic to the Pacific could now skip the long, dangerous voyage around the tip of South America.

1 War's End



Calamity Jane was one of the huge heavy artillery guns that fired a final fusillade at 10:59 A.M. on November 11, 1918.

In Europe, in 1918, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, it suddenly became quiet. The cannons were still. For the first time since 1914, men could hear each other without shouting. The Great War—soon to be known as World War I—was over.

It had been a horrible war. Nine million men died. It was not fought soldier against soldier, like medieval battles of knights in armor. The new weapons of killing—machine guns, tanks, long-range artillery, grenades, and poison gas—led to mass slaughter. "War," wrote one soldier, "is nothing but murder."

But now the guns were silent; the dying was finished.

In Washington, D.C., even though it was six o'clock in the morning, America's 28th president, Woodrow Wilson, was up and at his desk. Because he was considerate, and feared his clackety typewriter would wake his wife and staff, he sat and wrote these words with a pen on White House stationery:

> *Everything for which America has fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid, in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.*

They were the words of a high-minded leader. The slim, frail, bookish man had proved to be a great war president. In amazingly fast order he had

No one could buy his way out of service in World War I (unlike the Civil War). And for the first time women served officially in the armed forces.

Stretcher bearers carry the wounded from the ruined French town of Vaux, which was captured by the U.S. Army's 2nd Division.

Left: officers of the 129th Field Artillery. Second row, third from right, is a captain named Harry S. Truman. (More about him at the end of this book.) *Right:* Company M, 6th Regiment, greets the Armistice.

turned a peaceful nation into a strong fighting force. The country's factories had gone from making corsets, bicycles, and brooms to production of guns, ships, and uniforms. In just over a year—beginning in April 1917—more than a million American men had been drafted into the army, trained, and sent overseas. And just in time. In Europe the fighting had been going on for three years; both sides were near collapse.

It had been a heartbreaker of a war—awful, dreary, bloody—begun in Europe for selfish reasons. It ended up making nations and people cruel, and bitter, and angry, and it led to another terrible war.

The Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Turkish Ottoman Empire) were on one side, against the Allies (Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy), with a few other nations involved, too.

The Germans had taken a gamble. Before the United States entered the war, Germany sank neutral American ships carrying food and supplies. American lives were lost. The Germans knew that might bring the United States into

Gee, How They Sang!

Lieutenant Harry G. Rennagel of the 101st Infantry wrote his family:

Nothing quite so electrical in effect as the sudden stop that came at 11 A.M. has ever occurred to me. It was 10:60 precisely and—the roar stopped like a motor car hitting a wall. The resulting quiet was uncanny in comparison. From somewhere far below ground, Germans began to appear. They clambered to parapets and began to shout wildly. They threw their rifles, hats, bandoliers, bayonets, and trench knives toward us. They began to sing. Came one bewhiskered Hun with a concertina and he began goose stepping along the parapet followed in close file by fifty others—all goose stepping.... We kept the boys under restraint as long as we could. Finally the strain was too great. A big Yank named Carter ran out into No Man's Land and planted the Stars and Stripes on a signal pole in the lip of a shell hole. Keasby, a bugler, got out in front and began playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" on a German trumpet he'd found in Thiaucourt. And they sang—Gee, how they sang!

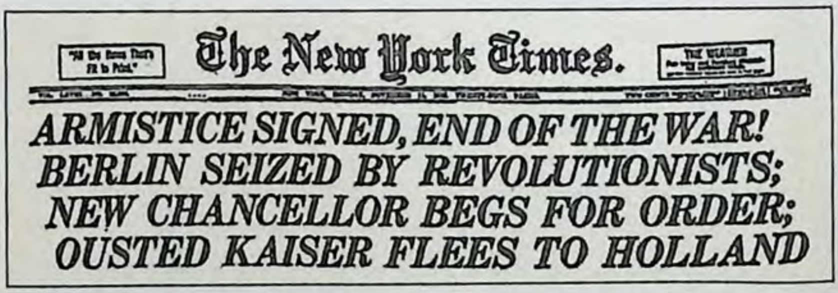
the war. They weren't worried. They thought it would take several years for the United States to get ready to fight. By that time they expected the war in Europe to be over. Most German leaders believed that the American system of government was very slow.

The scholarly, honorable man who was president stunned them. He was stronger than they thought possible. He asked Congress for special war powers; he was able to act quickly.

Woodrow Wilson's greatest strength was his integrity. People trusted him because they knew he was trustworthy. He inspired others. He believed in the American dream—in Jefferson's words about how all people have a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Wilson wanted to see that dream spread around the world. He convinced the people of the United States to go to war without thought of gain for themselves. He made it clear to everyone that America's only goal was "to make the world safe for democracy." He made America's participation in the war seem noble and unselfish.

It was still dark, but on November 11, 1918, the news of war's end was too good to wait for daybreak. Whistles tooted, church bells rang, and sirens blared. Before long the streets across the nation were filled with people cheering, shouting, hugging, and kissing. America had gone to war and the world was going to be a better place because of it, or so it seemed on that Armistice Day.

> The morning is chilly. Mother and I wear sweaters as I follow her around the big old house. Suddenly bells begin to ring, the bells of Yamhill [Oregon]'s three churches, and the fire bell. Mother seizes my hand and begins to run, out of the house, down the steps, across the muddy barnyard toward the barn where my father is working. My short legs cannot keep up. I trip, stumble, and fall, tearing holes in the knees of my long brown cotton stockings, skinning my knees.
>
> "You must never, never forget this day as long as you live," Mother tells me as Father comes running out of the barn to meet us.
>
> Years later, I asked Mother what was so important about that day when all the bells in Yamhill rang, the day I was never to forget. She looked at me in astonishment and said, "Why, that was the end of the First World War." I was two years old at the time.
>
> —BEVERLY CLEARY, *A GIRL FROM YAMHILL*



The New York Times.

ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS; NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER; OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

Armistice Day, New York City. "The...crowds," said one observer, "rarely raised a cheer....It was enough to walk...with 10,000 strangers, and to realize in that moment of good news not one of them was really a stranger."

2 Fourteen Points

I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concert the method by which to prevent it.

—WOODROW WILSON, ON A 1919 SPEAKING TOUR

President Wilson in London with King George V. Wilson stayed in Buckingham Palace, which was freezing (due to wartime coal shortages). The king gave him a small electric heater—it didn't help much.

The innocent, optimistic, sure-of-itself 19th century didn't actually end in America until the First World War began. The real start of the 20th century came in 1917. No question about it, the war changed things. It changed people. They began to question old ideas that had never been questioned before. Hardly anyone seemed sure of anything.

Except Woodrow Wilson. He was like an old-time Puritan, convinced of God's grace and very sure of himself. Wilson would do everything possible to lead his nation and the world on a path of righteousness. His father had been a minister; he had the preacher's genes. He spoke eloquently and told the world how to behave. Unfortunately, some people don't like being told what to do—even if the teller is right.

Before the war ended Woodrow Wilson came up with "Fourteen Points" on which the peace was to be based. Wilson didn't believe in revenge; he believed in the power of kindness. He said he wanted "peace without victory." Now that was a startling statement in a nation that had cheered Ulysses Grant when he called for "unconditional surrender." But Woodrow Wilson had grown up in the defeated South. He knew about the hatreds that can come after a war. He didn't think an enemy needed to be shamed, or made poor. He intended to lead the world toward a generous and lasting peace.

Wilson's Fourteen Points may have been the most forgiving peace plan ever. Under the Fourteen Points, people all over the world were

Wilson's Fourteen Points were supposed to bring about a world government run by popular votes and open discussion. Wilson talked of "peace without victory," with no punishment for the losers. He didn't get his way.

to determine their own fate—by vote. It was called "self-determination." Self-determination was to end the old imperialist system that let winning nations grasp foreign colonies. The Fourteen Points also called for:

- *free trade (that means no tariffs)*
- *an end to secret pacts between nations*
- *freedom of the seas*
- *arms reduction*
- *the forming of a world organization—a League of Nations*

Wilson expected this league to guarantee freedom to all the world's peoples and keep the peace between nations.

