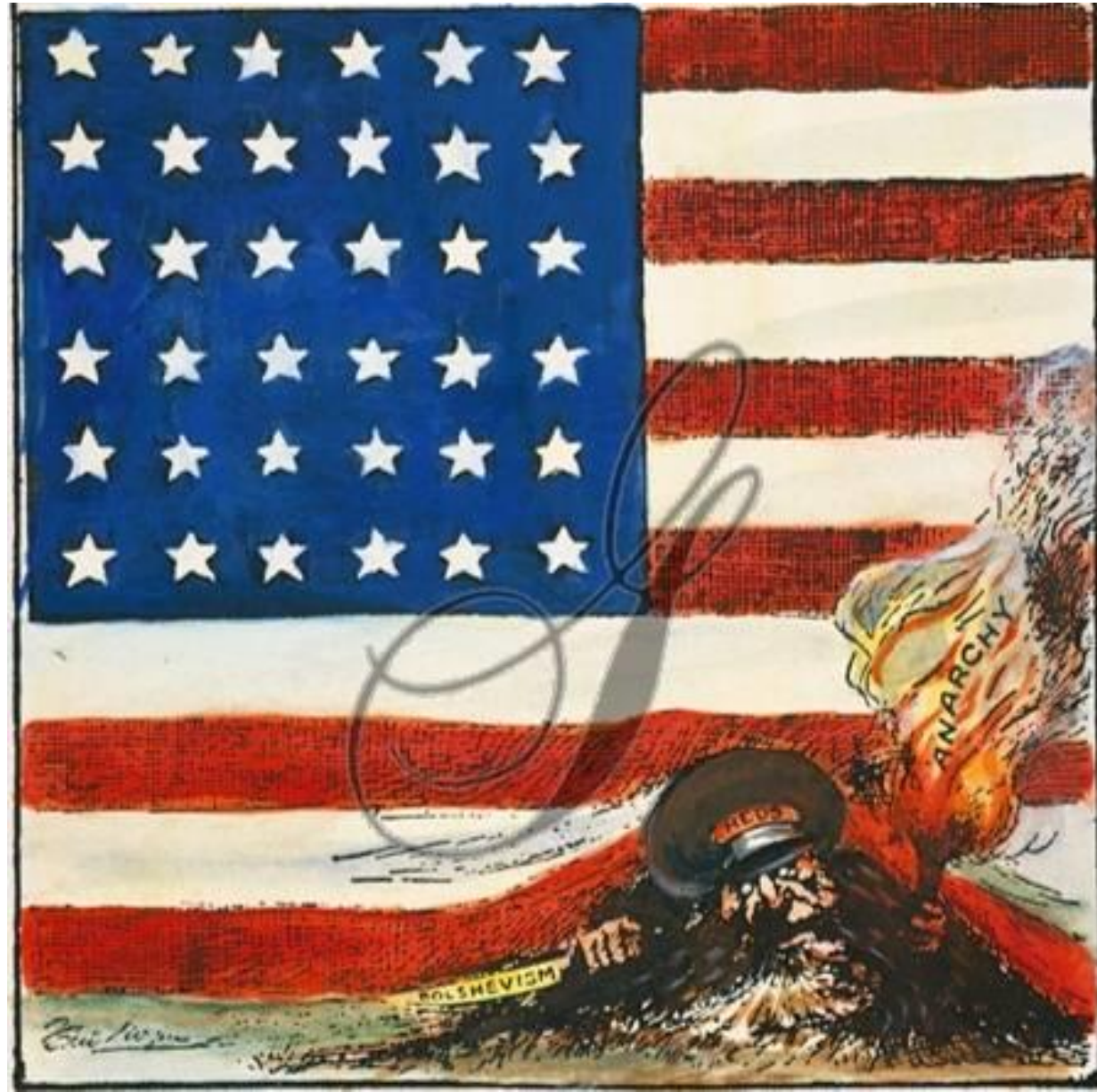


Socialism & the Red Scare: Document A

- During WWI, Vladimir Lenin & the Bolsheviks overthrew the czarist regime of Russia & established the first communist nation, the USSR.
- Communism is an economic & political system based on a single-party dictatorship that strives for equality for all citizens. To equalize wealth, Communists seize private property & the government assumes ownership of factories, railroads, and businesses.
- Waving their symbolic red flag, Communists hoped to inspire a worldwide revolution. Americans became swept in a “**Red Scare**.”

