The Defining of America
1918-1996

The People, Places and Principles of America



Chapter 11

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Chapter II

Time Line 1910-1996

Use this time line for referencing important dates throughout the chapter.

1918 *World War I ended*

1930-39 *The Great Depression*

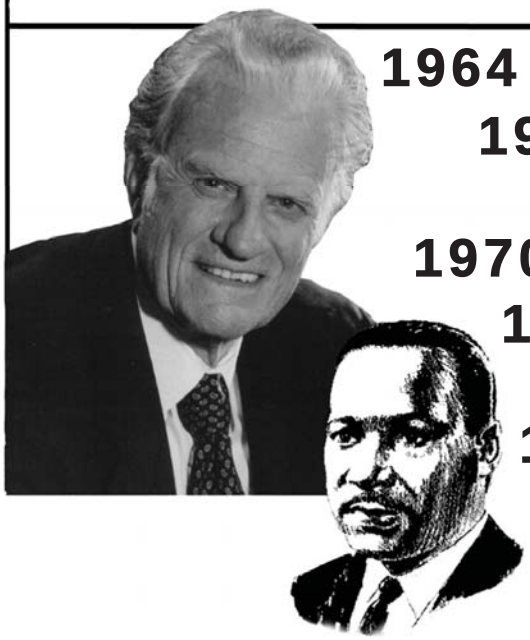
December 7, 1941 *Japanese Bombed Pearl Harbor*

August 6, 1945 *Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima*

1945 *Ebony Magazine began*

1947 *First black Professional baseball player (Jackie Robinson)*

1954 *First Atomic Submarine First Jet Passenger Plane*



1964 *Nobel Peace Prize to King*

1969 *Man on the Moon (Neil Armstrong)*

1970 *Environmental Concerns*

1977 *Personal Computers (PCs) Introduced*

1996 *Congressional Gold Medal to Graham*

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The Defending of America

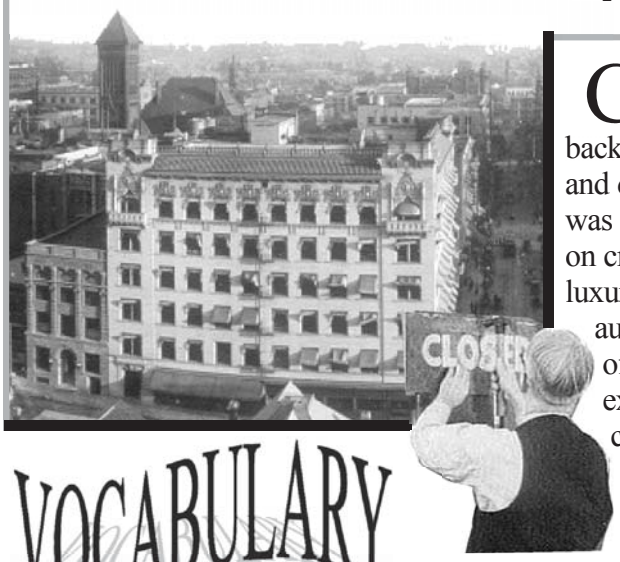


Topic 1
Industry & Medicine

Chapter 11

CRASH OF 1929 AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Section One
Topics 1-5



Careless living became a way of life in the early 1920s. America's traditional social values took a back seat as young girls called *flappers* twirled their beads and danced the Charleston in bars and taverns. Caution was thrown to the wind in the business world, too. Buying on credit was introduced, enticing Americans to purchase luxury items they could not afford. Henry Ford and other auto manufacturers put wheels under a large segment of the population for the first time, allowing families to explore America from "sea to shining sea" on newly constructed highways and bridges. Gasoline stations and motels popped up across the country to serve the traveling public. Directly or indirectly, the automotive industry employed 3,700,000 people by 1929. America was enjoying financial prosperity at the cost of social carelessness.

Americans were optimistic, believing that prosperity would last forever. The financial structure of the United States seemed secure as banks accumulated a large share of the nation's income, then invested money in insurance, stocks, and bonds. Corporations expanded, often too rapidly, using borrowed money. Companies anticipated they would grow over the long term, allowing ***investors*** to participate in the company's future profits. Rapidly advancing stock market profits encouraged people to borrow money from brokers for investing in the stock market. Investors hoped to sell quickly at a substantial profit, rather than holding their stock for future growth.

Feverish buying and selling on the stock market and other signs of inflation worried thoughtful investors. President Calvin Coolidge tried to calm public fears in March 1928, when he declared the country had never been more prosperous, but less than a year later, the stock market and banking industry spun out of control. Stock prices rose to sixteen times their value, far in excess of reasonable growth, as greed overcame reason. A market correction was inevitable, but speculators still hoped to ride the market to the crest of the profit wave and sell just before the market value of stock crashed.

VOCABULARY

Investor: one who places money in a company, property, or stocks for the intent of gaining profit
Frenzied: frustrated, panicky, rushed, hurried
Expedite: to speed up, to perform without delay
Encroach: to intrude, trespass
Resilience: ability to adjust, change, and recover in difficult situations
Alleviate: to soften, soothe; to make lighter or easier
Soup line: free distribution of soup to keep the poor from starving
Advent: the beginning or coming of an event
Stringent: harsh, severe, rigorous
Ventures: businesses established with borrowed capital (money)
Red tape: government restrictions and regulations on free enterprise

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On October 29, 1929, the price of stocks plunged abruptly. Panicky investors tried to sell their holdings as quickly as possible, but the crash caught them by surprise. It was the stock market's worst day in history. During the rest of the year, prices continued to stagger downward with a $40 billion decline in stock values. Some discouraged businessmen who had poured their life earnings into the inflated stock market, became so depressed that they jumped out of high rise buildings to their death. Investors and their families suffered tragically. It was a difficult time for the new president, Herbert Hoover.

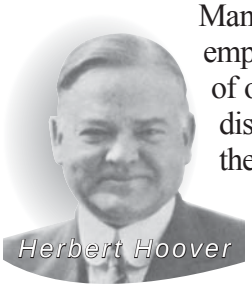
The Great Depression began early in 1930, following the stock market crash. Many historians believe the depression resulted primarily from the massive over-extension of credit that financed the ***frenzied*** buying and selling in the stock market. After the crash, consumer buying power was no longer sufficient to keep industrial production and employment at high levels. People began to lose their jobs.

President Herbert Hoover believed the business community and the people could resolve the country's economic crisis if they were left to their own devices. In Hoover's annual address to Congress in 1930, he stated,

> *"Recovery can be **expedited**...by cooperative action. That cooperation requires that every individual should sustain faith and courage; that each should maintain his self reliance."*

VOCABULARY

Subsidiary: a smaller company related to and controlled by a larger company
Vision: the ability to plan for the future regardless of present circumstances
Diversification: the combining of diverse (various) unrelated industries
Revenues: money earned
Mortgage: borrowing money against the value of owned property
Integrity: strong character
Modular: regular, standard, average


Herbert Hoover

Manufacturers and other employers, with no source of operating capital and a disappearing market for their products or services, were forced to lay off their employees and close their doors. Capable workers, often unemployed for the first time, were stunned by ***encroaching*** poverty and the loss of their homes. Schools closed because communities could no longer pay their teachers.

The construction industry virtually shut down and railroads went bankrupt. Even in the face of this great trauma, many Americans exhibited amazing strength and ***resilience***. Those with spiritual resources learned from the experience and found strength to endure in times of hardship. Churches and private charities like the Salvation Army, which formerly had helped ***alleviate*** financial and social distress, set up ***soup lines*** and attempted to meet other overwhelming social needs.

Although federal legislation stimulated some economic improvement, the ***advent*** of World War II spawned true recovery as American businesses provided materials for the war. Industrial production boomed in 1939 in response to wartime needs. The federal government became heavily involved in American industry by contracting to build airplanes, trucks, and cannons for the war. Additionally, federal legislation enacted during Franklin Roosevelt's first and second terms collected millions of dollars in taxes from businesses, and led to ***stringent*** government regulation and control over free enterprise. Government created no money, except through taxes on businesses which made profits. Those profits were taxed to provide revenue for government projects and programs.

The next lesson explains how the free enterprise system survived to allow entrepreneurs to build successful businesses that created thousands of jobs for Americans after World War II.

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FRANCHISES

Small businesses are traditionally seen as the backbone of American economics. There was a time when all that was needed to be successful in a small business was a good idea, a little capital, and plenty of time to grow. Today, private ***ventures*** are born into an unrelenting environment of stiff competition, advancing technology, costly advertising, and government ***red tape***. While hard work and determination are still the principle ingredients of success, the requirements of the current marketplace demand much more of the entrepreneur.

Purchasing an established business can be a shortcut to ownership of a small business. Another possible route is franchising, which has become a major player in our country's expanding economy. A franchise is a privilege, right, or license granted to a person or group to sell or distribute a specific company's goods or services in certain locations. New franchise operations often achieve instant success with the aid of established public awareness, product recognition, training, and advertising assistance. Some popular franchises are Wendy's, ACE Hardware, McDonald's, and KFC.

Americans enjoy eating. Perhaps that is why some of the most successful franchises sell food. In 1926, Tennessee promoter Thomas Brimer, and his two brothers, purchased patents to a popular Cleveland ice cream business and started the Good Humor Corporation which became one of America's first franchise operations. McDonald's, which started as a hamburger stand in Pasadena, California, in 1940, has been the world's best known franchise for decades.



A major non-food franchise pioneer opened in 1955. Kansas City accountants, Henry and Richard Block, developed a practice specializing in preparation of low-cost, mass-produced income tax returns. The brothers opened franchise offices in every major U.S. city. Today, H&R Block is the country's largest tax preparation firm. It all started with an idea to help taxpayers fill out federal and state tax forms quickly and inexpensively. In 1998, H&R Block's 8,300 offices in the United States prepared almost 15 million IRS tax returns. Block franchisees operate 1,400 additional offices in 18 countries and territories around the world.

Today's list of franchise opportunities is extensive. Carpet cleaning, auto repair, pet grooming, and home repairs are just a few examples of privately owned businesses. In this type of franchise, an individual can become his own boss and succeed in business for a reasonably small investment.

Enterprises as diverse as public utilities and baseball clubs are often franchised. Sears and Roebuck, National Car Rental, Quick Lube, and hundreds of other major corporations also are expanding through franchising. While the initial investment is much higher in these programs, the profit potential is also higher, and many new jobs are created as a result.

Franchises in the U.S. account for about $800 billion in annual sales, which is about 40 percent of all retail sales annually. Franchising provides more than 8,000,000 jobs and offers a viable opportunity for thousands of individuals to participate in the American dream of being their own bosses.

Small businesses often merge to appeal to a larger part of the market. The next vignette explains the conglomerate—a large company that operates as an umbrella for smaller companies.

THE GE CONGLOMERATE

Thomas Edison would be amazed to see the gigantic conglomerate his invention of the light bulb helped spawn in the 20th century. A *conglomerate*

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is a company that consists of a number of ***subsidiary*** companies or divisions that operate in a variety of unrelated industries. The key to a conglomerate is its combination of "unrelated" industries, such as food and clothing, insurance and newspapers, and leather goods and electronic equipment. These unusual combinations distinguish a conglomerate from other large corporations, like Ford and General Motors, that primarily engage in the single business or industry of manufacturing vehicles.

General Electric (GE), was initially formed by combining Edison General Electric Company and Thomson-Houston Company. By the late 1920s, GE was beginning to expand its production facilities and related industries. ***Vision***, hard work, and ***diversification*** combined to make GE the largest conglomerate in the United States with ***revenues*** in excess of $79 billion by 1996.

The typical American probably knows that GE makes appliances. But few realize it also owns companies which manufacture specialized medical equipment such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and X-ray machines, commercial and military aircraft engines, and high-performance plastics, silicones and chemicals. GE also owns companies that market information, industrial power, and transportation systems. GE Power Systems designs and manufactures world class steam and gas turbine generators and compressors. Several financial companies, including ***mortgage*** financing and specialty insurance, also come under GE's umbrella. GE acquired the National Broadcasting Network (NBC) in 1986, which became a leader in U.S. broadcasting. However, its ratings dropped dramatically as NBC began promoting liberal politics.

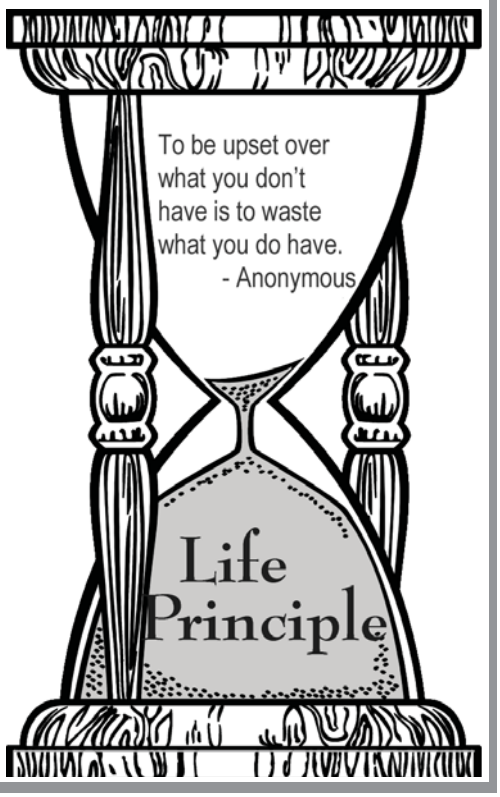
Any day, a family in America may take dinner from the refrigerator or freezer and pop it into the microwave, run the garbage disposal and the dishwasher, tune in to favorite TV programs, or wash the laundry. If a family member needs medical attention, the doctor may order an X-ray or MRI. General Electric is so diversified that a product made by a GE company, or a service offered by a GE subsidiary, could be involved in each of these activities.

The way a corporation runs its business and the ideals behind the scenes, determine whether the industry is average or outstanding. Corporate leaders who demonstrate ***integrity*** and a passion for excellence usually are open to ideas from anywhere and everyone. They see change as opportunity to create new products that require new employees who earn paychecks. Consumers also benefit because they receive high quality products, at affordable prices.

General Electric, McDonald's, and other businesses comprise the American free enterprise system known as capitalism.

Thousands of Americans own stock in conglomerates but do not work for the conglomerates. Individuals may, however, own a private business franchise that sells or services products you use daily.

You have already learned how the Great Depression affected the country in various ways; next you will learn how it affected food.



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The Defending of America

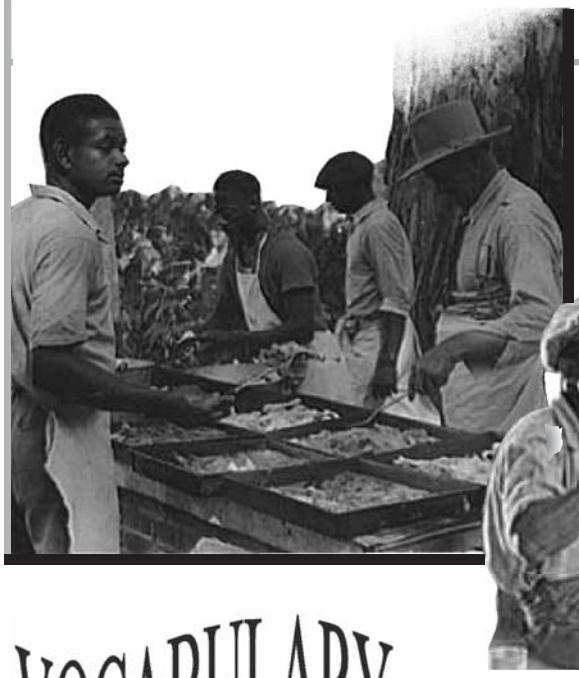


Topic 2
Food

Chapter 11

CHICKEN FEET AND CARDBOARD SHACKS

Section One
Topics 1-5



When the Great Depression swept through America in the 1930s, basic necessities like food and housing were primary concerns. The spirit, integrity, and will to survive demonstrated during earlier periods in our country's history were no less true of the millions of Americans affected by the economic catastrophe of the 1930s.

Sad stories and heart-wrenching pictures emerged from the Depression years. For millions of Americans, life became one giant ten-year struggle. Many families lost homes, businesses, and jobs. With up to one quarter of the American population unemployed, people who had jobs and food were thankful. Hundreds of thousands lived in shanty towns dotted with cardboard boxes which served as homes. For families who were already poor, situations usually became more dire. The middle class, which had enjoyed a steady growth of financial security during the prosperous 1920s, experienced emotional trauma and physical hunger.

Despite difficult economic conditions, the American family unit was strong. Mothers, fathers, and children generally stayed together with home being the center of the struggle for survival. It was, oddly, a happy time for many families that learned to survive together. Some even recalled it as one of the most important times of their lives because they learned that personal relationships were more important than material possessions.

During the Depression, ***frugality*** and ***resourcefulness*** were practiced in all areas of life. Clothes and linens were recycled. A mother would often rip one of her threadbare dresses apart and then cut out pieces to make a smaller dress for one of her daughters. Flour and feed sacks, made of printed cotton fabric, were regularly transformed into aprons, curtains, dresses, skirts, pillow covers, dish towels, and even underwear.

VOCABULARY

Frugality: wise use of money
Resourcefulness: creative use of resources (possessions, supplies)
Picture show: an older name for movies
Mesmerize: to hold the attention of, to cause the audience to listen intently
Soda Fountain: the counter and equipment for serving sodas, sundaes, and ice cream
Soda Jerk: a person who dispenses soda pop and ice cream at a soda fountain
Sarsaparilla: a carbonated, sweetened, herbal beverage
Sensation: excitement, interest

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Shoes were precious items. Since everything had to last a long time, worn soles were commonly patched with cardboard. Many school age children simply went barefoot—and loved to feel dust between their toes!

Thousands of people lost their homes. Without jobs men could not pay for mortgages or rent. Thousands of married couples moved back into one of their parents' homes. Others in desperate situations moved into shacks or even garages and barns, where interior walls were created by hanging sheets or blankets.

Kitchens were much more primitive than today, in terms of appliances, utilities, and conveniences. Electricity was still fairly new; gas, kerosene, and wood cookstoves were often used for heating and cooking.



Food was an important area of concern. The 7¢ for a loaf of bread or 49¢ for a pound of butter became harder and harder to obtain. Charities and churches did the best they could to help needy families. Bread and soup lines prevented people from starving. In 1933, several dozen breadlines were operated by charities in New York City. Poor families survived on a quart of soup and a loaf of bread each day. People stretched what they did have to accommodate other people who were less fortunate. If someone visited at dinnertime, a little extra water made the soup go further.



Nothing went to waste in the kitchen. Every available part of a food source was consumed or used in some way. Even the feet of slaughtered chickens would be boiled with salt and pepper and eaten. The morning's leftover oatmeal became oatmeal soup at lunch. A common stomach-filler was homemade bread smeared with lard. Many people tilled gardens with new vigor, canning what they could in the summer to sustain them through the long winter months. Ground-up peach and apple peelings were turned into fruit butters and jams.

Toys and items of amusement for children during the Depression were simple. Children rarely played with store-bought toys; most were homemade from left-over products. Families became creative and resourceful in keeping children occupied with items such as scrap wood carved into toy boats and dollhouse furniture crafted out of food boxes. Catalogs provided hours of fun for young girls who would cut out pictures of furniture and people, using their imaginations to play house. Board games were popular, especially a new one called "Monopoly." The radio was a great source of entertainment. Families would huddle around radios listening to tales of *Fibber McGee and Molly*, *The Lone Ranger*, *The Shadow*, and others. Families with an extra ten cents could enjoy a ***picture show***, ***mesmerized*** by such features as *Gone With the Wind* and *The Wizard of Oz*.

Children who grew up during the Depression learned important lessons about life. As one woman put it,

> *"Living through such a challenging time made me realize that possessions are not the source of happiness, but the peace which comes from inside."*

Typical of the folks who lived during that time in history was a 94-year-old great-grandmother who raised two boys during the Depression. In conversations about why she saved certain items, such as pieces of used aluminum foil or cotton string, the elderly lady sternly and stiffly proclaimed with a sense of pride, *"I lived during the Depression!"*

Amazingly, crime was much lower during the Great Depression with its

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poverty than during the 1980s and 1990s with prosperity. People lived under a moral code of ethics and respected private property. Rather than resorting to theft, people applied ingenuity and hard work to overcome poverty. Three men, Alderton, Thomas, and Kloster illustrate how hard work helped Dr Pepper survive the Great Depression and become a major soft drink supplier.



In 1885 a young pharmacist, named Charles C. Alderton, devised a formula in Waco, Texas, for a carbonated beverage that became one of America's most popular soft drinks. Carbonated soda drinks were fairly new to drugstore ***soda fountains*** manned by ***soda jerks***. The most popular drink was ***sarsaparilla***. Charles experimented with various fruit juice formulas and finally settled on a combination that quickly became popular. It was named, "Dr Pepper." Demand was so high that the little corner drugstore in Waco, Texas, could not accommodate its customers.

Alderton and store owner Wade Morrison began to mix the formula in the store's back room for sale at other druggists' fountains. Customer demand grew, and syrup production had to be moved to another location.



Plant in Dublin, Texas

Wade Morrison formed a partnership with entrepreneur Robert Lazenly to produce and market Dr Pepper syrup. Lazenly retained bottling rights while Morrison retained rights to distribute the syrup for soda fountains.

Over a period of years the once-small company developed into a national ***sensation***. In 1995, Cadbury Beverages purchased the Dr Pepper/7-up Company for $1.7 billion. By 1998 Dr Pepper was part of an economic giant that included 7-Up. Dr Pepper currently ranks fifth in the soft drink industry, behind Coca-Cola, Pepsi, and Mountain Dew. In 1969, Wendy's owner Dave Thomas put Dr Pepper drinks in all Wendy's Restaurants.

Dave Thomas had been adopted when he was six weeks old, and his adoptive mother died when he was five years old. Dave Thomas was on his own since age 15. He took jobs at restaurants, working 12 hours a day to sustain himself and to learn all the techniques of fast-food restaurants. He remarked years later,

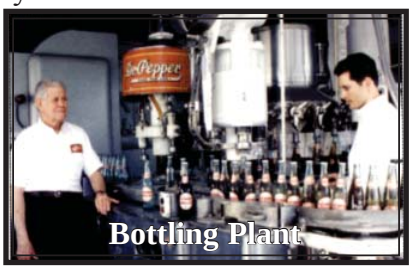
> *"I would work until 8 in the morning, go home, fall into bed and sleep until about 3 in the afternoon. This work style set a standard for me. I became used to putting out a lot of volume when I was very young. I just thought that was the way you were supposed to do it. If somebody pays you, it was up to you to perform."*

The oldest franchise Dr Pepper Bottling Company operated was in Dublin, Texas. It was expanded by Bill Kloster who started working at the plant in 1933 when he was 14 years old. Bill's father had died, so Bill had to support himself by working at the Dr Pepper plant. His hard work and careful attention to instructions earned him a series of promotions. After the owner died, Bill inherited the Dublin bottling plant.

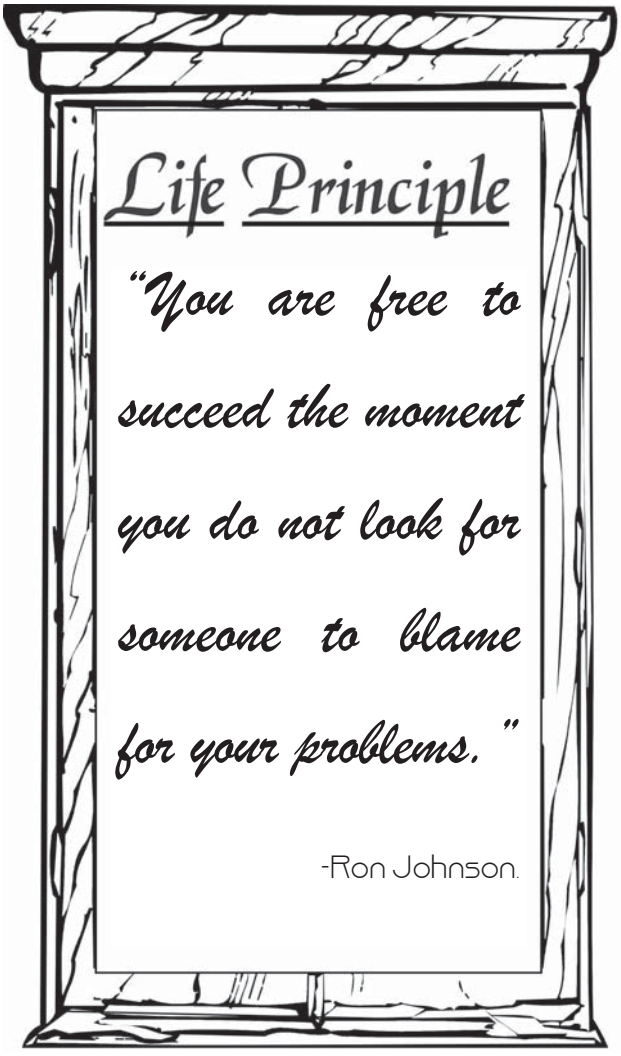
When Bill began working for Dr Pepper, America was in the grip of the Great Depression. Sugar was scarce and times were hard. Then, World War II broke out and

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the U.S. Government rationed sugar, glass, and almost every ingredient used in soft drinks. Coke, Pepsi, and Dr Pepper felt the crunch of rationing, but like many industries affected by the War, the soft drink industry rearranged management, cut production costs, and altered marketing techniques in order to survive. They did survive both the Depression and War and remain viable players in America's free enterprise system.

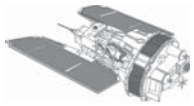


During the Great Depression, people kept in touch through print media. The next lesson is about some magazines which were started during the 1930s.



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The Defending of America



Chapter 11

Topic 3
Communication

Section One
Topics 1-5

HAVE YOU READ THE NEWS?