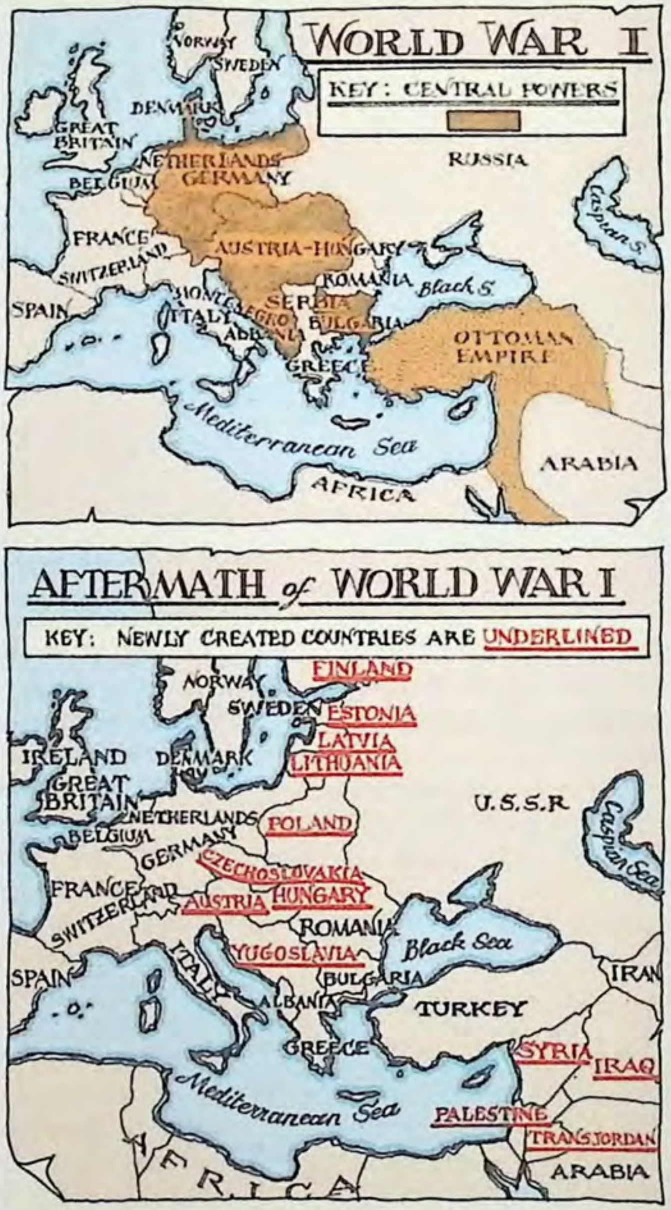
Leaflets describing the Fourteen Points were dropped over Germany from those new vehicles that had been used, for the first time, as instruments of war: wood-framed airplanes. The German people—who were tired of the war and close to rebellion—read the leaflets, hoped for peace, and soon forced their ruler, the Kaiser (KY-zer), to flee the country.

With the war over, Wilson set off for Europe, the first American president ever to do so while in office. He wanted America to lead the world to a just peace, and he wanted to be the peacemaker. The European people were wild with admiration for Woodrow Wilson. They greeted him with flowers and cheers. They called him the savior of the world.

Too bad he went, say some historians. Others say it would have been worse if he'd stayed at home. Everyone agrees: Wilson didn't get what he wanted. Perhaps because of that, the Great War, which was called the "war to end wars," didn't end anything. It turned out to be World War I. Another world war—which was much worse—followed 21 years later.

What went wrong? Why didn't Wilson get his just peace?

Was it because he was too sure of himself?


WORLD WAR I
KEY: CENTRAL POWERS
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
GREAT BRITAIN
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
BELGIUM
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
RUSSIA
Caspian S.
ROMANIA
Black S.
SPAIN
MONTENEGRO
SERBIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Mediterranean Sea
AFRICA
ARABIA
AFTERMATH of WORLD WAR I
KEY: NEWLY CREATED COUNTRIES ARE UNDERLINED
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
IRELAND
DENMARK
GREAT BRITAIN
U.S.S.R
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
BELGIUM
GERMANY
Caspian Sea
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Black Sea
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SPAIN
BULGARIA
IRAN
ALBANIA
TURKEY
GREECE
SYRIA
IRAQ
Mediterranean Sea
PALESTINE
TRANSJORDAN
AFRICA
ARABIA

Wilson's Fourteen Points provided for self-determination of the peoples of Europe. But in fact many of the new national boundaries were decided by the Allied politicians in secret meetings where they drew lines and argued over huge maps.

At Versailles: ***(above, left to right)*** **the Big Four—Lloyd George of Britain, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France, and Wilson;** ***(below)*** **inside the Hall of Mirrors during the signing of the peace terms, June 28, 1919. "England and France," wrote Wilson, "have not the same views with regard to the peace by any means."**

Or because he didn't worry enough about jealous politicians, at home and in Europe? Was it the tragedy of his health? (Before he left the presidency, he exhausted himself, lost contact with reality, and became unable to fight for his beliefs.) Maybe it was all of those things—and more, too. After four years of war, many Americans seemed to have stopped caring. Most just wanted to get on with their lives; some didn't want to be bothered by ideals; others were disappointed that we hadn't smashed the enemy. Besides, President Wilson's sermons were getting tiresome.

France's crafty old premier (prime minister), Georges Clemenceau (cleh-mon-SO)—who was called "the Tiger"—said, "God gave us his Ten Commandments and we broke them. Wilson gave us his Fourteen Points—we shall see."

What Clemenceau saw was that France did, indeed, want revenge. Germany had invaded France twice within his memory (in 1870 and 1914). Two generations of young Frenchmen were dead. The French countryside was devastated. The French wanted protection and repayment for what they had suffered. They, and England and Italy, wanted—and got—a hard peace. They were angry with Germany.

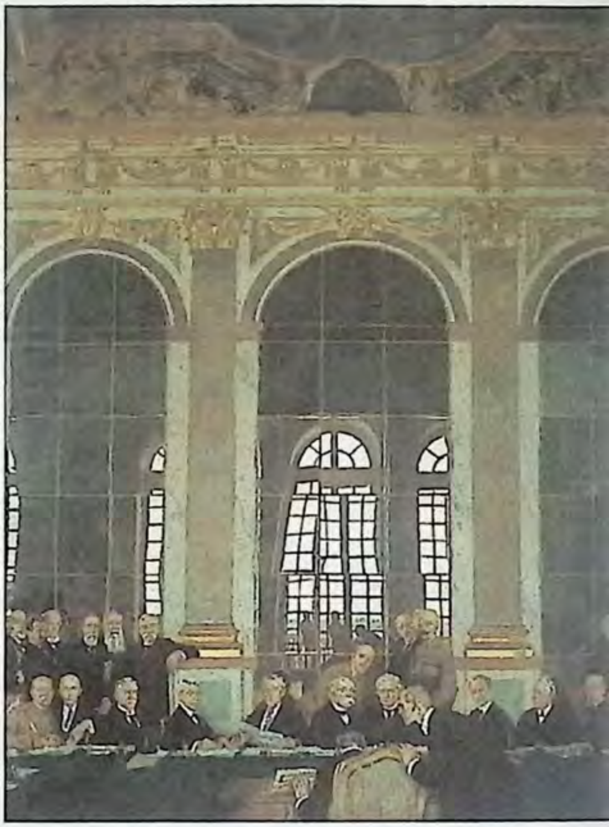
The peace treaty was signed at a gorgeous French royal palace called Versailles (vair-SY). Some of Wilson's most important points got thrown out of the window at Versailles. Germany was blamed for the whole war and given a huge bill for war costs. The Germans (who had surrendered, in part, because of their faith in the Fourteen Points) felt betrayed. But the 14th point, which meant the most to Wilson—the League of Nations—was saved. He believed that the League would right the wrongs of the Old World order.

And it might have done so, if the nation that was now the most important power in the world had joined the League. (What nation could that be?)

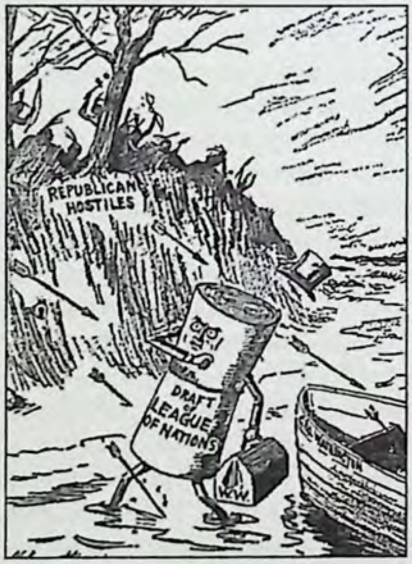
American treaties with foreign powers must be agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the Senate—a simple majority won't do. At first, most Americans believed in the League of Nations. But there were strong senators who hated Wilson. Some were Republicans who were anxious to win the next election; they thought that a triumph for Wilson would hurt their party's chances.

