PPT: Supporting the War

American Power Tips the Balance



- America was not ready for war. Only 200,000 men were in service when war was declared, so Congress passed the Selective Service Act in May of 1917.
- By the end of 1918, 24 million had signed up and almost 3 million were called to duty. About 2 million American troops reached Europe.

Should the federal government be allowed to enforce a draft?

Should there be any exceptions?

Fresh U.S. Soldiers Join Fight



- After 2 ½ years of fighting, the Allied forces were exhausted. One of the main contributions of the Americans was fresh and enthusiastic troops.
- American infantry were nicknamed "doughboys" because of their white belts. Most doughboys had never ventured far from the farms or small towns they lived in

American Troops Go On the Offensive



Men of the 42nd Division during the Second Marne. These men were killed by artillery fire just 5 minutes after this photo was taken

When Russia surrendered to the Germans in 1917, the Central Powers were able to focus on the Western Front. By May, the Germans were within 50 miles of Paris. The Americans arrived and immediately played a major role in pushing the Germans back. In July and August the Americans helped the Allies win the Second Battle of the Marne.

https://www.youtube.com/watch ?v=DHxkldkmL2E



Germany Collapses, War Ends



War ends 11/11/18

- On November 3, 1918, Germany's partner, Austria-Hungary, surrendered to the Allies. That same day, German sailors mutinied against their government.
- Other revolts followed, and Germany was too exhausted to continue.
- So at the eleventh hour, on the eleventh day, of the eleventh month of 1918, Germany signed a truce ending the Great War.

The War At Home

- The Entire U.S. Economy Was Focused On The War Effort. The Shift From A Consumer Economy To War Economy Required A Collaboration Between Business And Government.
- In The Process, The Power Of The U.S.
 Government Expanded.
 Congress Gave President Wilson Direct Control Over The Economy.



War Industries Board



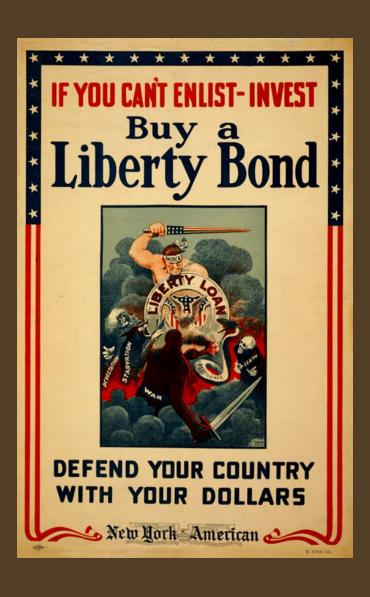
- ➤ The War Industries Board (WIB) encouraged companies to use mass-production techniques. Under the WIB industrial production and wages increased 20% and union membership increased from 2.5 million to 4 million.
- To deal with disputes between management and labor, President Wilson set up the National War Labor Board in 1918.

Victory Gardens



- To conserve food, Wilson set up the Food Administration (FA) which declared one day a week "meatless," another "sweetless," and two days "wheatless." Homeowners planted "victory gardens" in their yards and school children worked after school growing tomatoes and cucumbers in public parks.
- Farmers increased production by almost 30% by adding 40 million acres of farmland

