

As of now, the public doesn't have much interest in foreign affairs, and Walter Lippmann writes that he can't remember being interested in foreign affairs until after the First World War. This makes foreign affairs more appealing to presidents because they can disregard Congress, the courts, and public opinion. Theodore Roosevelt said Speak softly, but carry a big stick, and have two standards. Civilized nations, to him, are white and uncivilized nations are nonwhite, Latin, or Slavic. Economic development was also important, meaning that Japan, with rapid industry, is civilized. He thinks a civilized society can intervene in backward nations to preserve order and stability. By 1906, the American navy had size and strength surpassed only by Britain, though Germany is catching up. He believes sea power is important. In 1904, the Japanese attacked Manchuria, a Chinese province that Russia and Japan wanted. Roosevelt doesn't want either to dominate, and agrees to a Japanese request to mediate an end to the conflict, and since Russia was doing poorly, they had to agree. At a peace conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1905, Roosevelt gets Russia to recognize the Japanese territorial gains, the Japanese will stop fighting, and secretly the States can trade freely. This leads to him winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. But relations between the States and Japan deteriorate, as Japan is a prominent naval power in the Pacific and excludes American trade from many territories. To make sure Japan recognized the power of the States, he sent the Great White Fleet on a journey around the world that included Japan. Roosevelt is also interested in Latin America, and establishes intervention that survives long after his presidency. Early in 1902, Venezuela goes back on debts to Europe, so some blockade Venezuela, and Germany bombs a Venezuelan port, so Roosevelt uses the navy to pressure the Germans to withdraw. This persuades Roosevelt that European interventions in Latin America are caused by aggression, instability, and irresponsibility, so he announced in 1904 the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, claiming the States can oppose European intervention and intervene in domestic affairs if unable to maintain order and sovereignty. He uses this for the Dominican Republic, which has financial difficulties, so the States assume control over financial stuff. In 1902, the Platt Amendment for Cuba gave the States the right to prevent foreign powers from intruding, which the states made use of after domestic problems in 1906. The most celebrated part of Roosevelt's presidency was the Panama Canal, linking the Atlantic and Pacific. At first, many favored a route across Nicaragua, which wouldn't need locks. But they go to Panama and Columbia, where there was a failed French effort. The Panama route required locks, but was shorter, and had some construction. John Hay, the sec state negotiates with Columbian diplomats so that Tomas Herren gives the States rights to a canal zone across columbia, but the Columbian senate refuses ratification, and demands higher payment. Roosevelt wants to circumvent the Columbian gov, and looks to Philippe Vanau-Varilla of the French project. In November 1903, he financed a revolution in Panama, so that Roosevelt could land troops to maintain order, preventing Columbian forces from suppressing the rebellion, and Roosevelt recognized Panama as independent. The new government agreed to the terms, and the canal opened in 1914. William Taft wanted to advance economic interests overseas, but didn't share Roosevelt's world stability. His second state, Knox, extended investments into less developed regions, which critics call Dollar Diplomacy, and was most visible in the Caribbean. A Nicaraguan revolution in 1909 has the administration side with insurgents and send troops to seize customs houses. At peace, Knox encouraged bankers to offer substantial loans, and when the pro American gov faced insurrection, Taft landed troops to protect the existing regime, who remained for more than a decade. Woodrow Wilson had little experience in international affairs, yet faced international challenges, and strengthened Roosevelt Taft's approach to foreign policy. The States seized control of finances of the Dominican Republic in 1905, and established a military gov in 1916, lasting eight years. In Haiti, Wilson landed marines in 1915 to quell a revolution, and military forces remained until 1934, and Americans drafted the Haitian constitution of 1918. When Wilson fears Danish West Indies might fall to Germany, he buys the colony and calls it the Virgin Islands, and because of possible European influence, there's a treaty so that the States can intervene to protect American interests. His differences in view can be seen with Mexico. American businessmen had a large economic presence under dictator Porfirio Diaz, but was

