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# Darkest Before Dawn Sedition And Free Speech In The American West

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Frank Little and the IWW  
 The Collapse of Fortress Bush  
 Courting Facts  
 Men, Mobs, and Law  
 Freedom for the Thought That We Hate  
 Reconstructing Patriarchy after the Great War  
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 Handbook of the Sociology of Racial and Ethnic Relations

*Darkest Before Dawn Sedition And Free Speech In The American West*

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## MCKENZIE HOOPER

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**Frank Little and the IWW** UNM Press

Charles Schenck an American Socialist against WWI, originally thought of committing espionage, distributed flyers to men who were drafted to fight in the war. His flyers stated that the men were being drafted into, "involuntary servitude," and urged them to fight against the US Government and their freedom to choose. Congress cited "clear and present danger," and Schenck lost the case, but the ruling was overturned stating that his right to free speech was violated. In this detailed volume, historical cases about the First Amendment are unpacked for readers to elicit debate. Through case studies, primary sources, and further reading sections, students are inspired to think deeply about our right, as Americans, to free speech and what constitutes that right even if the subject is disagreeable.

**The Collapse of Fortress Bush** University of Oklahoma Press  
 THIS FOURTH AND FINAL BOOK in the Montana Courthouse Tales

series carries readers to altogether new and different destinations. Join the author in a midnight poker game in Sweet Grass County's Grand Hotel. Watch a chess match between two legendary courtroom adversaries in a Broadwater County saloon. Climb aboard the ghostly Jawbone Railroad to hear tales from Wheatland County. Travel to an old theater, to local museums, and to the courthouses themselves, to hear the truth as only the ghosts themselves can tell it. Part travelogue, part cultural commentary, part primer on the American legal system, *Courting Law* - like the other books in the series - is much more than a just a historical chronicle. It's what justice looks like at the grassroots level. And just as he did before, Olson proves yet again that, when it comes to the history of Justice in Montana, the ghosts have the last word on the Truth.

**Courting Facts** University of Oklahoma Press

More than any other people on earth, we Americans are free to say and write what we think. The press can air the secrets of government, the corporate boardroom, or the bedroom with little fear of punishment or penalty. This extraordinary freedom results

not from America's culture of tolerance, but from fourteen words in the constitution: the free expression clauses of the First Amendment. In *Freedom for the Thought That We Hate*, two-time Pulitzer Prize-winner Anthony Lewis describes how our free-speech rights were created in five distinct areas—political speech, artistic expression, libel, commercial speech, and unusual forms of expression such as T-shirts and campaign spending. It is a story of hard choices, heroic judges, and the fascinating and eccentric defendants who forced the legal system to come face to face with one of America's great founding ideas. *Men, Mobs, and Law* University of Oklahoma Press  
This is the first book to center labor unions as actors in American environmental policy.

**Freedom for the Thought That We Hate** Routledge  
Darkest Before Dawn UNM Press

*Reconstructing Patriarchy after the Great War* Springer  
One of early-twentieth-century America's most fertile grounds for political radicalism, the Pacific Northwest produced some of the most dedicated and successful socialists the country has ever seen. As a radicalized labor force emerged in mining, logging, and other extractive industries, socialists employed intensive organizational and logistical skills to become an almost permanent third party that won elections and shook the confidence of establishment rivals. At the height of Socialist Party influence just before World War I, a Montana member declared, "They are all red out here." In this first book to fully examine the development of the American Socialist Party in the Northwest, Jeffrey A. Johnson draws a sharp picture of one of the most vigorous left-wing organizations of this era. Relying on party newspapers, pamphlets, and correspondence, he allows socialists to reveal their own strategies as they pursued their agendas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. And he explores how the party gained sizable support in Butte, Spokane, and other cities seldom associated today with left-wing radicalism. "They Are All Red Out Here" employs recent approaches to labor history by restoring rank-and-file workers and party organizers as active participants in shaping local history. The book marks a major contribution to the ongoing debate over why socialism never grew deep roots in American soil and no longer thrives here. It is a work of political and labor history that uncovers alternative social and political visions in the American West.