You may have heard the saying, *"A picture is worth a thousand words*." Often, a picture can communicate more than words. In print media today you usually get a picture and a thousand words to go with it.

Americans want to know everything. They want to see the news, experience it, understand it. The rise of literacy and prosperity in the later 19th century increased demand for printed materials. Prior to 1900, popular publications included scientific journals, gossip papers, newspapers, and literary journals.

A great benefit to magazines and newspapers came in the 20th century with the development of advertising. Publishers learned that affordable publications could be supported by advertisers who wanted to market products or services.

Today, newspapers and magazines serve four purposes—reporting news, ***disseminating*** information, expressing opinions, and advertising products. Historically, newspapers expressed news but not political opinion. Before the 1776 War for Independence, publishers were reluctant to debate political issues in newspapers. In the United States, freedom of the press was guaranteed in 1791 with passage of the first article of the Bill of Rights.

American newspapers became more political in nature during the presidency of Andrew Jackson who understood the power of the press. At one time, President Jackson had 60 full-time journalists on the White House payroll. Various branches of our government learned to hold press conferences in which policies or official positions on issues were announced to the public. That policy continues today.

Within the pages of daily newspapers, readers find local, national, and international news. Readers learn about births and deaths, winners of the World Series, Little League playoffs, movies, and other points of interest to the American public such

VOCABULARY

Disseminating: spreading abroad, dispersing throughout
Tidbits: small amount
Poignant: strongly moving to the emotions
Conservative: a philosophy that strives to conserve (preserve, keep, save) the values and morals of America's heritage—the beliefs, standards, and principles of our Founders
Unscrupulous: dishonest and deceitful
Liberal: not favoring Constitutional limits on government; not bound by orthodox or traditional values

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as new recipes for favorite desserts, stock reports, comic strips, and hundreds of other interesting ***tidbits***.

While newspapers supply a broader range of news for general readership, magazines tend to specialize in news for specific audiences. No matter what your interest or hobby, you can probably find a magazine on the subject.

Life Magazine, founded in 1936 by Henry Luce, wanted people caught in the grip of the Great Depression to *"see life; to see the world; to watch the faces of the poor and the gestures of the proud; to see strange things."* Although *Life* used few words, its brilliant photography told the story to the reader. Vivid pictures depicted pain, pleasure, persecution, and determination. ***Poignant*** moments of real life were captured forever on film and published to confirm or change the public's viewpoints. Since its beginning, *Life* Magazine has attempted to depict American life as viewed through the publisher's camera.

The *Saturday Evening Post* was a family magazine which became well known for the artwork of Norman Rockwell. Each cover boasted a new color illustration depicting some aspect of American daily life. Readers identified with the people in Rockwell's art. Individually and in collections, his pictures still command admiration. With its ***conservative***, well written articles, the magazine enjoyed a large readership.



The *Reader's Digest* was started in 1922 by DeWitt Wallace. The *Reader's Digest* presented shortened versions of books and articles to give the reader a general overview of American politics, economics, religion, disasters, families, and humor. It printed real-life stories of everyday people performing acts of heroism and courage. *Reader's Digest* was so popular that it was translated into 17 different languages and had a circulation of more than 28 million by 1998.

Family Circle was originally published for Piggly Wiggly supermarkets in 1932. *Woman's Day* was begun by the A&P grocery chain in 1937. These magazines were initially handed out free at checkout counters. They featured articles of interest to homemakers, as well as product advertisements. These magazines are still available for a reasonable cost at grocery stores. Both still appeal to women's interests.

Contemporary newspapers and magazines hire reporters and columnists to write articles and feature stories. Some reporters are ***unscrupulous*** or biased, seeking only to sell sensational stories, many of which bear little resemblance to truth. Respected journalists, however, care about truth. Print media usually reflects the politics, philosophy, or values of the publishers. Some are conservative. Some are ***liberal***.

Most reporters use personal computers. The tools of reporting have come a long way from early days when reporters telegraphed news to their editors and punched out articles on mechanical typewriters. Personal computers have streamlined communication, not only for America's print media, but for individuals and businesses as well.

Early computers were massive machines. American engineer Howard Aiken first designed and developed the IBM *Mark I* between the years of 1939 and 1944. That computer stood eight feet high and 55 feet long. Britain developed the first truly electronic computer in 1941, called *Colossus I* —a decoding machine used by the Allied Powers to break German codes in World

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War II. Few businesses owned computers, which were still too large to be practical.

The personal computer (PC) was introduced in 1977. The Apple II was the first marketed personal computer, made by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in California. Competing for Apple's business, IBM Corporation also introduced a personal computer in August of 1981.



More versatile than a typewriter, computers can create, edit, save, and print documents. Constant competition between Apple, IBM, Dell, and smaller computer companies to improve their products led to multiple upgrades, giving America and the world computers small enough to fit on a desktop. By computer, businessmen can make phone calls, send faxes, and connect locations all around the world by modem. By 1997, customers could buy a computer that could fit in a businessman's pocket.



In recent years, Internet access has increased the capabilities of personal computing dramatically. A computer modem connected by telephone lines to various companies can coordinate access to a gold mine of information—everything from the stock market to libraries and encyclopedias to weather reports. Many major colleges and universities have databases that contain entire libraries of historical, technical, medical, and other information—available to anyone via the Internet. An individual with a data enabled device and network availability can link up with an entire universe of knowledge, by which reporters and writers gather data for their articles.

A very practical aspect of the Internet is electronic mail, or E-mail. Subscribers to Internet providers are given a *mailbox* and an *address*, so their computers can send and receive mail. Saving both time and money, electronic mail can send messages to anyone with an E-mail address.

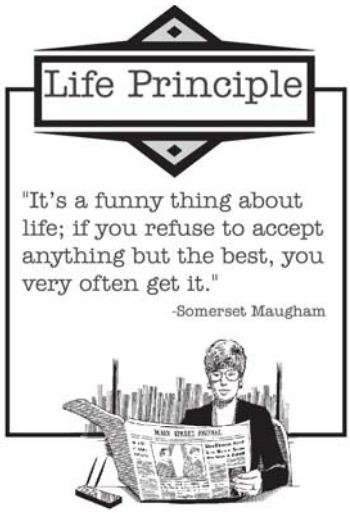
Most magazines and newspapers can be accessed through the Internet, and readers can E-mail letters to the editor or send entire manuscripts to publishers.

Contemporary journalists also use cell phones to transmit information to publishers. Regardless of the means by which news is reported, media outlets can provide real-time information by way of satellite systems that connect the world instantly and can make lasting differences in how people live worldwide.

Unfortunately, the American public cannot believe everything in print. A wise reader will search out the facts, intelligently discerning what is true, while discarding propaganda and sensationalism.

Every U.S. citizen enjoys the freedom to think independently and to speak opinions. While some people abuse that freedom, freedom of speech is one of the cornerstones of America, guaranteed by the Constitution —a gift truly worth protecting.

You have already learned that World War II brought America out of the Great Depression. The next vignette answers the question: How could the whole world go to war?



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The Defending of America

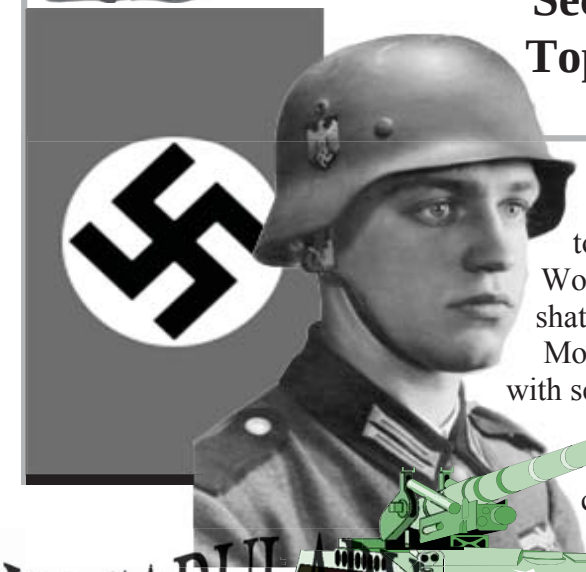


Topic 4
Military

Chapter 11

Section One
Topics 11-15

WHAT PRICE FREEDOM



Peace is like a fragile vase. It is lovely to own and admire, but it is expensive to purchase. It is hard to find a safe place to keep it, and it is easily broken. World War I is an example of how peace can quickly be shattered.

More than 50 nations were caught in the grip of WWI, with scarcely a corner of the globe left unaffected. More than 16 million servicemen, from all nations on both sides, died in the conflict, and the number of civilians killed could not be calculated.

At the end of WWI, the Treaty of Versailles enacted harsh punishment on Germany for escalating the war. Germany was devastated by WWI and post-war conditions. She lost much of her territory, her army, navy, national pride, and huge sums of money. The German people paid a high price for following leaders who attempted to rule Europe. Jobs in Germany were scarce, so were foods and products. Prices rose faster than paychecks could be earned. Inflation was so high that, literally, wheelbarrows full of money were required to pay for daily rations of milk and bread. Life was hard. The Germans blamed their hardships on the Treaty of Versailles and western foreigners who controlled the German economy.

Into this dismal scene marched Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist Party, or Nazis. He promised to unite all German-speaking Europeans and restore Germany to its former glory. He taught that Germans were better than other people and therefore ought to rule the world. At the same time, communism was building its power in Russia and flexing its military muscles toward Germany and the Baltic Region. The down-hearted German people gave up the liberties of a republican form of government in exchange for a restricted life under a dictator because of the promises Hitler offered. Hitler gained control of Germany in 1933 by one vote, and he ruled with an iron fist.

Meanwhile, in Italy, a dictator named Benito Mussolini came to power, leading the Fascist Party in 1922. The Nazis in Germany and the Fascists in Italy represented a form of government called *Fascism*. Under Fascism, industry was

VOCABULARY

Integral: vitally necessary
Commonwealth: a federation of sovereign states, linked by choice and common goals
Hampering: obstructing or slowing down progress
Blitzkrieg: "lightning strike," rapid movements of air and land forces to conquer a country
Dogged tenacity: refusal to quit or let go
Capitulate: give up, surrender
Expatriate: a native of one nation living in a foreign land
POW: prisoner of war
Valor: bravery under pressure
D-Day: the unnamed day on which a particular operation or offensive is to be launched; the day (June 6, 1944) on which the Allied forces invaded France during WWII
RAF: the British Royal Air Force
Regime: a political force that controls others

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privately owned but under strict government control. In fact, most aspects of life were rigidly controlled by the Fascist governments which granted few personal freedoms. Intense patriotism was ***integral*** to the success of both Fascism and Nazism, but their patriotism was misdirected into warlike policies and persecution of minorities—especially Blacks, Christians, and Jews. Germans and Italians who disagreed with Hitler and Mussolini were often murdered, imprisoned, or exiled.


Benito Mussolini

Barely twenty years after WWI (1914 -1918), "the war to end all wars," the world was again on the brink of all-out conflict. This time it would be the most devastating war the world had ever known. World War II began because dictators Hitler, of Germany, and Mussolini, of Italy, wanted to rule Europe and Africa. They used military force to take what they wanted and to enslave both foreigners and their own people.

On the other side of the globe, the Japanese Empire was continuing a violent expansion policy started in the late 1800s. You may recall that Japan had joined the Allies in WWI to gain German-controlled territory in China and the Pacific. In WWII, Japan aligned with Germany and Italy to gain Asian territory controlled by France and other Allies. Japan was controlled by military officers who used Emperor Hirohito to push Japan into war against Great Britain, France, China, Holland, and other Allied nations.

By 1937, Japan controlled parts of Asia and much of the Pacific. In 1938, Japan began war with China. Although the United States was not yet part of the war, a group of American volunteer flyers under the command of Claire Lee Chennault formed a unit called the *Flying Tigers* to assist China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek against Japan. The group became famous for defending the Burma Road, which was the Chinese supply route from India. After the United States entered the war, the Flying Tigers merged with the American Air Force.

While Fascism was assaulting Europe in 1935, Italy seized Ethiopia, an African nation. In 1938, the Nazis gained control of Austria and united it with Germany. Spain, although not a participant in WWII, became a Fascist state in 1936.

In 1938, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia surrender a portion of her country which contained German-speaking people. England, France, and Russia were ready to go to war to stop Hitler's aggression, but Hitler promised that if he could just have part of Czechoslovakia, he would seek no new territory.

England and France appeased Hitler rather than oppose him. Hitler got his part of Czechoslovakia, but war was merely postponed. In less than a year, Hitler demanded that a portion of Poland be given to Germany. Europe learned not to make peace with a thug by giving him what he wanted. The Allied nations prepared to defend themselves against Hitler's open attempt to conquer Europe.

World War II officially began in Europe on September 1, 1939, when German troops invaded Poland. Britain and France realized they would not be safe if they allowed Hitler's aggression to continue, so they declared war on Germany. Italy honored a pact with Germany and declared war on Britain and France. Initially, the sides consisted of the *Axis* powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan against the *Allies* of Britain, France, a few smaller European nations, and members of the British ***Commonwealth*** such as Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

In the early days of the war, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia made a treaty not to fight each other. This treaty also included a plan to divide Poland between them, cruelly dominating the Polish people. Hitler broke this agreement later in the war, and Russia joined the Allies. Attacked by both Germany and Russia, the valiant Polish freedom fighters were crushed in just 26 days.

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Ruthless Communist and Nazi troops raped, plundered, and devastated the Polish people.

As in WWI, the United States tried to remain neutral. President Franklin Roosevelt wanted to provide some assistance for the Allies, but most Americans did not want to get pulled into another European war. The Neutrality Act of 1939 provided for European forces to purchase and transport American war materials. This worked in favor of Allied forces, whose naval blockades were set up to prevent Axis ships from ***hampering*** Allied trade with America.


German Nazi Soldiers

In April 1940, Hitler turned north from Poland to conquer Denmark and Norway, then unleashed his new, terrible ***blitzkrieg*** on Western Europe. In May of that year, he conquered the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. In June, Germany and Italy attacked France. Although France had one of the largest armies in Europe, she fell in only 17 days. The German war machine appeared to be unstoppable. Its vicious military power terrorized Europe.

Wherever the Nazis went, they carried their policy of terrible violence against Jews, Poles, Christians, Gypsies, and other minorities. Persecuted people were stripped of their property, placed in concentration camps, used for slave labor, and randomly executed. Anyone discovered protecting Jews received the same cruel treatment. The widespread destruction of Jews was called the *Holocaust*, in which an estimated six million Jews were viciously tortured and murdered by Germans. Meanwhile, Communist leader Joseph Stalin starved and butchered over 20 million of his own people to perpetuate communism in Russia.

While war raged on the European continent, a battle was also raging in the North Atlantic. The Allies' blockade kept most German surface ships in port or close to Germany, but German submarines, or U-boats, attacked shipping convoys carrying supplies from Canada and the United States to Britain and other Allies.

In the bleakest moments of war were incidents of heroism. Between May 26 and June 4, 1940, in the French seaport town of Dunkirk, near the Belgium border, was the scene of many heroic acts. British, Belgian, and other Allied troops had retreated to Dunkirk, France, where they were trapped by advancing German troops. Across the English Channel were the white cliffs of Dover, England, and safety—but no boats were available in France to carry the stranded troops across.

The British navy sent every available ship to rescue the trapped soldiers. British civilians rallied to the cause and joined in the rescue effort. Towns sent ferries, wealthy people came with their yachts, fishermen and youths joined the rescue with their small fishing boats and canoes, ordinary people appeared in row boats—anything that would stay afloat joined the effort to cross the channel and rescue Allied soldiers. All the while, German fighter planes and bombers attacked the boats. About 338,226 Allied troops were rescued. The evacuation was called the *Miracle of Dunkirk*. A famous older movie, *Mrs. Minerva*, was made to depict the heroic action of the British civilian rescue of troops.

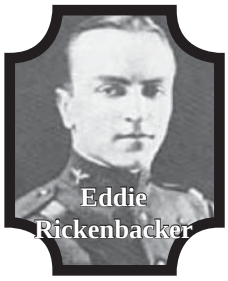
Another event that shaped the war happened in 1940: Britain elected Sir Winston Churchill as Prime Minister. Promising the British people *"nothing . . . but blood, toil, tears, and sweat,"* Churchill's ***dogged tenacity*** and stirring speeches inspired the British to continue fighting. In one speech the Prime Minister decreed:

> *"We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we, shall fight on the seas and the oceans, we shall fight with growing... strength in the air, we shall defend our island, what ever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields*

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and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender... Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire... lasts for a thousand years, men will say, 'This was their finest hour!"

Churchill proved to be an extremely capable leader whom many believed was divinely appointed to lead England during war against Hitler.

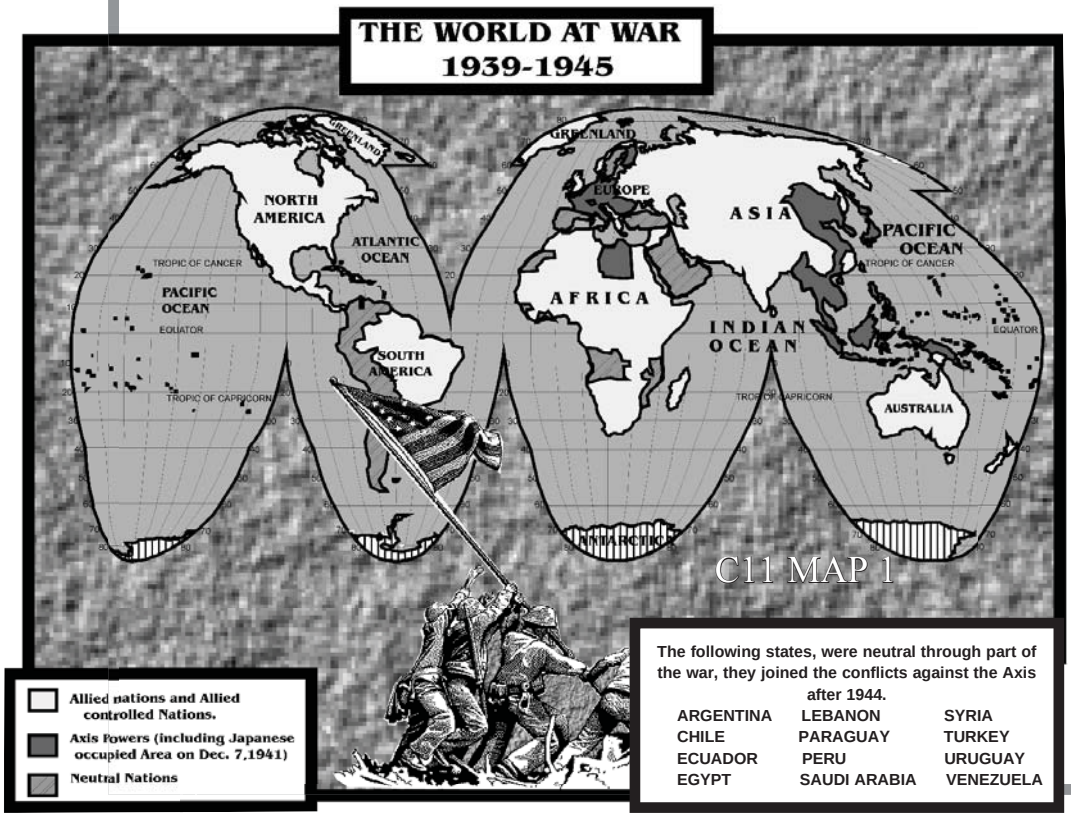

Eddie Rickenbacker

Other interesting, heroic incidents occurred in the life of Eddie Rickenbacker during both WWI and WWII. These incidents involved both air and sea. Captain Rickenbacker was the American fighter pilot "Ace of Aces" during WWI. He was credited with twenty-six official victories against German aircraft during WWI and was awarded the Medal of Honor. After WWI, Rickenbacker bought and managed the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and also became president of Eastern Airlines. During WWII, Rickenbacker was aboard a B-17 bomber that crashed in the Pacific Ocean while on a secret U.S. military mission to New Guinea. Rickenbacker and his six companions survived 24 days afloat on life rafts. After his rescue, he remarked that he and his men survived by quoting Bible verses, praying, and eating birds and fish. He recorded that *"sea gulls and fish mysteriously landed in the rafts, enabling the crew to avoid starvation."*

Having conquered most of Western Europe between April and June of 1940, Hitler focused his attention on destroying Britain, expecting England to surrender in two months, but by mid 1941, after nearly a full year of daily bombing raids, Britons still remained faithful and refused to ***capitulate*** to the dictator. However, Hitler believed he had sufficiently destroyed England's military resources, so he turned his attention to Eastern Europe, a mistake that ultimately cost him the war.

In late 1940, Germans and Italians marched across Eastern Europe. Communist Russia, meanwhile, was advancing westward, still under the treaty with Germany and independently pursuing her own expansion. Communists ruthlessly captured Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the coast of the Baltic Sea. Hitler broke his treaty and invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. As a result, communist Russia, under the control of the cruel dictator Joseph Stalin, joined Allied forces against Germany and the Axis powers.

Japan decided to add Asia to Japan's territory, and attacked French Indochina, in southeast Asia. Japan soon began conquest of other French, British, and Dutch territories in the Southeast Asian region as well.



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The Japanese also wanted the Philippine Islands, which were protected by the United States Naval fleet stationed in Hawaii. On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers and fighter planes launched a surprise attack that killed some 2400 military and civilians and destroyed much of the U.S. Pacific naval fleet, while it was anchored at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, Hawaii. While the attack was in progress, Japanese diplomats were in Washington D.C. discussing peaceful trade agreements with U.S. officials. This vicious surprise act that brought the United States into the war against Japan and the other Axis powers.


Tuskegee Airmen

One of the most interesting stories to come out of WWII concerned one Mituso Fuchida, a captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service, who was the lead pilot in the first air-wave attacks on Pearl Harbor. Fuchida was responsible for the coordination of the entire aerial attack, working under his fleet commander. Amazingly, some years after World War II ended, Fuchida converted from Buddhism to Christianity, and that revolutionized his life. Fuchida then frequently traveled in the United States to minister to the Japanese ***expatriate*** community and tell how his life had been transformed. He also authored/co-authored *From Pearl Harbor to Golgotha* and *God's Samurai.*


Navajo Code Talkers

Former President Teddy Roosevelt once made a statement that America *"should speak softly and carry a big stick."* Now it was time to "carry the big stick."

Once in the war, Americans focused all available resources toward defeating the cruel Axis powers. Thousands of men between the ages of 18 and 45 joined the military before being drafted. The automobile and machine tool industries began heavy production of essential war goods: airplanes, trucks, tanks, ships, and guns.

To finance the war, Americans were called upon to buy "War Bonds." Individual taxes were increased. Food, gasoline, and cars were rationed—specific quantities were allowed per household. The entire nation united to assure victory over evil and to maintain freedom.

Women joined the Women's Army Corps (WACS), the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASP), and the Navy's Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES). These women served in non-combat capacities, enabling more men to assume combat responsibilities.

About a half-million black men served in units in the war. The Tuskegee Airmen was a famous unit of black aviators who trained near Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. These aviators flew supplies to troops in Europe and the Pacific Islands. Dorie Miller was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism at Pearl Harbor—the highest honor awarded to a black serviceman in the war.

The Navajo Code Talkers were a specialized military group who developed a dictionary in which Navajo Indian terms were used to transmit U.S. military plans. The Navajo language was too complicated for Japanese intelligence forces to decipher.

Japan advanced across the Pacific ocean to capture Burma, the Philippine Islands, Malaysia, the large expanse of the Netherlands Indies (present day Indonesia), northern New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. Each country fell in quick succession in early 1942. Japanese forces destroyed allied resistance forces, pinned down American troops in the Philippines, and for months had prevented supplies of food, medicine, and ammunition from getting through to U.S. and Filipino troops.

President Franklin Roosevelt ordered General Douglas MacArthur, the U.S.

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commander of Allied troops in the Pacific, to escape from the Philippines by submarine and to direct the American war effort in the Pacific from Australia. MacArthur reluctantly left the islands, as he was commanded, but promised, *"I shall return!"*


Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle

After MacArthur left, about 75,000 American and Filipino soldiers, weakened by hunger and disease, were captured by Japanese troops and forced to march 65 miles under brutal conditions from Mariveles on the tip of the Bataan Peninsula to a ***POW*** camp in the north, in what became known as the *Bataan Death March*. Along the way, some 7,000 to 10,000 U.S. and Filipino prisoners died from starvation, brutal treatment, or execution. By the time Japan surrendered and Bataan POWs were liberated, two-thirds of the U.S. POWs and one-half of Filipino POWs had died while in Japanese custody. A famous book, *Escape From Corregidor,* was written by Lieutenant Edgar Whitcomb, who escaped from Corregidor and later became Governor of Indiana. You will read more about Lt. Whitcomb later.

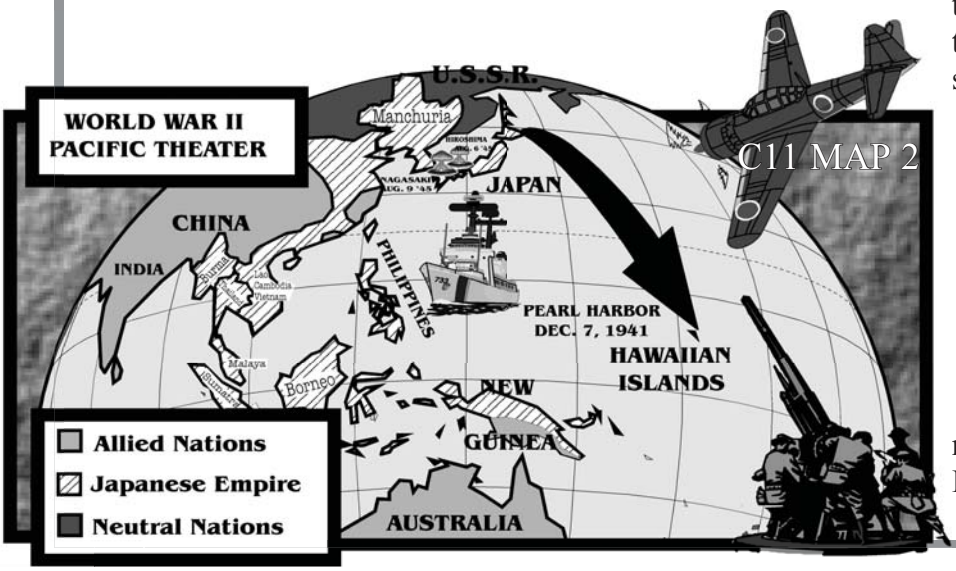


Japanese government officials thought Japan was too far from U.S. forces to be attacked by air. In April 1942, sixteen B-25 bombers led by Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle took off from the carrier *U.S.S. Hornet* to attack Japan. The daring air raid surprised and terrified residents of Tokyo and other cities. The raid was designed to confuse Japanese military leaders and to be a morale booster to Americans. Lt. Col. Doolittle received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his ***valor***. The Doolittle raid pumped new hope into allied forces. The power to win began to shift to allied forces.