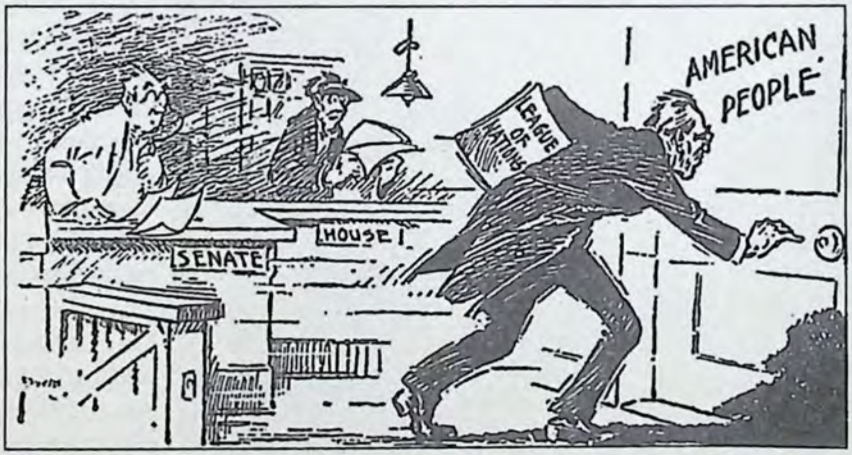
When Wilson went to Europe he brought many advisers with him; they were either professors or Democrats. None were prominent Republicans. That wasn't wise or generous on Wilson's part. Some Republican senators began to fight the idea of the League. Many Americans, Democrats as well as Republicans, worried about America getting involved in Europe's problems.

Woodrow Wilson knew that the problems of any one part of the globe were now the problems of all peoples. America could not hide from world responsibility. So the president decided to do what he did best: explain things to the American people. That had worked for him before. But, in those days before radio and TV, it meant getting on a train and giving speeches. Wilson crossed the country; he gave three or four speeches a day talking about the importance of the League of Nations.



Above: **signing the peace treaty. Wilson wanted "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at." He did not get them.**


REPUBLICAN HOSTILES
DRAFT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS
W.W.



Wilson underestimated Republican opposition to the League of Nations—and ordinary Americans' lack of interest in it. With Congress against him, he took his treaty to the people. But he failed to drum up enough enthusiasm.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts led Republican opposition to the League.

It was too much for his health. Wilson had been working hard. In Paris he had been ill and had acted strangely. In Pueblo, Colorado, he was so sick he could not finish his speech. Then he had a stroke. He was never the same again.

Those who opposed the League in the Senate were now able to defeat it. The United States did not join the League of Nations. You can imagine how Woodrow Wilson felt. He believed that without a strong league to enforce peace, there might be another war—and that it would be much worse than the Great War. "What the Germans used were toys compared to what would be used in the next war," he said.

But we didn't listen. The United States embarked on a period of "isolation." We tried to stay away from the rest of the world and its concerns. We would learn that could no longer be done. Like it or not, the United States was now a world leader.

No Clear and Present Danger

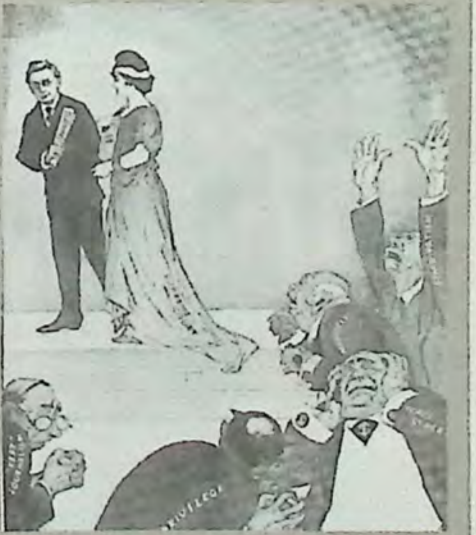
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Americans had roots in many different countries. Because of hereditary ties to other nations, the issue of possible disloyalty began to concern the U.S. government. As a result, in 1917 Congress passed an Espionage Act. In 1918 it passed a Sedition Act. (*Espionage* is spying; *sedition* means "inciting others to rebel.") Those acts were meant to ban speech that might harm the war effort.

The First Amendment guarantees free speech. Were these acts unconstitutional? Or do things change in wartime? Clearly, war demands national unity.

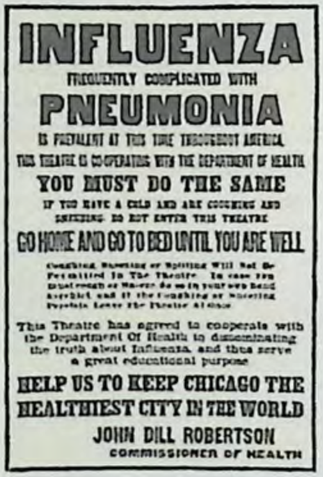
When anarchists threw 5,000 anti-war leaflets from a New York hat factory, and were arrested and convicted, the case was appealed all the way to the Supreme Court.

The court upheld the convictions, but two justices—Louis D. Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.—disagreed. Holmes said that speech may be punished only if it presents "a clear and present danger" of producing evils that the Constitution tries to prevent. "Now nobody can suppose that the surreptitious publishing of a silly leaflet...would present any immediate danger." His opinion was that "the defendants were deprived of their rights under the Constitution of the United States." Today, the concept of *clear and present danger* is used as a test of whether speech should be censored. Holmes became known as the "Great Dissenter."



The Supreme Court invites Brandeis to join her ranks while fat cats look on in horror.

3 Another Kind of War



INFLUENZA
FREQUENTLY COMPLICATED WITH
PNEUMONIA
IS PREVALENT AT THIS TIME THROUGHOUT AMERICA
THIS THEATRE IS CO-OPERATING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
YOU MUST DO THE SAME
IF YOU HAVE A COLD AND ARE COUGHING AND SNEEZING DO NOT ENTER THIS THEATRE
GO HOME AND GO TO BED UNTIL YOU ARE WELL

This Theatre has agreed to cooperate with the Department Of Health in disseminating the truth about Influenza, and thus serve a great educational purpose

HELP US TO KEEP CHICAGO THE HEALTHIEST CITY IN THE WORLD
JOHN DILL ROBERTSON
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

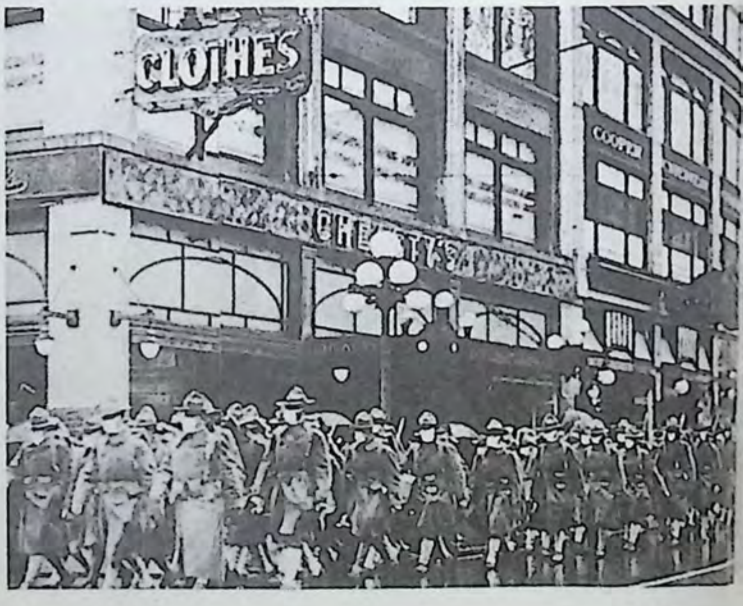
The usual October death rate from influenza and pneumonia was 4,000. In 1918 it was about 194,000.

I had a little bird,
And his name was Enza;
I opened the window,
And in flew Enza.

