

The Selective Service Act

In the spring of 1917, the peacetime U.S. Army totaled 135,000 men. After war was declared on Germany on April 6, 1917, patriotism in the country ran high. Many men were immediately moved to volunteer to join the U.S. forces and fight the war. General John Pershing, who had command of the American forces in Europe, asked for millions of men for his army. A draft was necessary, insisted Chief of Staff Hugh Scott...

Initially men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one were required to register. Later, registration included those aged eighteen through forty-five. The two sided registration cards asked for a variety of information such as date of birth, place of birth, father's place of birth, address of next of kin, eye and hair color, and race. On June 5, 1917, 9.5 million men were registered...

There were 10,500 different draft lottery numbers. On July 20, 1917, a blindfolded Secretary Baker drew the first number from a bowl, followed by other dignitaries over the course of sixteen and a half hours. A total of 1,374,000 men were called up that day. Anyone with a number that was picked by the lottery had to immediately report to his local draft board.

Eventually, a total of 24 million American men registered for the draft, and 2.8 million were inducted into service. The men selected formed the National Army of the American Expeditionary Force. Physical examinations were conducted for those men who were drafted. If they passed the examination, they were shipped to a training center. Those who were too thin or otherwise failed the physical were rejected. About half of the 1.3 million men called up on the first day of draft were rejected, mostly due to health reasons.

Nearly five million men served in the armed forces during World War I, two million of them in France alone. The typical soldier was a drafted man between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-three; he was white, single, and poorly educated. 400,000 soldiers were black and roughly 18 percent of the soldiers were foreign-born.

To ensure that the troops knew what they were fighting for, a copy of President Woodrow Wilson's (1913–1921) war message was included in every soldier's gear.



I WANT YOU FOR U.S. ARMY, 1917, JAMES
MONTGOMERY FLAGG

(The Huntington Library, Art Galleries, and Botanical Gardens)



On Which
Side of the
Window are
YOU?

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NATIONAL PRINTING & ENGS. CO. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

ENLIST / On Which Side of the Window Are You?,
1917, LAURA BREY

(The Huntington Library, Art Galleries, and Botanical Gardens)



SCHENCK V.
UNITED STATES



HEIMLER'S HISTORY: SCHENCK V. UNITED STATES

WATCH THE VIDEO CLIP FROM THE QR CODE

OR THIS LINK [BIT.LY/3JyWxFL](https://bit.ly/3JyWxFL)

TO HELP YOU ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TEST



The clear and present danger test originated in *Schenck v. the United States*. The test says that the printed or spoken word may not be the subject of previous restraint or subsequent punishment unless its expression creates a clear and present danger of bringing about a substantial evil. It is a standard which is used to determine whether a particular speech is within the First Amendment right or not.

(Cornell Law School)

PROTECTED OR UNPROTECTED?



Scenario 1: Mr. Johnson burns an American flag in protest outside of the Republican National Convention hall.

Scenario 2: Joanne is asked a question that she does not want to answer, so she refuses to speak.

Scenario 3: A comedian during his performance at a nightclub uses inappropriate language.

Scenario 4: A group of people are talking about how bad the government in the United States is.

Scenario 5: Brady makes a speech in the park in which he says the police department in the city is biased in its enforcement of the laws.

Scenario 6: A radical group is talking about blowing up a building at a military base.

Scenario 7: Mary Beth Tinker wears a black armband to school to show support of the truce in Vietnam.



WOMEN IN WOMEN IN WOMEN IN



HOW WWI CHANGED AMERICA: WOMEN IN WWI

WATCH THE VIDEO CLIP FROM THE QR CODE
OR THIS LINK [BIT.LY/3LDEJJ4](https://bit.ly/3LDEJJ4) TO HELP YOU
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



WHO SHARES THE COST OF WAR?

Who face death in order to give life to men?

WOMEN.

Who love and work to rear the sons who then are killed in battle?

WOMEN.

Who plant fields and harvest crops when all the able-bodied men are called to war?

WOMEN.

Who keep shops and schools and work in factories while men are in the trenches?

WOMEN.

Who nurse the wounded, feed the sick, support the helpless, brave all danger?

WOMEN.

Who see their homes destroyed by shell and fire, their little ones made destitute, their daughters outraged?

WOMEN.

Who are sent adrift, alone, no food, no hope, no shelter for the unborn child?

WOMEN.

Who must suffer agony for every soldier killed?

WOMEN.

Who are called upon to make sacrifices to pay the terrible tax of war?

WOMEN.

Who dares say that war is not their business? In the name of Justice and Civilization give women a voice in Government and in the councils that make or prevent war.