overthrown by Francisco Madero in 1910, who seemed hostile to Americans in Mexico. The States encourage Victoriano Huerta to depose Madero in 1913, with Taft to recognize the Huerta regime, but instead the gov murdered Madero before Wilson office, and Wilson says he will never recognize Huerta's government of butchers. He wants to refuse to recognize Huerta so he can bring the Constitutionalists, led by Venustiano Carranza, to power. But Huerta established a military dictatorship with support of American business in October 1913. In 1914, they briefly arrested several American sailors from the USS Dolphin. They were immediately released, but the American admiral demanded Huerta forces fire a 21 gun salute to the American flag for penance, and they refused, so Wilson used this to seize the Mexican port Veracruz. He envisioned bloodless action, but there are 126 Mexican casualties and 19 American. War is imminent, so Wilson looks for a way out, but has instead helped strengthen the position of the Carranza faction which captured Mexico City in August, forcing Huerta to flee the country. Wilson is not satisfied, and is angry when Carranza refuses to accept American guidelines, so considered throwing support to Pancho Villa, who led a rebel army, but his military position deteriorates and this doesn't happen, creating another crisis since Villa considers this an American betrayal and shot 16 American mining engineers in January 1916, then leading his soldiers to kill 17 more in New Mexico. Wilson, with the permission of Carranza gov, orders General John Pershing to lead an American expeditionary force to pursue Villa, but they do not find him and instead engage with his army, at the brink of war. Wilson draws back, and in March 1917 grants formal recognition to Carranza, for Wilson's attention has turned to a European Crisis.

The cause of the war was unclear, as it could be because of no significant cause or just a series of blunders. But, by 1914, the European nations created a precarious international system that caused a war because of a minor series of provocations. In 1914, the two major powers were the competing alliances, the Triple Entente linked Britain, France, and Russia, while the Triple Alliance linked Germany, Italy, and the Austro Hungarian Empire. The rivalry was really just between Britain and Germany. Britain is the long established most powerful colonial and commercial nation, and Germany wants to expand its empire and at least be equal to Britain. This rivalry was not the immediate cause of the war, which was the nationalist movement in the Austro Hungarian Empire. On 28 June 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, was assassinated while visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, a province that Slavic nationalists wanted to annex to Serbia and the assassin was a Serbian nationalist. This escalated so that Germany and Austria Hungary assaulted Serbia, who called Russia, who mobilized their army on 30 July. By 3 August, Germany declared war on Russia and France and invaded Belgium to prepare to cross the French border. On 4 August, Britain declared war on Germany. Russia and Austro Hungarian Empire begin formal hostilities on 6 August. Italy was at first neutral but later entered with the British and French. The Ottoman empire joined the fighting in 1914 and 1915. Within a year, virtually all of Europe and a chunk of Asia are in a catastrophic war. Wilson wanted citizens to be impartial, but that's impossible. Some sympathize with Germans, while others, including Wilson, sympathize with Britain. He admired England with its traditions, culture, and political system, so Americans began to attribute the cause of the Allies, Britain, France, Italy, and Russia a moral quality the Central power, Germany, Austro Hunarian, Ottoman, did not have. British propagandists produce lurid reports that strengthen hostility. There are also economics. British naval blockade on Germany, but the neutral States can technically trade with Britain and Germany, but that defies blockade, so true neutral would not trade with both. But the States can only stand to interrupt Central Powers trade, especially not Allies, especially when there's one of the greatest economic booms in the nation's history from Britain and France. So they trade with Britain, becoming the arsenal of the allies. The Germans have resorted to barbaric submarine warfare, for they cannot challenge Britain in the Navy, and in 1915 try to stem supplies to England, with enemy vessels being sunk on site. On 7 May 1915, they sink the British passenger liner Lusitania without warning, that causes deaths of several Americans. Roosevelt called this an act of piracy. Wilson demands

that Germany not repeat this, and Central Powers commit to neutral rights. Germany agrees, but tensions grow in 1916 when the Allies arm merchant ships to sink submarines, and Germans fire without warning, attacking the *Sussex*, a French unarmed ship, without warning and kills Americans. Wilson demands Germany stop, and Germany relents because they don't want America involved. Wilson, in 1916, still doesn't want to commit to war partially because of politics. Whether military and economic preparations should happen is a debate between pacifists and interventionists. He first sides with antipreparedness, but in fall of 1915, calls to rapidly expand forces. He tries to win approval from pacifists, who have considerable strength in election. Democratic Convention in 1916 has a strong peace faction, with Wilson's slogan being that he kept them out of war. It's thought that the Republican candidate Charles Hughes supported by Roosevelt would lead them to war. Wilson says they are too proud to fight, and wins reelection by a small margin, with Democrats in weak congress control. Tensions are high, and Wilson wants to justify intervention to unite public opinion and be moral. He decides that the States do not have material aims, and just want to use the war to construct a new world order with progressive ideals. In Congress, January 1917, he presented a plan for postwar order where the States maintained peace through a league of nations, or peace without victory. He would fight for these goals if provoked, which soon happens. In January, Germany launches major assaults against France, and uses unrestricted submarine warfare against Americans and Allies. Then, on 25 February, Brits intercepted a telegram from the German Foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann, to the Mexico gov, which proposed that if war between Germany and the States, Mexicans should join Germany to regain lost land, like Texas. This is publicized by British propagandists, and inflames public opinion. In March, a revolution in Russia creates a new republican government. 2 April Wilson asks for a declaration of war, and while passed on 6, there was a bit of opposition.