Admiral Nimitz

The first major Allied victory in the Pacific was the Battle of the Coral Sea, fought May 4-8, 1942, north of Australia. In this clash between Japan and Allied forces, United States technology, courage, and strategy conquered Japanese military strength. Japan's expansion to the South Pacific region was stopped, and Japanese officers were forced to change their war strategy.

The turning point in the war in the Pacific occurred June 4 and 5, 1942, at the Battle of Midway, a tiny island in the Pacific Ocean. By incredible diligence and ingenuity, American *cryptographers* (those people who study secret codes to decipher them), managed to break the code in which Japan sent messages to its navy ships. Admiral Nimitz, commander of U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, learned of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto's plans to attack Midway Island. The large American naval force surprised the Japanese and met the attack of Midway Island with force that shocked the enemy.



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Heavy losses inflicted on the Japanese fleet not only enabled the U.S. to win the Battle of Midway Island, but also kept the United States mainland and Hawaii safe from further Japanese attack. Although WWII continued for three more long years of gruesome fighting, just six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the war in the Pacific had turned in favor of the Allies. 1941 to 1942 marked a turning point for the war in Europe as well. Britain held off Germany's air attacks, and Hitler's blitzkrieg toward Moscow froze in the harsh Russian winter. The rest of the war was not easy for the Allies. Three years of very heavy fighting on three fronts remained in Europe.

German troops advanced almost to Moscow before Russian soldiers and winter weather halted the Nazi invasion. In the spring of 1942, communist troops began the counter offensive that slowly drove the Germans out of Russia. Another German invasion began in July 1943 and lasted two years before the Germans were forced back through western Russia, the Ukraine, and Eastern Europe. The angry Germans left a bloody trail of devastated homes, farms, and villages.



To the south, Axis and Allied forces were equally matched in North Africa. The Axis were commanded by the brilliant German general, Erwin Rommel, called "The Desert Fox." The British were commanded by the capable General Montgomery. Opposing forces fought back and forth losing and regaining the same ground until a second Allied force, commanded by American General Eisenhower, made a surprise landing in Algeria and Morocco, North Africa, in November 1942. By May 1943, Axis troops had been driven out of North Africa. A major part of the credit for victory went to United States' General Dwight Eisenhower for his brilliant and decisive combat strategies.

After victory in Africa, Eisenhower and the Allies drove north, invading Italy in late summer of 1943 and capturing Sicily. Mussolini had been deposed by Italy's Grand Council that July but tried to rebuild under German protection in northern Italy. Officially, Italy surrendered and joined the war on the side of the Allies in October 1943, but German troops in Italy continued to fight against the Allies. The Allied advance up the Italian peninsula was costly and slow. Italians welcomed American soldiers with flowers, cheers, kisses, and embraces. The U.S. Flag unfurled over villages previously marked by the German Swastika.

The Italian people had not wanted war and did not like Mussolini's policies. On April 28, 1945, he was executed by Italian partisans (patriots), then publicly hung upside down along with 15 of his closest assistants.

In the West, Britain remained unconquered. She became home base for Allied bombing raids against key Axis military and industrial targets in Germany and Western Europe. American planes bombed Germany and Nazi-held territories by day, and British planes bombed by night. The Germans countered with two newly developed weapons—jet airplanes and bombs carried across the channel to England by missiles, but they came too late in the war to save Germany from defeat.

At 6:30 a.m. on ***D-Day***, a massive Allied attack on German-held France began with more than 1,000 ***RAF*** bombers attacking German coastal targets. This assault was followed by 18,000 paratroopers being dropped inland to capture key bridges and roads and to cut German communication lines. Next, some 292,000 American, British, and Canadian soldiers charged five beaches (Normandy, Omaha, Utah, Sword, and Gold) on the northern coast of France and effected the largest shoreline assault in history. The

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Allied invasion was a unified assault to drive Hitler out of his last stronghold—Western Europe. The Germans fought fiercely but could not prevent Allied forces under command of U.S. General George Patton and Supreme Allied Commander, Dwight Eisenhower from liberating Western Europe. Patton's tanks and artillery spread across France and destroyed German occupation troops in Western Europe.

The Allies began the hard drive east toward Berlin, liberating Nazi-controlled territory along the way, and stopping the horrors of the Nazi ***regime.*** Gen. Eisenhower ordered photos to be taken of the unspeakable scenes and atrocities they encountered in concentration camps, else civilized people would not believe mere written accounts of such brutalities. The Germans made a massive and fierce counterattack called the *Battle of the Bulge* in late 1944, but their offensive was repelled by Allied troops in January 1945. Allied armies were moving toward Berlin from all directions. Having received word two days earlier of Mussolini's fate, Hitler vowed that would not happen to him. Leaving orders to burn his remains, Hitler committed suicide on April 30th of that year. Berlin fell on May 2, and Germany surrendered on May 7. The war in Europe was over.



General Douglas MacArthur

The war in the Pacific focused mostly on Japanese efforts to destroy Allied bases in Australia, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The few paragraphs that follow do not adequately convey the hardships of the Pacific. Each battle mentioned involved tens of thousands of individual stories of heroism and sacrifice, and not all the battles are mentioned. Time and space simply are not available in this course to convey the horrors, patriotism, and heroism of WWII.

Americans at home learned the names of far away, unfamiliar places as brave U.S. troops fought their way across the Pacific to conquer the Japanese. The American strategy was to capture only key islands rather than every island the Japanese held. Guadalcanal, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa were some of the many fierce and famous battlegrounds between 1942 and 1945. In June 1944, American forces began bombing Japan on a regular basis, but Japanese officials refused to surrender.

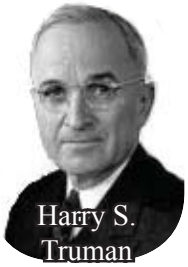
In October 1944, U.S. General MacArthur kept his promise to return to the Philippines. Under the general, U.S. forces fought their way ashore, liberating the Filipino people from the cruel Japanese. Filipinos greeted the general and American troops with tears of joy, flag-waving, dancing, parades, and music. A year later, MacArthur had reclaimed the entire Pacific region from the Japanese.

On April 12, 1945, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States since the beginning of World War II, died, and Vice President Harry S. Truman became president. The new president faced a major challenge: how to end the war quickly. President Truman had the capability to make quick, monumental decisions based on wisdom and preservation of lives. The Allies had already won the war in Europe, and victory over Japan seemed likely. The only question was how long victory would take, and how many lives would be sacrificed because of Japan's greed? The planned U.S. invasion of Japan was still months away, and the long and deadly conquest of Japan would come at a terrible loss of more U.S. soldiers.

The United States had developed a secret weapon called the *atomic bomb*. It was more destructive than any weapon developed in history. President Truman chose to use the bomb to bring a swift conclusion to the war. On August 6, 1945, the United States B-29 bomber, *Enola Gay*, dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare on the Japanese

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industrial city of Hiroshima.


Harry S. Truman

That single bomb destroyed 4.7 square miles of the city and killed 100,000 people instantly. For weeks to come, people would continue to die from radiation released by the bomb. However, Japanese officials still refused to surrender. Three days later, another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Japan saw that further resistance was futile and began serious discussions for peace. Japan surrendered on September 10, 1945.

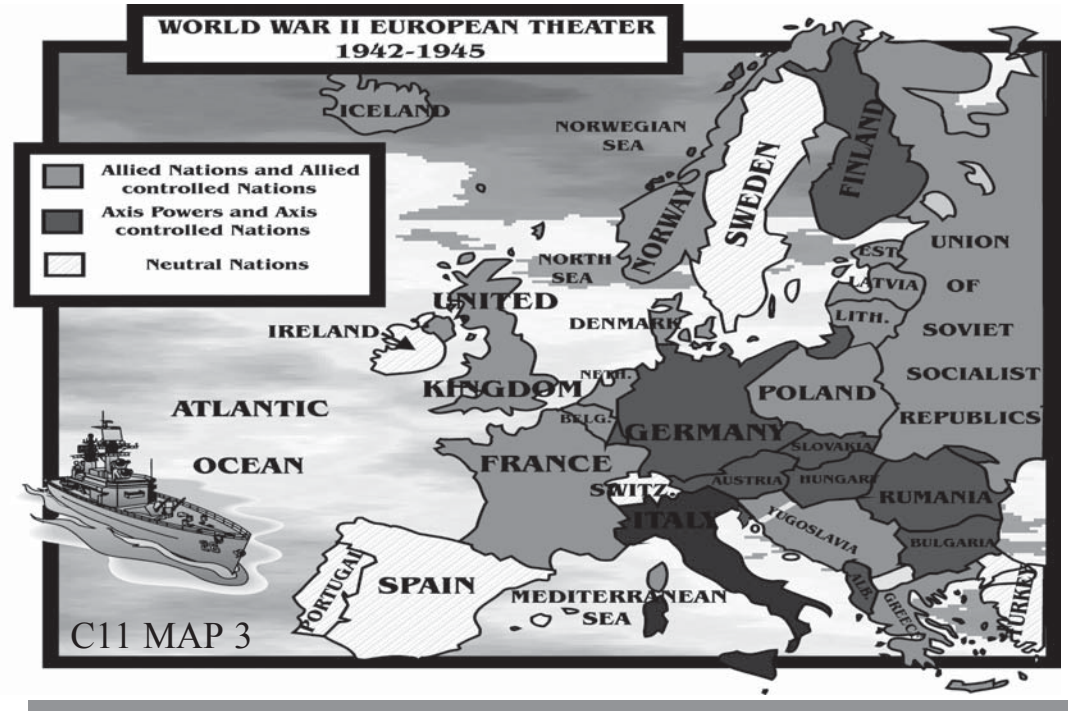
The war was over. The world breathed a sigh of relief, combined with overwhelming grief. Generals and soldiers alike fought bravely, and many heroic stories have been told. Then, men were called upon to put the war behind them and go home to their families for whose freedom they had fought. Eisenhower, Murphy, and Whitcomb were such men.


Enola Gay

American General Dwight Eisenhower was the Supreme Commander of all Allied Forces in Europe. His military assignments early in the war involved developing detailed plans for the defense of the Pacific and the invasion of Nazi-controlled Europe. His skill in developing and later carrying out these plans led to a rapid series of promotions over other officers to that of Supreme Allied Commander.

War required not only brilliant generals, but also brave soldiers. One such soldier was a 16-year-old Texas youth named Audie Murphy. His father had abandoned the family, and when Audie's mother died, Audie's two younger siblings were placed in the care of a relative. Young Murphy enlisted to fight for his country.

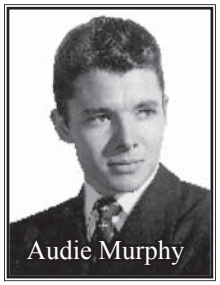
Audie Murphy served in North Africa and Europe. Near Colmar, France, German forces attacked American soldiers, who began to retreat. Murphy jumped onto a burning tank, gunned down fifty enemy troops, and single-handedly held off a German force of six tanks and 250 men. For this action, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Over the course of the war, Murphy was promoted to Lieutenant and awarded three medals from France, one from Belgium, and 24 from the U.S. government, making Audie Murphy the most decorated American soldier of World War II. His story, *To Hell and Back*, was made into a movie in which he portrayed himself.

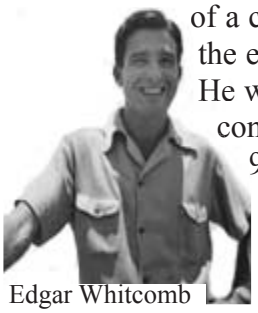


Edgar Whitcomb grew up in a small Indiana town, and like a lot of

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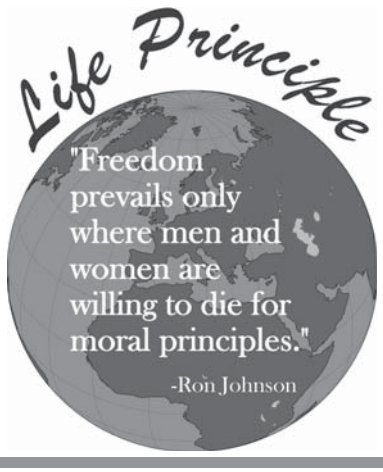
young men in 1940, he enlisted in the U.S. Army because he loved his country. Ed became one of the first bomber navigators trained to make B-17 bomb flights over Japanese targets. The day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, 54 Japanese bombers, followed by 50 Japanese Zeroes, decimated Whitcomb's base, killing 100 people. The remainder of his squadron was ordered to the Bataan Peninsula, where, due to lack of food and armaments, they were ordered to surrender. Whitcomb had no intention of surrendering and managed to fly to the island of Corregidor, thus escaping the brutal Bataan Death March. After heavy Japanese bombing and strafing there, however, American forces were again ordered to surrender and interred in an outdoor camp. After 16 days, Whitcomb and a Marine POW managed to escape by swimming at night through stormy, shark-infested waters. Becoming disoriented in the storm, they arrived back at Corregidor, much to their dismay. Then, being warned by friendly islanders of roving Japanese patrols, they walked three or four days without food. They were able to join some civilian engineers who had a boat. When Whitcomb saw they were about to be recaptured, he shed his military ID and adopted the name of a civilian he had heard the engineers discussing. He was sent to a civilian concentration camp where 9 out of 10 died, and where he was tortured. Eventually, Whitcomb was transferred to Shanghai, China, and repatriated to the U.S. After the war, Ed wrote a powerful book entitled *Escape From Corregidor*.


Audie Murphy


Edgar Whitcomb

Whitcomb's war-hero popularity helped him win election as Indiana Attorney General and later as Governor. Long after retirement, Whitcomb's memories of war lingered. Veterans of wars have to find ways to overcome the horrors and forget the tortures they underwent. Mr. Whitcomb believed his life had been spared by God for a reason. Governor Whitcomb found relief from torturous memories by studying the Bible to learn about two other famous prisoners—Jesus of Nazareth and Paul of Tarsus. Late in life, when Governor Whitcomb was 72 years old, he solo-navigated around the world on a 30-foot sailboat. While sailing, he wrote another book about WWII, *On Celestial Wings*, telling detailed accounts of forgotten heroes whose actions gave America and the world freedom.

Even though Ed Whitcomb grew up a poor farm boy and was tortured in a war, he decided to be thankful for his past and make his future successful. Ed Whitcomb was what American heroes are made of. He knows the cost of freedom is great, and that the value of freedom is matchless. Two popular war films, *The War to End All Wars* and *Saving Private Ryan*, depict the horrors and heroism many American heroes experienced in both the European and Pacific Theatres of WWII. The essence of war is effectively captured: heroic warriors fulfilling duty for a worthy and significant cause. They fought because they knew that sacrifice, pain, and even death are prices men and women pay to remain free.



The next vignette is about what was happening back home while American men were fighting the war in Europe.

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The Defending of America



Topic 5
Family & Home

Chapter 11

ON THE HOME FRONT

Section One
Topics 1-5



Defending freedom is the responsibility of every citizen. This was no less true during World War II. Germany, Italy, and Japan, otherwise known as the *Axis powers*, prepared intensely for involvement in the second great world conflict. In 1940, while events were heating up in Europe and Asia, the United States was focusing on social and economic conditions. Thousands of families struggled to provide food, clothing, and shelter. Throughout 1939 and 1940, American families were concerned not only about their "daily bread" but became alarmed over conditions in Germany and Italy. Japan's December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor dramatically changed American families. Not only did the United States enter the war, it did so with astonishing efficiency. Within two years of the unexpected attack in Hawaii, America's war production equaled that of all three Axis countries combined, and exceeded that of the other Allied nations. By 1944, in an incredible display of American exceptionalism and free-enterprise capitalism, America's production output was double that of the socialist countries of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

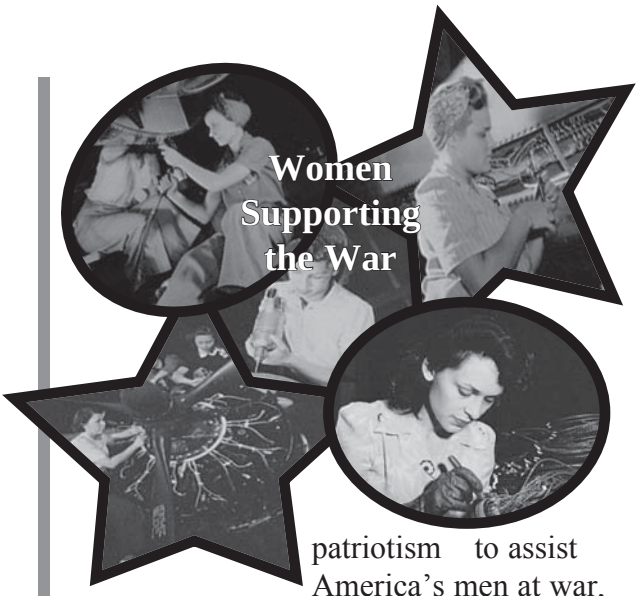
As U.S. soldiers and sailors headed into military service by the thousands, both industry and the United States government were left with a major problem—if the men were defending and protecting freedom, women would have to operate factories and shipyards. Young women were the logical choice, but they had to leave children in care of aunts and grandmothers to work in factories that produced weapons of war.

America's plunge into World War II came on the heels of a decade of economic depression. Jobs had been scarce during that time, so a great effort had been made to encourage women to stay home in order that men could take the few jobs available. The role of women as ***homemakers*** was deeply ***ingrained*** in the American consciousness. A combination of economic needs while husbands went to war and a sense of

VOCABULARY

Homemaker: a woman who stays home to take care of the needs of her family
Ingrained: deeply entrenched, a strong custom or practice
Rivets: small bolts
Icon: a symbol or image
Drill press: an upright drilling machine worked by hand lever and electricity
Air waves: radio transmissions
Render: to give or provide

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patriotism to assist America's men at war, encouraged women to leave their kitchens in exchange for factory jobs. Many women were already involved in war activity; such as raising victory gardens and volunteering with the Red Cross, but available factory jobs became a new avenue for thousands of young women to express support of America in the war and to provide for their families while husbands and fathers were away. Thousands of women traded cotton aprons for denim overalls.

One of the biggest factory needs was for *riveters*, a job vital in the production of thousands of military aircraft. Usually working in pairs, one riveter operated a special gun to shoot ***rivets*** into metal, and another person flattened the rivets with a hammer. The need for so many riveters led to the ***icon*** *Rosie the Riveter*. This promotion of women factory employees was popularized with a song and poster of a female riveter displaying strong muscles, a determined will, and a pretty face, next to the caption, "We Can Do It!"

Advertisers used catch phrases such as "Be the woman behind the man behind the gun," and "Victory is in your hands." One employment brochure compared operating a rivet gun or ***drill press*** to sewing. Women who made the sacrifice to become employees in the war effort were glorified in the media as "home-front heroines."

A popular women's magazine portrayed Hollywood fashion and beauty queens as female factory workers. The article explained how these production workers could go home at the end of a workday with dirty fingernails and smudged overalls, but transform themselves into glamorous ladies in the evening. This image was misleading because not only did these moms work in factories all day, but also they maintained their homes and raised their children.

Housework in the 1940s took a great deal of time to complete compared to contemporary times and modern conveniences. In 1941, one-third of American kitchen stoves still used wood or coal—not electricity or gas. Many women still hauled water for dishwashing and the back-breaking work of laundry. According to estimates in the early 1940s, American women spent an average of 50 hours weekly on household chores. Along with raising children, employment outside the home became a major issue about which mothers had to choose.

Married women with children were emotionally pulled between raising their children or working in factories. The federal government made special efforts to convince women to put their families second to the war effort. Advertising messages connected war time needs to domestic abilities and the sacrifices made by families during the Depression years.

Victory gardens were a viable alternative to factory work, whereby stay-at-home, gardening moms could help with the war effort and still tend to the needs of their families. Nearly 20 million Americans participated, planting gardens in backyards, vacant lots, and on city rooftops.

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The government created a National Victory Garden Program which set out five main goals:



1) lessen demand on commercial vegetable/ fruit supplies for civilians and thus increase availability to the Armed Forces
2) channel strategic materials normally used in processing/canning to military use
3) free-up produce carriers to transport war supplies
4) preserve foods for future use in the event of worse shortages
5) maintain morale on the homefront.

Songs like "The Lady at Lockheed" and "We're the Janes Who Make the Planes" kept the war effort popular across the ***airwaves***. In Seattle alone, one four-week radio campaign resulted in 2,200 women being employed at several defense production plants. Detroit auto factories, which quickly converted to war production facilities, recruited 142,000 women after employment registration forms were mailed to 500,000 households in a surrounding county.

Women made up half the workforce in the newest industry—aircraft manufacturing. Just prior to World War II, women made up only 25% of the industrial workforce in the U.S. That number grew to 36% by 1944 as 5,000,000 women helped construct planes and other military equipment or worked in jobs which supported defense efforts.

The 15,000,000 American men who fought overseas, and the millions of women who manufactured planes, trucks, and tanks were all crucial to the Allies' victory of World War II. Women factory employees provided equipment and tools their husbands, fathers, sons, and friends needed to fight in Europe, Africa and the Pacific islands.

While women were entering factories, support organizations were beginning to focus on building patriotism and character into boys and girls whose mothers and fathers were absent.

SCOUTING ORGANIZATIONS FOCUS ON CHARACTER BUILDING

America has always been a place where youth could pursue happiness and take advantage of opportunities to build character. Adult focus on developing morality and character in our nation's young people became a special objective in the early part of the 20th century. A strong belief in building positive values resulted in the founding of several youth organizations.

Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, and Camp Fire (originally called Camp Fire Girls) all started in the U.S. between 1910 and 1920. These organizations focused on developing personal confidence through positive character. Using the great outdoors as the backdrop, groups focused on building leadership qualities and creating responsible citizens through service and education.

Both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have their roots in a British scouting movement launched in 1908. The program in England was so popular that it spread quickly to other nations such as the United States, Australia, Canada, and South Africa. While Chicago publisher William D. Boyce was lost in a London fog, he reached his destination only with the welcomed assistance of a British scout. Boyce's favorable experience with the scout led the publisher to start Boy Scouts of America in 1910. By 1912, Boy Scouts were in every state.

That same year, Juliette Gordon Low and 18 young ladies started the first girl

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scouting program in Savannah, Georgia. Originally called Girl Guides, the name was eventually changed to Girl Scouts of America.



During WWII, Boy Scouts became more of a movement than simply an organization. The aim of Boy Scouts was to supplement character-building responsibilities with the home, church, and school, by involving boys in healthy and creative activities—often outdoors. The Scout's motto was "Be Prepared." Through group comradeship and wholesome activities, the Girl Scout's program also attempted to prepare and equip girls physically, mentally, spiritually, morally, and socially to function as responsible adult women.

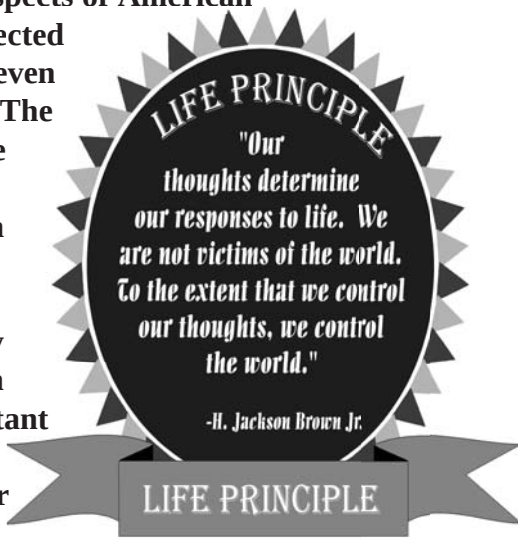
The Boy Scouts' attitude of service, which Mr. Boyce experienced firsthand in London, has been exhibited by American scouts over the years, from ***rendering*** nationwide assistance during the great Influenza Pandemic of 1918, to collecting 2,000,000 items for destitute people during the Great Depression, and collecting and recycling used rubber tires during World War II. The largest effort since World War II came in 1988 when more than 60,000,000 food items were collected by scouts and adult volunteers in a cross-country food drive for destitute and displaced families.

Camp Fire Girls was started in 1910 by a Maine medical doctor and his wife. Their goal: to teach young women responsibility and help them develop useful skills. In 1979, the name was changed to Camp Fire to allow for inclusion of boys. The name *Camp Fire* was selected carefully. *Camp* was used to represent beauty, health, and happiness associated with the outdoors. The second word, *Fire*, refers to the fire in woodstoves in homes, symbolizing quality family time spent in nourishing healthy relationships among parents and children.

Male and female versions of various scouting programs are based on a merit system of earning awards—beads, patches, and pins, depending on age-level. In more than 100 different potential career categories, the boys learn about, and earn awards for, achievement in sports, outdoor survival skills science, history, citizenship, hobbies, occupations, medicine, and safety. Each Scout learns to live by the twelve laws of scouting, including trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, cleanliness, obedience, cheerfulness, and kindness. Girl Scouts compete for their own awards in five category themes which include many of the same topics as the boys. Camp Fire also promotes a topic-based award program to earn beads and patches. In all three programs, the earned awards are displayed on military-like uniforms. During WWII, youths proudly wore their military-like scout uniforms as public displays of patriotism.