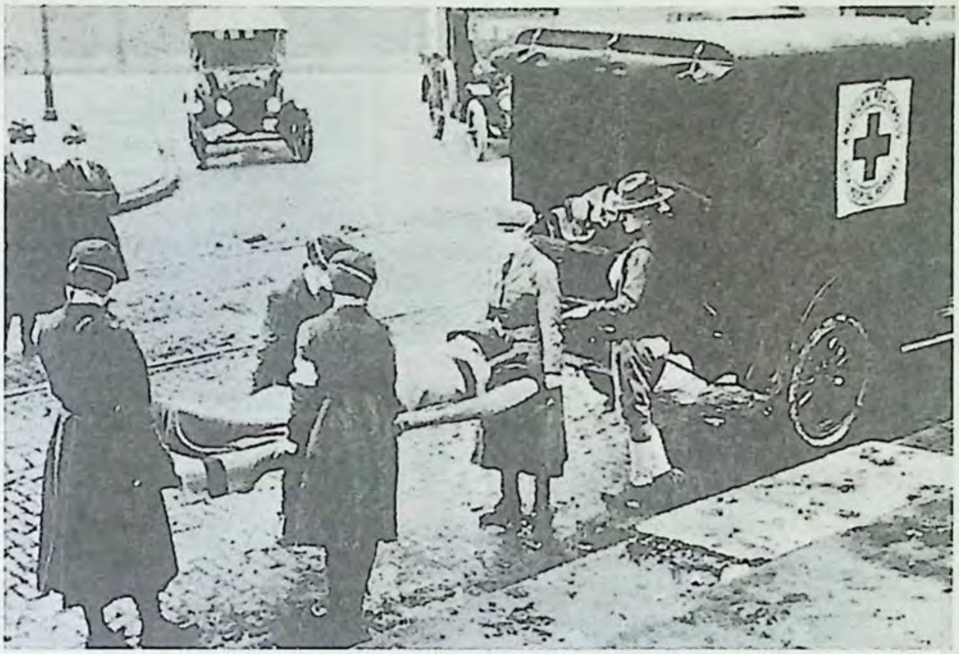
In flew Enza—say it fast and it becomes "influenza." It was a catchy little rhyme, and boys and girls skipped rope to it. It was also an epidemic; no, it was worse than that. It was a *pandemic*, which means a disease that spreads across many nations. This one went around the globe. And it was deadly.

The word ***influenza*** first appeared in 1743 after an epidemic in Italy. It is an Italian word, related to *influence,* and it means an "intangible visitation" (a visit by something you can't touch). ***Pandemic*** comes from the Greek words *pan* ("all") and *demos* ("people").

Diseases don't fly in the window, but the influenza of 1918 almost seemed to. It lasted about nine months, and, worldwide, killed 20 million people. That was more than the total of deaths during the four years of the Great War. Mysteriously, it struck at about the same time in India, and Russia, and China—no major nation escaped. In the United States there were more than half a million victims. On one terrible day in Philadelphia, almost 1,000 people died. Neither doctors, nor hospitals, nor cemeteries could handle the



Returning soldiers, and anybody who didn't wear a mask, could be fined $100 and jailed. *Obey the laws, and wear the gauze, protect your jaws from septic paws,* went one ditty. But the masks were useless.



A public health doctor in Washington, D.C., found that the only way he could be sure of having enough room in his emergency hospital was to keep undertakers always waiting outside the door so that the dead could be taken away immediately.

awful burdens put upon them. In those days before the discovery of modern medicines, there was little doctors could do.

In New York and Chicago, laws were passed making it illegal to sneeze or cough in public without using a handkerchief. Police dutifully hauled sneezers and coughers to court, where they were given stiff fines. The police had time to worry about influenza because the robbers and murderers were sick, too. In October 1918, Chicago's crime rate dropped by almost half.

The epidemic spread most rapidly in cities—where people are crowded together—but many in the countryside died, too. A prominent senator lost a son and daughter. Soldiers, fighting heroically against enemies they could see, fell to invisible germs. In America the flu took 10 times as many lives as the war. The last week of October in 1918, 2,700 American soldiers died fighting in Europe; that same week, 21,000 Americans died at home of the flu.

It was called Spanish influenza—because people

New York City's phone company begged people to make only urgent calls—many switchboard operators were hit by flu, too.

Today, scientists believe that the 1918 influenza epidemic may have stopped killing people because of the way the influenza virus behaves. Dr. Michèle Barry, an infectious diseases specialist at Yale University Medical School, says: "Every year, the influenza virus changes the coat of protein that surrounds it. Some protein coats seem to make the virus weaker or stronger. We think that during the course of the 1918 epidemic, the virus changed its protein coat and became weaker." She adds that it's also possible that after the disease killed off the most vulnerable victims (especially old people), the people who were left were tougher and less likely to die.

One of the wounded soldiers who came home to find things changing was a young man named Ernest Hemingway *(left)*, who was soon writing novels and stories (of war and life between the wars).

thought it had started in Spain. It hadn't. It may have begun in the United States, from a disease of hogs (it is sometimes called "swine flu," after the hogs). Some say it was the worst pandemic in history. It wasn't that it killed the most people; it was that it killed so rapidly. Someone figured, mathematically, that if it had continued spreading for another year, at the rate it was going, the world's population would have been wiped out.

By Armistice Day, November 11, the peak had passed. The disease soon departed as mysteriously as it had arrived. It left the country exhausted. Wasn't a war trouble enough? Everyone had worked hard supporting the war effort. Americans had done astonishing things in factories and on the farms. They'd fed Europe with an amazing harvest of grain; they'd armed the Allies. Citizens had given up luxuries and even some necessities to help others. That flu epidemic was the final straw. Someone needed to find something to cheer people up.

Soon a new word was being used. It was *normalcy*. That's what people wanted. They wanted to go back to the good old days before the war. But time won't march backward.

Those boys and girls who were skipping rope in 1918 had no idea what was ahead of them. They wouldn't have believed it if you had told them. Normalcy? No way. They were going to live in a world of radio, TV, computers, jets, and rockets. In 1918 that was the stuff of science fiction. Their

If you were sick in 1920, you didn't go to the doctor's office. The doctor came to your house. He brought a black satchel with him. It was stuffed with medical supplies: pills, salves, bandages, and maybe a stethoscope and a thermometer. Those two pieces of equipment were about as high-tech as medicine got. The world of the modern hospital, and sophisticated equipment, was still decades away.

From Art to Science

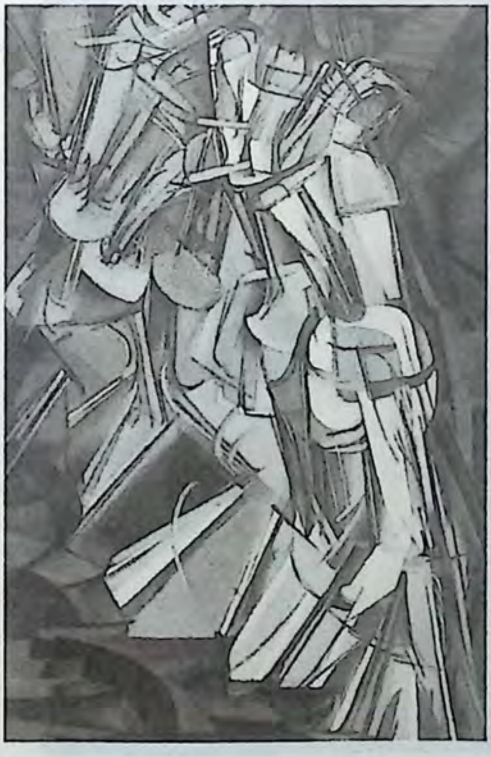
Abraham Flexner, an educator who was asked (by the Carnegie Foundation) to study medical schools in America, inspected each of the country's 155 medical schools, and in 1910, described them in a study that became very influential. Mostly, he thought American medical schools weren't very good and that they turned out poorly trained physicians. Flexner was especially critical of women's medical colleges (there were 16 of them) and black medical schools (there were 10). Doctors then earned little money and relied chiefly on experience and observation in treating patients. Flexner said that medicine needed to be a science. His report helped make it just that. It also drove most women and minorities from the practice.

world was slow-paced, and mostly powered by horses and mules.

Their older brothers—the soldiers who came home from Europe in 1919—had exciting things to tell them. They'd been to Paris and had seen fancy nightclubs, stunning buildings, and splendid boulevards. Some bragged about their heroism in battle, which was understandable; you had to be tough—or lucky—to be a survivor. A few came home without arms or legs. Some didn't want to talk about the war at all. They, too, were looking for normalcy.

The returning soldiers were surprised to find that America had changed in the year they'd been gone. They noticed two things right away. One had to do with beer and liquor. During the war it was considered unpatriotic to drink alcohol. Beer is made from grain, and grain was needed to feed soldiers. Now that the war was over, many people wanted to put an end to all liquor drinking. It would make the world a much better place, they said.

The other change gave some of the soldiers a chuckle. Imagine, women were demanding equal rights: they wanted to be full citizens. Why, soon they'd probably want to wear pants, too!



The Wild Beasts

It was a cold winter day in 1913 when the doors opened at an old, drafty armory on 25th Street and Lexington Avenue in New York City, and people got to see some new paintings and sculpture (including many from Europe). American art was never the same again. Some of the paintings in the Armory Show were done by Henri Matisse, Paul Cézanne, Pablo Picasso, Paul Gauguin, and Vincent van Gogh. Today we know them all as great artists, but in 1913 their work was unlike anything most people here had seen before. Matisse was part of a French group called Les Fauves, or "the wild beasts." Many viewers thought it a good title for all the artists.