When Wilson declares war, armies on both sides are exhausted, for German offensives didn't produce an end, and counter offensives had only added to casualties. Wilson calls for war without stint or limit. By spring 1917, Britain had vast marine losses and questions ability to receive supplies. American destroyers aid the British navy and assault German submarines, while others escort merchant vessels, and sow anti submarine mines in the North Sea with dramatic results. The sinkings of Allied ships greatly decrease, and no American troop ships are lost. Americans thought this would turn the tide, but they still need to sew up the Allies. British and France lacked resources, and Russia by 1918 had withdrawn. The Bolshevik revolution in November 1917 led to peace with Central Powers. The American army was somewhat small, 120,000 and inexperienced by 1917. Some urge voluntary recruitment, including Roosevelt, who offers to help fight, though Wilson rejects him. Wilson and the sec of War, Newton Baker, decide for a draft despite the protests of House Speaker Champ Clark, who says there is little difference between a conscript and convict. The Selective Service Act passed in May, bringing 3 million to the army, along with 2 million voluntarily. This became the American Expeditionary Force, the first time Americans fought overseas for an extended period of time. They try to keep up morale for those living in trenches, but when away from trenches, they become involved in local bars and brothels instead of Red Cross facilities. 1 in 10 soldiers contracted a venereal disease. This force was the most diverse ever, as more than 10,000 women participated. While not allowed combat, they do hospitals and offices. Nearly 400,000 blacks enlist or are drafted, though not accepted, to the marines. Many are menial tasks, but more than fifty thousand go to France. They served in segregated units, but still fought valiantly, learning to deal with racism and hoping to improve status. Some respond to provocations violently. In August 1917, blacks in Houston Texas killed 17 whites, and the blacks were hanged and sentenced. The War Department allowed the American Psychological Association to study the army with an I Q test amongst other aptitude tests, though they really just reflect educational expectations of middle class whites, so many blacks are labelled as morons. Engagement of forces is intense and brief, for significant numbers of troops aren't available until spring of 1918, eight months before the war ends. General

Pershing led the Expeditionary Force and while independent of Allied forces joined them. American experience is different, for the others have been fighting for four years. Modern weapons made conventional warfare mass suicide, so they rely on shelling trenches and murderous assaults. Life was horrible in trenches, and many began to think the war was endless. Americans tipped the balance so that Allies could break entrenched positions. In June 1918, American forces at Chateau Thierry helped the French repel Germans near Paris, and six weeks later turned away an assault at Reims. By 18 July, the Allies had halted the German advance and could begin offensive. On 26 September, Americans joined an assault against Germans in Argonne Forest that lasted almost seven weeks, but by the end of October had pushed Germans to the border and cut major supply lines. Germans now want armistice so negotiations can happen. Pershing wanted to continue on Germany, but other Allies accepted the German proposal, ending the war on 11 November 1918. The War caused an abundance of war technology. Trench warfare becomes necessary because of machine guns and artillery. Mobile weapons, like tanks and flamethrowers, as well as mustard gas become useful. This warfare does require elaborate maintenance, for ammunition, fuel, spare parts, and mechanics are needed. Allied armies frequently had to stop to let equipment catch up with them. Airplanes were also significant because of a lack in anti aircraft technology, such as bombers, fighters, and reconnaissance. The most modern part was the navy. New battleships make use of new tech, and submarines became significant and were compact with diesel. New tech was responsible for the casualties, too. A million men of the British died. France 1 point 7 million German 2 million former Austro Hungarian one point five million Italy 460,000 Russia 1 point 7 million. Turkish unknown. Great numbers were injured. The States only lost 112,000 and more than half to influenza though casualties were high when involved.

