

The Good War?

The Second War to End All War

- ⊗ Rise of Militarism & Fascism
 - ⊕ 1931--Japanese Invasion of Manchuria
 - ⊕ 1935--Italian Invasion of Ethiopia
 - ⊕ 1936--Spanish Civil War
 - ⊕ 1937--Japanese Invasion of China
 - ⊕ 1940--Germany, Italy & Japan sign Tripartite Pact
- ⊗ American Response--Isolationism & Neutrality
 - ⊕ Hoover-Stimson Doctrine
 - ⊕ Nye Committee Hearings on Causes of WWI
 - ⊕ Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936 & 1937
 - ⊕ Roosevelt's "Quarantine Speech" (1937)

WWII Begins

- ⊗ German Aggressions
 - ⊕ 1938--Austrian Anschluss
 - ⊕ 1938--Demands for Sudetenland
 - ⊕ 1939--Invasion of Poland
 - ⊕ 1941--Invasion of Soviet Union--Lebensraum
- ⊗ European & Reactions
 - ⊕ Appeasement at Munich Conference
 - ⊕ Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
 - ⊕ Declaration of War by France & Great Britain
 - ⊕ France fell to Nazis June, 1940--Rise of Vichy Govt.
 - ⊕ Battle of Britain & Blitz began September 1940

American "Neutrality"?

- ⊗ Neutrality Act of 1939
 - ⊕ Ended all but formal Neutrality
 - ⊕ Response to invasion of Poland & shifting American public opinion
 - ⊕ Allowed for sale of weapons to Allies on "Cash & Carry" basis
 - ⊕ Essential to Allied war effort & American economic woes
- ⊗ Destroyer for Bases Deal
- ⊗ Lend-Lease Act
 - ⊕ Officially ended US neutrality, but stopped well short of formal declaration of war;
 - ⊕ Followed by US "Neutrality Patrols" in Atlantic

Why Pearl Harbor?

- ✿ No formal American response when Japan invaded Manchuria & China
- ✿ Invasion of Indochina proved to be turning point
 - ⊕ US presence in Philippines;
 - ⊕ Froze all Japanese assets & cut off all US trade;
 - ⊕ Most significantly, cut off all sales of industrial resources, esp. oil, gas & rubber.
- ✿ Japanese emperor pushed military for peace, FDR considered reopening trade, but Churchill & Chang Kai-Shek did not accept.
- ✿ But Pearl Harbor not an invasion of US.

War in Europe

- ✿ Casablanca Conference (January 1943)
 - ⊕ FDR & Churchill meet without Stalin to plan for Second Front in Europe;
 - ⊕ Soviets had born most of burden, demanded Second Front to divide German forces;
 - ⊕ Determined US would enter Europe through North Africa & Italy.
- ✿ Battle of Stalingrad (September 1942)
 - ⊕ First major defeat of German ground forces;
 - ⊕ Some argue the most important battle of the war.
 - ⊕ FDR concerned that the Soviet Union could not hold out much longer.

Turning Points in Europe

- ✿ D-Day (June 6, 1944)--Operation Overlord
 - ⊕ Established a true Second Front in Europe;
 - ⊕ 120,000 troops initial invasion, over a million Allied troops in France within 3 weeks;
 - ⊕ By end of Summer, France, Belgium & Luxembourg liberated;
 - ⊕ Without a Second Front in West, Stalin might have negotiated a peace with Hitler.
- ✿ Battle of the Bulge (December 1944)
 - ⊕ Final advance of German forces, a last gasp, pushed back by Patton & 101st Airborne;
 - ⊕ Followed by fire-bombing of Dresden & other German cities.
- ✿ V-E Day--May 7, 1945

War in the Pacific

- ✿ FDR & Churchill agreed to focus resources on Europe
 - ⊕ US alone challenged Japan in Pacific;

- ⊕ Majority of US ground forces sent to Europe;
- ⊕ New role for Air Force arose out of war in Pacific.
- ⊛ Early setbacks
 - ⊕ Following Pearl Harbor, Japan took Guam, Wake Island, Hong Kong, Singapore, Dutch East Indies.
 - ⊕ Fall of Philippines, withdraw of MacArthur & US troops;
 - ⊕ Bataan Death March (April 1942)--American & Filipino POWs marched 85 miles by Japanese captors, as many as 600 Americans & 10,000 Filipinos killed during march.