VOTE for the WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN NOVEMBER

PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Headquarters: 201-5 Arcade Building, Harrisburg

142

N. W. S. Publishing Co., Inc.

PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, "FLIER: WHO SHARES THE COST OF WAR? PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. [1915]."

AS A WAR MEASURE

The Country is
Asking of Women
Service

AS

FARMERS
MECHANICS
NURSES and DOCTORS
MUNITION WORKERS
MINE WORKERS
YEOMEN
GAS MAKERS
BELL BOYS
MESSENGERS
CONDUCTORS
MOTORMEN
ARMY COOKS
TELEGRAPHERS
AMBULANCE DRIVERS
ADVISORS TO THE
COUNCIL OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE

AND
The Country is
Getting it!

Women Are
Asking of The
Country

ENFRANCHISEMENT

Are The Women
Going To Get It?

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc.—171 Madison Ave., New York City

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,

NEW YORK, NY, CA. 1918,

SAMUEL P. AND KATE DOWDLE DAVIS FAMILY PAPERS, CENTRAL ARKANSAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

FOR EVERY FIGHTER A WOMAN WORKER

Y.W.C.A.

ERNEST
HAMLIN
BAKER



BACK OUR SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

FOR EVERY FIGHTER A WOMAN WORKER Y.W.C.A. : BACK OUR SECOND LINE OF
DEFENSE, ERNEST HAMLIN BAKER, 1918.
(LIBRARY OF CONGRESS)



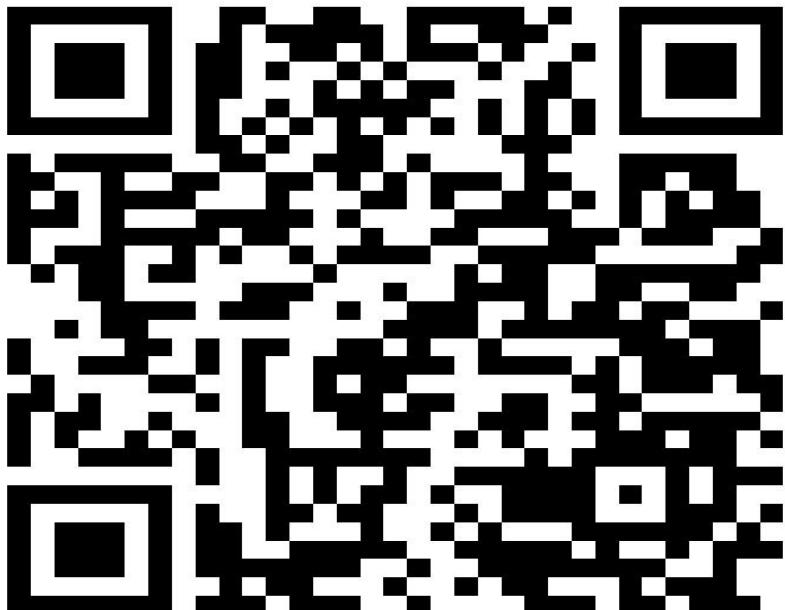
AFRICAN AMERICANS

IN
WW



HOW WWI CHANGED AMERICA: AFRICAN AMERICANS IN WWI

WATCH THE VIDEO CLIP FROM THE QR CODE
OR THIS LINK [BIT.LY/3T6pVWU](https://bit.ly/3T6pVWU) TO HELP YOU
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS





AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE 369TH INFANTRY REGIMENT KNOWN AS "HARLEM HELLFIGHTERS," LINE UP IN FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR I, CA. 1918.

(EVERETT COLLECTION VIA SHUTTERSTOCK)



SOLDIERS OF THE
369TH REGIMENT
RECEIVE MEDALS
AWARDED TO THEM BY
FRANCE FOR THEIR
VALOR IN BATTLE
ALONGSIDE THE
FRENCH ARMY IN
World War I.

SIGNAL CORPS/COURTESY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES



THE 369TH INFANTRY REGIMENT (15TH N.Y.) IS PICTURED ON THE DECK OF THE SHIP STOCKHOLM, UPON THEIR RETURN TO THE U.S. FROM EUROPE, ON FEB. 12, 1919. KNOWN AS "THE HARLEM HELLFIGHTERS," IT WAS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN REGIMENT TO SERVE WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES DURING WORLD WAR I. FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: PRIVATE "EAGLE EYE," ED. WILLIAMS, "LAMP LIGHT," HERBERT TAYLOR; PVT. LEON FRAITOR; PVT. "KID HAWK," RALPH HAWKINS. BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: SGT. H.D. PRINAS; SGT. DAN STORMS; PVT. "KID WONEY," JOE WILLIAMS; PVT. "KID BUCK," ALFRED HANLEY, AND CORPORAL T.W. TAYLOR.