The war had a profound impact on the government, economy, and society. Mobilizing the industry involved the government and loyalty of the people. To finance the war, they relied on liberty bonds and new taxes. In 1916, the council of National Defense set up defense councils in every state and locality because economic mobilization rested on a dispersal of power to local communities. This was unworkable because some of the Council of National Defense operated on principles of Thorstein Veblen and Frederick Taylor, urging a centralized approach with specific sectors instead of geographically. This led to war boards that supervised railroads, fuel supplies, and food. They met war needs without harming the domestic economy. The War Industries Board in 1917 coordinated gov purchase of military supplies, though it didn't do well until put under control of Bernard Baruch in 1918, and wields great power, providing a bit of centralization in choosing who produces goods and price, amongst other things. It was, however, plagued by inefficiency, with success resting on the sheer amount of resources. The W I B didn't really do state control of the economy, and Baruch and others just saw this as a break from their own jobs. Baruch ensured manufacturers would be exempt from antitrust laws, and industries profit enormously. There are accomplishments, like Hoover's organization of domestic food supplies, the railroads, but progress was so slow that the war ended before all supplies were ready, but some saw this as reason for close cooperation between the gov and private sector. This also extended to labor. The National War Labor Board, April 1918 for labor disputes, helps the 8 hour day, minimal living standards, equal pay, and recognition of unions, in return for no strikes. It provided temporary gains, but did not stop labor militancy. The Western Federation of Miners staged a series of strikes, the bloodiest just before the war. They walked out in Ludlow Colorado 1914, and continued striking even after being evicted from company housing. State militia helps defeat strikers, attacking the workers' tent colony. This is known as the Ludlow Massacre. There was remarkable economic growth beginning in 1914, and manufacturing extends. The shipbuilding industry grew, employment increased, but inflation still cuts wage increases. Farm prices actually rose, so agricultural production increased. The Great Migration was an important social change with African Americans moving from the rural South to northern industrial cities because of factory jobs. There was a dramatic growth in black communities. Some in the cities were unsettled by the

new arrivals, but the movement could not be stopped. New churches spring up, blacks crowd inadequate housing, and there's violent racism, including a white mob attacking a black neighborhood on 2 July 1917. For women, there are more employment opportunities. They start industrial jobs and primarily male jobs, but these changes are temporary. The Women in Industry Board first supervised the movement of women into male jobs, but postbellum, they became the Women's Bureau that preserves women's interests in the workforce.

Social unity had been a dream for decades, and the war seems like the opportunity for this. This drove the peace movement, the labor movement, and the government, but also led to oppression and violation of civil liberties. Government leaders realized that public sentiment about war was deeply divided before and during the war. The peace movement before 1917 drew from German and Irish Americans, religious pacifists, the Socialist Party and Industrial Workers of the World. The most active peace movement was from women, in 1915 Carrie Catt created the Woman's Peace Party. Women were divided once America entered the war. The National American Woman Suffrage Organization supports the war, and membership grows. Catt called for female suffrage as a war measure, but many women refused to support the war overall, including Jane Addams and Charlotte Gilman. Women peace activists share many objections that the Socialist party does, but also argue that as the mother half of humanity they have a maternal basis for pacifism. This war was not as popular as the next, but most countries support intervention when it happens. There were outbursts of fervent patriotism with men joining the military, women then Red Cross, and children raising money for war bonds, churches praying for troops. There was a wave of religious revivalism that had been growing since 1907. Billy Sunday, a leading revivalist, drops opposition in 1917 and champions the military effort. Still, gov leaders are concerned about minorities who opposed the war, for they think victory needs a united public opinion. The most obvious was the Committee on Public Information that speaks of social unity and distributes much pro war literature. The leader, George Creel, encouraged self censorship when reporting the conflict. The tactics became crude with posters and films on the savagery of Germans like *The Prussian Cur* and *The Kaiser Beast of Berlin*. The gov begins more coercive efforts with the C P I running full page advertisements to report anyone who belittles the war. The Espionage Act of 1917 lets the government respond to reports with stiffness, and the Post Office Department can ban seditious material, which Postmaster General Burleson includes anything encouraging subordination, and the socialist party. The most repressive were the Sabotage Act of April 20 and the Sedition Act of May 16 1918. This makes espionage include public expression of dislike to the war or criticizing the press or gov. This often targets anticapitalists and therefore anti war groups. Many favored the repression of socialists and radicals antebellum, and now it is legal. Eugene Debs was sentenced ten years but was pardoned by Pres Harding in 1921. The I W W were often persecuted, and fled to the Soviet Union. There were vigilante mobs, with the largest citizen group being the American Protective League that spied on people, and received government funds. The National Security League, Boy Spies of America, and American Defense Society are similar. The most frequent targets were also Irish Americans because of animosity to British, Jews, and other immigrants. Loyalist citizen groups police immigrant neighborhoods. The director of the National Security league calls this 100 percent americanism. The greatest target was the German Americans, who had to quickly purge all things german, renaming things liberty cabbage and liberty sausage. Relative literature is banned, German is banned from schools, and Germans were frequently fired, including Karl Muck, conductor of the B S O. These groups harassed Germans and even lynch in 1918. Few favor extremes, but agree with psychologist G Stanley Hall who says that is something fundamentally wrong with the Teutonic soul.

