

SPIES, TRAITORS, AND SABOTEURS: FEAR AND FREEDOM IN AMERICA EXHIBITION FACT SHEET

DESCRIPTION: “Spies, Traitors, and Saboteurs: Fear and Freedom in America,” will reveal nine major events and periods in U.S. History when the nation felt threatened by those within its borders.

The exhibition opened at the International Spy Museum, the only public museum in the United States solely dedicated to the tradecraft, history, and contemporary role of espionage, on May 2004 and began its tour around the U.S. in February of 2006. The Chicago History Museum is proud to be the final stop for the acclaimed exhibition.

“Spies, Traitors, and Saboteurs: Fear and Freedom in America,” is sponsored by the Pritzker Military Museum & Library.

OPENING DATE: Saturday, April 8, 2017

CLOSING DATE: Sunday, November 26, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS: “Spies, Traitors, and Saboteurs: Fear and Freedom in America,” will reveal nine major events and periods in U.S. History when the nation felt threatened by those within its borders. The exhibition illustrates the evolution of public opinion, the impact on citizens, the response by U.S. law enforcement, counter intelligence, and homeland security, and the challenge of securing the nation without compromising the civil liberties upon which it was founded. Grounded in 19th and 20th century history, the charged content in “Spies, Traitors, and Saboteurs,” challenges each of us to consider how to strike the right balance between security and freedom in the 21st century.

Events and periods include:

The City of Washington Captured and the White House Burned – August, 24 1814

During the War of 1812, the City of Washington was captured and the White House, Capitol, and other major public buildings were torched by British troops—aided by information provided by a few Americans.

Manhattan Hit by Massive Explosions in New York Harbor – July 30, 1916

German secret agents, aided by American collaborators, blew up a munitions depot in New York Harbor, showering Manhattan and the Statue of Liberty with shrapnel and debris. Acts of German sabotage on America soil like this contributed to America’s entry into World War I, and inspired the passage of the 1918 Espionage Act, still in effect today, and what would become the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Anarchist Bombs Target American Leaders – June 2, 1919

When the home of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was bombed by an anarchist and plots for more bombings were revealed, both the public and the government clamored for tighter law enforcement and more restrictive legislation for immigrants, resulting in the roundups, deportations, and public outrage associated with the now infamous “Palmer Raids.”

30,000 Ku Klux Klan Members March Down Pennsylvania Avenue – August 8, 1925

The nation's most notorious hate group, Ku Klux Klan, has risen repeatedly over the course of the nation's history. Each time, the group changed, evolving from small vigilante groups inflicting terror on former slaves after the Civil War; to a politically powerful organization of four-million members in the 1920s expanding its targets to include immigrants, Jews, and Catholics; to the violent groups of the 1960s attacking African Americans and civil rights workers.

American Helps Japanese Pilot Terrorize Hawaiian Island after Pearl Harbor Attack – December 7, 1941

A Japanese pilot returning from the Pearl Harbor attack, crash-landed on the Hawaiian Island of Niihau, and with the support of a Japanese American, took hostages and terrorized the community. This incident, little remembered today, perpetuated fears about Japanese Americans—fears that ultimately led to the unprecedented incarceration of thousands of innocent American citizens.

Kremlin Launches one of the first Cold War Attacks Against the U.S. – April 1945

Near the end of WWII, the Kremlin harshly condemned American Communists for softening their commitment to a worldwide communist revolution. The Communist Party of the United States snapped to action, ousting its moderate leader and reestablishing itself as a highly militant and subversive organization—and fueling America's fears that American Communists would become Stalin's tool for the overthrow of the U.S. government.

Radical Group Explodes Bomb in the U.S. Capitol – March 1, 1971

Protests over the war in Vietnam War and civil rights turned violent during the “days of rage,” and extremist groups, such as the Weather Underground and the Black Liberation Army, took action.

Massive Bomb Destroys the Federal Building in Oklahoma City – April 19, 1995

The Oklahoma City bombing, the deadliest act of terrorism on U.S. soil in the 20th century, awakened Americans to the threats posed by domestic extremists—especially the virulently anti-government right-wing groups.

Beyond September 11th – Terrorism Today

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, initiatives by the U.S. government to identify terrorist elements in the country have changed the lives of all Americans.

HOURS:

Monday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday through Saturday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Sunday, 12 to 5 p.m.

LOCATION:

Chicago History Museum,
1601 N. Clark St.
Chicago, IL 60614, 312-642-4600

ADMISSION:

The exhibition is included with Museum admission of \$16 adults/ \$14 seniors and students, and free for children 12 years of age and younger. Visit chicagohistory.org

ChicagoHistoryMuseum

for a schedule of Illinois Resident Discount Days, offering free admission to the Museum.

WEBSITE: chicagohistory.org/spies

TRANSPORTATION: CTA buses 22, 36, 72, 73, 151, and 156 stop nearby. The Brown Line Sedgwick station and Red Line Clark/Division station are each located approximately half a mile from the Museum.

PARKING: Public parking is conveniently located one block north of the Museum at Clark and LaSalle Streets; enter on Stockton Drive. Cost is \$9 with Museum validation. Visa, MasterCard, and Discover credit cards are accepted.

ACCESSIBILITY: Accessible parking spots are reserved for persons using mobility devices. For more information, visit chicagohistory.org/planavisit or call 312-642-4600.

ABOUT THE CHICAGO HISTORY MUSEUM

The Chicago History Museum, a major museum and research center for Chicago and American history, is located at 1601 N. Clark Street. The Museum can be reached by CTA buses 22, 36, 72, 73, 151, and 156. Parking is conveniently located one block north of the Museum at Clark and LaSalle Streets (enter on Stockton Drive). Admission includes our audio tours: \$16 adults, \$14 seniors/students, free for children 12 years and younger. Please call 312-642-4600 or visit us at chicagohistory.org. To learn more follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#). The Chicago History Museum gratefully acknowledges the support of the Chicago Park District on behalf of the people of Chicago. The Chicago History Museum is a 2016 winner of the National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the highest award given to these institutions for their community engagement and having an impact on the lives of individuals, families, and communities.