**The City That Ate Itself** NYU Press

A naturalist on Montana's academic frontier, passionate conservationist Morton J. Elrod was instrumental in establishing the Department of Biology at the University of Montana, as well as Glacier National Park and the National Bison Range. In Montana's Pioneer Naturalist, the first in-depth assessment of Elrod's career, George M. Dennison reveals how one man helped to shape the scholarly study of nature and its institutionalization in the West at the turn of the century. Elrod moved to Missoula in 1897, just four years after the state university's founding, and participated in virtually every aspect of university life for almost forty years. To reveal the depths of this pioneer scientist's influence on the growth of his university, his state, and the academic fields he worked in, author George M. Dennison delves into state and university archives, including Elrod's personal papers. Although Elrod was an active participant in bison conservation and the growth of the National Park Naturalist Service, much of his work focused on Flathead Lake, where he surveyed local life forms and initiated the university's biological station—one of the first of its kind in the United States. Yet at heart Elrod was an educator who desired to foster in his students a "love of nature," which, he said, "should give health to any one, and supply knowledge of greatest value, either to the individual or to society, or to both." In this biography of a prominent

scientist now almost forgotten, Dennison—longtime president of the University of Montana—demonstrates how Elrod's scholarship and philosophy regarding science and nature made him one of Montana's most distinguished naturalists, conservationists, and educators.

*Insurgent Democracy* University of Oklahoma Press  
Choice Magazine Outstanding Academic Titles of the Year for 2017 "A uniquely colorful chronicle of this dramatic and convulsive chapter in American--and world--history. It's an epic tale, and here it is wondrously well told." --David M. Kennedy, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and author of *FREEDOM FROM FEAR* From August 1914 through March 1917, Americans were increasingly horrified at the unprecedented destruction of the First World War. While sending massive assistance to the conflict's victims, most Americans opposed direct involvement. Their country was immersed in its own internal struggles, including attempts to curb the power of business monopolies, reform labor practices, secure proper treatment for millions of recent immigrants, and expand American democracy. Yet from the first, the war deeply affected American emotions and the nation's commercial, financial, and political interests. The menace from German U-boats and failure of U.S. attempts at mediation finally led to a declaration of war, signed by President Wilson on April 6, 1917. America and the Great War commemorates the centennial of that turning point in American history. Chronicling the United States in neutrality and in conflict, it presents events and arguments, political and military battles, bitter tragedies and epic achievements that marked U.S. involvement in the first modern war. Drawing on the matchless resources of the Library of Congress, the book includes many eyewitness accounts and more than 250 color and black-and-white images, many never before published. With an introduction by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian David M. Kennedy, *America and the Great War* brings to life the tempestuous era from which the United States emerged as a major world power.

**Clear and Present Danger: Schenck v. United States**

Springer Science & Business Media

Between the Great War and Pearl Harbor, conservative labor leaders declared themselves America's "first line of defense" against Communism. In this surprising account, Jennifer Luff shows how the American Federation of Labor fanned popular anticommunism but defended Communists' civil liberties in the aftermath of the 1919 Red Scare. The AFL's "commonsense anticommunism," she argues, steered a middle course between the American Legion and the ACLU, helping to check campaigns for federal sedition laws. But in the 1930s, frustration with the New Deal order led labor conservatives to rebait the Roosevelt administration and liberal unionists and abandon their reluctant civil libertarianism for red scare politics. That frustration contributed to the legal architecture of federal anticommunism that culminated with the McCarthyist fervor of the 1950s. Relying on untapped archival sources, Luff reveals how labor conservatives and the emerging civil liberties movement debated the proper role of the state in policing radicals and grappled with the challenges to the existing political order posed by Communist organizers. Surprising conclusions about familiar figures, like J. Edgar Hoover, and unfamiliar episodes, like a German plot to disrupt American munitions manufacture, make Luff's story a fresh retelling of the interwar years.