Around the globe, youth and volunteer leaders currently number over 3,000,000 in Girl Scouts and 16,000,000 in Boy Scouts. Camp Fire serves over 400,000 people in over 35,000 communities in the United States.

All aspects of American life were affected by WWII—even agriculture. The next vignette tells how conservation that started early in the 20th century became even more important during and after the war years.



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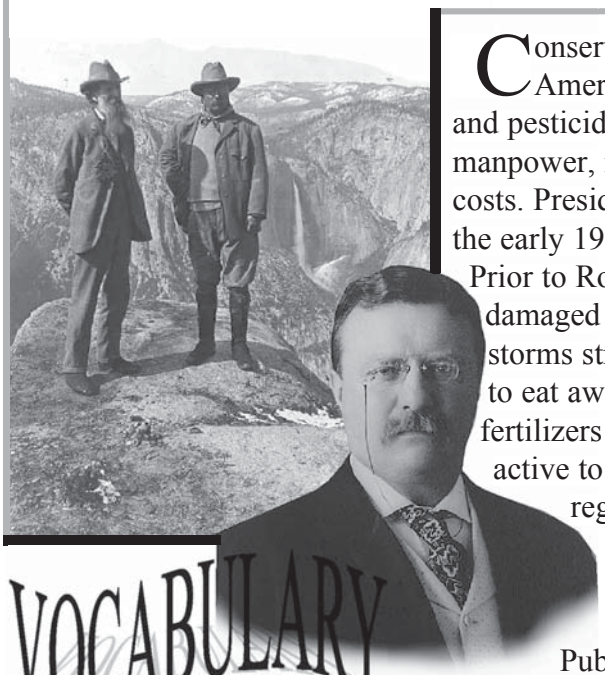
The Defending of America

Topic 6
Agriculture

Chapter 11

A CENTURY OF CONSERVATION

Section Two
Topics 6-10



Conservation became an agricultural challenge for Americans in the 20th Century. Use of fertilizers and pesticides spawned intense debate over conservation of manpower, resources, the environment, and manufacturing costs. President Teddy Roosevelt's vision for conservation in the early 1900s ushered in a century of conservation awareness.

Prior to Roosevelt's presidency, America's forests were damaged by careless mining, logging, and farming. Dust storms stripped the soil from treeless land. Erosion began to eat away America's farmable land, demanding expensive fertilizers to replenish the soil. *Conservationists* became active to preserve the nation's forests and agricultural regions.

In the early 1900s, Congress, at the insistence of President Teddy Roosevelt, set aside 150 million acres of public land for National Forests. Public parks, presently managed by the National Parks Services, provided erosion control, wildlife refuges, ***game preserves***, and places of recreational enjoyment for the American people.

In 1908, President Roosevelt organized a Conference of Governors in Washington, D.C. to discuss ways to conserve and preserve America's natural resources. Forty-one governors returned to their home states to set up conservation commissions.

The lessons in conservation were well timed. During World War I, Americans had to be resourceful, as well as efficient, to meet the demands of war. While industries supplied the army with fuel and ammunition, farmers supplied the food. Both groups extracted resources from the land, yet attempted to preserve America's forests, ranges, and rivers.

The Great Depression was a tragic ***irony*** for the farmer, from 1929 until the beginning of WWII in 1941. Due to advancements in technology, farmers produced ***bumper crops***, but the excess of produce lowered prices, leaving the farmer with little spendable income. Congress provided assistance in

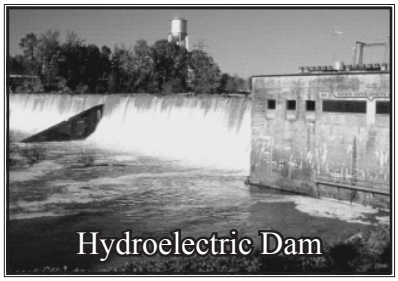
VOCABULARY

Game preserves: large areas of land where wild animals are either allowed to live safely or to be hunted in a controlled way for sport
Irony: the opposite of what is expected comes true
Bumper crops: more produce than is needed
Scarcity: not enough, inadequate amount
Prosperity: financial stability, self-reliance, well-off
FFA: Future Farmers of America
Brahma: a hardy breed of hump-back cattle from India, named for the Hindu god of creation
Third-world nations: under-developed countries, such as India and Pakistan

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the form of Agricultural Acts that enabled farmers to store extra crops and to withhold extra farmland from production. Farm income increased, balancing the agricultural economy, but increased the size of government.

In the mid-1930s, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt pushed government further into family and business involvement through creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The TVA was designed to conserve energy and provide affordable electricity through hydroelectric dams which helped restore the landscape of the Tennessee Valley. Soil erosion halted, the land surrounding the Tennessee River was reclaimed, and the river no longer flowed uncontrollably. The poverty-stricken area was transformed into a fertile valley.


Hydroelectric Dam

Then came World War II. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor instantly placed heavy demands on America's natural resources. America's efforts at conservation were tested to the limit. The voluntary rationing program of World War I was not sufficient to address the magnitude of WWII demands. When the war began, storage facilities had a two-year supply of wheat, cotton, and corn, and no shortage of food was foreseen. Yet, within six months of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), ***scarcities*** were very real.

In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply (O.P.A.) to control inflation and to administer rationing programs. The federal government issued ration stamps that limited each family's quantities for commodities such as butter, gasoline, meat, and sugar. Families learned how to conserve scarce items. Everything had to be conserved and used wisely. America's armed forces needed supplies, and the folks at home had to do without some products so soldiers could have food and uniforms.

A century earlier, French dictator Napoleon had said that an army marches on its stomach. In order to keep the Allied forces marching, American farmers exceeded their production goals for 1942. Energetic farmers sweated their way into ***prosperity***. All the wonderful new technology was put to use as farmers harvested bumper crops, and many farm mortgages were paid off during those war years.

Thousands of farm workers were called to enlistments, drafts, and defense jobs. The loss of farmers to the battlefield led to creative solutions to keep farms operating and to preserve farm investments. The New York state legislature permitted children over age 14 to accumulate a generous number of excused absences from school to help with spring planting and fall harvesting. A farm implement company trained women and girls to operate dairy milking machines. Boy Scouts in Iowa were trained to do farm labor. City boys were trained for work by ***FFA*** groups. Farm neighbors worked together, pooling their labor and working longer hours.

Huge quantities of steel were needed for military equipment; thus, farm machinery clinics were conducted to keep existing machines working. In California, agricultural students used their welding classes to repair farm machinery. In Kansas, high school students repaired farm tools and taught at conservation clinics.

When WWII was over, farmers again faced the situation in which production was so efficient that staple products piled up in

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Richard King

storage. National income had risen 50%, but the farmer's income had decreased by a third. The farmer was paying out more than he could earn. By 1956, one out of eleven farmers left their farms. That year, Congress passed the *Soil Bank Bill*, which paid farmers for taking twelve million acres of American farm land out of production. This legislation prevented the overproduction of staple crops and temporarily stabilized farm income but made the American farmer dependent on the federal government for economic stability.

During the 20th century, agriculture became big business. Magazines such as *Farm Journal* kept farmers informed on everything from farm politics to fertilizers. Large agriculture operations took the place of small farms. One such example is the King Ranch in Kingsville, Texas. Founded in 1853 by steamboat captain Richard King, his ranch was larger than the state of Rhode Island. It is still one of the largest working ranches in the world. It became famous when the owner imported ***Brahma*** cattle to crossbreed with American beef cattle. The combination produced a hardy breed of cattle, called *Santa Gertrudis*. These cattle were red in color, tall, heavy, and adaptable to the dry, hot Texas rangeland.



Santa Gertrudis

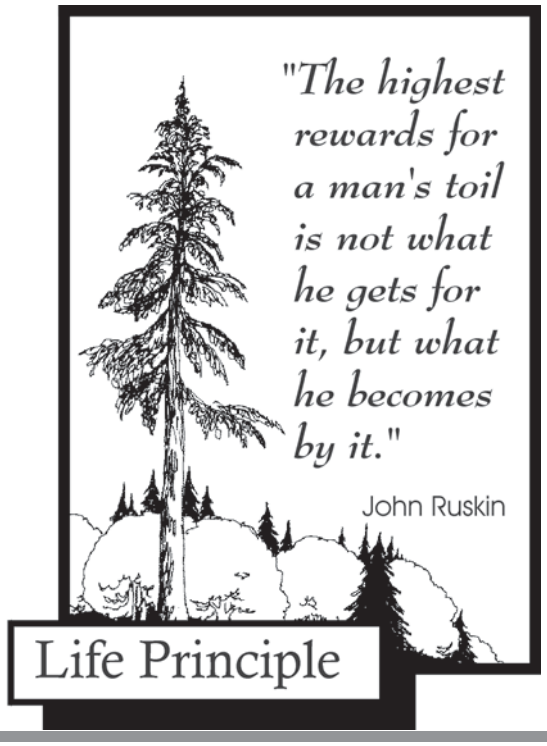
After Richard King died, his wife and family assumed responsibility for expanding the King Ranch into a multi-faceted organization. King Ranch raises more than 60,000 head of cattle and 300 quarter horses. The ranch grows citrus orchards and is one of the largest cotton producers in Texas. Because of its historical value, King Ranch also includes a museum and conducts tours. Additionally, the ranch boasts recreational sites, game preserves, and hunting lodges. Business men and women from all over the world hunt "wild game" at King Ranch. Although the ranch is an unusual example of big business in agriculture, it demonstrates the changes that American farming underwent during the 20th century as a result of technology and resourceful use of land.

Modern technology has assisted American farmers in providing surplus commodities to meet foreign market demands. America exports more soybeans than any nation in the world. Soybean meal is used as a meat substitute for people and feed for livestock. The oil is used in such products as salad dressing, soap, ice cream, and explosives. In the 1990s, corn became a popular source for ethanol fuel.

During World War II, American farmers produced large amounts of wheat and wheat products for livestock and people at home, as well as for Allied troops across the seas. America today remains the world's largest exporter of wheat. The midwest/ heartland states known as the *bread basket* of America and the world include North and South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In the 1960s and 1970s, American scientists developed new wheat varieties with higher grain yields. Several ***third-world nations*** were able to use American technology to increase wheat production in their countries, thus enabling China to become the world's top wheat producer in recent years.

America the beautiful is truly America the bountiful. Americans have learned to apply capitalism to conserve and work hard to prosper as a nation. In any world crisis, America stands ready to send food, clothing, and other necessities from her abundant supply. The next vignette will introduce you to four important people during the middle 1900s.

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The Defending of America

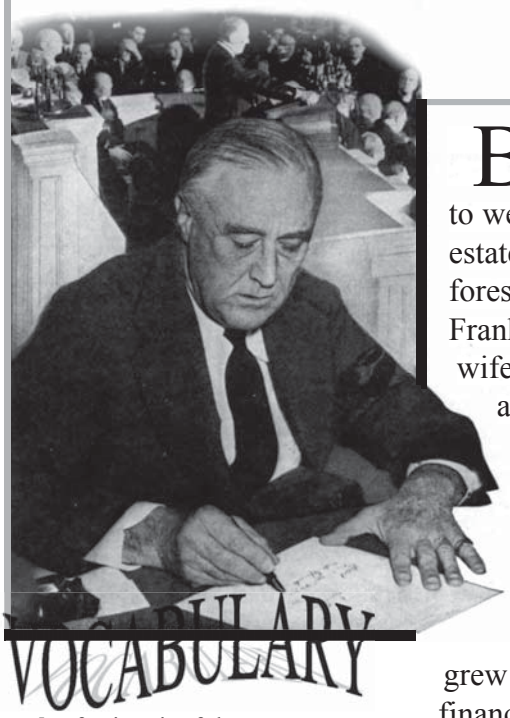


Topic 7
Dominant Personalities

Chapter 11

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT– POLITICAL LEADER IN A WHEELCHAIR

Section Two
Topics 6-10



By many standards, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) had a privileged childhood. Born January 30, 1882, to wealthy parents, he spent his growing-up years on a large estate in beautiful Hyde Park, New York. Hundreds of acres of forests, fields, and gardens served as his personal playground. Franklin was the only son of James Roosevelt and his second wife, Sara. Franklin received more than ample attention from a doting mother and a host of nurses, nannies, and servants. The best private tutors were hired to teach young Franklin at home until he was fourteen. Then he enrolled at the prestigious Groton School in Salem, Massachusetts. His college career took him to Harvard in 1900, then on to Columbia University in New York City to study law. The man who would later become America's 32nd president grew up with the benefits of a thorough home education, financial security, and social activities.

Influenced by distant cousin Theodore Roosevelt, who became president while Franklin was at Harvard University, FDR aimed for a career in politics. He met and fell in love with Eleanor Roosevelt, the favorite niece of cousin Theodore. FDR and Eleanor married in March 1905 in a ***gala*** wedding; with President Teddy Roosevelt coming from Washington to "give away the bride."

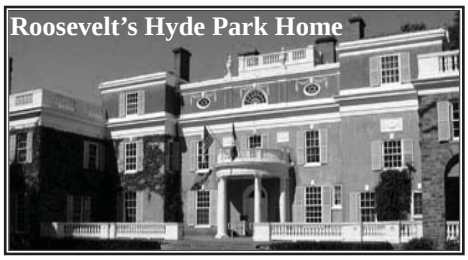
Franklin had a steady early career—first as an attorney, then as New York state senator, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, with presidential nominee, James M. Cox. Even though the 1920 election was lost to Republican candidate Warren G. Harding, Roosevelt gained important national political experience and recognition. From there, Roosevelt became governor of New York and then U.S. president.

Roosevelt became ill in the summer of 1921, while vacationing at the family cottage at Campobello Island, Canada. At first FDR thought he had a simple cold, but later doctors announced a devastating diagnosis—*polio*, an incurable disease which paralyzes and deforms muscles. The aspiring politician

VOCABULARY

Gala: festive, joyful
Coincidentally: accidentally, but seemingly planned or arranged
Mandate: an order from authorities
Enact: establish by law or with authority
Draft: to force (by law) young men to enlist in the military; conscription
Disheveled: in disarray, not neat
Regimen: strict structure and routine
Patent office: government office from which patents (exclusive rights to make, use, or sell inventions) are issued and records are maintained
Relativity: a scientific theory pertaining to motion, velocity, and mass, and the relationship between matter, time, and space
Physicist: one who studies the principles of physics
Collaborate: to work together, to cooperate with
Temperate: mild, moderate climate, no extremes of hot or cold

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Roosevelt's Hyde Park Home

and father of six children was only 39 years old when he received the grim news that he would be confined to a wheelchair.

Many men would have crumbled at such a horrifying turn of events in their lives, but not Franklin Roosevelt. He had too much to accomplish to let polio defeat him. He was determined to continue his political career, and for 24 years he courageously endured great pain while living as a crippled man.

After extensive rehabilitation, Roosevelt ran for governor of New York. Most of his campaigning was done from a wheelchair, using a new media form—radio. FDR exhibited a fighting spirit which New Yorkers seemed to appreciate. He won the election and was sworn into office as governor on January 1, 1929, ***coincidentally*** in the same room where Teddy Roosevelt had assumed the same position 30 years earlier. During his two terms as governor, FDR became known for his progressive agriculture programs for farmers.

On October 24, 1929, just nine months into FDR's first term as governor, disaster struck America. The stock market crashed, plummeting the Unites States into economic depression. Times were desperate as many people—rich and poor—lost all their money, homes, and businesses. The unemployment rate skyrocketed. Families struggled to feed and clothe themselves and keep a roof over their heads. Roosevelt took immediate action to provide economic relief for the people of New York state. He believed the state government should create jobs. FDR introduced a government works program that taxed businesses, so the government could put unemployed people to work in conservation jobs and on unemployment insurance. Their tax-generated paychecks created temporary cash flow in communities but expanded state government agencies.



After two terms as governor, Roosevelt decided his tax-and-employment program could help the entire country, so he ran for president against Herbert Hoover, who had been blamed for causing America's economic depression. Even though Roosevelt was the clear favorite, he campaigned strenuously across the country offering his *New Deal* of federal government involvement in agriculture, industry, and education. He won by a large margin and became America's 32nd president in 1933. FDR accepted his election as a ***mandate*** to implement an aggressive, progressive (socialistic) program.

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," he told the American people. He sensed a feeling of desperation among Congressmen and quickly ***enacted*** tax-and-employ federal government programs to bring America out of the Great Depression. Banks were closed for four days until new legislation, called the *Emergency Banking*

VOCABULARY

Iron lung: a device for artificial respiration that forces air in and out of the lungs, delivered in a chamber surrounding the chest
Infantile paralysis: original name for polio
March of Dimes: A health organization that changed its focus (after polio was conquered) to premature birth and birth defects
Virologist: one who studies viruses and diseases caused by viruses
Barnstorming: piloting a plane in rural area for stunt exhibitions or sightseeing flights with passengers
Helm: position of control

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Act, could be pushed through Congress. Other legislation was passed to employ semi-skilled workers and enact government price controls on commodities. Unskilled people were given jobs building roads, reforesting public land, improving national parks, and other public works projects.

The Social Security system was instituted to provide retirement income for elderly people who could not perform hard labor for wages. FDR promised that Social Security would never exceed 3% of employees paychecks. However, in 2012, Social Security taxes were 6.2% of paychecks, with a limit at $6,826.20 for the year. Roosevelt's policies established the Welfare system to bring economic relief to the poor and needy. However, in recent years many cases have been reported of able-bodied individuals who prefer to let taxpayers support non-workers.

Roosevelt campaigned for re-election in 1936. Shadows of war in Europe and hope of economic relief through the New Deal put FDR back in the White House. He won the presidential election two more times (1940 and 1944), for an unprecedented *four terms* as president.

Even though the economy was experiencing some recovery by the end of the 1930s, new troubles faced America. Conflict in Europe and Asia threatened to involve the U.S. in another large-scale war, something voters did not want. World War I and the effects of the economic depression were still all too fresh on most Americans' minds. However, the prospect of the Axis Powers threatening world trade, added to the very real possibility that America would have to defend itself against the threat of militant fascist regimes abroad, caused President Roosevelt to increase production of planes and ships and initiate a military ***draft***: the *Selective Service and Training Act* of September 16, 1940. Roosevelt warned,

> *"America stands at the crossroad of its destiny... A few weeks have seen great nations fall. We cannot remain indifferent to the philosophy of force now rampant in the world. We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming a victim of aggression."*

The Japanese assault on Hawaii's Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, forced America into World War II. Three days after the U.S. declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy, both allies of Japan, declared war on the United States. Roosevelt had the tough job of leading not only his nation, but the entire Allied forces. America's free economic system, moral courage, and work ethic positioned the United States as the World leader capable of effectively opposing Germany, Japan, and Italy. America raised up outstanding military men like Douglas MacArthur, George Patton, Dwight Eisenhower, and Chester Nimitz. These brilliant military leaders combined their skills to lead Allied forces effectively against the Axis powers.



Any war-time president faces tough decisions. President Roosevelt complicated his role by relying on advice from Alger Hiss and Harry White, who were supporters of Soviet (Communist) Russia. Their influence on FDR directed U.S. strategy to help the Soviets gain control of Eastern Europe after WWII. Roosevelt's poor health left

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him vulnerable to Hiss and White whose advice hampered U.S. strategy, but aided Communist Russia. At the critical time when Patton's tanks assaulted Germany, White and Hiss diverted fuel to Russian forces invading Germany from the east. Hiss and White were heavily involved in drafting the charter of the United Nations which granted veto power to Russia. Alger Hiss was eventually convicted as a Russian spy and sent to prison.

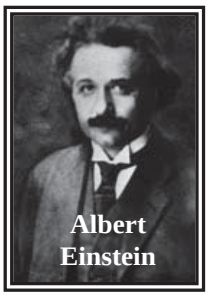
FDR never saw the end of WWII. He died of a stroke on April 12, 1945, just three months after being sworn in for his fourth term as president. (His term was completed by Vice-President Harry S. Truman.) May 7th, Germany surrendered, and four months later, U.S. B-29 planes dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities, which caused Japan to surrender.

Roosevelt was a man of determination and persuasive leadership ability. He overcame physical difficulty with grace and courage. Although FDR skillfully lead the United States to victory over Italy and Germany, unfortunately, his administration edged America toward progressive policies directed from Washington, D.C. His economic policies during the war established a pattern of federal government involvement in almost every aspect of American life.

The next vignette introduces one of the greatest minds in the 20th century—a man who did not do well in school, but was successful in life.

ALBERT EINSTEIN— SCIENCE LEADER WITH A COMPASS

The elderly, ***disheveled*** man with age-whitened hair opened the small gift presented to him by a neighbor. The old gentleman was celebrating his 76th birthday. Inside the package was a small, mechanical toy. Despite the man's age, he laughed with the delight of a child. For this small toy, which operated under the basic law of gravity, was symbolic of the many great scientific discoveries made by brilliant Albert Einstein throughout his unusual and interesting life.


Albert Einstein

A life-long love of scientific study and exploration had begun seven decades earlier for the quiet, withdrawn Einstein. Albert was five years old when his father brought home a small, round object featuring a glass-covered needle. Young Einstein was absolutely fascinated by his father's compass and explanations of magnetism. Albert's growing fascination with the natural world around him, and his ability to master difficult mathematical concepts, set him apart from his peers.

Despite his advanced interest in physics, Einstein did not fare well in school. The disciplined ***regimen*** of the school in Munich, Germany, stifled him. When his parents relocated to Italy for business reasons, Einstein halted his formal studies and spent a year enjoying the sights and smells of the Italian countryside. Because he was not in school during this time, he was free to daydream and process scientific thoughts.

Einstein returned to the academic world, finished secondary school, and then entered the famous Polytechnic School in Zurich, Switzerland. He was dubbed a "difficult student" by the teachers of this highly reputable institution. Einstein wanted to think far beyond the boring scientific concepts taught at Zurich. His teachers mistakenly took his inquisitive nature as rebelliousness. Einstein often skipped science classes, so he could study advanced physics. However, using study notes supplied by a classmate, Einstein completed his course of study and graduated from the Zurich school in 1900.

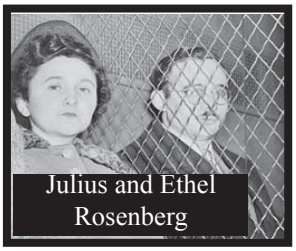
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Einstein accepted employment in the Swiss ***patent office***. He did well at that job, but his greatest joy came in spare moments when he could scribble notes about the things that were really important to him, like light and space and time—especially how they related to each other.

In 1905, at age 26, five years after graduation from college, Einstein received his doctorate degree from the University of Zurich and published five separate theories which forever changed man's view of the universe. Einstein's theories of ***relativity*** opened new avenues of thought regarding time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. The fourth of these publications was Albert's famous Theory of Relativity, which is summarized in the equation $E = mc^2$ (energy within an object equals its mass times the speed of light squared). This monumental scientific discovery later led to development of the atomic bomb. Einstein gained worldwide recognition in the study of physics and accepted several important teaching positions at universities in Europe, ending up in Germany. In 1921, Einstein earned the Nobel Prize for physics.

When Adolf Hitler came into power, the Jewish-born Einstein spoke out against Hitler's ideas of exalting one race of people above other races. In 1933, the Nazi's denounced Albert Einstein's views, seized his property, and burned his books. That year, Dr. Einstein relocated to the United States. He joined the staff at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. In 1940, he became a U.S. citizen.

In 1939, when WWII broke out, Einstein learned that two German chemists and an Italian ***physicist*** were close to discovering how to create an atomic bomb. Dr. Einstein and two other scientists ***collaborated*** on a letter to President Franklin Roosevelt, warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany's development of an atomic bomb. Alarmed at the damage Hitler could do with such a powerful weapon, Einstein urged FDR to increase atomic research and to develop America's own atomic bomb. Einstein sent two more letters to the president. The last letter prompted the president to initiate the Manhattan Project, which produced the atomic bombs in 1945 that brought Japan to the surrender table. Unfortunately, two more Communist agents, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, in the Roosevelt administration obtained atomic bomb secrets for Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin, enabling Russia to develop atomic bombs a few years after WWII. In 1953, the Rosenbergs were executed as Soviet spies.


Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Another bomb was dropped two days later on Nagasaki: both cities were devastated. Japan promptly surrendered. The famous physicist, who enabled Americans to defeat Japan, died April 18, 1955.

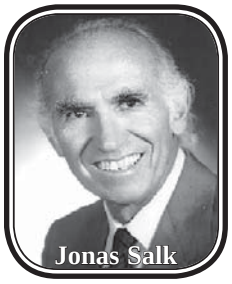
While war was raging, a crippling disease was causing great distress to parents. The next vignette tells how that disease was conquered.

JONAS SALK—THE DOCTOR WHO KILLED POLIO

Imagine not being allowed to drink from water fountains or play outside during the summer. That is exactly what many Americans experienced before the 1950s. A deadly virus called *polio* was lurking in ***temperate*** geographic areas of the country. Thousands of parents were so scared that they sheltered their children from social contact during summer months. Polio often left its victims

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crippled and scarred for life. Some of those hardest hit became dependent on ***iron lung*** machines for survival. Polio victims were usually young, between ages five and ten. Adults could get it too. In fact, one of the most famous adults to contract the disease was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, U.S. President from 1932 - 1945. President Roosevelt created the National Foundation for ***Infantile Paralysis*** to fight polio because of his own struggle with the crippling disease. Launched in 1938, on the eve of WWII, the organization was better known as the ***March of Dimes*** and funded research for vaccines that were finally developed by Jonas Salk, M.D. and Albert Sabin, M.D.