(NARA)



SGT. HENRY JOHNSON OF THE
369TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
WAS ONE OF THE FIRST
AMERICANS TO AWARDED THE
FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE,
FRANCE'S HIGHEST AWARD
FOR VALOR, FOR HIS BRAVERY
DURING AN OUTNUMBERED
BATTLE WITH GERMAN
SOLDIERS.
(U.S. ARMY)

"HOW NEGRO OFFICER FELT ABOUT FIGHTING," 1919



"One of my men came to me several days ago," [an officer] said, "and asked me why I had joined the army. He reminded me that I was above draft age and he wanted me to tell him what I was fighting for. I told him I was fighting for what the flag meant to the Negroes in the United States. I told him I was fighting because I wanted other oppressed people to know the meaning of democracy and enjoy it. I told him that millions of Americans fought for four years for us Negroes to get it and now it was only right that we should fight for all we were worth to help other people get the same thing."

"We are supposed to have had equal rights for fifty years now, but many times we have thought that those rights have been denied us, and many times it has been held that we have never done anything to deserve them.

"I told him that now is our opportunity to prove what we can do. If we can't fight and die in this war just as bravely as white men, then we don't deserve an equality with white men, and after the war we had better go back home and forget about it all. But if we can do things on the front; if we can make ourselves felt; if we can make America really proud... then I am sure it will be the biggest possible step toward our equalization as citizens....

These Negro officers and men have tasted a new equality since arriving in France. In the village square of a small hamlet serving as headquarters I saw them mingling on the easiest terms with the most cultivated French officers....

From "How Negro Officer Felt about Fighting," Complete History of the Colored Soldiers in the World War: authentic Story of the Greatest War of Civilized Times and What the Colored Man Did to Uphold Democracy and Liberty (Bennett & Churchill, New York, 1919), p. 157; from "How Negro Officer Felt about Fighting," Complete History of the Colored Soldiers in the World War: authentic Story of the Greatest War of Civilized Times and What the Colored Man Did to Uphold Democracy and Liberty (Bennett & Churchill, New York, 1919), p. 157:



COLORED MAN IS NO SLACKER, PRINT BY E.G. RENESCH,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1918.

(GILDER LEHRMAN COLLECTION)

"CLOSE RANKS," W.E.B DUBOIS, JULY, 1918



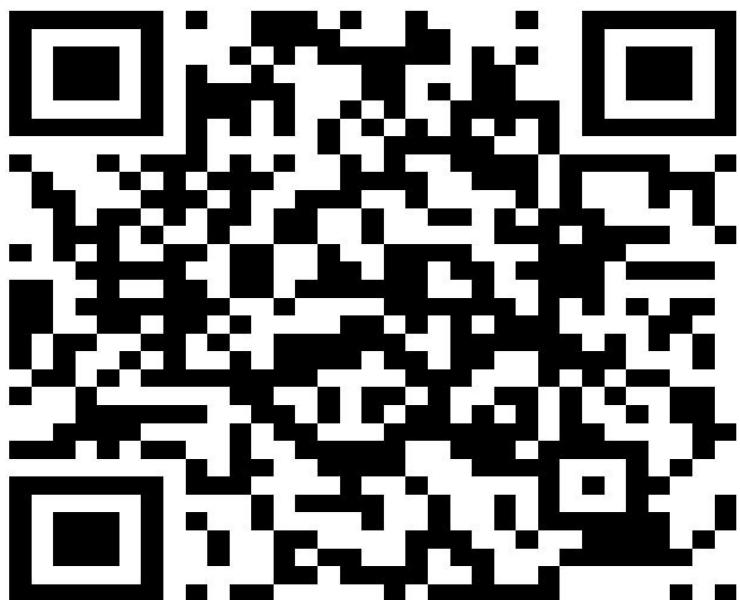
This is the crises of the world. For all the long years to come men will point to the year 1918 as the great Day of Decision, the day when the world decided whether it would submit to military despotism and an endless armed peace... or whether they would put down the menace of German militarism and inaugurate the United States of the World. We of the colored race have no ordinary interest in the outcome. That which the German power represents today spells death to the aspirations of Negroes and all darker races for equality, freedom and democracy. Let us not hesitate. Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances and close our ranks shoulder to shoulder with our own white fellow citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy. We make no ordinary sacrifice but we make it gladly and willingly with our eyes lifted to the hills.

[Source: *The Crisis*, 16 (July 1918), p. 111.]