**The Education of an Anti-Imperialist** Oxford University Press

When the Bush presidency began to collapse, pundits were quick to tell a tale of the "imperial presidency" gone awry, a story of secretive, power-hungry ideologues who guided an arrogant president down the road to ruin. But the inside story of the failures of the Bush administration is both much more complex

and alarming, says leading policy analyst Alasdair Roberts. In the most comprehensive, balanced view of the Bush presidency to date, Roberts portrays a surprisingly weak president, hamstrung by bureaucratic, constitutional, cultural and economic barriers and strikingly unable to wield authority even within his own executive branch. *The Collapse of Fortress Bush* shows how the president fought—and lost—key battles with the defense and intelligence communities. From Homeland Security to Katrina, Bush could not coordinate agencies to meet domestic threats or disasters. Either the Bush administration refused to exercise authority, was thwarted in the attempt to exercise authority, or wielded authority but could not meet the test of legitimacy needed to enact their goals. Ultimately, the vaunted White House discipline gave way to public recriminations among key advisers. Condemned for secretiveness, the Bush administration became one of the most closely scrutinized presidencies in the modern era. Roberts links the collapse of the Bush presidency to deeper currents in American politics and culture, especially a new militarism and the supremacy of the Reagan-era consensus on low taxes, limited government, and free markets. Only in this setting was it possible to have a “total war on terrorism” in which taxes were reduced, private consumption was encouraged, and businesses were lightly regulated. A balanced, incisive account by a skilled observer of U.S. government, *The Collapse of Fortress Bush* turns the spotlight from the powerful cabal that launched the war in Iraq to tell a much more disturbing story about American power and the failure of executive leadership.

**Courting Law** Farcountry Press

Through the speeches, essays and interviews of some of the most compelling individuals in American history who stood against the key conflicts of their lifetimes, this book gives remarkable insight into wartime dissent in the U.S. from the revolutionary war to the war on terror.

*Country Doctor and the Epidemics* Duke University Press

The whole is greater than the sum of the parts when Montana historian Robert Swartout gathers the fascinating stories of the state’s surprisingly diverse ethnic groups into this thought-provoking collection of essays. Fourteen chapters showcase an African American nightclub in Great Falls, a Japanese American war hero, the founding of a Métis community, Jewish merchants, and Dutch settlement in the Gallatin Valley, as well as stories of Irish, Scots, Chinese, Finns, Mexican Americans, European war brides, and more.

**2005** University of Illinois Press

Brian James Leech provides a social and environmental history of Butte, Montana’s Berkeley Pit, an open-pit mine which operated from 1955 to 1982. Using oral history interviews and archival finds, *The City That Ate Itself* explores the lived experience of open-pit copper mining at Butte’s infamous Berkeley Pit. Because an open-pit mine has to expand outward in order for workers to extract ore, its effects dramatically changed the lives of workers and residents. Although the Berkeley Pit gave consumers easier access to copper, its impact on workers and community members was more mixed, if not detrimental. The pit’s creeping boundaries became even more of a problem. As open-pit mining nibbled away at ethnic communities, neighbors faced new industrial hazards, widespread relocation, and disrupted social ties. Residents variously responded to the pit with celebration, protest, negotiation, and resignation. Even after its closure, the pit still looms over Butte. Now a large toxic lake at the center of a federal environmental cleanup, the Berkeley Pit continues to affect Butte’s search for a postindustrial future.

**Montana's Pioneer Naturalist** University of Nevada Press

This book, the first to study women's historical involvement in postwar reconciliation, examines how patriarchy and the

international relations system operated simultaneously to ensure postwar male privilege.

*Political Hell-Raiser* University of Wisconsin Press

The author assesses the longstanding tension between protecting constitutional rights and safeguarding national security in a study that focuses on how the Bush administration's responses to 9/11 have threatened the Constitution and the rights it protects.

Simultaneous.