Jonas Salk

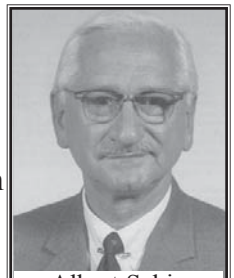
By 1952, polio had reached epidemic proportions. By the next year, relief was on its way, thanks to the work of Dr. Jonas Salk. Already a leader in medical research, Dr. Salk previously helped create the vaccine that killed influenza in the mid-1940s. By the end of that decade, Dr. Salk turned his attention toward developing a polio vaccination.


Child in Iron Lung

A *vaccine* is a liquid containing weakened or dead virus cells. It is injected into, or swallowed by, healthy people so their white blood cells will produce *antibodies*, natural substances that fight off the disease.

In 1952, Dr. Salk developed a vaccine from dead polio cells. After a successful trial test on monkeys, Salk was so convinced that the vaccine worked that he injected it into himself, his wife, and children. He was right. With March of Dimes funding, Dr. Salk proceeded to test his polio vaccine on two million first, second, and third graders. The success of this test made Dr. Salk a hero around the world.

But Dr. Salk had his critics. Some felt he was getting credit for developing a vaccine that was the culmination of several scientists' research, not just his own. Others criticized his testing of so many primary-grade children, calling it too risky. But the bottom-line result was that no longer did millions of people in this country suffer the damaging effects of the crippling disease. Interestingly, Dr. Salk did not patent the polio vaccine, and so did not benefit financially from it.


Albert Sabin

The vaccine was given federal approval in 1955, and by 1961, the number of new polio cases had dropped by 95 percent! An American ***virologist***, Albert Sabin, eventually developed another polio vaccine, which in 1963 replaced Dr. Salk's vaccine in the U.S.

The Rotary Club International accepted the challenge to rid the world of polio and applied Dr. Sabin's vaccine to children throughout the world. Consequently, the disease called polio, which caused so much fear and heartache in the first half of this century, was almost nonexistent by 1970.

Vaccines were dispersed at clinics. In the next vignette you will learn about a drug store owner who dispersed a new idea.

JACK ECKERD— BUSINESS LEADER WITH A DRUGSTORE

Jack Eckerd, born in 1913, loved to fly and was a ***barnstorming*** pilot in the days of open cockpits and cow-pasture landings. Upon hearing about the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Eckerd signed up for military service.

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Eckerd's life was in jeopardy many times as his plane transported bombs and gasoline in China during World War II. Eckerd came to realize the vital role of free enterprise (capitalism) to produce the weapons, uniforms, airplanes, gasoline, and other items necessary for American troops to defeat the evil, socialistic Fascists and Nazis.

Eckerd returned home to become a legend in the world of business. Starting with two drugstores in Jamestown, New York, Eckerd added three more stores in Florida. In time, his chain of drugstores grew to 1,700 locations across America.

Emulating his father's New York City discount-drug store methods, and importing new self-service concepts from California, Eckerd's chain of stores flourished. Under Eckerd's direction, neighborhood drugstores changed from small pharmacies offering limited products to part of a national chain that displayed a wide selection of items, including candy, cards, hosiery, and cosmetics. Business profits took an enormous jump when Eckerd added "two-for-one photo processing" (two rolls of film for the price of one).

Eckerd's concern for America's future led him to campaign for elective office three times. Although he lost each race, he became influential in the political arena and was appointed by President Gerald Ford to head the United States General Services Administration.

As founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Eckerd Drugs, he earned millions of dollars, and many of his loyal employees became independently wealthy as well. When Eckerd sold his drugstore chain after 35 years at the ***helm***, he could have concentrated on playing tennis and sailing his yacht. Instead, Eckerd turned his full attention to rehabilitating young people by exposing them to Biblical principles and values.

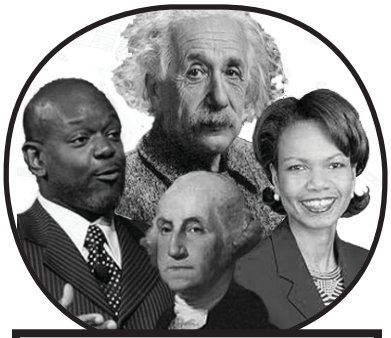
He and his wife, Ruth, began Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives (E.F.Y.A.) in 1968, and by 1986, the Eckerd's had helped redirect the lives of nearly 30,000 troubled boys and girls during that 18 year period. Year-long wilderness camps, designed to help young campers learn self-respect, self-discipline, teamwork, and goal-setting, were the Eckerd's main point of focus.

E.F.Y.A. helped 80% of the boys and girls who went through the program keep out of further serious trouble with Juvenile Court. Florida's Eckerd College and the arts community in Tampa Bay were other recipients of Eckerd's generosity.

At the age of 70, Eckerd became so concerned about the negative impact of pornography on youth, he requested all pornographic materials be removed from the Eckerd chain, then encouraged removal of pornography from more than 15,000 other retail stores. He also became a major force for prison reform in Florida. When Eckerd's autobiography was published in 1987, Warren E. Burger, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, wrote, *"this is the moving story by a man whose life and career exemplifies what an individual can do with the kind of freedom our system provides."*

The war years also brought great changes in fashions, furniture, and architecture as did the years immediately following the war.

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"Success is best measured by how far you've come with the talents you've been given."

-H. Jackson Brown Jr.

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The Defending of America

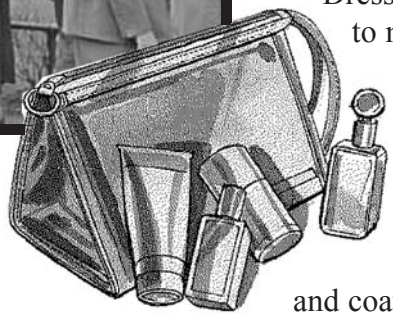
Topic 8
Art, Architecture, Fashions, & Furniture

Chapter 11

THE WAR YEARS AND POST-WAR ERA OF THE 1940s AND 1950s

Section Two
Topics 6-10





VOCABULARY

Crewnecked: a round, collarless neckline
Cardigans: knitted sweaters or jackets
Snoods: hair nets which let the hair fall in a roll at the neck
Tie tack: an ornamental button used to hold the two lengths of a necktie in place
Cufflinks: ornamental buttons worn on French cuffs
French cuff: a double shirt cuff made by folding back a wide cuff band and held together with cufflinks; worn by fashionable French men and adopted by American men
Resurgence: coming back to life or popularity
Chemise: a loose, shapeless dress that hangs straight down from the shoulders
Reminiscent: suggestive of pleasant, memorable experiences

With the war years of the 1940s came rationing and a dire need to economize. Government war priorities on material goods imposed constraints on America's fashions. Women were encouraged to update and remake old clothes. Dressmakers advertised their ability to make something new out of last season's wardrobe.

Even with creative economizing, some styles remained excessive. One fashion indulgence was the large, padded square shoulders on dresses and coats which used extra material. In addition to the padded shoulder, dress waists were belted, and skirts extended just below the knee. Slacks were as popular as skirts for everyday wear, particularly among women factory workers.

Knitting was a popular pastime. Women knitted complete dresses, as well as "twin sets" of short-sleeved, ***crewnecked*** sweaters and matching long-sleeved ***cardigans***.

Hairstyles for men were short, brushed flat on the head, and held in place by hair gels or creams. Some men wore mustaches. Women kept their hair long, but up in net ***snoods*** during the day or while working. In the evening, women brushed their hair up on top of their heads in an "upsweep"or coiled it into a French roll up the back of the head, with another roll of hair above the forehead. African-American women wore their hair in snoods, but usually kept their hair above shoulder length and often applied hair creams and gels.

Movies were popular during the war years, and film stars were idolized. War movies helped boost America's morale and inspired new fads for fashion and hair. A famous movie star from the '40s was Veronica Lake, who popularized the hairstyle

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of shoulder-length hair loosely parted on the left side, falling softly over the right eye. This quickly became the trend for most young women, black and white, across the country. American women introduced the custom of shaving their legs and underarms to be fashionable. Swimsuit stars like Betty Grable and Esther Williams encouraged young women to display shapely legs and bare shoulders as fashionable.

Accessories for women included large pouch shoulder bags. Ladies carried vanity boxes and compacts with rouge, powder, eyebrow pencil, and lipstick. Tinted fingernails, false eyelashes, and eye shadow complemented the woman's fully made-up face. Gloves of suede, doeskin, calfskin, or pigskin were worn for evening, sportswear, or work. Costume jewelry replaced authentic gold, silver, diamonds, emeralds, and other precious metals and stones. Matching sets of jewelry included earrings, hair clips, bracelets, and necklaces. Animal pins, charm bracelets, and hats with veils were popular. Sunglasses came in all shapes and sizes, along with novelty frames for regular eyewear.



Men's accessories included ***tie tacks*** and ***cufflinks*** for ***French-cuffed,*** full dress shirts. Leather billfolds, wallets, key cases, and walking canes were popular items for fashionable men. Innovations at the time of World War II were transparent plastic raincoats, rain hats, and umbrellas, zippered fastenings for all manner of clothing and accessories, and rubberized, elastic swimsuits for men and women.



The Post War Era of the late '40s and the Cold War Era of the '50s brought a ***resurgence*** of decoration and color to comfortable clothes. Several fashion designers came to the forefront with their new styles. In 1947, French designer Christian Dior introduced his *New Look in Paris*—a dress with a tight waist, no padding in the shoulders, a longer skirt, and a form-fitting bodice. Some fuller Dior skirts had several stiff petticoats, or crinolines, underneath. Soon other designers began to make names for themselves by creating ***chemises,*** or *sack dresses*. At this time, high fashion designers allowed a few of their styles for wealthier women to be used as inspiration for designers of more affordable clothing. European-designed fashions were thus welcomed by American women.



Coco Chanel was one of the designers who emerged from Dior's New Look. Chanel's designs tended to be more practical and comfortable for the modern, busy woman. In styles ***reminiscent*** of the 1930s boxy

VOCABULARY

Appliquéd: a handsewn design on another piece of fabric
Stirrup pants: long pants with straps under the instep
Pillbox: a small, round hat without a brim
Ensemble: a coordinated arrangement style and color
Synthetic: imitation of natural materials
Utility: economic and simple
Ranch style: a one-story house, typically with an open floor plan and low pitched roof
Cape Cod style: a compact, rectangular dwelling of one or one-and-a-half stories, usually with a central chimney and steep, gabled roof
Colonial style: a large and stately, two-story, retangular or square shaped house, with long symmetrical windows on each side of the center front door, one or two large chimneys, and formally defined living, dining, and family rooms
Suburbs: areas where people live outside large cities
Tract housing: any group of similarly designed houses built on a *tract*, or certain area of land
Motoring: driving in motor powered vehicles

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look, Chanel created business suits for the working woman in 1955. Double-buttoned coats and pleated, knee-length skirts were some of the many Chanel fashions American women enjoyed.

In the 1950s, teenagers exerted a strong influence on fashion, especially sportswear or casual clothing. Bulky sweaters, striped or flowered blouses worn with sashes, knee-length capri pants or "pirate" jeans, and straight, "drain-pipe" pants became popular. Brightly colored, circular, felt skirts made a splash on the American scene. These were known as *poodle skirts* because they were usually adorned with an ***appliquéd*** poodle.

Other trends or fads to strike during the 1950s included women's strapless tops with fitted waists, floor-length chiffon skirts over satin or taffeta, pedal-pushers or calf-length pants, bikinis, and halter-top swimsuits. Women also wore a style that reappeared in the 1990s—***stirrup pants***. Most hats had no brims and were based on the ***pillbox***, dinner plate, beret, or bag shapes.

Ladies' shoes had pointed toes with high heels. Some shoes were sling backs or backless. Nylon, which had been used in making military parachutes, proved popular for blouses, underwear, and children's clothing. Nylon stockings were introduced at this time and immediately became popular. Many women kept up with fashions as displayed by models in *Mademoiselle* or *Glamour* magazines.



In the 1950s, men's clothing focused on efficiency. Often made from gray flannel, suits became a two-piece single-buttoned ***ensemble*** with narrow shoulders and lapels, and slim, cuffless pants. Men wore knee-length Bermuda shorts, casual T-shirts, and faded blue-denim jeans and jackets. Leather flight jackets (modeled after military flight bombadier-styles), army raincoats, fatigue jackets, and thigh-length car coats with hoods were popular fashions for men. Although hair for men remained short with minimal sideburns, some younger men sported a close-cropped crew cut similar to WWII pilots. A popular men's magazine was the *Gentlemen's Quarterly* (*GQ*).

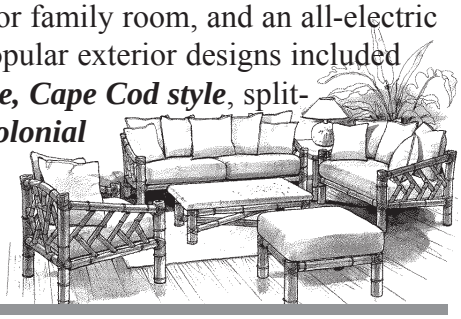


Furniture was designed for practicality. Shapes were smooth and polished. Lines were geometric and tubular. Instead of leather, vinyl was used along with ***synthetic*** fabric upholstery. Solid colors were more popular than patterns or floral prints. Most households included plastic accessories and furniture, plain or geometric designed rugs, and vinyl floor coverings.

A husband and wife team, Charles and Ray Eames, developed a plywood armchair that fit the contours of the human body. They made the chair in a simple form, shaped over a cast-iron mold. A layer of foam rubber covered the form with the upholstery fabric on top. By the late '40s, the couple made these same molded chairs out of glass-fiber-reinforced plastic. Inexpensive copies of these chairs were seen in almost every U.S. home and office by the mid '50s.

Utility furniture also made its way into American homes. This style included aluminum side chairs that could easily be stacked, metal tables, and couches with foam-filled cushions.

The typical 1950s middle-class home had a large front window, tiled bath, finished recreation or family room, and an all-electric kitchen. Popular exterior designs included ***Ranch style, Cape Cod style***, split-level, or ***Colonial style***. Living in the ***suburbs***



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of big cities was the trend. Men commuted to their jobs during the day. Most suburban homes took on a uniform look, commonly called ***tract housing***.

Some extraordinary structures were built at this time, including the famous Guggenheim Museum in New York City, the Marin County Civic Center in San Raphael, California, and the Gammage Memorial Auditorium at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Using his structural and spatial principles, Wright designed sky-lights and irregular geometric shapes that blended into the environment of the building site.



The family automobile was the chief mode of transportation, and hotels and inns became popular for travelers and vacationers. American hotel businesses boomed in the '50s and set the standard for international hotels. Prime locations for hotels were along coastlines and main highways.

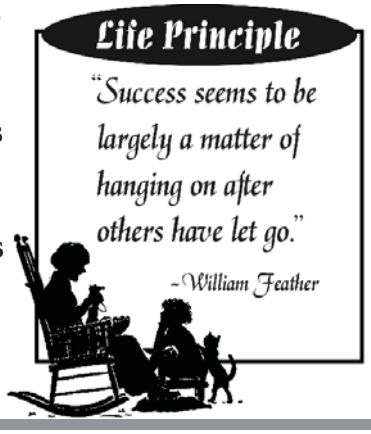
Conrad Hilton, an American businessman, built an entire hotel empire that eventually stretched across the United States and into Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East. Based on the success of his first hotel in Cisco, Texas, Hilton began to expand; he bought small hotels and inns that had been managed by families in various states. By choosing top managers and giving them complete independence to oversee his hotels, Hilton formed his successful hotel chain. The more famous Hilton hotels included the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, the Palmer House built by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Conrad Hilton in Chicago, and the Beverly Hilton in Beverly Hills, California.

With the increase of ***motoring*** came the rise of *motels*—a word formed by combining the words *motor* and *hotel*. Motels were (at first) one-level lodging places where an overnight traveler could park his car just outside his room door. By 1952, Holiday Inns, Incorporated, was founded as a motel chain. Holiday Inns soon became an incredible success with motels in every state of the Union.

In the post-war era, the nation focused on getting life back to normal. The idea of practicality carried over into fashion, furniture, and architecture. It was the era of "the man in the grey flannel suit" and the woman in the boxy jacket and skirt, with her single strand of pearls. It was the age of suburban tract living and cross-country motoring. The 1940s and 1950s reflected the true heart of American life: close families, private enterprise (men and women starting their own businesses), moral values, and interest in a multitude of activities and events. It was the era labeled as the time of "Baseball, Apple Pie, and Chevrolet." A resonant Chevrolet song, made popular by singing star Dinah Shore, that encouraged family travel read:

"See the USA in your Chevrolet;
America is asking you to call;
Drive your Chevrolet through the USA,
America's the greatest land of all...
So make a date today to see the USA,
And see it in your Chevrolet."

After WWII, Americans were in "pursuit of happiness." Post-war America entered a time of prosperity. The next vignette shows the changes in government and economics during that time.



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The Defending of America

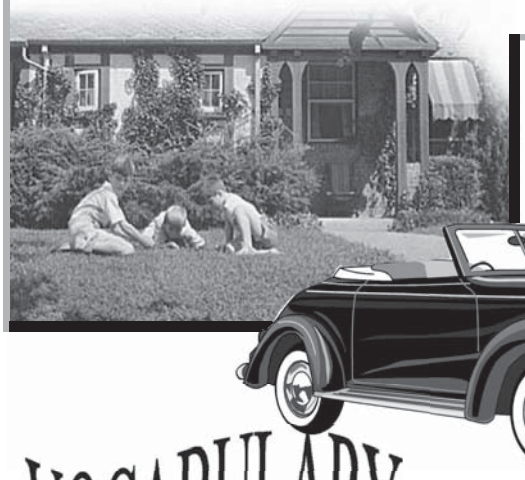


Topic 9
Government & Economics

Chapter 11

Section Two
Topics 6-10

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES



After Word War II, America entered a period of prosperity that lasted into the 1970s. Congress reduced government expansion (programs and regulations) in the '50s and cut taxes in the '60s, contributing to economic growth and opportunity.

During this time, suburban living became popular. As young families moved to the suburbs, the national economy revolved around the family, and business owners marketed their products toward the mother and father with two or three children.

The free enterprise principle of ***supply and demand*** became evident in the construction business. Because residential tract houses were in *demand* (people demanded, or wanted them) by *consumers* (people who spend money), home construction boomed, especially among middle class families. And new houses needed electric refrigerators, window fans, washing machines, and dishwashers. Manufacturers began to produce large ***inventories*** of household appliances.

Auto manufacturers began building station wagons to accommodate large families. New cars even sported automatic transmissions, air conditioning, and tubeless tires. Whereas during war years, consumers spent money on necessities, during the post-war years, consumers had extra money for conveniences such as refrigerators, TVs, electric skillets, washing machines, and attic fans.

Immediately after WWII, radio king David Sarnoff began to promote the use of television in homes. By 1952, almost half of American families had black-and-white television programming in their homes, and in the late 1950s and '60s, color television sets were introduced.

After WWII, many black Americans (at that time called Negroes) migrated from the South to the North. Between 1940 and 1970, 4,000,000 blacks moved north where they obtained

VOCABULARY

Supply and demand: products supplied to the public (consumer) by businesses to meet market demand
Inventories: products in storage, ready to be sold
Blight: a negative aspect
Recession: a decline in economic status
Gold mine: a term referring to great potential and opportunity
Liberals: people who prefer that government agencies be empowered and funded by taxes to solve social problems
Integrate: to combine, to add together
Competency: ability to perform based on expectations
Seamstress: a woman who sews clothing

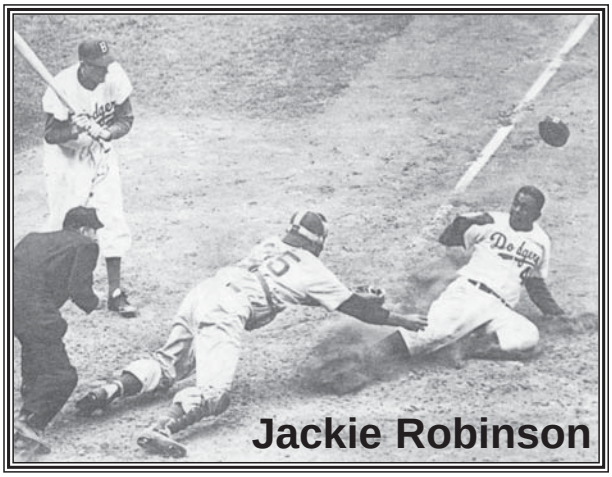
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employment in factories. By the mid-60s, income rose again among African-American families, as more blacks attended college and entered professions as teachers, lawyers, retail managers, pilots, and doctors.

As blacks increased their economic status, they became involved in business enterprises. In 1945, *Ebony* magazine publisher, John Johnson, had trouble persuading white-owned businesses to advertise in *Ebony* magazine, designed specifically for black professionals employed in middle and upper class jobs. But by 1948, companies like Pepsi-Cola and Colgate were advertising in *Ebony*. The magazine became an unofficial standard for black fashion, social life, and products.

A ***blight*** on African-American economic progress was that government-imposed minimum wage increases placed many teenagers out of jobs. Unemployment among black teens was higher during the '60s than during the ***recession*** year of 1949. Small businesses could not afford to hire teenagers who possessed little or no skill or experience, and pay them the high wages established by government legislation. Fortunately, athletics provided some unexpected economic opportunities and aspirations for young black boys.

Up until the 1940s, baseball and most other sports were segregated. In the 1940s, Brooklyn Dodgers team owner, Branch Rickey, noticed that the Negro League was an untapped ***gold mine*** of talent. Rickey decided to build a team of black superstars. The Dodgers' owner broke the color barrier in 1947 by hiring second baseman Jackie Robinson, the son of a sharecropper. Robinson was an outstanding player and a deeply religious man who did not smoke, drink, or chase women.


Jackie Robinson

During Robinson's first season, the Dodgers won the National League pennant, and Robinson was named Rookie of the Year. Before the season ended, Rickey hired 16 other Negro League players. Being the only team owner who would hire black players was good business for Rickey. While other teams divided the best white players among themselves, Rickey had the pick of the best black players. Consequently, more black sports fans attended Dodger games, setting attendance records for professional baseball and increasing the profits which benefitted both the owner and the players.

During the next ten years, the Dodgers won six National League pennants. Five Most Valuable Player awards and four Rookie of the Year awards went to black Brooklyn Dodgers. Other team owners had to start hiring black players or continue getting "hammered" by the Dodgers. Competition, with its supply and demand attribute, won over racism. Baseball fans of all colors soon enjoyed the talents of black players on all teams. Blacks and whites together enjoyed the games, laying aside and even forgiving past wrongs and misunderstandings.

Even though economics opened new opportunities for black athletes, segregation did not die in other arenas. The Civil Rights Movement was a dominant force in the 1950s and '60s. Racial conflicts erupted over school attendance, employment, and military service.

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The 1954 court case of Brown vs. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, struck down the "separate but equal" clause of the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson court decision. The court ruled that black students should not be bused across town to an all-black school when a white school was nearby if parents wished to send their children to the nearest school. Ironically, government ***liberals*** later attempted to *force* desegregation by implementing *busing*—forcing black and white students to ride buses across town to ***integrate*** into schools—regardless of parental choice or ***competency*** of teachers and school administrators to provide a quality education.



The Civil Rights Movement came to a peak on December 1, 1955, on a Montgomery, Alabama, city bus. When an exhausted ***seamstress***, Rosa Parks, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger she was arrested. Blacks ***boycotted*** Montgomery buses, preferring to walk or ride in carpools driven by sympathetic whites. A year after Parks' arrest, the Supreme Court declared Alabama's segregated seating law (on buses) unconstitutional. That court decision opened areas of both conflict and opportunity.

Through media coverage, national attention was focused on racial equality in sports, schools, entertainment, and jobs. Black professional singers like Nat King Cole, Louis Armstrong, Ella Fitzgerald, and Marian Anderson raised public admiration for blacks. Unfortunately, generations of segregation in most communities was a difficult emotional barrier for both blacks and whites to overcome.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) helped usher in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The NAACP was formed under the direction of a white man named Oswald G. Villard. He and several colleagues organized the NAACP in New York to promote economic and political opportunities for the welfare of black ("colored") citizens. Villard was assisted by W.E.B. Dubois, a ***mulatto*** author and sociologist who published a political activist magazine, *The Crisis.* The Civil Rights Movement encouraged the *Civil Rights Act* of 1964 which banned racial discrimination by employers and labor unions. This act proved difficult to enforce, and liberal legislators enacted ***Affirmative Action*** policies in an effort to establish economic equity among ethnic groups. Under Affirmative Action, members of ethnic groups were given ***preferential*** treatment regarding employment or admission to college, regardless of skill, ability, or qualifications.



VOCABULARY

Boycott: an organized effort by a group of people to refrain from buying specific products
Mulatto: an individual of mixed Caucasian and Negro descent
Affirmative Action: the practice of hiring job applicants based on race
Preferential: privileged
Poll tax: a tax required before a citizen could vote
Literacy test: a reading test required to qualify a voter
Admission quotas: acceptance for college enrollment based on race
Liabilities: faults, problems
Entitlements: rights claimed by welfare recipients to receive government money based on gender, race, or economic status

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The 24th Constitutional Amendment, passed in 1964, and the *Voting Rights Act* of 1965 struck down ***poll taxes*** and ***literacy tests***, two longtime obstacles to black voters who wanted to use the legislative process to create employment opportunities.

In spite of the political expediency, the Civil Rights Movement proved inefficient at producing economic equality for minority groups. Government legislation alone could not raise economic opportunities for blacks, whites, or any other ethnic group because government cannot effectively create products for consumers. Free enterprise proved to be the best avenue for raising the economic status of African-Americans. Private businessmen learned that segregation was not a smart business practice.

