Jane Addams On Peace, War, And International Understanding, 1899-1932

Jane Addams

Addams’s unyielding pacifism during the Great War drew criticism from politicians and patriots who deemed her the “most dangerous woman in America.” Even those who had embraced her ideals of social reform condemned her outspoken opposition to U.S. entry into World War I or were ambivalent about her peace platforms. Turning away from the details of the war itself, Addams relies on memory and introspection in this autobiographical portrayal of efforts to secure peace during the Great War. "I found myself so increasingly reluctant to interpret the motives of other people that According to Harriet Hyman Alonso: "Jane Addams was greatly influenced by her father, who stood out in the community as a great supporter of Abraham.Â As many other children whose parents opposed slavery but supported the Civil War, Addams grew up aware of the dilemma between fighting a just war and maintaining moral witness against all violence. These values made her a perfect candidate for a lifetime of work around social justice issues." Jane Addams graduated from Rockford Female Seminary in 1881. Jane Addams, “Presidential Address,” in Jane Addams on Peace, War, and International Understanding, 1899â€“1932, ed. Allen F. Davis (New York: Garland, 1976), 166.Google Scholar. 43. Jennifer D. Keene, Doughboys, the Great War, and the Remaking of America (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 2001), 113â€“17; see also “Our Men Mingled with Foe at End,” New York Times, November 13, 1918, 4; Addams wrote that this phenomenon was common throughout the war, Peace and Bread, 69â€“70.Google Scholar. 44. Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period: Operations of the Organizations Under the Direction of Herbert Hoover, 1914â€“1924 (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1931), 5â€“6.Google Scholar.