One painting, by Marcel Duchamp, was called *Nude Descending a Staircase.* Classical paintings often showed naked figures reclining on couches. This painting showed what seemed to be a bunch of sticks—or maybe a figure; it was hard to tell—but something very active *was* happening on the canvas. It was worth a second, and even a third look. Many of the paintings included unrecognizable objects. Before, art had always more or less imitated reality. These paintings were completely different. In Chicago some art students burned effigies (stuffed figures) of Henri Matisse. But many Americans were profoundly changed by the new modernism. The artist Stuart Davis said that the Armory Show was "the greatest single experience...in all my work." He was not alone.

Marcel Duchamp's Nude Descending a Staircase; to some it was an outrage.

4 The Prohibition Amendment

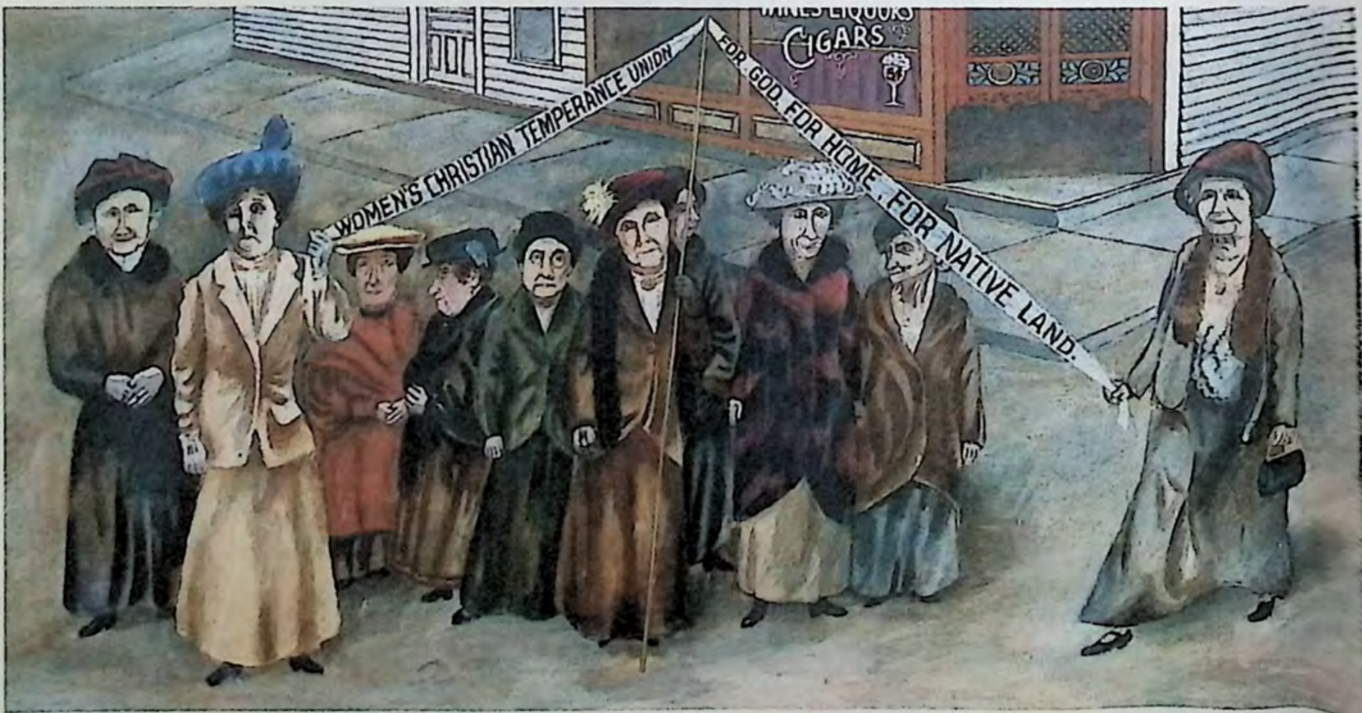
You couldn't get drier than a camel—it became the symbol of Prohibition party supporters.

The Constitution does not give Congress the right to tell people what they may eat or drink. If someone wants to drink poison, only a state can make laws to try to keep him from doing so.

Many people say that alcohol can be a kind of poison. No one disagrees that drinking too much is harmful.

Drunkenness was a special problem in early America. Most drinking was done in sa-

Women's Christian Temperance Union Parade, **painted by Ben Shahn around 1934. The ladies of the WCTU campaigned "for God, for home, for native land." But lawmakers found that it was hard to make a crime out of drinking, which many had never seen as a crime before.**

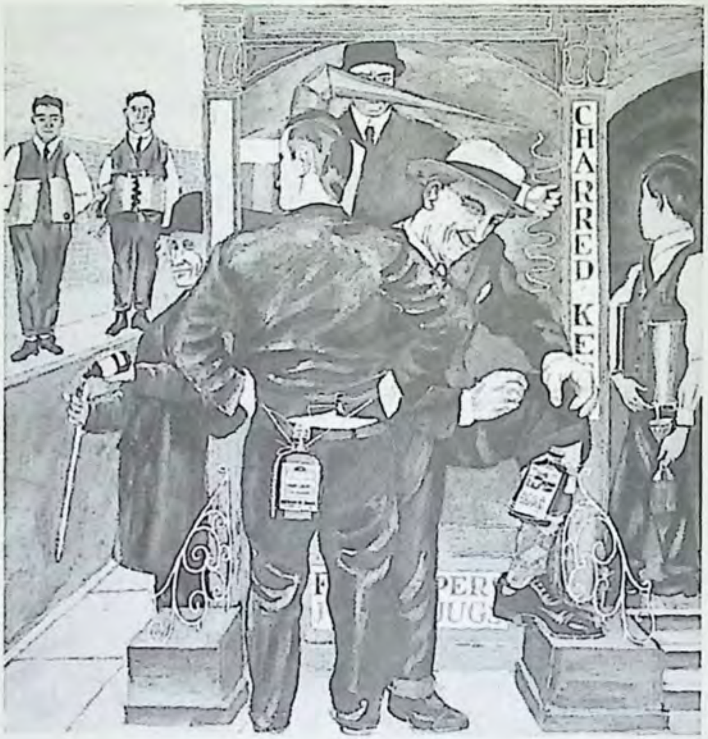

CIGARS
WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
FOR GOD, FOR HOME, FOR NATIVE LAND.

Prohibition agents got to work disposing of booze. But there were only 1,500 agents, not really enough to enforce the law—especially when they were up against the ruthless gangsters who sold the liquor.

loons, where women were not admitted. Some men took their paychecks, went to a saloon, drank up, and then went home drunk, with no money left for their families. Reformers decided to attack the problem. Some of them believed in *temperance,* which means "moderation." Others believed in *prohibition,* which means "outlawing all drinking."

Some women's groups fought for prohibition. Several religious groups—especially Methodists and Baptists—joined the battle. Many states became *dry*. In a dry state it was against state law to buy or sell liquor. Some people wanted to go further. They wanted the whole nation to be dry. A constitutional amendment was needed.

It was the Progressive Era: people thought that laws could help make people perfect—or close to it. It took about 20 years to get the



In this painting, *Bootleggers* (1934), Ben Shahn shows three ways to hide alcohol: tie a bottle to your leg; tie it behind your back; or empty it into a hollow walking stick. In the background two men make whiskey in a homemade still.

18th Amendment passed, but finally it was done. The Prohibition amendment became law in 1920. The amendment made it illegal to sell liquor anywhere in the United States. Most people thought it a very good idea. All but two states passed the Prohibition amendment.

It didn't work. Many people who wanted to drink kept drinking—although per capita (see page 28) alcohol consumption did fall during Prohibition years.

The Constitution of the United States, Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof.

What does all that mean? Read it slowly and it isn't as difficult as it may seem. What it means is that the men who wrote the Constitution—James Madison, Gouverneur Morris, Ben Franklin, John Adams, and the others—understood that a constitution needs to be adaptable. The Founding Fathers wanted people in the future—you and me—to be able to change the Constitution. But they didn't want to make it too easy to change. If they did that the Constitution wouldn't have much lasting value: it would get changed all the time.

So they came up with the idea of amendments as a way to change the Constitution. It has been more than 200 years since the Constitution was written; hundreds of amendments have been proposed, but only 26 have been passed.

For an amendment to succeed, two-thirds of the Congress must pass it—that means two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Then three-fourths of the states must also approve the amendment. (The Constitution may also be amended if a constitutional convention is called by three-fourths of the states—that has never been done.)

