

## Post War Havoc Packet

Source: "The Red Scare Is Un-American", Emporia Gazette (Kansas), January 8, 1920.

The majority of Americans supported the actions of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and shared his forms of communist conspiracies, A f\*v people, however, raised concerns about the arbitrary use of police powers to deal with aliens. William Allen White, the crusading editor of the Emporia Gazette in Kansas and a prominent Republican progressive, criticized Palmer's crusade.

The Attorney General [A. Mitchell Palmer] seems to be seeing red. He is rounding up every manner of radical in the country; every man who hopes for a better world is in danger of deportation by the Attorney General. The whole business is un-American. There are certain rules which should govern in the treason cases.

First, it should be agreed that a man may believe what he chooses.

Second, it should be agreed that when he preaches violence he is disturbing the peace and should be put in jail. Whether he preaches violence in politics, business, or religion, whether he advocates murder and arson and pillage for gain or for political ends, he is violating the common law and should be squelched-jailed until he is willing to quit advocating force in a democracy.

Third, he should be allowed to say what he pleases so long as he advocates legal constitutional methods of procedure. Just because a man does not believe this government is good is no reason why he should be deported.

Abraham Lincoln did not believe this government was all right seventy-five years ago. He advocated changes, but he advocated constitutional means, and he had a war with those who advocated force to maintain the government as it was.

Ten years ago Roosevelt advocated great changes in our American life-in our Constitution, in our social and economic life. Most of the changes he advocated have been made, but they were made in the regular legal way. He preached no force. And if a man desires to preach any doctrine under the shining sun, and to advocate the realization of his vision by lawful, orderly, constitutional means-let him alone. If he is Socialist, anarchist, or Mormon, and merely preaches his creed and does not preach violence, he can do no harm. For the folly of his doctrine will be its answer.

The deportation business is going to make martyrs of a lot of idiots whose cause is not worth it.

1. Was White concerned that the views of socialists might be true? Explain.
2. How did White suggest social change could be promoted?
3. What did White mean when he wrote that the "deportation business" would create martyrs?

Source A: Source: Excerpt from an essay written by A. Mitchell Palmer called "The Case Against the 'Reds,'" 1920.

In 1917, Russia became a communist country. Also, right after WWI, the country experienced high inflation, high unemployment, and a number of labor strikes. Against this backdrop, the United States began arresting and deporting anyone suspected of "radical" thinking (e.g., communism, socialism,

anarchism, prolabor). These arrests became known as the “Palmer Raids” after the Attorney General of the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer.

Like a prairie-fire, the blaze of revolution was sweeping over every American institution a year ago. It was eating its way into the homes of the American workmen, its sharp tongues of revolutionary heat were licking the altars of the churches, leaping into schools, crawling into the sacred corners of American homes, burning up the foundations of society.

My information showed that thousands of aliens supported communism in this country.

The whole purpose of communism appears to be a mass organization of the criminals of the world to overthrow the decencies of private life, to usurp property that they have not earned, to disrupt the present order of life. Communism distorts our social law. The Department of Justice will pursue the attack of these "Reds" upon the Government of the United States with vigilance, and no alien, advocating the overthrow of existing law and order in this country, shall escape arrest and prompt deportation.

1. According to Palmer, what is spreading like a fire? (Don't just write 'revolution!' Explain what he's referring to).
2. How does Palmer describe communism? Why does he think it's dangerous?
3. What is he promising to do?

Source B: Excerpt from the statement Emma Goldman gave at her deportation hearings. Goldman was an anarchist and socialist who sympathized with the working poor. She was deported during the Palmer Raids.

I wish to register my protest against these proceedings, whose very spirit is nothing less than a revival of the ancient days of the Spanish Inquisition or Czarist Russia (when anyone who disagreed with the government was deported or killed). Today so-called aliens are deported. Tomorrow American citizens will be banished. Already some “patriots” are suggesting that some native-born American citizens should be exiled.

The free expression of the hopes of a people is the greatest and only safety in a sane society. The object of the deportations and of the anti-anarchist law is to stifle the voice of the people, to muzzle every aspiration of labor. That is the real and terrible menace of these proceedings. Their goal is to exile and banish everyone who does not agree with the lies that our leaders of industry continue to spread.

Emma Goldman

New York, October 27, 1919

1. According to Goldman, what is wrong with the Palmer Raids?
2. According to Goldman, what is the goal of the Palmer Raids?
3. According to this document, who did Palmer arrest?

**(Corroboration) Use evidence from the two documents to answer the question: Why did Palmer arrest thousands of people and deport hundreds between 1919- 1920? (4-6 Sentences)**

Source A: Source: The American Vision, 2006, p. 393.

In the summer of 1919, over 20 race riots broke out across the nation. The worst violence occurred in Chicago. On a hot July day, African Americans went to a whites-only beach. Both sides began throwing stones at each other. Whites also threw stones at an African American teenager swimming near the beach to prevent him from coming ashore, and he drowned. A full-scale riot then erupted in the city. Angry African Americans attacked white neighborhoods while whites attacked African American neighborhoods. The riots lasted for several days. In the end, 38 people died—15 white and 23 black—and over 500 were injured.