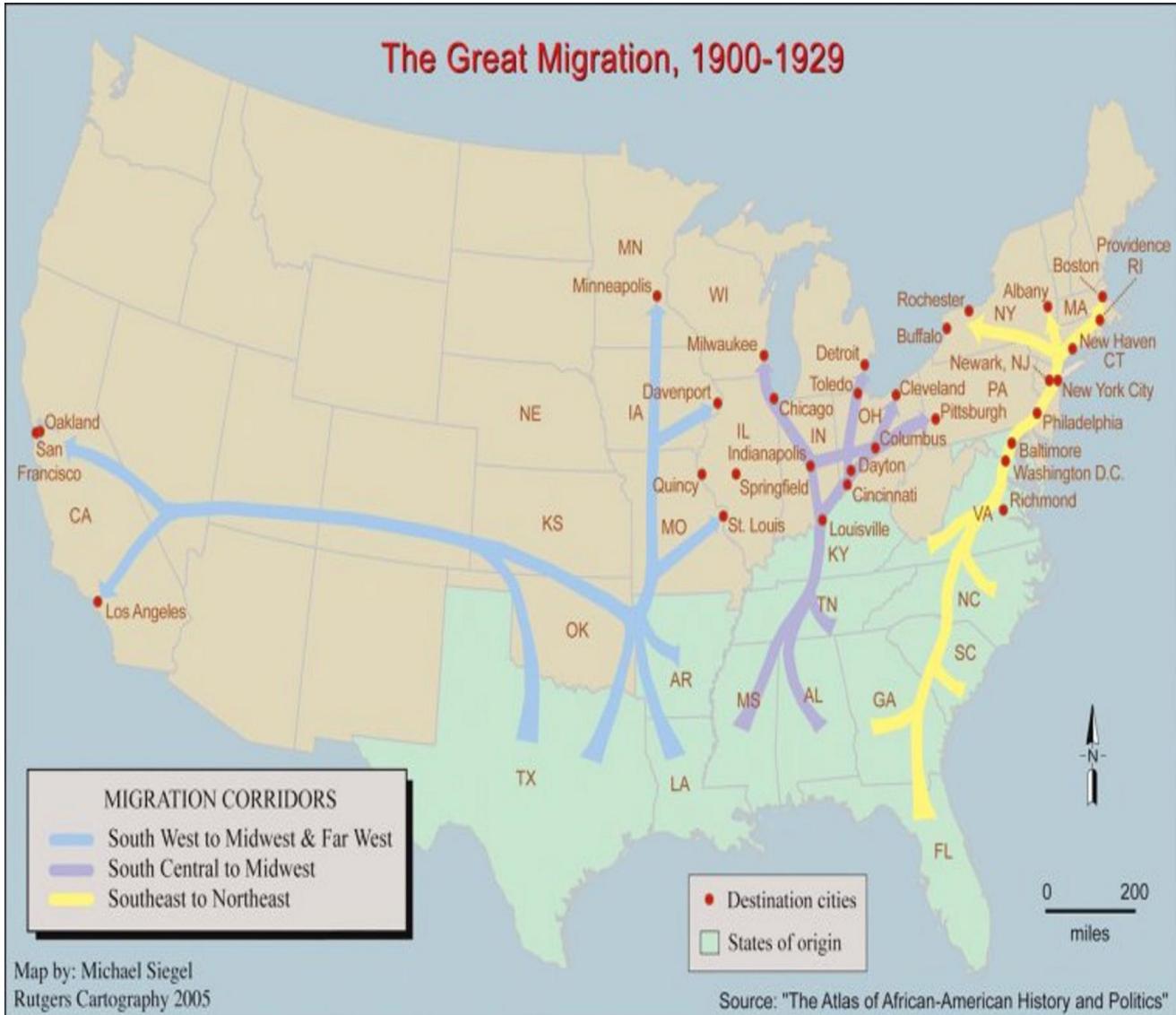


THE GREAT MIGRATION

WATCH THE VIDEO CLIP FROM THE QR CODE
OR THIS LINK [BIT.LY/3FhBVxZ](https://bit.ly/3FhBVxZ) TO HELP YOU
ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