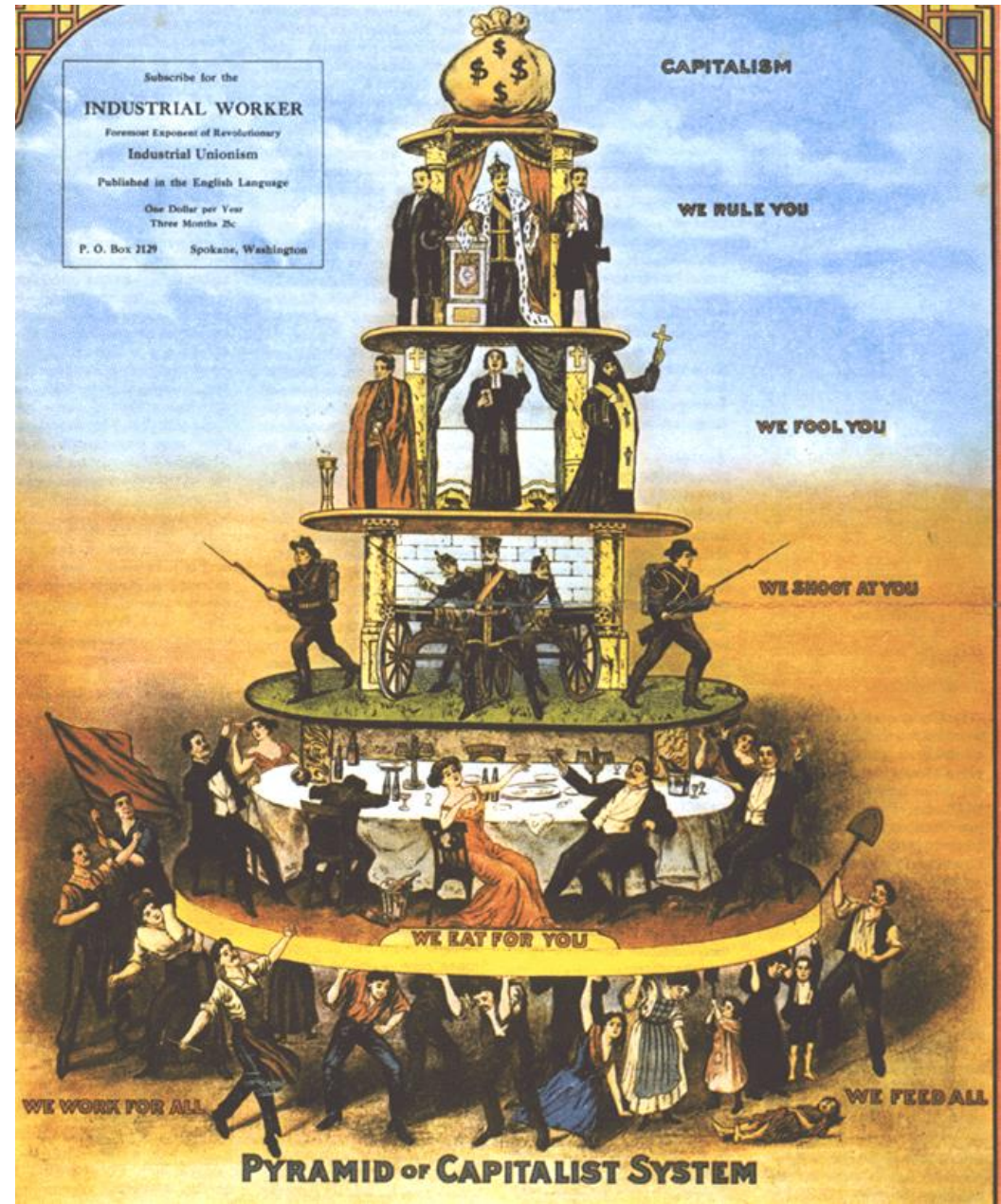
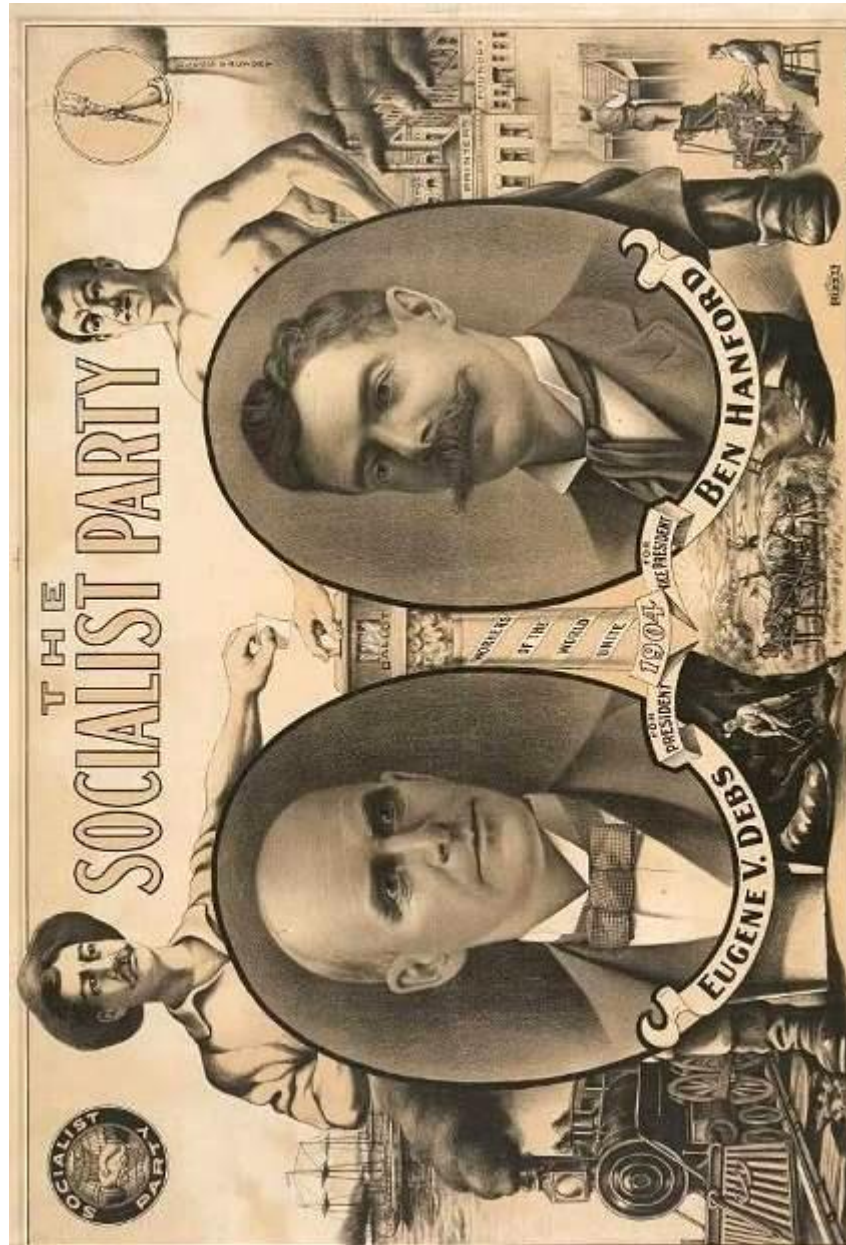
Socialism & the Red Scare: Document A



