

Chapter 30

- I. United States's early battles
 - A. Retreat in the Pacific
 - 1. Collapse along the Pacific – Japanese take Guam, Wake Island, Gilbert Islands, & Hong Kong
 - 2. Surrender of the **Philippines** May 6 1942
 - 3. Japanese strategy – take South Pacific, isolate Australia, strike again at Hawaii
 - 4. U.S. harassment b/c Japanese fail to destroy Pearl Harbor; air craft carriers harass Japanese outposts
 - 5. **Battle of the Coral Sea**, May 1942 – wanted to control Coral Sea & isolate Australia
 - B. Midway: a turning point - U.S. breaks Jap. Naval code & prepares for attack; Japanese retreat; aircraft carriers more important than battleships
 - C. Early setbacks in the Atlantic
 - 1. Devastation from German submarines – 1942 U boat “wolf packs” destroy shipping
 - 2. Strategy of small escort ships → works, less sinkings
- II. Mobilization at home
 - A. Mobilization of the armed forces already in progress, Selective Service in effect for 1+ yrs.
 - B. Economic conversion to war
 - 1. Prewar planning – **War Powers Act** (1941) – pres. can change gov't agencies; **2nd War Powers Act** – gov't can allot materials & facilities for defense
 - 2. War Production Board – modeled after WWI board; conversion of manufacturing to war production
 - 3. **Reconstruction Finance Corporation** – financed construction of war plants
 - C. Financing the war
 - 1. Roosevelt's effort to raise taxes – **Revenue Act of 1941** – added \$7 bil in revenue, broadened taxes; everyone a taxpayer
 - 2. Congressional reaction to taxation – didn't want it as much as FDR
 - 3. Sale of bonds – picked up \$150 bil;
 - D. Impact of the war on the economy
 - 1. Personal incomes increased
 - 2. Efforts to control prices b/c consumer goods stopped production
 - i. **Office of Price Administration (OPA)** – prices frozen; goods allocated with ration coupons
 - 3. Wages & farm prices not controlled yet – farmers can now recover some
 - i. **Stabilization Act of 1942** – pres. can control wages & farm prices
 - ii. **Office of Economic Stabilization**
 - 4. Seizure of industries – if threatened by strike; **Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act** – gov't can seize plants threatened by strike
 - E. Domestic conservatism
 - 1. Congressional elections of 1942 – republicans gain more power; New Deal disliked
 - 2. **Abolition of New Deal agencies** – conservatives get rid of unnecessary agencies:
 - i. Works Progress Admin., Nat'l Youth Admin., CCC, Nat'l Resc. Planning
 - 3. Anti-labor actions – some states outlawed picketing & other union activities
- III. Social effects of the war
 - A. Women
 - 1. Demands for labor → less prejudices about women working
 - 2. Joined: **Women's Army Corps (WAC)**, navy's equivalent, **Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES)**; Marines, Coast Guard, Army Air force
 - B. Blacks

1. Segregation in the armed forces – segregated units; 1940 integrate office schools
2. In war industries
 - i. **March on Washington Movement** – **Philip Randolph** demands end to racial discrimination in defense industries
 - ii. **Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)** – nondiscrimination clause in defense contracts
3. *Smith v. Allwright* (1944) – Texas’s white primary illegal b/c 15th amendment

C. Hispanics

1. **Bracero program** (1942) – Mexico provides seasonal farm labor if U.S. doesn’t draft them into military service; need people to harvest crops
2. In L.A., anti-Hispanic incidents; **Zoot Suit riots** – sailors/soldiers + whites attack Hispanics, blacks, Filipinos; **Zoot Suit**–colored suit worn by young Mexican-Americans

D. Native Americans

1. Jobs in military and industry – 1/3 in military; 1/4 in defense industry
2. Reasons for service – New deal programs ended; needed jobs; didn’t want Nazi or Japan rule; sense of patriotism
3. **“Code talkers”** – military branches used Indians to encode/decipher messages

E. Japanese Americans

1. Civil liberties taken away w/ property
2. Internment of the **Nisei** in **“War Relocation Camps”**

IV. The war in Europe

A. Moved against **Germany** 1st b/c more direct threat to W. Hemisphere, war potential > Japan

B. Joint conduct of war – no separate peace; full resources to war

C. British afraid of long trench warfare → invade through ‘soft belly’ via N. Africa

D. **North African** campaign

1. Eisenhower’s landing – Nov 8 1942 @ **Casablanca** in Morocco
2. French under German cntrled Vichy gov. surrender; Hitler sends German forces
3. North Africa surrenders on May 13 1943 → Allies control