*America and the Great War* BRILL

In *Men, Mobs, and Law*, Rebecca N. Hill compares two seemingly unrelated types of leftist protest campaigns: those intended to defend labor organizers from prosecution and those seeking to memorialize lynching victims and stop the practice of lynching. Arguing that these forms of protest are related and have substantially influenced one another, Hill points out that both worked to build alliances through appeals to public opinion in the media, by defining the American state as a force of terror, and by creating a heroic identity for their movements. Each has played a major role in the history of radical politics in the United States. Hill illuminates that history by considering the narratives produced during the abolitionist John Brown’s trials and execution, analyzing the defense of the Chicago anarchists of the Haymarket affair, and comparing Ida B. Wells’s and the NAACP’s anti-lynching campaigns to the Industrial Workers of the World’s early-twentieth-century defense campaigns. She also considers conflicts within the campaign to defend Sacco and Vanzetti, chronicles the history of the Communist Party’s International Labor Defense, and explores the Black Panther Party’s defense of George Jackson. As Hill explains, labor defense activists first drew on populist logic, opposing the masses to the state in their campaigns, while anti-lynching activists went in the opposite direction, castigating “the mob” and appealing to the law. Showing that this difference stems from the different positions of whites and Blacks in the American legal system, Hill’s comparison of anti-lynching organizing and radical labor defenses reveals the conflicts and intersections between antiracist struggle and socialism in the United States.

*The Subversive Activities Prevention Law of Japan* University of Oklahoma Press

The latest, greatest volume in the popular Uncle John’s series, flush with fun facts and figures and plenty of trademark trivia. Uncle John’s Curiously Compelling Bathroom Reader, the 19th edition of this best-selling series, has more than 500 pages of the perfect reading material for the throne room. Settle in and read about: Great Moments in Bad TV, the First Detective, the Story of Prohibition, the Queen of the Roller Derby, and the jiggly history of Jello. Plus all of your bathroom reading favorites are back: Dumb Crooks, Amazing Luck, Forgotten History, Pop Science, Celebrity Gossip, Brainteasers, and much, much more. So cultivate your curiosity with this truly compelling read!

**Commonsense Anticommunism** UNM Press

Robert M. La Follette (1855–1925), the Republican senator from Wisconsin, is best known as a key architect of American Progressivism and as a fiery advocate for liberal politics in the domestic sphere. But “Fighting Bob” did not immediately come to a progressive stance on foreign affairs. In *The Education of an Anti-Imperialist*, Richard Drake follows La Follette's growth as a critic of America's wars and the policies that led to them. He began his political career with conventional Republican views of the era on foreign policy, avidly supporting the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars. La Follette's critique of empire emerged in 1910, during the first year of the Mexican Revolution, as he began to perceive a Washington–Wall Street alliance in the United States' dealings with Mexico. La Follette subsequently became Congress's foremost critic of Woodrow Wilson, fiercely

opposing United States involvement in World War I. Denounced in the American press as the most dangerous man in the country, he became hated and vilified by many but beloved and admired by others. La Follette believed that financial imperialism and its necessary instrument, militarism, caused modern wars. He contended they were twin evils that would have ruinous consequences for the United States and its citizens in the twentieth century and beyond. "An excellent book. . . . As Drake fully documents, La Follette's warnings about [World War I] profiteers and the lust for power were fully justified. Then as now, the American people were lied to by the government and media and manipulated into the stink and blood of war."—Mark Taylor,

The Daily Call "Scholars will . . . value the insights into La Follette's foreign policy education."—The Historian  
Law's Wars Farcountry Press  
 Baumler and Cooper collaborate to tell the human story of Montana's first federal penal facility.  
*Montana: A Cultural Medley* Cambridge University Press  
 THE MONTANA COURTHOUSE TALES Where the ghosts have the last word on the Truth. True-life tales from an all new set of Montana courthouses, narrated by a diverse cast of characters including courthouse ghosts, a famous astronaut, a talking steer, Montana's first attorney general, and a pair of familiar barflies, among others. - The 3rd book in the series -