Socialism & the Red Scare: Document B

- The Socialist Party of America formed in 1901 by **Eugene Debs**. By the First World War, the Debs had grown the Socialist Party to over 70,000 members
 - Debs was strongly against U.S. involvement in WWI & published a newsletter encouraging Americans to resist fighting in a “capitalists’ war”
 - Debs was convicted to a 10-year prison sentence for violating the Espionage & Sedition Acts by speaking out against the war & the draft
 - As a result of the highly nationalistic climate of America during the war, Socialism was seen as un-American & the party never recovered

Socialism & the Red Scare: Document B



Socialism & the Red Scare: Document C

- By WWI, the Socialist Party had grown to 70,000 members including radicals & union workers who wanted a socialist revolution in America.
 - Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto* called for workers to seize political power, take control of factories, & overthrow capitalism.
 - During WWI, factory workers were pushed to meet high production demands. Unions saw membership double & organized more than 6,000 strikes out during the war.
 - Every strike fueled the "Red Scare" & fears of a Bolshevik-style socialist revolution in America.

Socialism & the Red Scare: Document C

STRIKE CALLED

ALL UNIONS TO GO OUT

Published for Principle and Not for Profit Full Licensed Wire Service of the United Press Association

Seattle Union Record

DAILY EDITION

SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1919. Vol. 1, No. 101, 32, 227, 12, 1919.

SIXTY THOUSAND TO RESPOND TO CALL

At 10 o'clock next Thursday morning 30,000 organized workers in the city of Seattle will stand shoulder to shoulder in the first general strike that has ever been successfully inaugurated in the history of this country. Instantly and contemptuously Mr. Charles Fox and his labor-smothering shipping board threw down the defiant gauntlet which has now been taken up with a firmness of resolution and a solidarity unmatched in the annals of the American labor movement.

The workers of the northwest believe that they have been duped and fooled by Fox and his fellow labor-baiters, that they have been deceived and betrayed by the politicians, both state and federal, and they have resolutely grasped the only weapon left which they have and direct action, determined to make a fight that will demonstrate whether or not they have the power to secure the justice that has been denied them by industrial barons and bureaucratic despots.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION YET

35,000 SILK MILL WORKERS STRIKE

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 3.—More than 35,000 silk mill workers went on strike here today, according to confidential estimates, following refusal of the employers to meet demands for a 10 per cent wage increase.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF STRIKE

A general strike of all the union workmen in Seattle was decided upon definitely at a meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday, February 2, 1919, when the date for the general strike was set for 10 a. m. Thursday, February 6, 1919.

Plans are perfected by the workers to feed the strikers and public at places which will be announced later by this committee. The plans, as outlined by a committee of the culinary trades, will insure the strikers and public in general no hardships or privations so far as having suitable places to eat are concerned.

A committee has been appointed to visit the Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils of Tacoma, who had decided to call a general strike for Tuesday, February 4, at 12 o'clock noon, to prevail upon them to postpone action until Thursday at 10 a. m., so as to act simultaneously with the Seattle Unions, thereby effecting a solid front, inducing the metal tradesmen in their demands.