Remember, we have a federal form of government. Power is shared among the national government in Washington, D.C., and the state governments. The Constitution lists all the things the president, Congress, and the courts can control. Any powers not listed in the Constitution belong to the states.

Per capita (pur-CAP-it-uh) is Latin, and means "by heads" or per person. In other words, the total amount of liquor consumed in the U.S., divided by the number of people in the U.S., showed there was less alcohol drunk during Prohibition than before. But many new kinds of people began drinking; that was the problem.

After the Prohibition amendment was passed, Congress needed to provide for its enforcement. That was done with a law called the Volstead Act. Prohibition didn't make it illegal to drink, or even to buy liquor; it just made it illegal to sell it.

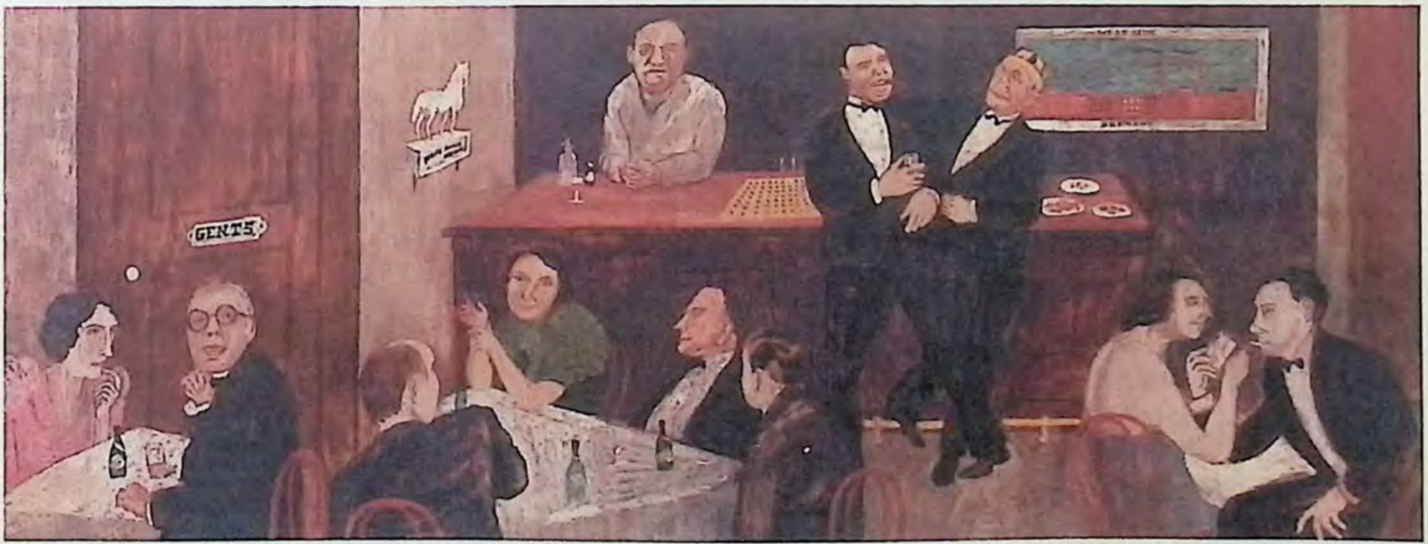
But some people, especially some women and young people, who had not drunk before, decided to try it. Prohibition wasn't supposed to do this, but in some crowds it made drinking fashionable. (Maybe it had to do with disillusionment after the war. Writers were calling this a "lost generation." People weren't really lost, but they were confused about right and wrong.)

Since selling liquor was now a crime, gangsters took over that activity. People who sold liquor were called "bootleggers." (Some of them stuck flasks inside high boots.) Ships running whiskey from foreign suppliers to coastal ports were called "rumrunners." Illegal bars, where drinks were sold, were called "speakeasies." (If people spoke loudly, and the police heard them, the bar would be raided. So they spoke "easy.")

No one expected it, but Prohibition made crime a big business in the United States. Americans learned that some kinds of prohibition must be done by persuasion and education. Laws and force don't always work.

Another amendment was needed to get rid of the Prohibition amendment. The 21st Amendment was passed in December 1933. It ended what was a well-meaning experiment. The experiment had failed.

But how do you get people to stop doing something that isn't good for them? Do the lessons of Prohibition apply to drugs? Some people say we should make it legal to buy drugs; then criminals could not earn big money selling drugs. Others say that would encourage people to use drugs. What do you think?



In 1933, the country had more than 200,000 illegal speakeasies. This painting, like those on pages 25, 27, and 35, was made by artist Ben Shahn, who put many of the social and political issues of his time on canvas.

5 Mom, Did You Vote?

VOTES FOR WOMEN

The suffragists had become experts at getting publicity for the cause.

We're heading back in time—just a bit. It is 1917, and some women are marching in front of the White House. They carry a big banner that says 20 MILLION AMERICAN WOMEN ARE NOT SELF-GOVERNED. In Europe, American soldiers are fighting for democracy; these women feel they should fight for it at home.

Day after day, for months, the women march in front of the president's house. They are peaceful and respectful, but persistent. Some people don't like it; they say the suffragists shouldn't annoy the president during wartime. The police tell the women to leave. "Has the law been changed?" asks Alice Paul, leader of the group. "No," says the police officer, "but you must stop."

"We have consulted our lawyers," says Alice Paul. "We have a legal right to picket."

The next day two women, Lucy Burns and Katherine Morey, are arrested. Other arrests soon follow.

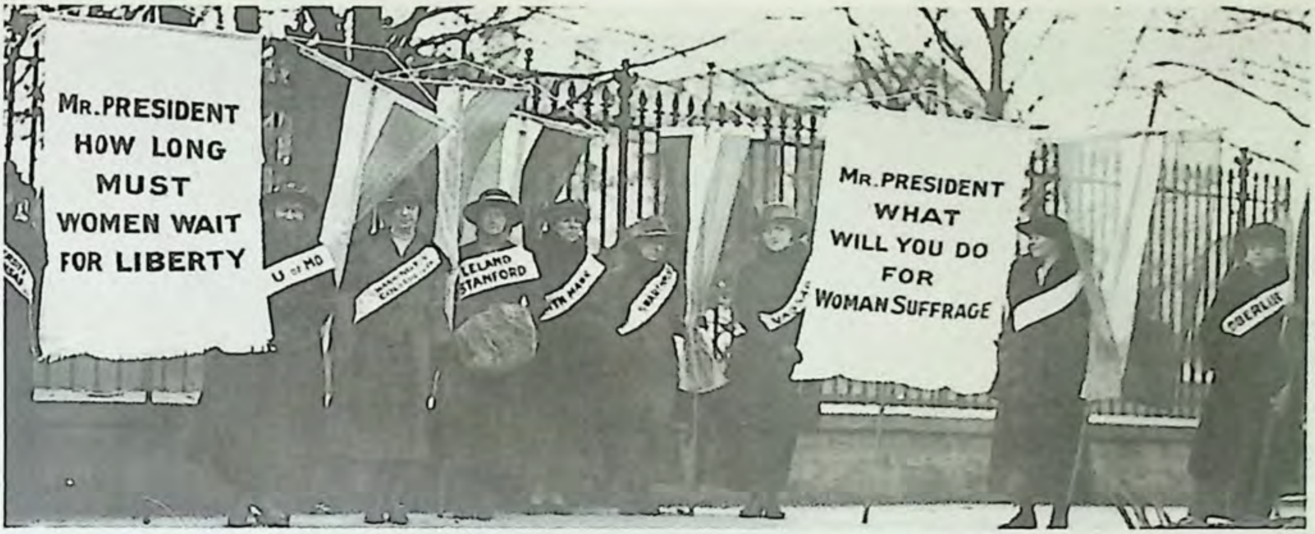
On the Fourth of July a congressman speaks to a large crowd gathered behind the White House. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," he says. Police keep the crowd orderly and protect the congressman's right to free speech.

Alice Paul went to England and learned tough tactics—chaining oneself to railings, disrupting public meetings—from British suffragists.

In 1915, Alice Paul organized a women's suffrage motorcade that went from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., with a petition 18,000 feet long. It carried half a million names.

> This is what we are doing with our banners before the White House, petitioning the most powerful representative of the government, the President of the United States, for a redress of grievances; we are asking him to use his great power to secure the passage of the national suffrage amendment.
>
> —ANNE MARTIN

Dr. W. W. Parker of Richmond, Virginia, wrote an essay that he read to the Medical Society of Virginia. Women, he said, were "superior morally, inferior mentally, to man—not qualified for medicine or law." Then he continued, "God having finished this splendid world, placed at its grand arched gateway imperial man, stately and stalwart, with will and wisdom stamped upon his lofty brow."