Document B: History Book (Modified)

The most serious racial outbreak occurred in Chicago late in July of the so-called Red Summer.... The riot that began on July 27 had its immediate origin in a fight at Lake Michigan beach. A young Negro swimming offshore had drifted into water that was customarily used by whites. White swimmers commanded him to return to his part of the beach, and some threw stones at him. When the young man drowned, the Negroes declared that he had been murdered.... Rumors spread among blacks and whites. Mobs sprang up in various parts of the city. In the next afternoon, white bystanders bothered some blacks who were returning from work. Some were pulled off streetcars and whipped.... On the Negro South Side a group of young Negroes stabbed an old Italian peddler to death, and a white laundry operator was also stabbed to death.... When authorities counted the casualties, 38 people had been killed, including 15 whites and 23 blacks. Of the 537 people injured, 342 were black. More than 1,000 families, mostly Negroes, were homeless due to the burnings and destruction of property.

Source: John Hope Franklin, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, 1987 (Sixth Edition; first published in 1947).

Similarities	Differences
<p><i>Which account do you trust more—the textbook or the history book? Explain your answer below.</i></p>	

Source C: The document below was published in an African-American newspaper in 1919. Its author was a leader of the NAACP, an organization devoted to protecting African American rights.

Since 1915 the colored population of Chicago has more than doubled, increasing in four years from a little over 50,000 to what is now estimated to be between 125,000 and 150,000. Most blacks lived in the area called the "Black Belt." Already overcrowded, this so called "Black Belt" could not possibly hold the doubled colored population. One cannot put ten gallons of water in a five-gallon pail.

Whites who are afraid that blacks will move out of the "Black Belt" and into "white" neighborhoods have formed the "Property Owners' Association" to keep blacks out of white neighborhoods. They discuss ways to keep Negroes in "their part of town."

In a number of cases during the period from January 1918 to August 1919, there were bombings of colored homes and houses occupied by Negroes outside of the "Black Belt." During this period no less than twenty bombings took place, yet only two persons have been arrested and neither of the two has been convicted.

Source D: The article above was published on August 16, 1919 in The Independent, a New York magazine. The author is writing about black soldiers who served in World War One in Europe. More than 350,000 African Americans served in World War One

The spirit of the Negro who went across the seas -- who was in battle -- is different from the spirit of the Negro before the war. He is altogether a new man, with new ideas, new hopes, new dreams, and new desires. He will not quietly accept discrimination, and we should not ask him to do so. It is a new Negro that we have with us now. . . . The war transformed these men into new creatures -- citizens of another type.

Source E: The article above is from the Chicago Tribune, the main newspaper in Chicago, April 12, 1919.

Many people in Chicago worked at meat-packing factories, where they prepared meat to be shipped around the country. These factories were also called "stockyards."

Packers' Force Cut by 15,000  
Chicago Daily Tribune, April 12, 1919

Outsiders who are thinking of coming to Chicago to take a "job at the yards" will not find the "welcome" sign out awaiting them. It became known yesterday that since the end of the Great War the force of workers has dropped by nearly 15,000. This is due both to a big drop in war orders. . . .

Another problem is that the factories promised to return every employee who enlisted in the armed forces to "as good or better" a job than he held when he put on a uniform. [White] men are now returning in increasingly large numbers and none are being turned away.

"No discrimination is being shown in the reducing of our forces," said an official of one of the packing companies, in discussing reports that southern colored men, who were hired during the war job shortage, were being fired. "It is a case of survival of the fittest, the best man staying on the job. It is a fact that the southern Negro cannot compete with the northerner."

<b>Document</b>	<b>Date/ Author</b>	<b>According to this document, what caused the Chicago Race Riots of 1919?</b>	<b>Provide evidence from the document that supports these reasons.</b>
<b>Document C</b>			
<b>Document D</b>			
<b>Document E</b>			

Document 2: Two Good Men: By: Woodie Guthrie

Two good men a long time gone,  
 Two good men a long time gone  
 (Two good men a long time gone, oh, gone),  
 Sacco, Vanzetti a long time gone,  
 Left me here to sing this song.

Say, there, did you hear the news?  
 Sacco worked at trimming shoes;  
 Vanzetti was a peddling man,  
 Pushed his fish cart with his hands.

Sacco was born across the sea  
 Somewhere over in Italy;  
 Vanzetti was born of parents fine,  
 Drank the best Italian wine.

Sacco sailed the sea one day,  
 Landed up in Boston Bay;  
 Vanzetti sailed the ocean blue,  
 Landed up in Boston, too.

Sacco's wife three children had,  
 Sacco was a family man;  
 Vanzetti was a dreaming man,  
 His book was always in his hand.

Sacco earned his bread and butter  
 Being the factory's best shoe cutter;  
 Vanzetti spoke both day and night,  
 Told the workers how to fight.

I'll tell you if you ask me  
 'Bout this payroll robbery;

Two clerks was killed by the shoe factory  
 On the street in South Braintree.

Judge Thayer told his friends around  
 He would cut the radicals down;  
 Anarchist bastards was the name  
 Judge Thayer called these two good men.

I'll tell you the prosecutors' names,  
 Katsman, Adams, Williams, Kane;  
 The judge and lawyers strutted down,  
 They done more tricks than circus clowns.

Vanzetti docked here in 1908;  
 He slept along the dirty streets,  
 He told the workers "Organize!"  
 And on the electric chair he dies.

All you people ought to be like me,  
 And work like Sacco and Vanzetti;  
 And every day find some ways to fight  
 On the union side for workers' rights.

I've got no time to tell this tale,  
 The dicks and bulls are on my trail;

But I'll remember these two good men  
 That died to show me how to live.

All you people in Suassos Lane  
 Sing this song and sing it plain.  
 All you folks that's coming along,  
 Jump in with me, and sing this song.

<p>Historical Context</p>	
<p>Point of View</p>	