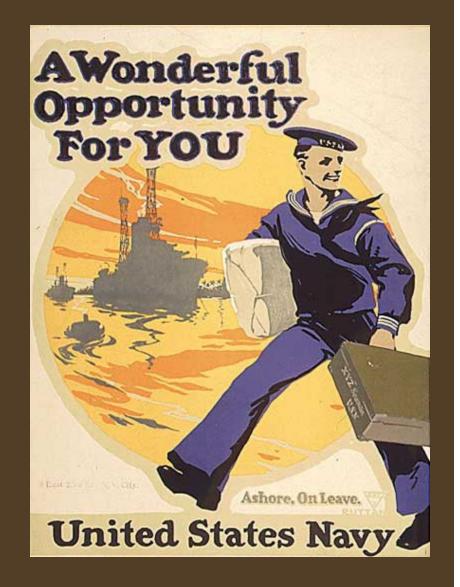
Selling The War

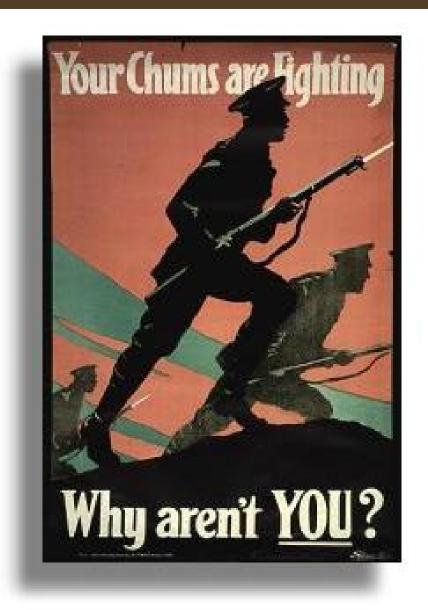


- The U.S. had two major tasks: raising money and convincing the public to support the war.
- The U.S. spent \$35.5 billion on the war effort.
- The government raised about 1/3 of that through an income tax and "sin" taxes.
- The rest was raised through war bonds sold to the public (Liberty Loans & Victory Loans)

Propaganda

- To popularize the war, the government set up the nations first propaganda agency called the Committee on Public Information (CPI)
- George Creel led the agency and persuaded many of the nation's artists to create thousands of paintings, posters, cartoons and sculptures to promote the war











WHICH?



U.S.FOOD ADMINISTRATION



Little AMERICANS Do your bit

Eat Oatmeal-Corn meal mush-Hominy - other corn cerealsand Rice with milk. Save the wheat for our soldiers.

Leave nothing on your plate

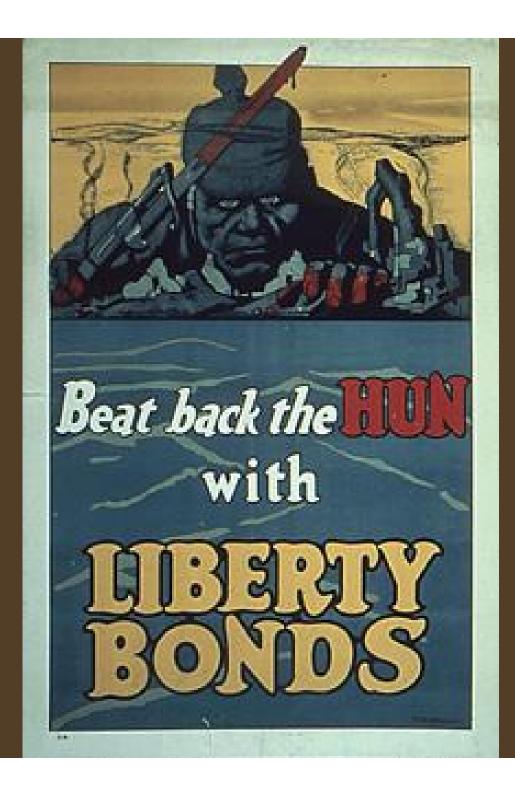


Save your Child FROM AUTOCRACY AND POVERTY



War Savings
Stamps W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
1931/2 DE TIEL
WINDS STAMPS
1931/2 DE TIE

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

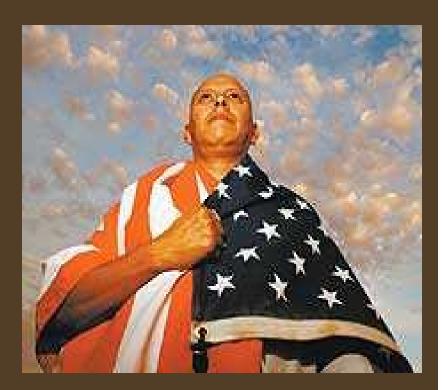


https://www.youtube.com/watch ?v=BBlwLnfzRus



Attack on Civil Liberties

- As the war progressed, Civil Liberties were compromised.
 - Anti-Immigrant feelings were openly expressed especially anti-German and Austrian-Hungarian.
 - Espionage and Sedition Acts were passed by Congress. These acts were designed to prevent anti-war protests but went against the spirit of the First Amendment (free speech) and made any obstruction to war illegal.
 - Socialists and labor leaders were targeted for disloyalty.



Any anti-American sentiments were targeted during wartime