At one demonstration outside the White House, men from the crowd tore the suffragists' banners down and pelted the women with eggs, tomatoes, and apples. Twenty-two banners and 14 party flags were destroyed.

Many Americans— men and women—don't bother to be active citizens. Many don't vote. The whole point of a democracy is that it gives everyone power. Those who don't vote give up their power.

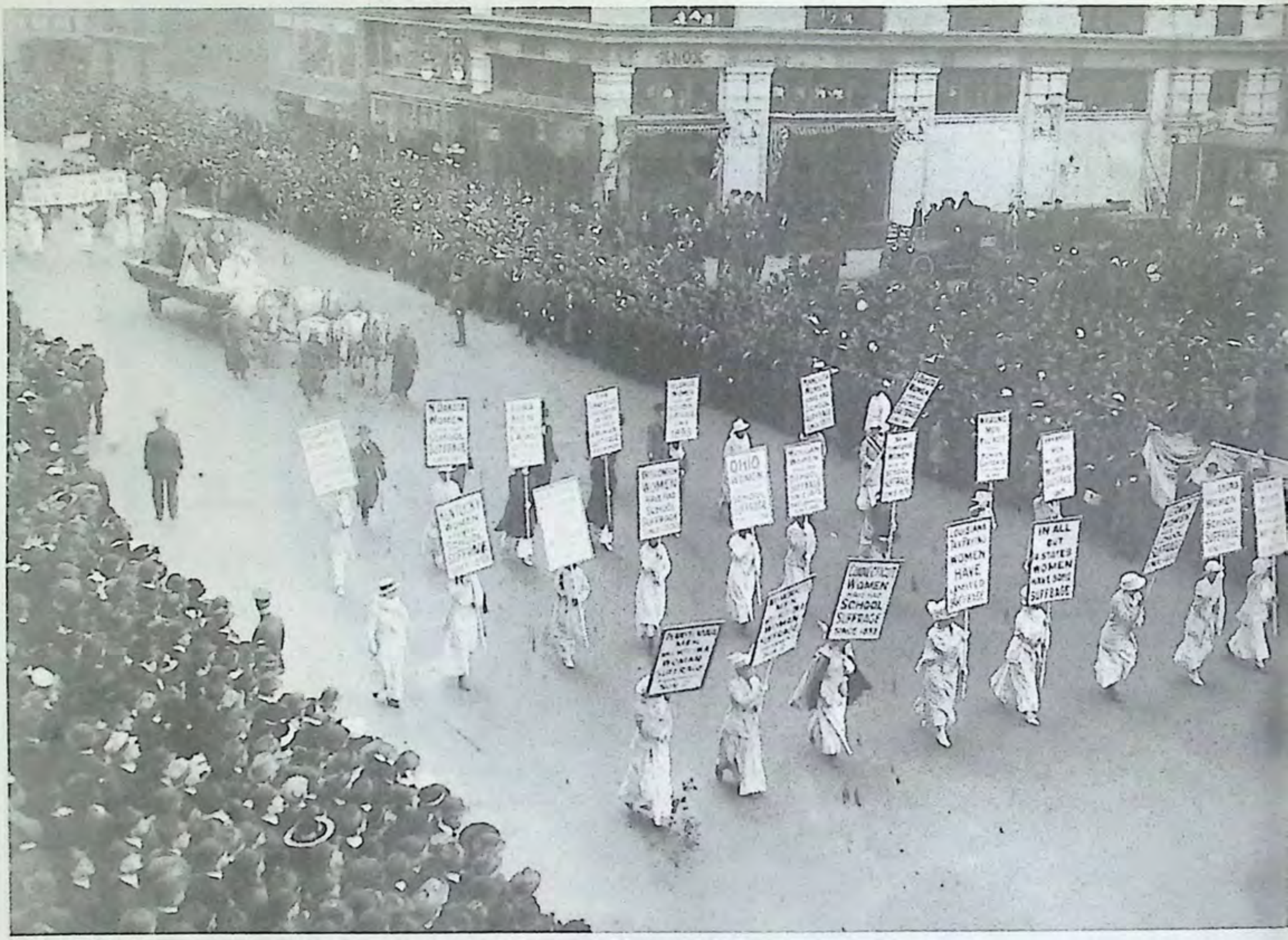
In front of the White House a group of 13 women silently holds a banner with those very same words from the Declaration of Independence. Some are young women, some white-haired grandmothers; all are arrested. The women are taken to court and fined. They refuse to pay their fines—to do so would mean to admit they are guilty. They do not believe themselves guilty of any crime. The police take them to jail. More women are arrested. Anne Martin speaks out in court:

> *As long as the government and the representatives of the government prefer to send women to jail on petty and technical charges we will go to jail. Persecution has always advanced the cause of justice. The right of American women to work for democracy must be maintained.*

More women go to jail. They are separated from each other. Prison conditions are awful. For 17 days Ada Davenport Kendall is given nothing to eat but bread and water. Some women are held in solitary confinement. Some, who go on hunger strikes, are held down and fed against their will. Anne Martin, Lucy Burns, and Elizabeth McShane are force fed. Burns is bruised on her lips and face; McShane throws up. Now the women have become interested in prison reform, as well as in women's suffrage. One woman writes that it is "necessary to make a stand for the ordinary rights of human beings for all the inmates."

Utter Nonsense

When Susan B. Anthony was a girl she asked the schoolmaster one day if she could learn long division with the boys. "Nonsense! Utter nonsense!" he told her. "A girl needs to know how to read her Bible and count her egg money, nothing more." But Susan Anthony was determined. So, slyly, she sat on a bench behind the boys and listened and worked problems and learned long division. Anthony never did what others did, unless she thought it right.


OHIO WOMEN
CONNECTICUT WOMEN HAVE HAD SCHOOL SUFFRAGE SINCE 1893
LOUISIANA TAXPAYING WOMEN HAVE LIMITED SUFFRAGE
IN ALL BUT 4 STATES WOMEN HAVE SOME SUFFRAGE

Suffragists parade through New York City in 1913.

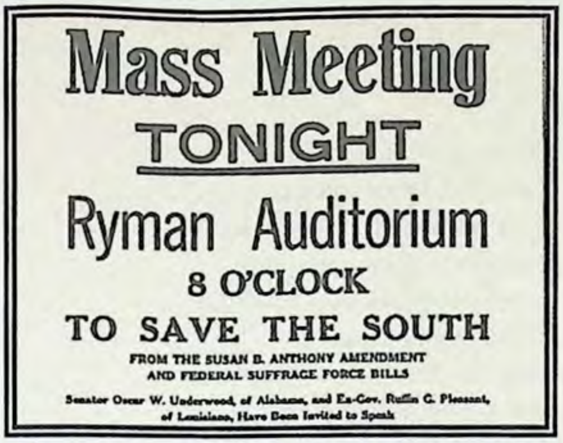
In the White House, Woodrow Wilson has other concerns. He is fighting a war—that war for democracy. Wilson says he isn't against women's suffrage—in fact he is for it—but, like many men, he thinks that most other issues are more important.

The women keep marching. All kinds of women. Rich and poor. Could it be that they understand democracy in a way the president doesn't?

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., is arrested. She is a descendant of Roger Sherman (a signer of the Declaration of Independence). Like her plain-speaking ancestor, Mrs. Rogers says what she thinks. She tells the judge:

> *We are not guilty of any offense...we know full well that we stand here because the president of the United States refuses to give liberty*

> **The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.**
>
> —19TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION



Mass Meeting

TONIGHT

Ryman Auditorium

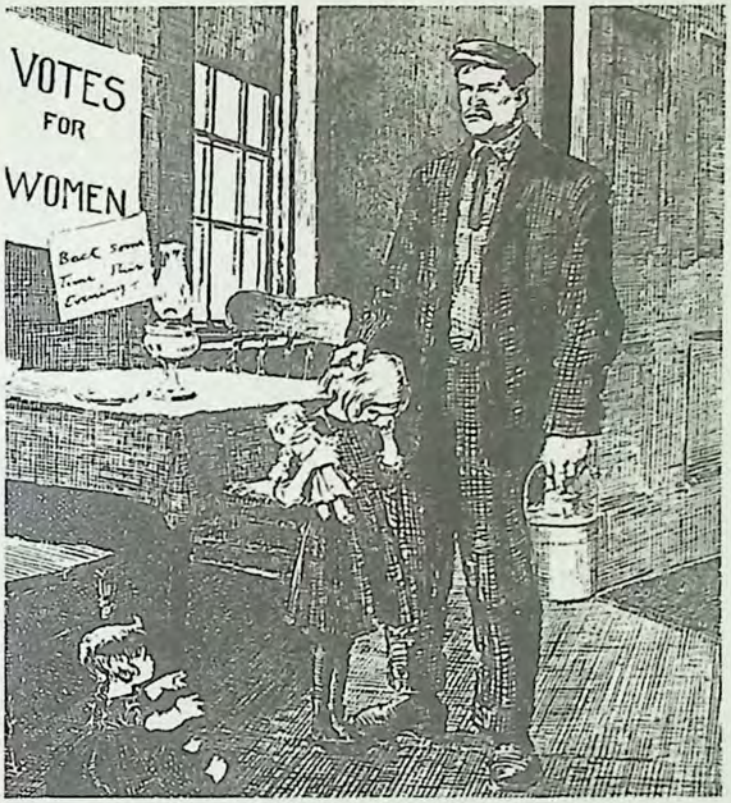
8 O'CLOCK

TO SAVE THE SOUTH

FROM THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT
AND FEDERAL SUFFRAGE FORCE BILLS

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, and Ex-Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant,
of Louisiana, Have Been Invited to Speak

Many people—women as well as men—fought desperately to block the 19th Amendment. At right, an antisuffrage propaganda poster implies that "emancipated" women abandoned their suffering families to pursue the vote.