In the late 1960s, nonviolent Civil Rights speaker and leader, Martin Luther King, was ridiculed and shouted down by bigoted black militants such as Stokely Carmichael, Malcom X, and the Black Panther party whose rhetoric closely resembled the hate speech of the Klu Klux Klan (KKK). As race riots and *black power* tactics replaced nonviolent methods, legislators who supported the Civil Rights Movement became alienated, and the movement began to weaken. By the early '70s, the Environmental Movement had replaced race issues as the newspaper headline of the day.


Martin Luther King, Jr.

In the 1970s, the Civil Rights Movement disintegrated into a debate over various social policies. Some of the debates were focused on reverse discrimination—the name given to Affirmative Action by its opponents.

In 1974, Allan Bakke, a white man, claimed he had been denied admission to medical school because of his skin color. In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled in Bakke's favor. The decision stated that ***admission quotas*** were illegal, but that race was a legitimate consideration for admission boards—a vague decision that left both sides dissatisfied. As late as 1996, Affirmative Action remained a heated issue on campaign trails. Prominent black leaders (called African-Americans by the 1970s) were divided over the alleged benefits or ***liabilities*** of Affirmative Action.

Conservative African-Americans, such as Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and economist Walter Williams, did not agree with Affirmative Action, claiming that it undermined efforts to establish dignity and character in black Americans. Conservatives argued that giving blacks jobs, whether they deserved them or not, caused blacks to lose respect and be dependent on the government, thus they would not learn to be self-reliant. By 1997, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Affirmative Action unconstitutional. This decision motivated

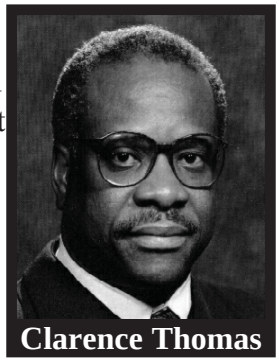
VOCABULARY

Direct aid: federal or state money provided directly to persons for educational purposes or family assistance
Public assistance: financial or substance assistance to persons who are in economical difficulty (poverty)
Rehabilitation: the act of converting unusable materials into useable resources
Advocacy: agreeing with or promoting certain ideas
Capital punishment: death by a government agency for the crime of murder
Reinstated: put back in place
Deplorable: horrid, terrible, disgusting, evil
Direct sales: marketing technique in which salespersons sell products in homes, public market place or over the Internet

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African-American leaders to refocus their efforts on education and employability.

The Civil Rights Movement changed Americans' view of rights. Originally, rights—such as those in the Bill of Rights—were viewed as granted by the Creator to protect private citizens from government abuses. In the 1960s, however, media commentators and liberal politicians began to view minority rights as ***entitlements*** protected by government. Civil rights activists began to claim that all minorities were entitled to jobs and college acceptance, regardless of education or employability. That policy further complicated efforts by responsible minority leaders to merge African-Americans and Hispanics into the free enterprise system.

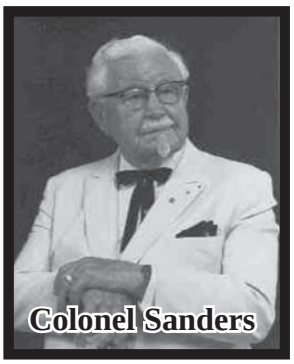

Clarence Thomas

Creative free enterprise can usually offer solutions to economic problems. In the late 1950s, an economically disadvantaged man started a business that eventually provided thousands of jobs for teenagers of all ethnic groups.

Harlan Sanders, who was six years old when his father died, learned to cook and care for the house while his mother worked. His religious mother taught him to value work and reliance on self and God.

At age 66, with a multitude of dead-end careers and business failures behind him, Sanders was living on Social Security. But he knew how to cook chicken.

He loaded his pickup truck with a pressure cooker and a 50 pound can of his own special blend of 11 herbs and spices and set out persuading restaurants to adopt his cooking method. During this time of traveling and marketing, Sanders began wearing a white suit, a black string tie, and black shoes. He also carried a cane and grew a white moustache and goatee.


Colonel Sanders

By 1963, more than 600 restaurants adopted his method. The governor of Kentucky first called Sanders "the colonel," and Sanders' special chicken became known as Colonel Sanders' Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Using the money he earned in the free enterprise system, Colonel Sanders donated large sums of money to churches, hospitals, the Salvation Army, and the Boy Scouts. In 1964, Colonel Sanders sold his Kentucky Fried Chicken company for $2,000,000 but stayed on as a symbol and a promoter.

Not everyone fared as well as Colonel Sanders, so the 1960s saw a second wave of government intrusion into private businesses. President Lyndon B. Johnson's *Great Society* programs were promoted as social investments. Johnson believed an expansion of tax-supported government welfare programs would help poor people become employable and ultimately reduce their dependency on government money.

The Great Society expanded Social Security, unemployment insurance, and ***direct aid***. It also created new welfare programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The *Economic Opportunity Act* of 1964, much like President Roosevelt's New Deal work programs, attempted to end poverty and unemployment by putting citizens to work in government jobs supported by high taxes on employers and employees.

However, the Great Society did not reduce government dependency. Instead, the number of people receiving ***public assistance*** doubled between 1960 and

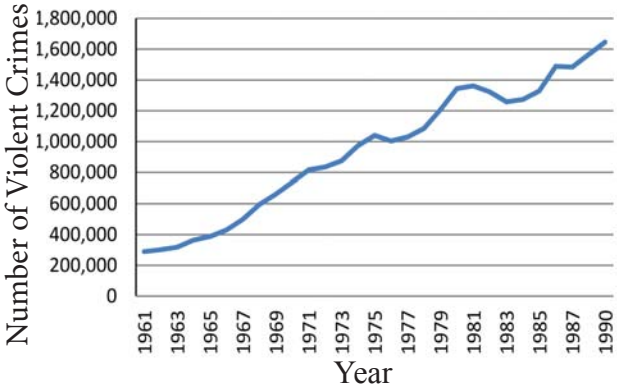
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1977. By the 1990s, Great Society hallmarks like Social Security and Medicare were on the verge of bankruptcy. Once again, big government proved incapable of solving major social problems. Ultimately, the Great Society produced a welfare state in which children—often fatherless—existed on welfare rather than paychecks earned by working parents.

Criminal ***rehabilitation*** became another topic of debate. A prevalent idea of liberal criminal rights ***advocacy*** groups in the 1960s and 1970s was that violent criminals were not responsible for their crimes, but were victims of a corrupt society. Criminal rights activists focused on softer treatment of criminals rather than on quick and just punishment for crimes to deter further misconduct.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren was a strong believer in the victim philosophy. He believed that therapy and education rather than punishment would reduce crime by eliminating "root causes." The climax of the Criminal Rights Movement came when the Supreme Court banned ***capital punishment*** in 1972. Government advocacy groups provided free legal defense of violent criminals and enabled hardened criminals to live in prison with TVs, libraries, educational classes, carpet, health spas, and other luxuries. Opponents of criminal rights pointed out that *criminals were not victims*, but had violated and abused others, and that shorter, softer prison sentences would not deter crime.

Violent Crime Increase



The emphasis on criminal rights failed to reduce crime. The murder rate, which had declined during the conservative '50s, doubled from 1961 to 1974. Consequently, by 1976, capital punishment was ***reinstated***.

Many of the Warren Court criminal rights decisions were based on *judicial activism*, the process in which judges interpret law to suit their own beliefs—in contradiction to enforcing law according to the constitutional principles of quick and just punishment.

In a notorious case of judicial activism in 1973, the Supreme Court ruled (in Roe vs. Wade) that individual states could not pass laws banning abortion. The decision split Americans into *pro-choice* advocates who believed abortion *should be* a legal choice, and *pro-life* advocates who believed abortion *should not be* legal because it was the murder of innocent children. After Roe vs. Wade, more than one million babies a year were aborted, many with the assistance of federal money (obtained by taxing American citizens).



Pro-life advocates conducted a strong campaign to overturn the Roe vs. Wade decision. With support from President Carter, an amendment was passed which forbade the use of federal tax dollars to pay for abortions. However, by 2012, more than 49 million babies had been aborted in the United States since 1973. Less than one percent were based on rape. Most were the result of young women who did not want to assume responsibility for raising children.

By 1996, the Clinton administration and the National Organization of Women

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(NOW) endorsed the practice of *partial birth* abortions. This procedure was used between the 20th and 28th week of pregnancy (5–7 months). In partial birth abortions, the mother's cervix was dilated until the baby's head was exposed. The contents of the brain cavity were then suctioned out and the dead child disposed of. President Clinton's endorsement of that procedure outraged many Americans who considered life precious. Even many pro-choice advocates objected to the ***deplorable*** process. Conservative organizations such as Concerned Women for America (CWA), the Christian Coalition, Focus on The Family, Eagle Forum, and Family Resource Council aggressively opposed the practice of partial birth abortion.

Hispanics also affected social issues in the late 1960s. During WWII, the gates of immigration reopened, allowing Mexicans to work in war industries. Mexican women introduced colorful clothing and Mexican food to American culture. Even though some Mexican immigrants were professional doctors, lawyers, or architects, most Hispanic immigrants were skilled as farm workers, construction helpers, and meat packers.

Many Hispanic immigrants settled in cities where they provided unskilled labor in factories. Cesar Chavez organized Mexican-American grape pickers and lettuce field workers into a union called the National Farm Workers Association.


Cesar Chavez

During the 1960s and early '70s, Chavez led boycotts of farm products. He wanted to force farm owners to raise wages. The boycotts drew national attention but forced many farm owners to purchase machinery to replace field laborers.

Hispanics enjoyed the freedoms and opportunities America provided in the free enterprise system. Many Hispanics took advantage of the opportunities and started their own businesses. One such example was Ramana Bañuelos, a 19-year-old divorced single mother of two sons who immigrated from Mexico to Los Angeles to find work. By 1949, Ramana had remarried and saved some money. With a small tortilla machine, a corn grinder, and a fan, she set up a tortilla factory in a small room. She and an aunt marketed the tortillas to Los Angeles restaurants. After five years of working 14 to 16 hour days, seven days a week, Ramana's Mexican Food Products became a successful business. By the mid 1960s, it was a booming business.


Ramana Bañuelos

Bañuelos invested her profits in scholarships for Mexican-American college students. She also opened a bank that catered primarily to Mexican-Americans. In 1969, she was recognized as the Outstanding Business Woman of the Year. From 1971 to 1974, she was U.S. Treasurer—a position appointed by the president of the United States, and granted with the "advise and consent" of the Senate. Ramana Bañuelos came from the depths of poverty to the heights of success by practicing her belief that people can achieve if they are *"willing to suffer and put up with inconveniences."*

Unfortunately, Hispanic influence had a dark side: by 2000, the Southern border of the U.S. began to experience drug-related violence among Latino gangs. The violence spread to Latino communities throughout America. By 2010, more than 28,000 Latinos had been murdered in drug-related violence along the Southern U.S. border.

Another woman, Mary Kay Ash, introduced single women to successful business practices. Her efforts created thousands of jobs for women of all ethnic groups.

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Mary Kay Ash

When Mary Kay was 28, her husband deserted her and their three children. Mary supported her children by working in ***direct sales***, selling books and cleaning products. During her sales career, Mary Kay recommended challenging and creative ideas to her employers—ideas she believed would boost sales. By 1963, she had remarried and retired from full-time employment.

Retirement did not suit Mary Kay. She dreamed of working for a company that would incorporate her sales ideas, so she decided to start her own company. Mary Kay knew a woman whose father was a leather tanner. The man used a special formula to keep his hands from drying out. If the formula could keep a leather tanner's hands soft, Mary Kay knew it would be good for a woman's skin. She purchased the formula and planned to start her own skin-care products company.



Mary's husband died just before Mary opened her company. Her children, however, encouraged Mary to pursue her dream. On September 13, 1963, Mary Kay Cosmetics opened in a rented storefront in Dallas, Texas, with five products.

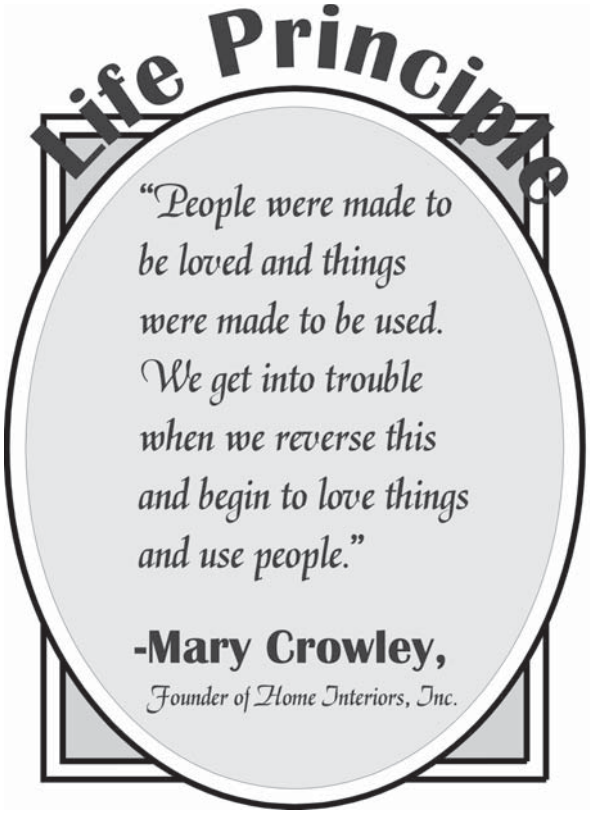
The company grew as Mary Kay began hiring women to sell products. Mary remembered her years as a young wife and single mother and, therefore, allowed her saleswomen flexible work schedules. She wanted them to work the hours that were best for them and their families. She did not want two-income families to have to choose between "his" job and "her" job. Nor did Kay's saleswomen have fixed territories to cover.



In addition to high wages, Mary Kay offered rewards ranging from personal letters to diamond rings to pink Cadillacs for her best workers. Mary constantly reminded employees that priorities should be *"God first, family second, career third."* In 1976, Mary Kay Cosmetics became the first company chaired by a woman to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.



When people prosper, they usually have more time for recreation. The next vignette tells about recreational changes that swept America.



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The Defending of America



Topic 10
Sports & Recreation

Chapter 11

RECREATION ON THE SCREEN AND AT THE ARENA

Section Two
Topics 6-10



The face of recreation changed significantly in the middle of the 20th century because of the Hollywood movie industry. It became a primary guiding force in American advertising and entertainment. Most of the major studios like 20th Century Fox, Warner Brothers, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia, and Paramount were founded in the 1920s and quickly became famous as they offered indoor recreation through high-action movies.

Disney Studios added another dimension to films in 1937 when it released *Snow White*, the first full-length ***animated*** feature movie. Since then, Disney proceeded to become the established standard for animation and children's entertainment, with landmark films such as *Bambi*, *Beauty and the Beast*, *Alice in Wonderland, So Dear to my Heart, Peter Pan,* and many others. Millions of American children were entertained by films in theaters and living rooms.

The rise of television during the late 1950s and early '60s changed Hollywood production themes and the American definition of entertainment. Hollywood spent more time creating ***syndicated*** daily shows than producing movies, and housewives accepted daily television episodes as a new way to spend free time. Television became the recreational activity of choice for children—and for adults who just wanted to sit back and not have to think after long days at work. Manufacturers learned to market products and services with catchy television advertisements. Viewers who sat down to enjoy movies became prime audiences for advertising commercials. Business and recreation found a common ground through television.



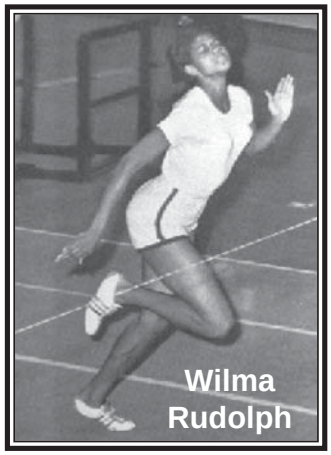
VOCABULARY

Animated: having motion or life
Syndicated: published through an agency or company
Dynamic: energetic, intense, and powerful
Glamorize: to make a lifestyle look appealing or exciting
Bronze medal: the third place medallion awarded at Olympic games
Gold medal: the first place medallion awarded at the Olympic games
Boisterous: aggressive, spirited, and energetic
Black Muslims: a group of militant black Americans who profess Islamic religious beliefs, advocate a separate Black nation, and refer to themselves as the Nation of Islam

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Television evolved into main areas for informing people of current issues, as well as providing ***dynamic***, action-packed sports coverage. By the 1980s, TV was characterized by situation comedy (sit-coms), talk shows, and soap operas that entertained audiences by ***glamorizing*** immorality and violence, flooding American homes with sensual moral standards.

Television also created a new type of celebrity personality. Viewers often selected their role models from movie celebrities and athletes. Public idols included singers, musicians, actors, basketball players, football heroes, gymnasts, and other "stars," whose faces appeared on television screens. Some were good role models and some were not, but media presented them to the world as entertainment. One of the stars who set a good example was Wilma Rudolph.


Wilma Rudolph

Wilma did not have a typical childhood. Complications from childbirth resulted in double pneumonia, scarlet fever, and polio, which left both her legs deformed, and she had to wear metal braces. Her peers often mocked her, but Wilma did not let cruel remarks destroy her determination. By age 11, Wilma had worked her way out of the braces and was walking alone. Over the next few years, with her older sister as a role model, Wilma became a basketball player and runner on the high school track team.

By age 14, Wilma had defeated every other female runner in her state and was invited to compete in the 1956 Olympics. Wilma finished and earned a ***bronze medal***, which fueled her determination to try even harder. Her goal was to become the greatest woman runner in the world. Over the next four years, Wilma practiced running numerous times each day. She was sure that no other runner would match her training and dedication and that her hard work would pay off.

At the 1960 Olympics, Wilma astounded all who watched her perform. She became the first American woman to win three ***gold medals*** in one Olympics. Her performances in the 100 meter dash, the 200 meter dash, and the 400 meter relay were world record breakers. Her hard work had turned an unknown girl from Tennessee into the fastest woman in the world—and encouraged thousands of girls to dream of becoming track stars.

The popularity of television enabled the world to share in the excitement of Wilma Rudolph winning her gold medals and becoming an American heroine. Television is also responsible for the rise in popularity of many other sports. Before television, people had to attend actual events in order to share in the excitement of their favorite teams and players. Television brought sports up close. Events which had previously captured the attention of relatively small audiences became popular nationwide.

Boxing was a sport of increasing popularity on television. The relatively small audiences captured by 1930s and 1940s boxing champions Max Baer, James Braddock, Joe Louis, and "Jersey" Joe Walcott widened profoundly with the introduction of television's coverage of Rocky Marciano, the only undefeated heavyweight champion in boxing history. He began boxing in the Army in 1943 and later became a professional boxer. In 1951, Marciano wept after knocking out his boyhood hero, former world champion Joe Louis. Then in September 1952, in one of the most memorable matches in history,

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Marciano knocked out "Jersey" Joe Walcott and won the heavyweight championship. Rocky Marciano successfully defended his title six times in two years. He retired in April 1956 with a perfect record of 49–0, with 43 of those wins by knockout.

Twenty year old Olympic boxing champion Cassious Clay brought boxing to a new level of entertainment. His ***boisterous*** behavior and boxing precision captured audiences. After winning the heavyweight Olympic boxing title, he declared himself to be a ***Black Muslim*** and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. He became world champion in 1964. In 1968 he was barred from boxing for refusing to be drafted into the U.S. Army. After being suspended for five years, Ali returned to boxing and regained his World Heavyweight title in 1974. He lost and regained his world heavyweight champion title three times before retiring in 1979.

George Foreman was another young athlete whose boxing style and out-of-the-ring preaching entertained sports fans. As a child, George was constantly in trouble with the law and causing problems for his mother. He enrolled in the government funded Job Corps to try to get his life together. There, he met Doc Broadus who insisted that George compete in Golden Gloves boxing if he wanted to stay in the Job Corps. Boxing was a way for George to channel his anger and energy without getting into trouble.

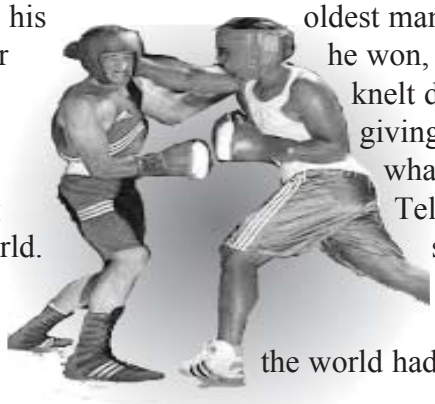
In a few years, George, with barely any real fight experience, beat all his competitors to become the winner of the Heavyweight title in the 1968 Olympic games. After that, he turned professional and beat Joe Frazier, becoming the boxing heavyweight champion of the world.

During his 20s, when he was at the peak of his boxing career, George was not satisfied with his life. He had everything this world could offer, but he did not want any of it as much as he wanted emotional and spiritual peace—and peace was one thing he did not have.

In 1974, George Foreman lost the heavyweight title to Muhammad Ali in an eight round fight in Zaire, Africa. Foreman fought other boxers in an attempt to get another fight with Ali for the title. After one fight, Foreman was at the lowest point in his life. He was afraid and was sure he was dying. In desperation, the tough fighter knelt on his knees and asked God to take control of his life. He gave up boxing and devoted time to his children, but his marriage crashed, and again Foreman felt hopeless. He started attending a church and felt safe for the first time in his life. After a few years, he discovered he had a gift for preaching. He was ordained as a minister and began preaching to at-risk youth in schools and prisons.

In 1987, George Foreman began to work his way back as a professional boxer, but this time his motive was different. Instead of seeking worldly fame, Foreman used his boxing career to tell people how God had changed his life. Fans were curious about the Preacher-boxer who was "too old to fight."

In November 1994, George Foreman fought Michael Moorer for the heavyweight title. In the tenth round, Foreman won by a knockout. At age 45, Foreman became the oldest man to hold a world title. When he won, he went back to his corner, knelt down, and thanked God for giving him the strength to do what no one thought possible. Television audiences were both surprised and respectful. The 45-year-old preacher and boxing champion of the world had gained worldwide respect

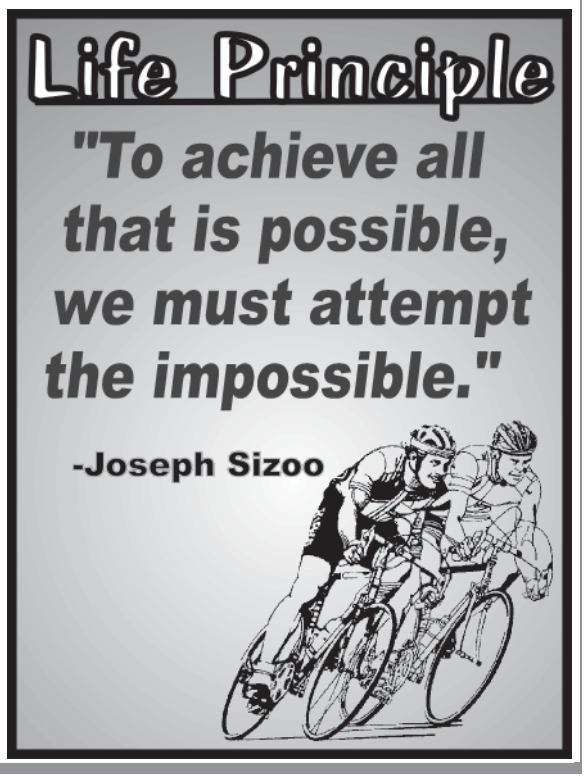


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for his devotion to God. Foreman fought several contenders, including Evander Holyfield, another Christian boxer who beat Mike Tyson in 1997. Foreman finally lost his title in 1997, but in 1998, at age 50, George Foreman was still preaching and boxing—and enjoying life. His face became well known as a promoter of household products, especially an indoor grill.

While changes were taking place in recreation, other cultural changes produced unexpected negative consequences. That was true regarding the collective impact of the mandatory minimum wage, relocation of rural southern blacks to northern, congested, ethnic communities, and break up of families. Black youth were especially impacted by the unavailability of fathers to provide guidance and discipline. That fact, plus lack of jobs and good schools, caused many black youth to be ill-prepared to participate in the American dream. Fatherlessness, anger, violence, and teenage pregnancies combined to create a black subculture in America. The unexpected consequence was that many ethnic males developed a deep sense of hopelessness that life would not become better in adulthood. Consequently, urban black crime escalated. Tragically, the prison population began to change from basically white inmates to predominately ethnic prisoners.

On a lighter note, let us turn to education in new forms of art and architecture.



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The Defending of America

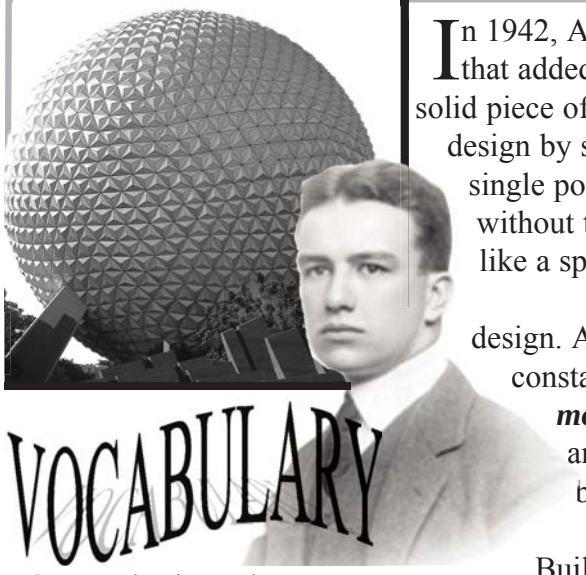


Topic 11
Education, Music, & Literature

Chapter 11

BUILDINGS AND MUSIC

Section Three
Topics 11-15



VOCABULARY

Abstract: having only its obvious form, with little or no attempt to represent deeper meaning of pictorial or narrative content
Mobile: a sculpture suspended in air whose parts are set in motion by air currents
Geodesic dome: a spherical or semi-spherical shell structure composed of a complex network of triangles
Genre: [zhahn-ruh] category of art, music, or literature of a certain style
Pall: a dark and dreary silence because of fear or uncertainty
Extras: non-actors (extra people) used in films
G.I. Bill: bill that granted money to soldiers for educational studies

In 1942, Alexander Calder created an innovative, artistic design that added a new dimension to art. Rather than sculpting a solid piece of glass, metal, or plastic, Calder produced an ***abstract*** design by stringing irregular pieces of various materials from a single point, letting the parts move freely with the air currents, without touching each other. The hanging art piece looked like a spine, or backbone, turning and twisting in space.