Wilson has been preparing for a democratic postwar settlement since before the armistice. On 8 Jan 1918, he presented the principles they were fighting for fourteen points felt into three categories, being the postwar boundaries, governing international conduct in the future, and a league of nations. One flaw was

his formula of national self determination. He doesn't speak of economic rivalries. Still, his vision enchants much of America and Europe, and was rooted in progressivism of an just and efficient gov with a community accepting basic principles constructing modern institutions for the human race to live in peace. The 14 points also answer the Bolshevik gov in Russia, for in December 1917, Lenin's issued war aims were similar to Wilson's, and Wilson's announcement seemed like an unsuccessful last minute effort to keep Russia in the war. Wilson announced the 14 points so that the world looked to the States, not Russia, for guidance. He was confident that support would win approval. However, it will be more difficult than that. Leaders of the Allies resent his moral superiority. Britain and France have incalculable losses, and are bitter towards Germany. David George, the British prime minister, insists the German Kaiser be executed. Him and the president of France want to gain something. Wilson also has problems at home, because Republicans take control of Congress, which damaged his ability to support peace plans. The leaders of the Republican Party have their own reasons for opposing Wilson. Some don't like making the 1918 election a referendum on war aims, since many Republicans had supported the 14 points. Wilson antagonized them when refusing to appoint Republicans to the negotiating team. Wilson considers this unimportant, though, because he is the only one who has any power, and thinks a moral treaty will compel all to support him. He arrived in Europe as a savior, and was greeted with a large crowd. Negotiations were not. The main figures were leaders of Allied nations: David George Britain, Georges Clemenceau France, Vittorio Orlando Italy, and Wilson. His idealism falls from the aggrandizement of others. There's also unease about communism in Eastern Europe. Russia, with a gov still fighting revolutionaries, is unrepresented. Wilson ordered troops to the Soviety weapon with the claimed purpose of helping Czech soldiers escape. But Americans assist the White Russians, or the anti Bolsheviks, against the regime. Some troops stayed till 1920, but Lenin survived such challenges. Diplomatic relations between the States and Soviets didn't restore til 1933. Wilson was unable to get freedom of seas, free trade, open covenants, and had to accept transfer of German colonies to Japan, which the British had promised in exchange for Japan help in the war. His national self determination suffers assaults. Economic and strategic demands constantly conflict with cultural nationalism. Wilson opposed compensation, but the Allies insisted. 56 billion, and in the end, negotiations go back, and Germany could only pay 9 billion, more than they can afford. The reparations are to make Germany weak for the future. Wilson does win victories for boundaries and former colonies. He placed many colonies, including Palestine, into a trusteeship under the League of Nations, called the mandate system.. He created Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, all made up of ethnic groups that frequently battled each other. His best triumph was the League of Nations on 25 January 1919. He feels all mistakes can be corrected by the League. This covenant would meet regularly to help protect peace. Authority rested on a council made up of the States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. The unanswered question is how the League enforces decisions, but Wilson is confident the league will answer this. There were obstacles at home, for many questioned internationalism, and specific parts of the treaty. He does listen to the Senate and make changes so that the States do not have to accept mandates to oversee territory and not challenge the Monroe Doctrine, but this does not mollify his opponents. The Treaty of Versailles was brought to the Senate on 10 July 1919, Wilson is intransigent, and perhaps due to heart conditions. The senate, including the fourteen irreconcilables opposed the agreement, while others want to construct a Republican win. Most notable was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee who was close to Roosevelt, and loathes the president. At first, due to public sentiments, he can only play for time. His oppositions become more amendments limiting obligations to the League. Wilson does not make any changes, and what follows is a political tragedy. Wilson embarks on a strenuous tour for public support for the treaty, eventually suffering from serious health problems that prevent him from continuing, and as an invalid for the rest of his presidency. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee amends the treaty, but Wilson refuses to consider any of this time again. 19 November 1919, Democrats joined the irreconcilables to reject the amended treaty at Wilson's request. There are efforts to revive the treaty, but it fails because of Wilson, who views the 1920 nat

election as a referendum on the League. Public interest has faded partially because of tragedy, but also because of other crises.