The Great Migration, 1900-1929

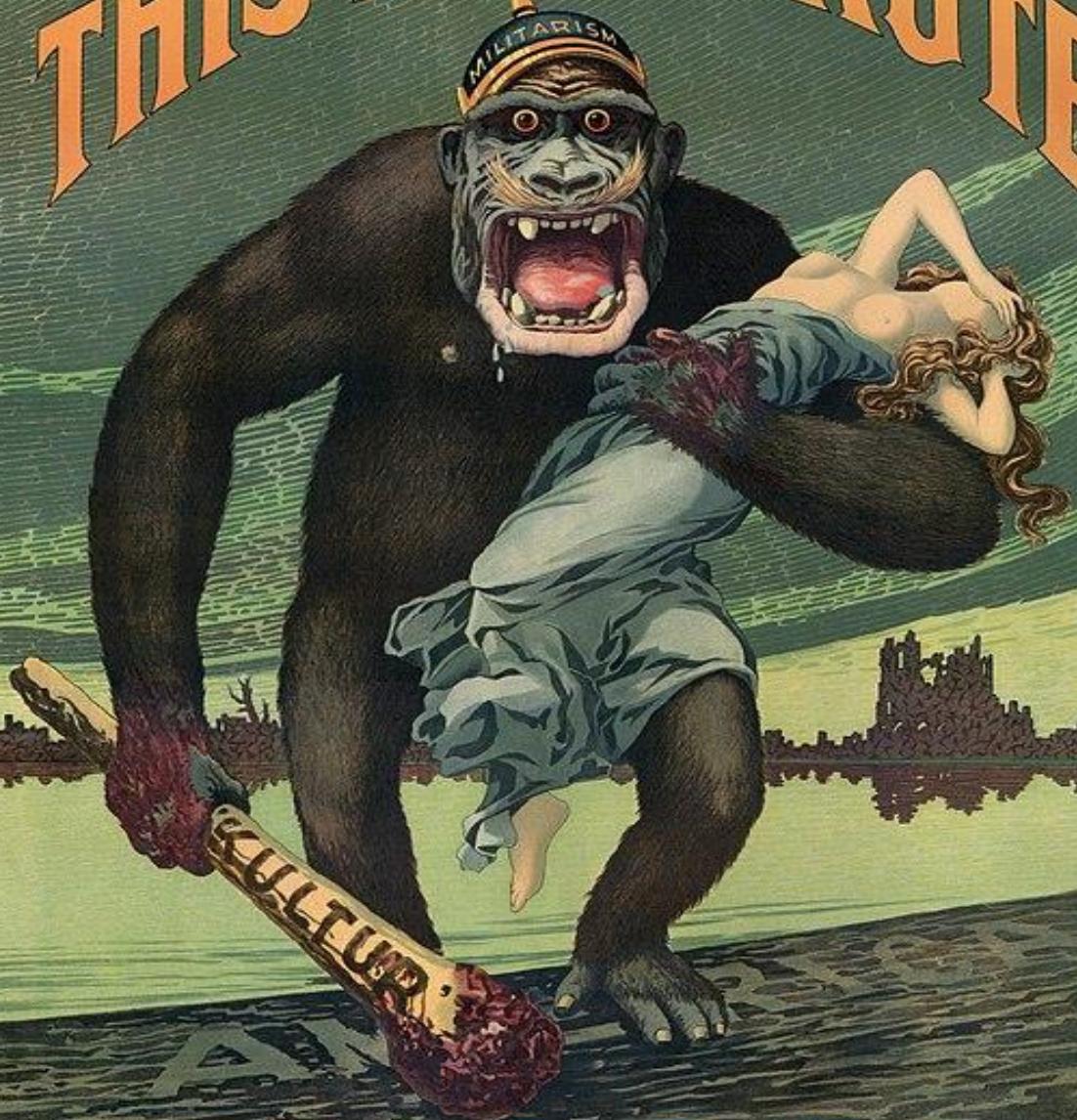


Anti-German Sentiment

Watch the video Clip from the QR Code or go to [Youtube.com Anti-German Sentiment The Great War](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JyfJyfJyfJy) to help you answer the questions.



DESTROY THIS MAD BRUTE



-Copyright Applied for -

H. R. HOPPS

Mexican-Americans in The Great War

According to House concurrent resolution 253, the U.S. Army had approximately 200,000 active personnel at the beginning of the war. An Act of Congress was passed in 1917 to obtain needed manpower, and the Hispanic community was eager to serve its country. They included both native-born Soldiers, mostly of Mexican descent, and new immigrants from Latin America, Mexico and Spain. In June 1920, the unit was re-designated as the 65th Infantry Regiment and served as the U.S. military's last segregated unit composed primarily of Hispanic Soldiers.

Hispanic Soldiers like Nicholas Lucero and Marcelino Serna (no relation to Dr. Serna) served with great distinction (see video). Lucero received the French Croix de Guerre (highest French military honor) during World War I for destroying two German machine gun nests and maintaining constant fire for three hours. Serna received the Distinguished Service Cross for the single-handed capture of 24 enemy soldiers.