Calder's "spine art" created an ever-changing design. As people looked at the floating pieces, new shapes constantly appeared. From this work came the idea for ***mobiles***. People began hanging varieties of objects and creating mobiles to decorate their homes and businesses. Colorful mobiles became popular art.

Buckminster Fuller was another creative artist. Building on a concept developed by German engineer Walther Bauersfeld, Fuller brought a unique beauty to architecture. Until the 1940s, most of his ideas had been ridiculed because they seemed wild and too futuristic. Fuller used a simple geometric shape, the triangle, to develop an entirely new concept in architectural design for homes: the ***geodesic dome***.

Fuller's dome was stronger and lighter, less expensive and more efficient, more durable, and enclosed more space per unit of weight, than any other architectural design. His domes could be put up quickly and easily. Traditional exterior walls were not needed, and the geodesic domes supported themselves during construction. During the 1940s, new high-strength aluminum and steel became available for construction. Use of these new metallic materials made the dome of triangles appear as a silver bubble rising out of the ground.

During the 1950s, geodesic domes were built throughout the world. In 1958, a dome named Casa Mañana was built in Fort Worth, Texas. The new design created a theater-in-the-round with the stage placed at the center of the building. In 1982, Disney World in Florida chose the geodesic dome as the dramatic landmark for its Epcot Center. Silver-colored triangles with no

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other support were joined to make the gigantic ball-like building.

Just as changes occurred in art, changes also occurred in music, as you will learn in the next vignette.

ONCE IN 100 YEARS

Music from the remarkable voice of Marian Anderson gave the world a special form of art. She first became famous during her concerts in major cities of Europe. She spent years of serious study to train her wonderful voice with her goal to attain the highest standards of music. Everyone who heard Anderson sing was mesmerized by the rare quality of her voice. In 1938, the great classical conductor, Toscanini, attended Anderson's concert in Vienna, Austria. He said, *"A voice like hers happens only once in a hundred years!"* His words of praise reached America even before Anderson returned to the United States.


Marian Anderson

The fame she enjoyed in Europe did not change her close feelings for family and friends. Anderson mastered many forms of music from classical to soul, but her favorite ***genre*** of songs was gospel spirituals she learned at church in Philadelphia. She used one of them for the title of her autobiography, *My Lord, What a Morning*. Love and support from church friends, combined with her mother's encouragement, and Marian Anderson's own hard work, helped move her from poverty to a successful and dynamic career as a concert vocal soloist.

The highest honor paid to Anderson came when she was asked to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York City. She was the first black singer to perform there. The genius of her voice opened the way for other black singers to follow. Anderson never let prejudice change her positive attitude toward people. In 1939, she was not allowed to give a concert in Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. simply because she was black. However, the president's wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, helped schedule a concert for Marian to sing from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. On Easter Sunday, more than 75,000 people gathered on the steps and around radios to hear Anderson's voice. Years later, when she ended her career in 1965, Anderson had seen changes in race relations that undoubtedly developed because of her personal achievements and gracious attitude.

During the 1940s, Americans depended on their radios for special programs and music. News reports from World War II cast a ***pall*** over the nation. However, happy music brought cheer and hope. People everywhere thought about home and family when Bing Crosby sang "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas." His song remained the number one bestseller until the mid-1990s. Popular singers Gene Autry, Tony Bennett, Frank Sinatra, and Doris Day sang about ranges and rural life as well as Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and other large American cities. Their songs were popular with soldiers away from home. During the 1940s, patriotic music helped the nation celebrate victories in the war. Kate Smith's "God Bless America" was America's most popular song


Bing Crosby

during WWII and still stirs patriotism in the hearts of Americans today. Duets, vocal ensembles, and bands such as the Righteous Brothers, Platters, and Sons of the Pioneers brought hours of enjoyment for American families in the 1940s and 1950s.

In addition to radio, other media forms were expanding. Movie companies in Hollywood created action films that captivated audiences. Westerns starring John Wayne, and the married couple, Roy Rogers and Dale Evans, were extremely popular. Producers introduced new actors and technology to create audience interest. Early 1900s film innovator and producer D.W. Griffith often portrayed historical and contemporary social issues in such movies as *Birth of a Nation* and *Intolerance*. Celebrated producer Cecil B. DeMille began his long career in the silent movie era and used subjects from history and the Bible for his movies, such as *The King of Kings* (1949), *Sampson and Delilah* (1949), *The Greatest Show on Earth* (1952), and *The Ten Commandments* (1956) which was his last and most popular production.


Camelot

Film producer Sam Zimbalist also exploited historical and Biblical themes in movies such as *Thirty Seconds over Tokyo* (1944), *Quo Vadis* (1951), and *Ben Hur*, his final production. Zimbalist died of a heart attack in 1959 while working on *Ben Hur*, an epic film, starring Charlton Heston who portrayed the life of Judah Ben Hur, a follower of Jesus. Thousands of ***extras*** were hired to pack the Roman arena and streets with citizens for the filming. *Ben Hur* received more Academy Awards than any other film until the release of *Titanic* in 1997. Other popular films of that era included: *Sergeant York* (1941), *Casablanca* (1943), *African Queen* (1951), *The Bridge on the River Kwai* (1957), *El Cid* (1961), *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962), and *Cleopatra* (1963).

In 1952, Americans flocked to see stage musicals. Singing and dancing fit the mood of the country. *Little Abner* and *Oklahoma* made happy times out of gold mining and frontier life. Famous composers Rogers and Hammerstein wrote songs for *South Pacific* that told how Americans in the Navy learned a new way of life among the Pacific islands. *Showboat* was a satire on racial conflicts and advocated racial unity. Happy songs from *Camelot* made Americans believe their country measured up to the golden days of King Arthur's time. Two all time favorite musicals were *My Fair Lady* and *The Sound of Music*. Both remained popular as videos in the 1990s.

During the time of the Great Depression and World War II most people were not able to pursue higher education. The next vignette tells about a new focus of education after the war.

ADULT EDUCATION

When American soldiers came home from World War II, they were offered a "free" college education at schools of their choice, thanks to the U.S. government establishing the ***G.I. Bill***, which paid for veteran's education at taxpayer's expense. Adults throughout the nation began to extend their education, equipping themselves for the hundreds of new career choices opened by war-related technology and creative entrepreneurs. By the 1950s, about half of America's adults were enrolled in some form of higher education. Many attended trade schools rather than large universities.



In 1946, R.G. LeTourneau started a trade school in Longview, Texas, for war veterans. He was a businessman whose company produced gigantic earth-moving machines. His own education had come from correspondence courses while he worked part-time in a garage in Stockton, California. What LeTourneau learned from repairing tractors made him dream about building mechanized devices to bulldoze and scrape the earth. During the 1920s and 1930s, he moved from his first garage to operating a multimillion-dollar company.



LeTourneau's company built more than 70% of the earth-moving machines used by America's armed forces during World War II. His equipment literally enabled U.S. troops to roll over enemy fortifications in Europe and the Pacific Islands.

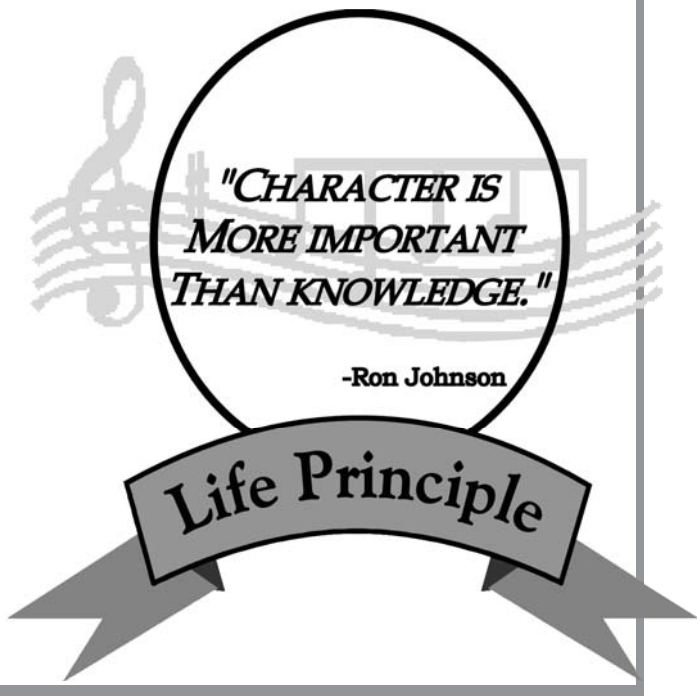
He always gave credit for his spectacular rise in business to his "partnership with God" and ran his factories with guidelines based on Christian principles. He once said, *"God is chairman of my board of directors."* LeTourneau said that he liked to do two things:

> *"One is to design machines, turn on the power, and see them work. The other is to help turn on the power of the Gospel and see it work in people's lives."*

In 1935, LeTourneau set up a foundation so he could give 90% of his personal income to finance missionary work abroad. He kept only 10% of his earnings.

When LeTourneau moved his company to Texas in 1946, he set up a mechanical training college associated with his company. Factory work was the lab part of school courses. The school grew and, in 1961, became a four-year college. The name changed to LeTourneau University in 1986. It has been rated in the top 10 most efficiently operated universities in America. Schools like LeTourneau University offer advantages for adults to gain employable skills to enhance opportunities for pay raises and job promotions.

While Americans were becoming better educated, they were also able to develop better forms of transportation, as the next vignette shows.



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The Defending of America

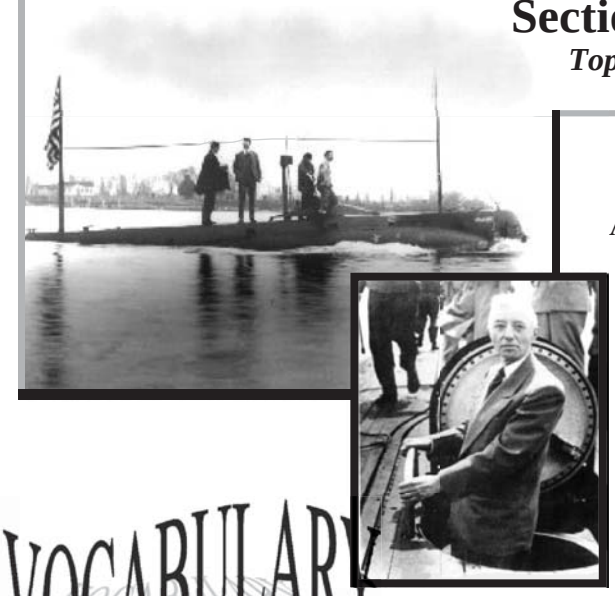


Topic 12
Transportation

Chapter 11

UNDERWATER WONDER

Section Three
Topics 11-15



VOCABULARY

Emit: to let out, leak, eject
Volatile: highly explosive, dangerous
Malfunction: to cease to function properly, to quit working
Substandard: below standard, not the best quality
Metal Fatigue: weakened condition of metal parts of machines, vehicles, or structures caused by repeated stresses, ultimately resulting in fracture
Fuselage: the main body of an airplane, excluding the wings and tail
Turbulent: rough, violent, unsafe
Longitudinal: east to west
Sheared: cut
Intact: safe and together, not broken or hurt
Free world: non-communistic countries

You do not have to invent, develop, or manufacture a new product to gain fame. Admiral Hyman G. Rickover did not obtain a single patent, but he was credited with building America's first nuclear submarine, the *U.S.S. Nautilus*, between 1947 and 1954.

Rickover researched an idea for enabling the navy to operate submarines for sustained periods of time beneath the ocean's surface. In that era, diesel-powered submarines were able to remain under water for only three days at a time. Larger fuel tanks were heavy and caused the vessel to consume large quantities of fuel. Rickover wanted to reduce fuel space and increase the range of submarines. He hoped that atomic energy (normally used for bombs) could be adapted to power submarines. The concept was brilliant but frightening.

Rickover faced obstacles to his plan. Defense officials did not want to invest money to develop atomic fuel or to redesign diesel-powered submarines. Atomic energy was compact, but dangerous to handle. Nuclear energy also ***emitted*** radiation that required safety precautions that were untested in 1950. However, Rickover convinced the Defense Department to finance the operation, using the best scientists available, while the Admiral gave his time, energy, and reputation to ensure the project's success.

Building a nuclear powered submarine was a major challenge. If not controlled, fuel combustion pressures could burst equipment. Materials had to be tested against salt water corrosion and water pressure damage. ***Volatile*** plastics and chemicals were prohibited inside the submarine because toxic vapors could not be vented.

As a graduate of the naval academy, with a post-graduate degree in electrical engineering, Rickover studied every facet of the proposed nuclear submarine project. When the submarine

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was completed, he knew how it worked and how to diagnose problems when it ***malfunctioned***.

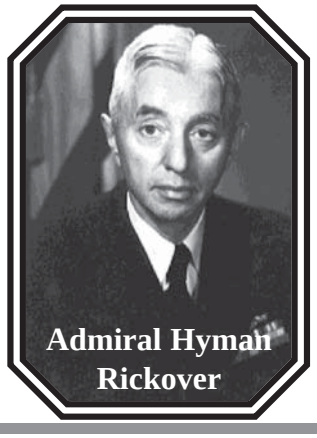
In the ocean depths, lives depended on the crew's ability to cope with emergencies. Admiral Rickover designed a special atomic-energy training program based on excellence, integrity, and the ability to use knowledge to provide working solutions during emergencies.

When money or safety was at stake, safety won. When a faulty pipe burst under pressure, all pipes were replaced to avoid any ***substandard*** pipelines. Rickover would not risk losing a ship or a life in order to save time or increase production.

Although Captain Eugene Wilkinson commanded the *Nautilus* on its first voyage on January 17, 1955, Admiral Rickover was aboard. All the tests did not prevent emergencies. Oil and water leaks and small fires were minor irritations, but the nuclear fuel system performed as expected.

Three years later, the submarine slipped under the water at a Hawaiian harbor, traveled under the North Pole, and arrived in England. Rickover's sub surprised the entire world. Prior explorations under the polar ice cap had been impossible because diesel-powered submarines needed to surface every 72 hours for fuel.

Admiral Rickover guided America in producing its first nuclear reactors and submarines. More importantly, he taught men to work at peak performance level. Leaders in the navy noticed the *Rickover effect* in men who had worked under him. Even after Rickover retired, his men continued to demonstrate outstanding and excellent work.



Admiral Hyman Rickover

Rickover had a clear vision of his goal. Attention to details and willingness to accept responsibility helped him be successful.

While the Navy was developing highly sophisticated underwater travel, the air force was developing faster-than-sound aircraft. The next vignette tells about the jet-plane chicken test.

CHICKEN TEST FOR A JET PLANE

William (Bill) Boeing made a decision that could have cost his company millions of dollars and thousands of jobs. As it turned out, he made an excellent decision that helped him and his country.

Bill Boeing produced his first aircraft in 1916. By the 1960s, his plant was building the B-47 and B-52 military bombers used in Vietnam. During the 1950s, Boeing considered producing a jet passenger plane, but the U.S. Department of Defense did not need passenger jets, and commercial airlines saw no need for jet-powered aircraft.

A British commercial airline flew British-made passenger jets in 1952, but their planes failed when ***metal fatigue*** caused the ***fuselage*** skin to rip apart in flight. Therefore, the public was skeptical of jet aircraft for passenger travel.

Boeing knew jet planes could be safe for passengers, but he would need to convince travelers and commercial airlines to buy his jets. He invested $16,000,000 to produce one jet passenger plane to prove his aviation theories. That was quite a decision.

The Boeing 707 was tested more than any other airplane in history. Boeing experimented with hundreds of body and wing shapes. Engineers designed and redesigned the plane fuselage and wings to reduce wind resistance. Wings were finally

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installed at a backward, 35-degree angle. The *rudder*, an upright tail wing, also angled backward. Engines were suspended below the wings to avoid affecting air flow over the wings.

Freezing temperatures and low air pressure outside the plane at high altitudes posed special problems. Engineers tested the engines while spraying them with ice. The fuselage and doors were subjected to high air pressure on one side and low pressure on the other.

Boeing knew commercial airliners should provide passengers with comfort as well as safety. He installed ten tires and double-strength shock absorbers to cushion landings. Wings were built to flex in ***turbulent*** weather to provide a smoother flight, and the fuselage was insulated to reduce noise.

The first test flight in Renton, Washington, on July 15, 1954, thrilled the company. However, eight months later, no one had bought the new 707. Then, the government asked Boeing to redesign the 707 to carry fuel instead of passengers—to supply aircraft fuel to other planes in midair. Boeing built the KC-135 Jet air-refueling tanker which greatly increased the U.S. Air Force's strike capability. It also allowed fighter jets to extend air time over enemy targets without having to return to aircraft carriers or landing strips for fuel.

Boeing continued testing the 707 passenger model while engineers made improvements that produced cooler brakes, less vibration inside the cockpit, and more stability in the air. They built a machine that threw chicken carcasses at 500 miles per hour toward the windshield to test its strength if hit in flight by a bird.

Boeing's turning point occurred when American Airlines purchased a large quantity of 707s. Publicity aided Boeing's sales when their test pilot broke a speed record from West Coast to East Coast with the 707. It crossed the country in less than four hours, thereby causing airline companies to see the potential passenger market for coast-to-coast travel. Flying Tigers, a freight airline, put the plane in the news again when the pilots made the first ***longitudinal*** flight around the world, flying over both poles.



Two accidents justified Boeing's extensive safety tests. A 707 engine exploded in midair and ripped 20 feet off one wing. The pilot was trained for emergencies and landed without a single injury to his passengers. Another 707 was hit in midair by another plane causing an engine and 30 feet of a wing to be ***sheared*** off. Again, the sturdy 707 and responsible pilot landed with all passengers ***intact***.

William Boeing's idea to build a safe plane was successful. Purchases of the 707 guaranteed financial security for his company and employees. In the next 10 years, Boeing produced nearly half the passenger planes in the ***free world***. Although Boeing has built newer models during recent years including the 747, the Boeing 707 is still flown in many foreign countries, and the B-52 Flying Fortress is the backbone of U.S. long distance bomber squadrons.



Boeing took Americans high in the earth's atmosphere. The next vignette tells about Americans who went to the edge of eternity.

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Topic 13
Discoveries & Explorations

Chapter 11

Section Three
Topics 11-15

SPACE— THE NEW FRONTIER

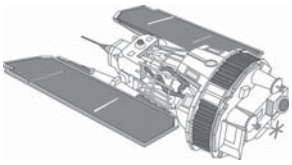


Discoveries at both the North and South Poles in the early 1900s failed to satisfy man's search for unexplored ***domains***. For centuries, Earth's moon seemed inaccessible to scientists and lovers who gaped at the luminiscent ***orb*** in wonder. Space exploration became man's new dream. Scientific discoveries led to the tools and technology needed for space travel. Rockets played the key role in pushing the first vehicles, and soon man himself, beyond the pull of gravity.

For years, solid fuel ignited in ***propulsion*** chambers on the ground had been used to blast rockets off the Earth's surface. In 1926, American scientist Richard Goddard mixed liquid oxygen with gasoline and discovered a new fuel. He constructed a fuel tank and propulsion engine on board a rocket and, using his new liquid fuel, proved that rockets could travel with their own source of power. Goddard continued to design more powerful rockets until his death in 1945.

Rockets built during World War II were so powerful that scientists believed they could push through Earth's gravitational force to send a man to the moon. The problem was keeping a man alive after he arrived on the moon and getting him safely back to Earth. After World War II, Americans began to pay more attention to space. The U.S. government established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958. Within a few years NASA started scientific projects that captured worldwide attention. Goddard's brilliant work laid the foundation NASA used to develop space probes, space shuttles, ***lunar*** vehicles, and later, guided attack missiles for warfare.

In October 1957, Russia startled the free world by launching ***Sputnik I*** to orbit the Earth. America was embarrassed that a communist country had successfully orbited Earth with a space ***satellite***. The



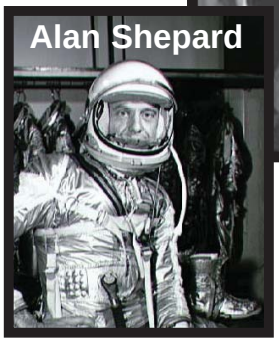
VOCABULARY

Domains: realms of influence
Orb: a celestial sphere
Propulsion: a propelling force forward, a push
Lunar: having to do with the moon
Sputnik I: Russian satellite
Satellite: a man made object that orbits Earth
Meteorologist: one who studies Earth's atmosphere and weather conditions
Meteorite: an object that enters Earth's atmosphere from outer space
Deploy: sent or let out

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U.S. determined to gain the lead in space exploration. In 1960, the federal government paid Goddard's wife and sponsors over $1,000,000 for the rights to more than 200 patents covering basic rocketry inventions. NASA also named Goddard Space and Flight Center outside Washington, D.C., in honor of Richard Goddard. On May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy (JFK) authorized funds and promised that America would put a man on the moon before 1970. NASA was designated responsibility for fulfilling the promise. JFK's involvement was honored in the naming of Cape Canaveral in Florida, the Kennedy Space Center.

Rocket power alone did not make space exploration possible. Whatever devices went into space needed to be controlled, guided, and returned safely to Earth. Dr. John Hager's knowledge of radio waves was foundational to the electronic control system that directed space flights. In the 1950s, Hager led the group of scientists at NASA who set up a series of sensitive radio receivers extending from Maryland to Chile to South Africa to Australia. Their radio system successfully tracked space satellites and collected information from space capsule instruments. The system proved beneficial for other scientific projects. Satellites, for example, carried equipment to photograph the Earth's cloud cover. Weather reporters and ***meteorologists*** were given a perspective that increased their ability to predict weather more accurately.



Alan Shepard

More and newer technology was needed for space exploration. Power needs had to be estimated accurately because excess fuel weight would reduce the range of a spacecraft. Magnetic compasses could not show directions in space, due to the lack of gravity, so computers were needed to determine speed and location by measuring the location of stars. Because temperatures on the moon and in space are extreme (ranging from 250° to -250°), and gravity does not apply (everything floats in space), special spacesuit materials had to be designed to protect the astronauts. A landing procedure to protect the returning craft was also essential.

Scientific theories had to be tested before men's lives would be endangered. NASA launched a rocket that became the first manmade object on the moon. That proved we could leave the gravity field of Earth and reach the moon. It also verified the accuracy of calculated estimates on speed and fuel consumption.

Astronauts probed the frontiers of space with the same heroic qualities that guided the first daring pioneers of America's early history. Even though complicated machines and instruments performed remarkable tasks, astronauts conducted dangerous and daring experiments. The first American astronaut, Alan Shepard, volunteered to face two challenges: the pull of gravity, which could crush his body as he tried to leave the Earth, and friction in the atmosphere which might turn the space vehicle into a blazing ***meteorite*** as it returned to Earth. American scientists were confident that nothing would go wrong. Each step of the exploration was carefully planned and tested. NASA was so confident of its procedure that officials were willing for the entire first space flight to be televised for the whole world to watch.

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On May 5, 1961, a rocket with 82,000 pounds of thrust propelled America's first man into space. As he passed through the field of gravity, Shepard kept repeating *"okay . . . okay . . . okay"* so control engineers in Houston, Texas, and people around the globe, would know that Shepard was surviving. Within minutes, he was able to look back at the Earth for a view no other man had ever seen. His spontaneous outburst of *"What a beautiful sight!"* showed how his emotions were touched by his pioneer journey into space.

Shepard's short flight lasted only 15 minutes. He reached an altitude of 117 miles and a speed of 5,036 miles per hour. Then he faced the fiery drop back through the burning friction of Earth's atmosphere. Everyone wondered if engineers had piled on enough layers of heat resistant tiles to protect the bell-shaped re-entry vehicle. The historic moment came when the scorched and blackened capsule ***deployed*** its parachute and landed the first astronaut safely in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles south of its launch site in Cape Canaveral, Florida. Today, Shepard's capsule is on display in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C. Its name, *Freedom 7*, honors America and the pilots who became America's first astronauts.



Hundreds of scientists and engineers trained and tested the astronauts. Disconnecting or reconnecting spacecraft in space required skills performed outside the spaceship. The next flights let men practice walking outside the spaceship using tools in a weightless atmosphere. Step by step, new technology sent astronauts deeper and deeper into space. In 1962, John H. Glenn, Jr., took the risk of being the first American to go into orbit around the Earth. Rocket power had grown to 360,000 pounds of thrust. Some people feared that such a powerful lift-off might propel Glenn into outer space from where he would never return. However, Glenn's flight of three successful orbits proved NASA theories about orbit paths, and proved that men could control their journeys into the frontiers of space.

Gordon Cooper made history in 1963 by making 22 orbits around the Earth. He demonstrated that ***sustained*** flight in space was possible for mankind. Before he returned to Earth, Cooper said a prayer that revealed his impressions about space and God. His words became the American Astronauts' Prayer. (You may read it at the end of this topic.)

NASA wanted American space capsules to carry a special message to the world. Names of spacecrafts were selected to reflect America: *Liberty Bell*, *Friendship*, *Eagle,* and *Faith*. The names came out of America's past and stood for the country's best goals and ideals for the future.