Overview of Pacific War

- ⊛ Initial Conflict--December 1941 to May 1942
 - ⊕ Japanese expansion & entrenchment, ineffective US response;
 - ⊕ Doolittle Raids on Japan served as US psychological victory.
- ⊛ Stalemate, Blunting the Japanese Thrust
 - ⊕ Mid 1942 to Spring 1943;
 - ⊕ Turning Point--Battle of Midway (June 1942)
 - ⊕ Japanese amassed huge armada, but complex plan failed when US broke Japanese code;
 - ⊕ Strategic use of US carriers overcame Japanese advantage;
 - ⊕ Represented the end to any real Japanese threat to American Mainland.
- ⊛ Island Hopping (1943-1945)
 - ⊕ US forces could not destroy Japanese forces, so plan was to neutralize Japanese strongholds & move on;
 - ⊕ Significant battles--Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa;
 - ⊕ Extremely bloody fighting, but did put US close enough to bomb Home Islands of Japan.
- ⊛ Unconditional Surrender
 - ⊕ Allies had agreed to demand Unconditional Surrender as far back as Casablanca Conference;
 - ⊕ Demands restated at Potsdam (Summer 1945)
 - ⊕ In response to US advances, Japanese resorted to extreme measures, including Kamikaze & execution of US POWs.

Mobilization

- ⊛ Military Mobilization
 - ⊕ Selective Service for all men 18-65
 - ⊕ 16 million men & women served during WWII;

- ⊕ 1 million African Americans
- ⊕ Only 72,000 claimed "Conscientious Objector" status;
- ⊕ 258,000 women served in WACS & WAVES
- ⊗ Economic Mobilization
 - ⊕ Over 6 million women joined labor force during war;
 - ⊕ Represented a 57% increase;
 - ⊕ Often moved to new communities to work in aircraft, munitions & automobile plants.
- ⊗ Bracero Program
 - ⊕ Temporary work permits for Mexican agricultural labor;
 - ⊕ Followed by Operation Wetback after war.
- ⊗ War Production Board
 - ⊕ Established in 1942 to plan use of raw materials;
 - ⊕ Provided for half of all production toward war materials.
- ⊗ Office of Price Administration
 - ⊕ Froze prices at 1942 levels--inflation less than 29% during WWII (As opposed to 170% during WWI)
 - ⊕ Provided for rationing certificates & coupons.

Japanese Internment

- ⊗ Based on the Alien Registration Act (1940)
 - ⊕ Smith Act made it illegal to advocate overthrow US govt or belong to a group that advocated it;
 - ⊕ After declaration of war, US govt arrested thousands of European Americans & interned over 14,000 European citizens in US camps.
- ⊗ Executive Order 9066
 - ⊕ Military zones, including Western Defense Command;
 - ⊕ In CA, WA & OR, 120,000 Japanese Americans interned--over 77,000 were American-born Nisei;
 - ⊕ However in Hawaii, where 160,00 Japanese Americans made up 1/3 of population fewer than 1,000 interned.

Hardships of Internment

- ⊗ Little advanced warning or planning
 - ⊕ Evacuees provided with as little as 48 hours notice;
 - ⊕ Were not allowed to bring more than basic necessities;
 - ⊕ "Neighbors" took advantage of situation, grabbing up over \$500 million in assets.
- ⊗ Conditions at internment camps

- ⊕ Camps in Arkansas, Wyoming & Arizona were in rather desolate locations;
- ⊕ Housing was temporary, providing no more than basic shelter, requiring families to live in cramped quarters & share communal bathing & cooking facilities.

Fighting Internment

- ⊗ Attempts by Japanese Americans to fit in
 - ⊕ High school age internees were allowed to leave camps to attend college;
 - ⊕ Participation in "American" activities was promoted;
 - ⊕ Many volunteered for 442nd Regimental Combat Team.
- ⊗ Court Challenges to Internment
 - ⊕ ***Hirabayashi v. US***--Declared that "residents having ethnic affiliation with an invading enemy may be a greater source of danger than those with different ancestry."
 - ⊕ ***Korematsu v. US***--Upheld internment based on belief that Court could not second-guess military during wartime.