<https://www.army.mil/hispanics/history.html#2>

Marcelino Serna in The Great War

Watch the video Clip from the QR Code or go to [Youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JyfJyfJyfJy), The Story of How A Mexican Immigrant Threatened with Deportation Became WWI's most Decorated Texan to help you answer the questions.



The Committee on Public Information and The Great War

Watch the video Clip from the QR Code or go to [Youtube.com, How World War I Changed America: Selling the War to help you answer the questions.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HgkzJLJLcJU)



From 1917 to 1919, the Committee on Public Information was actively in operation to influence public opinion and swing it in support of the war. The committee relied heavily on propaganda to encourage people to either enlist in the war effort or generate enthusiasm through participation efforts.

The most controversial action the government took was the passage of the Espionage Act of 1917. This law made it a crime to interfere with military operations and recruitment or to support an enemy during wartime.

The next year, the government went further and passed the Sedition Act of 1918. This further limited freedom of speech and made it a crime to speak, "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the government, flag, or armed forces.

Eugene V. Debs, a socialist leader, labor organizer, and 4-time presidential candidate was convicted under the Sedition Act and sentenced to 10 years in prison for a speech he gave on the war.

Debs would run for president again in 1920 from his prison cell and received over 900,000 votes.

Over 2,000 people were arrested and charged by the government under the Espionage and Sedition Acts and more than 1,000 were convicted. The Supreme Court upheld the law in the 1919 *Schenck v. United States* case which established the "clear and present danger" test.

While the Sedition Act was eventually repealed by Congress, the Espionage Act remains as law.

Victory Gardens and War Bonds

During World War I, a severe food crisis emerged in Europe as agricultural workers were recruited into military service and farms were transformed into battlefields. As a result, the burden of feeding millions of starving people fell to the United States.

In March of 1917—just weeks before the United States entered the war—Charles Lathrop Pack organized the National War Garden Commission to encourage Americans to contribute to the war effort by planting, fertilizing, harvesting and storing their own fruits and vegetables so that more food could be exported to our allies. Citizens were urged to utilize all idle land that was not already engaged in agricultural production—including schools and company grounds, parks, backyards or any available vacant lots.

Promoted through propaganda posters advocating that civilians “Sow the seeds of victory” by planting their own vegetables, the war garden movement (as it was originally known) was spread by word of mouth through numerous women’s clubs, civic associations and chambers of commerce, which actively encouraged participation in the campaign. Gardeners were provided with instruction pamphlets on how, when and where to sow, and were offered suggestions as to the best crops to plant, along with tips on preventing disease and insect infestations.

The endeavor was so well received that the government turned its attention to distributing canning and drying manuals to help people preserve their surplus crops. In addition to the appeal to men and women, the federal Bureau of Education initiated a U.S. School Garden Army (USSGA) to mobilize children to enlist as “soldiers of the soil.” As a result of these combined efforts, 3 million new garden plots were planted in 1917 and more than 5.2 million were cultivated in 1918, which generated an estimated 1.45 million quarts of canned fruits and vegetables.

By the end of World War I, the campaign promoting home gardens—which by then were referred to as “victory gardens”—had dropped off, but many people continued to maintain them for decades to come.

When the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, it needed funds to support the war effort. The Civil War had demonstrated that simply printing more currency would lead to inflation and economic trouble. During World War I, the Secretary of the Treasury and head of the Federal Reserve, William G. McAdoo, did not want to risk devaluing the new US paper currency, which had only been in existence since 1914. Therefore, McAdoo decided to gather one-third of the money needed through taxes and the rest through fundraising.

On April 28, 1917, only twenty-two days after the US entered the war, McAdoo announced the Liberty Loan Plan to sell Liberty Bonds to fund the war. The plan had three parts:

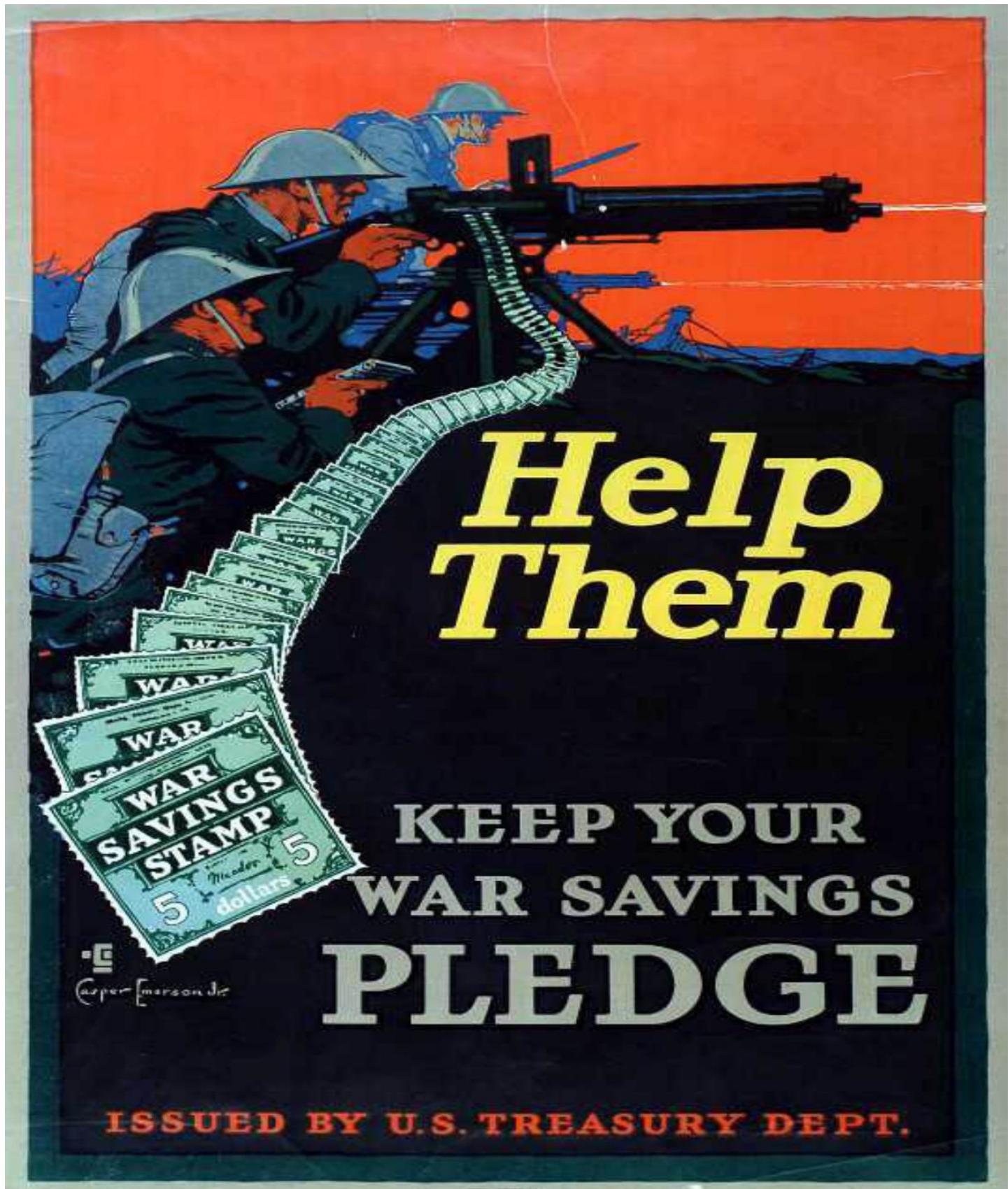
- Educate people on the causes and objectives of the war.
- Appeal to Americans' patriotism, encouraging everyone from children to millionaires to reduce personal spending in order to buy bonds.
- Use volunteer labor instead of government workers to sell the bonds.

McAdoo explained that "we must be willing to give up something of personal convenience, something of personal comfort, something of our treasure—all, if necessary, and our lives in the bargain, to support our Noble sons who go out to die for us."

The lowest denomination for the Liberty Bond was \$50, which was equivalent to two weeks' salary for factory workers. To make the bonds more affordable for the general public, a savings system was implemented that allowed people to buy Thrift Stamps for 25 cents each and paste them onto a collection card. Once the card had sixteen stamps, it was exchanged for a \$5 War Savings Stamp, which was affixed to a War Savings Certificate. Ten certificates could be traded in for a \$50 Liberty Bond.

There were four Liberty Loan drives and a Victory Loan drive, which occurred after the armistice. By the end of the war, 20 million people had purchased Liberty Bonds. Seventeen billion dollars was raised through the sale of Liberty Bonds and \$8.8 billion was raised through taxation.

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/selling-world-war-i-buy-liberty-bonds-1917-1919>



HELP THEM, CASPER EMERSON, JR. WORLD WAR I
(CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY, U.S. ARMY)

IF YOU CAN'T ENLIST-INVEST
Buy a
Liberty Bond



DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY
WITH YOUR DOLLARS

New York American

If You Can't Enlist - Invest / Buy a Liberty Bond, ca. 1918, Winsor McCay

(The Huntington Library, Art Galleries, and Botanical Gardens)

For Home and Country



Alfred Everett Orr - 18.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

For Home and Country, ALFRED EVERETT ORR,
1918

(CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY, U.S. ARMY)

The Fruits of Victory



IMPERIAL
PACK

Copyright, 1918, by F. M. Lupton, Publisher, One.3.