VOTES FOR WOMEN
Back Some Time This Evening

Jeanette Rankin

Montana's Jeanette Rankin was the first woman elected to Congress. She served two terms in the House (1917–1919; 1941–1943). Rebecca Latimer Felton, age 87, was the first woman in the Senate. She didn't do much. After a Georgia senator died, she was appointed to fill the vacancy for two days in November 1922.

Rebecca Latimer Felton

> *to American women. We believe, your honor, that the wrong persons are before the bar in this court.... We believe the president is the guilty one and that we are innocent.*

Now, isn't that what America is all about? The right of every citizen to speak out—even against the president.

Mrs. Rogers's cause is just, but her comments aren't quite fair. It is Congress that is holding things up, not Woodrow Wilson. But the president hasn't helped. Finally, he does. He urges Congress to pass the 19th Amendment. It is known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This battle for women's suffrage is not something new. Susan Anthony and her friend Elizabeth Cady Stanton began the fight in the mid-19th century. They spent their lives fighting for women's rights. So did Carrie Chapman Catt, the head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Many men and women have worked hard for this cause. Most are people you have never even heard

Female Takeover

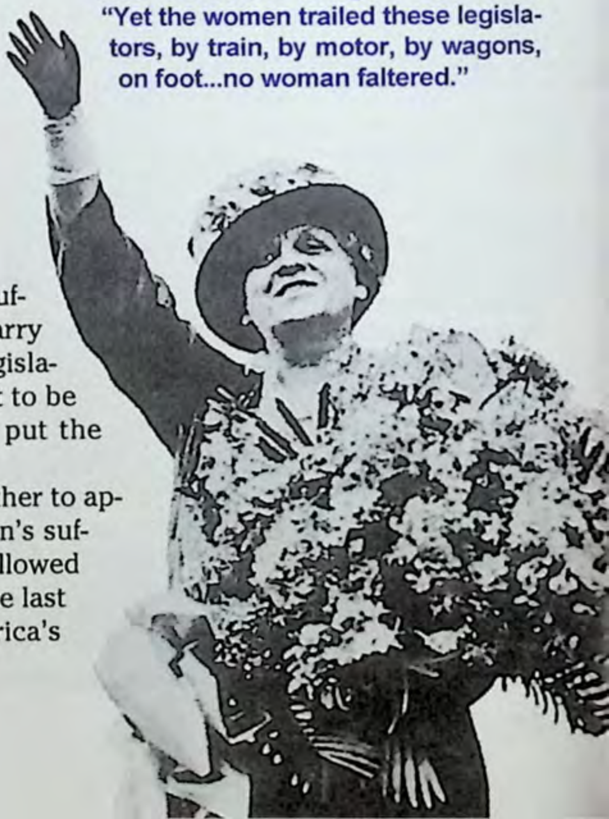
The perpetrators of Yoncalla's conspiracy of women after their takeover of the town council, with Mayor Mary Burt at the middle right.

In 1920, the women of Yoncalla, Oregon, got together and made plans to take over the town government. They didn't tell anyone, not even their brothers or husbands. Men outnumbered women two to one in this community of fewer than 350 persons, but the women all voted. According to *Literary Digest*, they were "stirred by the alleged inefficiency of the municipal officials, and swept every masculine office-holder out of his job." When they went to the polls they elected an all-women's slate of town officials. Mrs. Mary Burt became the new mayor. The out-of-a-job former mayor, a Mr. Laswell, was said to be "much surprised."

Said Mr. Jones in Nineteen-Ten:
"Women, subject yourselves to men."
Nineteen-Eleven heard him quote:
"They rule the world without the vote."
By Nineteen-Twelve, he would submit
"When all the women wanted it."
By Nineteen-Thirteen, looking glum,
He said that it was bound to come.
This year I heard him say with pride:
"No reasons on the other side!"
By Nineteen-Fifteen, he'll insist
He's always been a suffragist.
And what is really stranger, too,
He'll think that what he says is true.

—ALICE DUERR MILLER, "EVOLUTION," IN *ARE WOMEN PEOPLE? A BOOK OF RHYMES FOR SUFFRAGE TIMES*, 1915

Carrie Chapman Catt campaigned all over Tennessee to get the amendment ratified. "The summer heat was endless, and many legislators lived in remote villages," she said. "Yet the women trailed these legislators, by train, by motor, by wagons, on foot...no woman faltered."

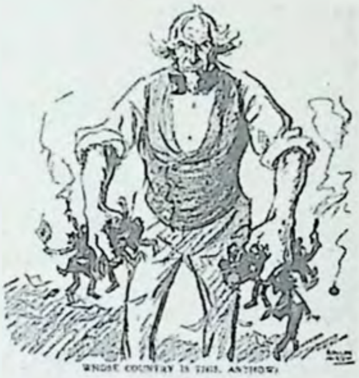


about. (See if you can find a history of the women's suffrage movement in your community.) In Tennessee, Harry Burn was 24 and the youngest representative in the legislature when he got a letter from his mother. "Don't forget to be a good boy," wrote his mother, "and help Mrs. Catt put the 'Rat' in ratification."

The Tennessee legislators were trying to decide whether to approve the 19th Amendment or not. Half were for women's suffrage, half were not. Burn held the deciding vote. He followed his mother's advice. It was 1919, and Tennessee was the last state needed to ratify. The following year, 1920, America's women finally went to the polls.

6 Red Scare

Communists were called ***reds*** after the red flag of the International, which was the worldwide communist organization.


WHOSE COUNTRY IS THIS, ANYHOW?

"Whose country is it anyway?" Uncle Sam takes care of "reds."

Some people in America were scared by Russia's ideas. They were afraid of *communism*. Others were attracted to those ideas. Under communism, most property and goods belong to the state. People are expected to share. That sounds noble; it just never seems to work unless forced upon people. Communist nations have not been free nations.

After the world war, some people were scared that communists wanted to take over in the United States. There were a few communists in this country—but they were not successful. Most American people were not attracted to communism.

Russia Revolts

Russia fought with the Allies in World War I until the Russian people decided they'd had enough of the war. It was more important, as far as they were concerned, to solve their own problems. They wanted to get rid of their ruler—the tsar (ZAR). They wanted to end the big gap between rich and poor in Russia. They wanted what Americans had wanted in 1776. They wanted freedom. So they had a freedom revolution.

At first, it looked as if they might get freedom. The people who overthrew the tsar (in 1917) were trying to create a democratic government. Then a revolutionary named Vladimir Lenin, who was living in Europe in exile, came back to Russia. That man changed the fate of Russia and the world. He became dictator of Russia. He didn't believe in democracy.

Things had been bad in Russia when the tsar was ruler. They got much worse under Lenin and the ruler who followed, Joseph Stalin. Lenin and Stalin brought totalitarianism to Russia. They brought repression, murder, state control, and misery. They brought an economic system called communism.

Lenin took Russia out of the war. That let Germany move troops from eastern Europe to France. It made the Great War tougher for the Allies.

What does all this have to do with U.S. history? A lot. You see, the world had become smaller. Not smaller in size, but in accessibility. At the beginning of the 19th century, it took at least two years for a ship to go from Salem, Massachusetts, to China and back. Now, with the telephone, communication was almost instantaneous. Modern technology meant that the ideas of one nation could spread quickly to others.

"A bold contrast to the old facts-and-dates approach to history. . . . A thorough and accurate narrative of our nation's history, written in a warm and chatty voice."
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