Even during the Paris peace Conference, Americans were more concerned with the recession, and the middle class feared the new changes. Armistice had come sooner than people thought, so the nation was launched into economic reconversion. The wartime boom did continue, but prosperity rested on lingering effects of the war, like the deficit, and sudden temporary demands. There was raging inflation, but in late 1920, this burst, killing the market for consumer goods. Between 1920 and 1921, the G N P declined almost 10 percent, many businesses went bankrupt, many lost jobs, and many farmers lost land. Leaders of organized labor needed to consolidate advances. Inflation seemed to wipe out the modest wage gains, and many were concerned about job security as veterans returned to the workforce. Employers use the war to rescind benefits they had given workers, notable union recognition. There was an unprecedented number of strikes in 1919. There was a walkout in Seattle that brought the city to a standstill, though the Marines got involved and it failed. There was a strike by the Boston police force because they demanded recognition of their union, and Boston erupted in violence. Locals are ineffective, and finally Governor Coolidge called the Nat Guard to restore order, who says that there is no right to strike against the public safety. The entire force was dismissed. The greatest strike in history was September 1919 when demanding eight hour workday and union recognition. Armed guards happen, though this riot takes place in eastern and mid western cities. Steel executives need nonunion labor, and the public is hostile to strikers, and the strike collapsed by January. Blacks came home from the war and marched with other returning troops. They were worshipped as heroes by other blacks. But Blacks have no impact on white attitudes, though for Blacks, it accentuates bitterness and expects social reward, raises economic expectations. By 1919, however, the racial climate became war, including a sudden increase in lynchings. They face widespread layoffs, and find no significant opportunities for advancement. Hostline communities. A teen was stoned in July of 1919, and blacks retaliated, with the Chicago Race Riots, which were part of the red summer. Still, the deadliest riots were in the Civil War. Nowadays, though, blacks are fighting back. The N A A C P urges blacks to not only demand gov protection but to retaliate. Marcus Garvey attracts the following mainly of poor urban blacks for black nationalism. He encouraged them to reject assimilation and pride their race and culture, creating the United Negro Improvement Association that launches black businesses. He began to urge a return to Africa. His movement expanded in the 1920s, but declined when Garvey was charged with business fraud. Still, the allure of black nationalism remained. The Russian REvolution of November 1917 turned communism from theory to regime. Concerns grow when the Soviets announce the Communist International to export the revolution. There were a number of radicals in America, forming the Communist Party. Many radicals were european immigrants, and were presumably responsible for a series of bombings in spring 1919. These help with antiradicalism, which reinforced 100 percent Americanism and produces the red scare. Antiradical stuff sees all instability or protest as a radical threat, including race riots, the steel strike. Peacetime sedition laws show up. Violence against radicals, including a mob attacking a socialist newspaper. Citizens removed subversive books, radicals were dismissed from faculties. The National Consumers League and other female groups came under attack because they opposed intervention in the war. The greatest contribution came from the fed gov, with Attorney General A. Palmer and his assistant organizing raids on alleged radical centers throughout the country. These Palmer raids were supposed to uncover caches of weapons, but there were few to be found. Most arrests were released, but the non American citizens were deported. Then Sacco and Vanzetti, anarchists, were charged with murder and had an unjust trial with a death sentence. Public support for them grew, however, they still died. A vigorous defense of civil liberties discredits the red scare and gives force to the Bill of Rights. The fed gov actions postwar create backlash, destroying Palmer's career and damaging the Democratic party. The Nat Civil Liberties Bureau launched 1917 and renamed American Civil Liberties Union in 1920 to protect civil liberties. The

supreme court starts to defend unpopular speech, even though this opinion itself is unpopular. 26 August 1920, the nineteenth amendment which guaranteed female suffrage passes, making it the culmination of their struggles. It seems to promise reform. The Sheppard Towner Maternity and Infancy Act in 1921 provides funds for women and infant health. the 1922 Cable Act grants women citizenship independent of husbands, and there was a proposed amendment outlawing child labor. This marks an end to reform, though. Economic problems, feminist demands, labor unrest, racial tensions, and antiradicalism combine to create a general sense of disillusionment. The 1920 election sees Democrats trying to keep Wilson's vision alive. However, the Republican nominee Warren Harding offers a return to normalcy, winning by a landslide and carrying every state outside the South. Republicans make major gains in Congress.