Write for Free Book to
National War Garden Commission
Washington, D. C.

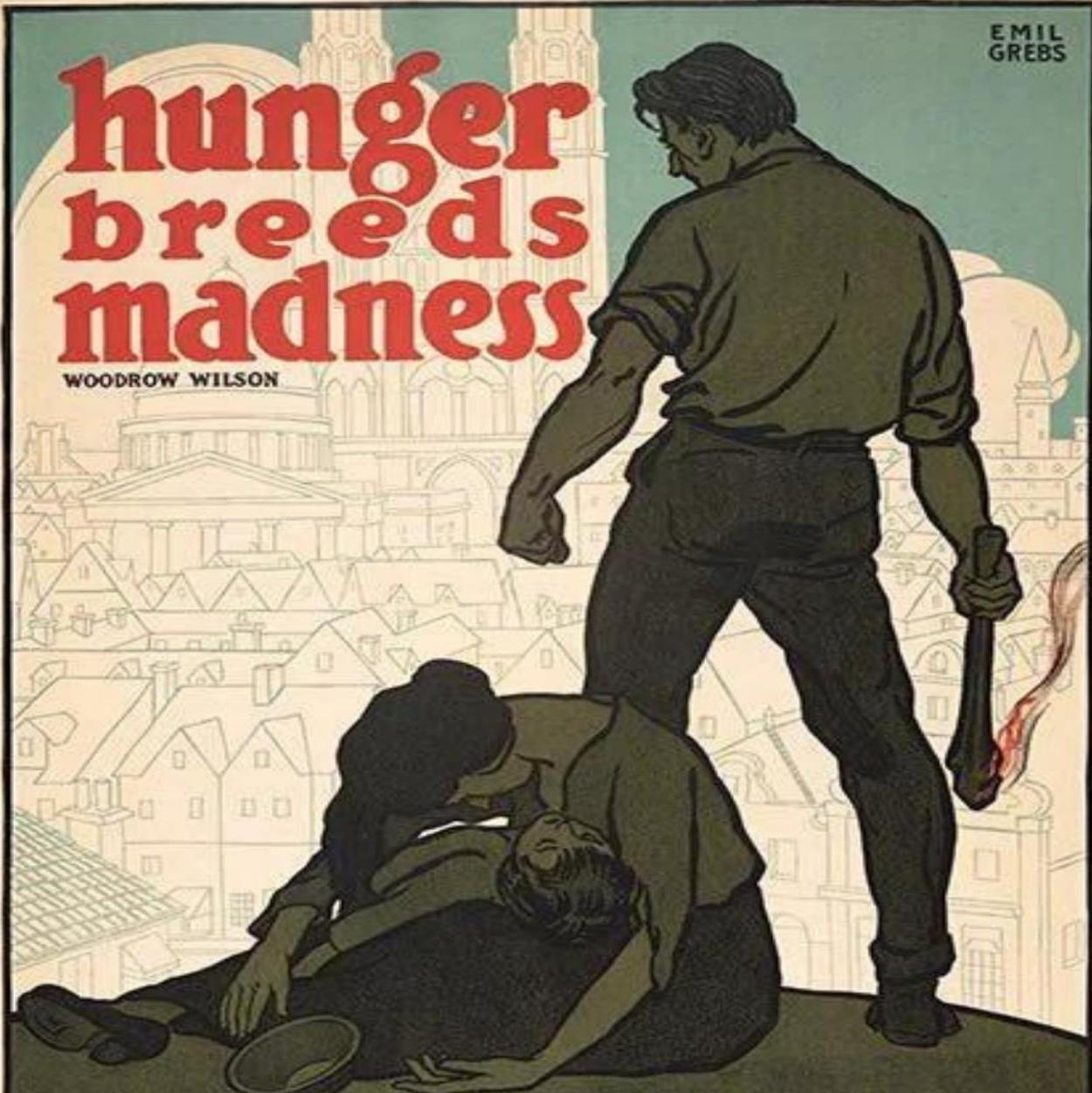
Charles Lathrop Pack, President

P. S. Ridsdale, Secretary

hunger breeds madness

WOODROW WILSON

EMIL
GREBS



HUNGER BREEDS MADNESS, 1918, EMIL GREBS

(The Huntington Library, Art Galleries, and Botanical Gardens)

PRESERVE



PRESERVE Co-OPERATION, 1917, CARTER HOUSH
(The Huntington Library, Art Galleries, and Botanical Gardens)