In 1965, America's first space vehicle to carry two men stayed in orbit for 14 days. The mission was designed for another team

VOCABULARY

Sustain: to continue to support for a length of time
Rendevous: (rän dā vōō) a French word, meaning to meet or "get together"
Aeronautical: having to do with the physics of flying
Module: an individual unit on a spacecraft connected to more units that together make up the whole craft
Intriguing: fascinating, causing intense interest or curiosity
Genetics: the study of human genes and development
Forensic: usually referring to the scientific investigation of a crime scene

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to join them to prove that spaceships could ***rendezvous*** in space. Rocket problems caused delays in the first two attempts at lift-off. Time was running out for the scheduled meeting in space. When the third try was finally successful, Americans stayed beside their television sets. The newscaster said with a choke in his voice, *"The whole nation pushed that one up."*

Americans again glued themselves to their TVs in 1969. They watched as two Americans descended to the surface of the moon. They heard Neil Armstrong say, *"The Eagle has landed."* America watched as Armstrong placed the first human footprints on the moon. Neil Armstrong, an ***aeronautical*** engineer, received fame as the first man on the moon, but 400,000 people had worked to get him there! They designed, built, and tested the spaceship. They trained and monitored astronauts on earlier flights to prove every anticipated problem.

Three men: Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Buzz Aldrin, were scheduled for the first trip to the moon. Each had flown in a previous test mission but had never reached the moon. The spaceship, *Apollo 11*, was composed of three parts. The three astronauts would ride in the command ***module***. A lunar capsule, *Eagle*, would leave the main ship and carry two men to land on the moon. The major part, a huge rocket, supplied power to launch the command module and capsule toward the moon.



Millions of people around the world watched by television as *Apollo 11* rockets fired, and the spacecraft lifted off the ground in Cape Canaveral, Florida, at the Kennedy Space Center. NASA's Mission Control in Houston, Texas, received and transmitted the astronauts' voices to Earth. Cameras aboard the command module transmitted live-action pictures of the trip. After reaching moon orbit, Collins remained in the command module, and Armstrong and Aldrin descended in the *Eagle* module to the moon's surface. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong put his footprint on the moon as he broadcast a message to Earth, *"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."*



In 1998, the United States, Russia, Canada, Japan, and eleven countries in the European Space Agency launched the International Space Station (ISS). Orbiting 205 miles (330 km) to 255 miles (410 km) above the Earth, it is the largest space station ever constructed. Numerous missions included transporting men and women to the Space Station during NASA's *Challenger* project, which concluded its final flight in November 2010. The ISS has been visited by astronauts from more than 14 countries.

Astronaut Gordon Cooper's prayer:

"I must take this time to say a little prayer for all the people, including myself, who are involved in this operation.

I want to thank You,(God) *for letting me fly this flight. Thank You for the privilege of being able to be in this position, to be in this wondrous place, seeing all these startling, wonderful things that You have created.*

Help, guide, and direct all of us that we may shape our lives to be much better Christians so that we help one another and work with one another rather than fighting and bickering. Help us to complete this mission successfully.

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Help us in future space endeavors to show the world that democracy really can compete and still is able to do things in a big way . . . able to do research, development, and to conduct new scientific and technical programs.

Be with all our families. Give us guidance and encouragement and let them know that everything will be OK. We ask in Thy name. Amen."

Transportation in America had progressed from men walking, to steam powered locomotives, to cars, jet aircraft, and finally to leaving foot prints on the moon! Free enterprise, integrity, and courage had again opened doorways to another world that no one dared anticipate before.

DNA AND WHY YOU LOOK THE WAY YOU DO

While some men looked into the mysteries of space, other scientists tried to understand the chemistry of the human body. The secrets to life were just as ***intriguing*** to some scientists as space was to astronauts. In 1942, a Canadian-born American, Oswald Avery, made a basic experiment with material found inside a living cell. He wanted to find exactly what part of the cell carried the genetic material that decided how human shapes, color, height, and gender are determined. He looked for the code, or pattern, that determined how cells created new shapes, sizes, and features when a new life was formed. What he found surprised everyone. The strongest part of the cell did not hold the secret. Instead, he studied the fluid surrounding the protein. The "sugar-coated molecules" known as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) determined human characteristics. Avery's discoveries sent ripples of excitement throughout the scientific world. ***Genetics*** and DNA were largely unexplored frontiers. They were there for adventurous scientists to probe and discover.


Oswald Avery



Oswald Avery's discovery also started an emotionally-loaded debate about the limits of science to apply DNA to human engineering—the changing of body characteristics through scientific research and application. Scientists wanted to know how DNA was put together. Once they discovered the pattern or *code* for living cells, they hoped to be able to change the natural order of human development. They anticipated being able to create new cells with different features.



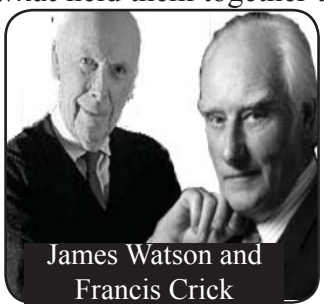
Some people did not want scientists to probe into the secrets of how life formed and changed. Many people had moral convictions against scientists attempting to alter the natural process of human development. They believed genetic engineering would lead to creating life artificially; they argued that artificial creation of humans would devalue life.

In the 1940s, six major conferences were held to discuss how scientists should do good, and not evil, with DNA science. Medical scientists expected their work to stop diseases and to enhance healthier bodies. ***Forensic*** scientists also anticipated

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discoveries in DNA to assist in identifying criminals and burn victims.

Scientists discovered that the stronger protein molecules bonded and formed a spiral chain. They also learned how the DNA molecules stayed together in pairs. However, *what* held them together to form their spiral pattern remained a secret.


James Watson and Francis Crick

In 1953, American James Watson and Englishman Francis Crick tried to build a model to show how DNA held itself together. They studied the experiments of Maurice Wilkins in London, England, whose work helped clarify the structure of DNA. Their combined research proved that the pairs of DNA molecules were supported by two outside structures. A model was built to describe the pattern; it looked like a ladder that was twisted. The scientists named the spiral shape the *double helix*.

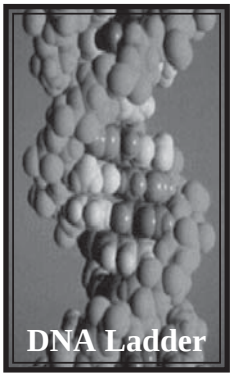
They had discovered how tiny changes came into being. If one of the pairs of molecules jumped apart, the entire spiral opened like a zipper. When it closed, new pairs were brought together. They had found how the cell actually made changes that gave endless variety to life. In 1962, the Nobel Prize was awarded to Watson and Crick. Their work set off an explosion of new research into the mysteries of life itself. In the 1990s, scientists, basing their experiments on Watson's and Crick's discoveries, went so far as to clone animals for use in medical research. Cloning is still a controversial subject today.

The discovery of DNA has enabled scientists to reveal the marvelous wonders of life:

Humans are distinctly human, yet no two are just alike;
Animals, birds, fish, and reptiles are similar, yet each is identifiably unique.

DNA research helps historians trace ancestrial lineage from contemporary persons to those of antiquity. Items as small as hair or skin tissue contain sufficient DNA characteristics to identify specific humans and animals.

All these scientific successes seemed to put the U.S. on top of the world. But the next vignette tells how oil almost brought American travel to a screeching halt.


DNA Ladder



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The Defending of America

Topic 14
Light
& Energy

Chapter 11

"NO MORE FUEL"

Section One
Topics 11-15



Long lines of cars snaked toward gas pumps at stations all across the United States. Horns blared as angry drivers waved their fists in the air. Attendants at gasoline stations hurriedly measured out 10 gallons of gasoline as they smiled politely while customers hurled insults and refused to leave. ***Irate*** customers demanded more gasoline and ignored the shouts of other drivers waiting in line.

The date was late 1973, and people were frustrated. Gasoline seemed to be one of those things that America would always have —like sunlight or water. It had been relatively inexpensive and always available. Now, prices soared, and the amount of fuel each station had was limited. Station managers posted signs: "No more fuel."

Fortunately, the worst part of the crisis was over in a few weeks. Because of the panic, motorists tried to purchase more gasoline than usual. Gasoline stations and transport truck companies were unprepared. New supplies soon arrived, however, and customers could buy all that they wanted—for a very high price. Even though the crisis passed, a dramatic new problem confronted the United States: the resources from which America received her energy were limited.



In the 1950s and 1960s, Americans consumed massive amounts of fossil fuels such as oil and gasoline. The cost of producing these resources had been dropping year after year. As a result, people did not worry about conservation, or the controlled use of natural resources. Business owners allowed their factories to burn fossil fuels freely, auto-makers made cars that used large quantities of gasoline, and home-builders built homes with materials that did not ***insulate*** well.

During this same time, most of America's energy came directly from within her own borders. In the years from 1950 to 1970, only 21.5% of oil was imported from the Middle East,

VOCABULARY

Irate: angry, upset, dissatisfied
Insulate: to keep out extreme temperatures (too hot; too cold)
Refineries: companies which produce gasoline
Procure: to obtain
Soundly: completely, without doubt
Maim: to cause severe bodily harm

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which had an incredible amount of oil on the world market, and the worldwide price of oil was very low.

On September 14, 1960, five countries—most in the Middle East—formed an alliance called the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela realized that petroleum pumped in huge quantities created a worldwide surplus that caused gasoline to be very cheap and easy to buy. They agreed to stop producing so much gasoline. Therefore, they decreased the amount of available oil—driving up the price. Other oil producing countries such as Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, Abu Dhabi (now part of the United Arab Emirates), Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, and Gabon all joined OPEC by 1973.


Oil Drilling

Prices remained stable and OPEC was relatively ineffective at controlling worldwide oil prices. Then, two things happened to cause a global fuel crisis and long lines of cars at gasoline stations. First, the U.S. Federal Government raised taxes on domestic oil companies and at the same time placed tough additional production regulations on U.S. ***refineries***. The taxes and regulations made production much more costly and difficult for the U.S. to refine its own oil. Petroleum-producing states like Texas, Louisiana, and California plunged into economic depression as their local refineries shut down production because they could not afford to comply with the government regulations. America had to turn to foreign nations to ***procure*** most of its oil.


Oil Refinery

Secondly, just as the United States was turning to these foreign countries to supply oil, the countries that made up OPEC had allied themselves with Soviet Russia and refused to sell petroleum products to the United States. OPEC wanted to force America into negotiating with Arab nations. The Yom Kippur War of 1973 had just ended. In that war, Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked Israel, but were ***soundly*** defeated by Israeli forces. America had aided Israel in the struggle. The Muslim nations that made up OPEC were (and are) longstanding enemies of the Jewish people and were angry that the United States aided Israel. The fact that OPEC refused to sell oil to the U.S. was designed as punishment and to be a warning not to assist Israel.

This led to the long lines and irate customers, and Americans realized that dependence on foreign oil was dangerous. Additionally, consumers acknowledged that continued use of large luxury automobiles was not economically wise. Not only did large sedans consume more fuel, the cost of manufacturing big vehicles was expensive. They required more metal, plastic, glass, and fabric. Another factor affected availability of raw materials: the Vietnam War. It had also consumed vast quantities of copper, leather, fuel, and other products. The combination of war, large vehicles, and industrial growth had consumed millions of gallons of America's petroleum resources.

Smaller cars that consumed less fuel became popular. New homes were built with special insulation that conserved heat in winter months and reduced air conditioning bills during hot summer months.



Emergence of the environmental movement was another reason resources were used more cautiously. During the 1960s people had become

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increasingly alarmed at industrial damage to nature. Streams were dirtied, forests destroyed, and the air polluted. Excessive use of gas, oil, and other fossil fuels damaged the environment and affected national safety—especially along coastlines and interior waterways. American manufacturers began to pay more attention to industrial techniques that would benefit the environment.



On April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day occurred. It was an anti-industry protest that focused national attention on environmental problems. It marked the true beginnings of the modern Environmental (Green) Movement. Government authority became increasingly more powerful and far reaching as federal agencies exercised unparalleled authority to restrict industrial development. Drastic efforts were introduced to clean up environmental damage.

Government regulations were not implemented without difficulties, however. Some federally-backed environmental laws caused thousands of people in the lumber and manufacturing industries to lose their jobs. Some changes demanded by environmentalists were extreme. While they had been successful in bringing to the forefront a number of realistic concerns, some members of the movement began advocating such drastic, and indeed sometimes violent, actions that the entire movement began to be seen as a radical anti-capitalism, anti-free enterprise movement.



For example, some protesters sabotaged lumber yards, or drove metal spikes into trees so that loggers who attempted to cut trees would snap their chainsaws, killing or ***maiming*** the loggers. Other members of the environmental movement believed the world was overpopulated and advocated letting unhealthy people die by cutting U.S. assistance to famine-stricken countries. The movement lost support in mainstream America as environmentalists assumed increasingly more extreme positions to protect birds, snails, and fish at the cost of human life, jobs, and well-being.

In the decades following the first Earth Day, tough environmental problems had to be solved. There was a cost to cleaning up the environment, and Americans had to determine what a clean environment was worth. The cost of completely getting rid of cars was too high. However, the cost of manufacturing cars that produced a limited amount of pollution was a price worth paying. By 2010, Americans still sought new forms of transportation that were less damaging to the environment than conventional, gasoline-powered automobiles.

At the approach of 2000, major improvements had been made in legislation and industrial production systems. Americans were conserving their resources and recycling more, and several new sources of energy were being explored— sunlight, wind, ocean water, corn, and recycled garbage. The main problem was that new sources were more expensive to produce and package for economical use than standard fossil fuels. Also by 2012, food shortages (due to various factors) were exacerbated by corn being grown for ethanol instead of for food.

However, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), during the administrations of Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama, had implemented aggressive government regulations that placed severe restrictions on the use of

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private and public lands and expanded federal control of millions of acres in western states, such as Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

The Environmental Movement, civil rights issues, and anti-Vietnam War sentiment represented a nationwide debate over values and principles in America. The next lesson focuses on the national debate over religious issues.



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The Defending of America

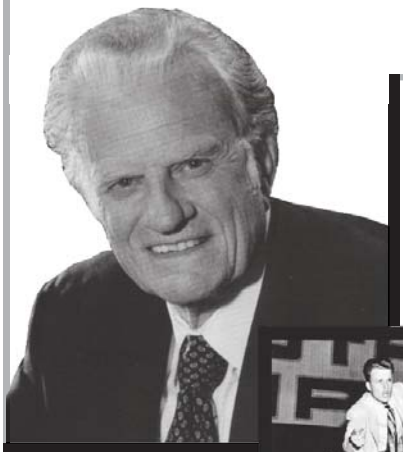


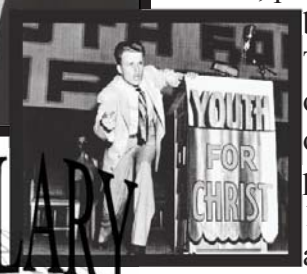
Topic 15
Religion & Celebrations

Chapter 11

RELIGION, POLITICS, AND PRINCIPLES

Section Three
Topics 11-15





America's recovery from the ravages of World War II produced a hunger for a stable, peaceful lifestyle and remarkable church growth in the 1950s.

Several preachers of that era became household names, ***bolstering*** the image of religion in America. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of a large congregation in New York City, wrote a bestseller called *The Power of Positive Thinking* (1952). The book, which used Biblical verses to promote an optimistic outlook on life, reflected America's optimism of the 1950s. C.M. Ward, an Assembly of God preacher, pioneered radio broadcasting of sermons during the 1940s. Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen was a bestselling author with his *Peace of Soul* (1949). He also hosted a popular radio show called "The Catholic Hour." Other preachers who gained large audiences were Bob Jones, George W. Truett, John R. Rice, J. Vernon McGee, W.A. Criswell, and Richard DeHaan.

The most well-known and respected preacher of the era between 1950 and 2005 was Billy Graham. Born on a North Carolina farm in 1918, Graham embraced Christianity at the age of 16 and felt called to become a minister. After seminary training, he served as campus evangelist for Youth for Christ, an organization that ushered troubled teens into effective positive lifestyles. In 1949, Billy Graham held a tent revival in Los Angeles (L.A.), California. By that time, Graham had been recognized as an outstanding evangelist who presented a simple Biblical message with high energy. Reporters called the young preacher "God's Machine Gun" because of his fast speaking pace.

The results of Graham's ***crusades*** in changing lives from hopelessness to faith caught the attention of publishing giant William Randolph Hearst, who instructed his reporters to "puff Graham"—a newspaper term meaning to promote Graham and his message. The L.A. revival proved to be the launching pad for Graham's international ministry. During the next four decades

VOCABULARY

Bolster: to build up, to enhance
Crusade: a large gathering where a minister preaches
Secularism: indifference to, or rejection or exclusion of, religion
Grope: to search for desperately
Relevance: meaning in life
Rhetoric: talk
Cult: a religion that is considered extreme or false
Astrology: "reading" stars to attempt to know the future
Mysticism: the belief that through mind-emptying meditation, one can communicate with God
Freewheeling: very enthusiastic, often perceived as shallow and careless
Savvy: understanding, practical, know-how
Pluralistic: multi-ethnic peoples

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Billy Graham Crusades attracted millions of people in major cities worldwide. More than 250,000 people jammed into New York's Central Park to hear Billy Graham. Some crusades extended six weeks as crowds were turned away each night for lack of seating room in Europe and Brazil.

From the beginning of his career, Graham recognized the value of a popular new form of entertainment—television. His *Hour of Decision* show, featuring special guests, ran from 1951-1955. Later, portions of Graham's popular crusades appeared as both television and radio specials.

Billy Graham's Crusades
Trafalgar Square in London, 1954



The innovative young preacher began to use motion pictures to evangelize mass audiences. The Billy Graham Evangelistic Film Ministry (later changed to World Wide Pictures) was formed to produce dozens of high quality films of Christian heroes.

Graham launched *Decision* magazine in 1958. The monthly publication contained Bible stories, Christian teaching, and articles about preaching crusades.

Decades came and went and only added to Billy Graham's popularity. He became *America's Preacher*, advising eight U.S. presidents, holding evangelistic campaigns in every major U.S. city, and effectively using the media to promote the Christian message. Graham's high-profile crusades drew thousands—sometimes millions —as he tirelessly crisscrossed the globe. His crusade in Seoul, Korea, during 1973 attracted 1,100,000 people, which at that time stood as the largest religious gathering in the history of the world.

Billy Graham's name has appeared 37 times in Gallup's "Top-Ten Most Admired Men" annual poll. On May 3, 1996, the U.S. Congress awarded Graham the Congressional Gold Medal, which had been presented only 114 times. The original recipient was George Washington. The first clergyman to receive the medal, Graham accepted it with characteristic modesty.

In 1953, Graham took a bold stand against racial segregation. He announced that his Chattanooga, Tennessee, crusade would be integrated. Graham himself let down the ropes that separated the black and white sections of the arena. Four years later, Graham integrated his staff by adding a young black pastor named Howard O. Jones. In that same year, Graham asked a black preacher named Martin Luther King (MLK) to lead prayer at the New York City crusade.

By 1963, Dr. King was a major figure in America's Civil Rights Movement. After delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech to 200,000 civil rights activists in Washington, D.C., King called on blacks and whites to live together without hatred. When he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in December 1964, King stated:

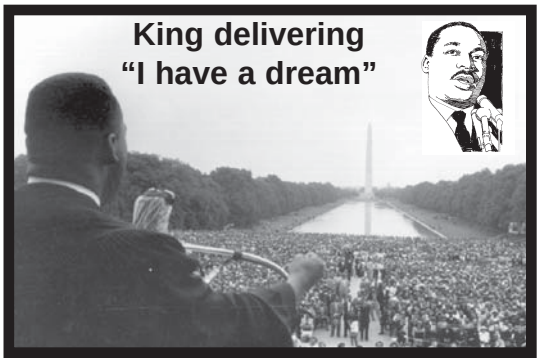
> *"Nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time: the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to oppression and violence."*

The 1960s were characterized both by religious inquiry and rebellion against Bible principles. Many young adults, whose mothers had chosen career over home, rejected the morals and traditions of America's past. Angry, disillusioned youth experimented with drugs, marched in public protests, and flaunted sex outside of

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marriage. In the turmoil of race riots, political assassinations, and the Vietnam War, religion seemed irrelevant to youth who had not been trained to embrace basic moral standards.

In 1962, the U.S. Supreme Court removed teacher-led prayer from the public schools. The simple invocation struck down by the Court (*Eagle v. Vitale*) had been recited by students for years: *"Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee and beg Thy blessing upon us, our parents, our teachers, and our country."* The following year, the Court banned Bible reading in the schools. Both practices had been considered religious freedoms from the landing of the Pilgrims, some 343 years previous. Justice Stewart, the one dessenting vote on the Court, blasted the ruling: "It led not to true neutrality with respect to religion, but to the establishment of a religious ***secularism***." Christians viewed the Court's actions as attacks on their First Amendment rights, and the Nation's morals began to decline rapidly.



In 1831, French statesman Alexis de Toqueville had toured America, searching for the secret of her greatness. He concluded that,

> *"America is great because America is good* (moral, righteous), *and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great... The safeguard of morality is religion, and... is... the surest pledge of freedom."*

In contrast, toward the end of the 1800s, Karl Marx, founder of communism, promoted the radically different agenda of eradicating both religion and capitalism. The 1958 book, *The Naked Communist*, listed 45 communist objectives for destroying America, one of which stated,

> *"Eliminate prayer or any phase of religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the principle of 'separation of church and state.'"*

The cover of a 1996 issue of *Time Magazine* posed the question, "Is God Dead?" The entire nation seemed to stumble and ***grope*** for ***relevance***. Bumper stickers proclaimed: *"If your god is dead, try mine,"* and *"God isn't dead; I talked to Him this morning."*

Church attendance slumped in mainline denominations throughout America. Traditional pastors retreated from involvement in politics and social issues as the nation recoiled from arrogant disregard of basic moral principles.

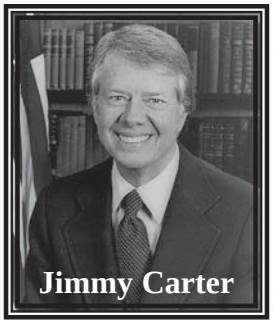
Other religious groups edged into America's traditionally Christian arena as pastors retreated. In bold contradiction to Dr. King's nonviolent stand against racial segregation, the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, advocated social violence. Black Muslims adopted the Middle Eastern religion and tenets of Islam, worshiping Allah and revering the teachings of the ancient prophet Muhammad who violently opposed non-Muslims. Black Muslim leaders openly advocated that young blacks commit murder and violence against whites as *"therapy against the ravages of the white-dominated hell called America."*

The chief spokesman of the Nation of Islam in the United States was Malcolm X. Born Malcolm Little in 1925, he was imprisoned for robbery at the age of 20, where he converted to the Muslim faith

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and changed his name. Later, Malcolm X softened his violent ***rhetoric*** and called for social reforms. However, black gunmen, disillusioned with Malcolm's new stance, assassinated him in 1965.

By the mid-70s, Americans realized that drugs, violence, and premarital sex did not satisfy their inner turmoil. Scores of families turned back to the refuge of religion. Not all decided on Christianity. Some drifted into ***cults***, ***astrology***, and Far Eastern ***mysticism***. Christianity was far from forgotten, however, and again became a dominant focus with the arrival of *The Jesus People*, a ***freewheeling*** movement that attracted disillusioned youth who turned to Christianity and witnessed their faith on the streets. On college campuses, students flocked to religious events. Explo '72, sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ, drew 80,000 participants to Dallas, Texas. InterVarsity Fellowship's convention in Urbana, Illinois, challenged hundreds of college students to become missionaries.


Jimmy Carter

Religion and the media enjoyed a successful union by the mid '70s. The so-called *Electronic Church* beamed hours of religious TV programming into American homes. Popular television evangelists reached millions with programs such as Jerry Falwell's *Old Time Gospel Hour*, Robert Schuller's *Hour of Power*, and Pat Robertson's *700 Club.*

The public also "gobbled up" religious books. In 1971, Tyndale House published *The Living Bible*. More than 40,000,000 copies sold in Canada and the United States. Another popular religious book was *The Late, Great Planet Earth* by Hal Lindsey. Detailing Biblical prophecy, Lindsey's book was a #1 New York Times bestseller and had sold more than 27,000,000 copies by 1998. Through the dismal 1960s and '70s, and into the new century, the Bible, in various translations, has been the #1 bestselling book in America and the world. You probably have one in your home.

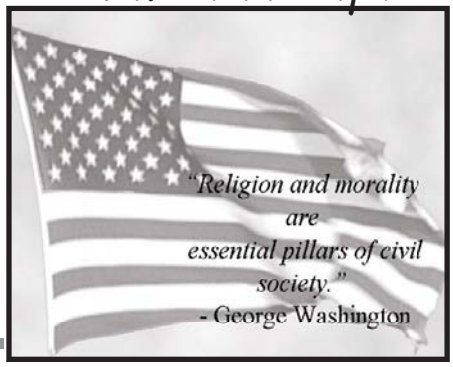
While public school SAT scores were still on the decline, private and Christian schools mushroomed between 1974 - 1984, producing SAT scores nearly 100 points higher than their public school counterparts.

In 1976, religion was further showcased with the presidential election of Jimmy Carter, a former peanut farmer, Sunday school teacher in Georgia, and a self-described "born-again" Christian.

Due to Carter's election, and the new political clout that conservative Christians were wielding, *Time Magazine* called 1976 "The Year of the Evangelical." Religious involvement swept into the next decade as evangelicals strongly supported political candidates who opposed abortion, the prayer ban in public schools, and the exclusive teaching of Darwinian evolution in science textbooks. Most of these Christians were not "right wing extremists" as charged by the critics; they were young voters with political ***savvy*** and a burning desire to correct social ills through application of basic moral principles.

In the next chapter, you will explore the church-state clashes that occurred with increasing frequency throughout the 1980s and '90s and into the 21st century. You will also learn how religion changed its packaging to appeal to America's fast-paced, *pluralistic* society.

Life Principle



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