E. Agreements at **Casablanca**

1. War ends only w. **unconditional surrender**

F. The battle of the Atlantic

1. Techniques for fighting submarines – radar, decode secret messages, look for U-boats

G. Sicily and Italy

1. Invasion of **Sicily** – Jul 10 1943; Allies ctrl by Aug 17
2. Italian surrender – Jul 25 ’43; Italy’s king **Emmanuel III** removes **Mussolini**; surrenders to Allies; offers to switch sides
3. Hitler sends in troops → German control of northern Italy
4. The battle for **Rome** on Jun 4 1944 → captured by U.S.

H. Strategic bombing of Europe

1. British and U.S. cooperation – Americans part of **Royal Air Force (RAF)**; night raids
2. Impact of the bombing – failed to severely cut German production

I. Decisions of the **Teheran Conference**

1. **Cross-Chanel invasion** idea → Soviets promise to enter war against Japan after Germany falls
2. **Declaration of Cairo** (Dec 1 1943) – must have unconditional surrender by Japan; Chinese territory restored; Japan loses Pacific Islands; Korea becomes free

J. **D-Day Invasion (Operation Overlord)**

1. German preparations – Hitler’s generals thought the invasion would be at Pas de Calais; real invasion at **Normandy** (200 mi south)
2. Invasion (Jun 6 1944)

- i. Size of force – 16,000 U.S. paratroopers; 4,000 ships; 150,000 men (57,000 U.S.)
 - ii. Threats to success
 1. low cloud cover; German anti-aircraft guns; minefields
 2. rough seas → soldiers sea sick & capsized landing craft
 3. **Utah beach** ok; **Omaha beach** heavy opposition b/c Germans not taken out
 - iii. Losses - @ **Omaha beach** 1st ships lost up to 90% crew; many never made it out of the boat
3. German reaction – advised the retreat to Seine R.; Hitler refused
 - i. Hitler murder attempts by insiders → tortured to death; Gen. Erwin Rommel offered suicide instead
 4. Invasion of French Mediterranean coast – Aug 15; liberated Paris on Aug 25
 5. Slow drive on Germany – supplies couldn't keep up; waited for supplies to catch up before continuing

V. The war in the Pacific

- A. **Guadalcanal** offensive – Aug 7 '42; before N. Africa landings; Guadalcanal airstrip seized
- B. **MacArthur's** sweep up the West Pacific
 1. Approval for the **MacArthur plan** – Combined Chiefs of Staff accepted; west along coast of New Guinea → Philippines → Tokyo
 2. The technique of "**leapfrogging**" – destroy Japanese stronghold w/ sea/air; move on; leave them to die
- C. **Nimitz's** moves in the Central Pacific – **Makin & Tarawa** Islands; **Marshall** Islands; to Tokyo on Jan 31 1944
 1. **Battle of Philippine Sea** – Jun 19-20 1944; secured Marianas; B-29 bombing of Japan
- D. The naval battle of **Leyte Gulf** – MacArthur believes Philippines a better place for staging than Formosa (Taiwan); largest naval engagement; Japanese lost most sea power; "**Kamikaze**" attacks being

VI. The election of 1944

- A. Republican strategy – Thomas E. Dewey, crime fighting NY Gov.; wasn't going to get rid of New Deal programs; said younger leaders needed
- B. Democratic vice-presidential choice – Harry S. Truman
- C. Campaign and results – FDR wins by big electoral margin; small popular vote margin

VII. The end of the war

- A. Closing on Germany
 1. The German counteroffensive (Dec 16 1944) – surprise attack through Ardennes Forest (**Battle of the Bulge**); Allies back to **Bastogne**; takes until Jan 1945 to restore lines
 2. Final Russian offensive (Jan 1945) – takes **Warsaw** on Jan 17; **Vienna** April 13
 - i. Churchill thinks that Russians will have too much bargaining power if they get Berlin; Eisenhower thinks it will take too many U.S. lives; **Berlin** left for Russia
 3. Allied moves – circle **Ruhr Valley** (prime heavy industry);
- B. The Yalta Conference
 1. Call for a **United Nations** held in U.S.; April 25 1945
 2. Occupation of Germany – **Germany split** (East → Soviets; West → West allies); Berlin split as well (even though it's located in Soviet land)
 3. Eastern Europe – Poland left to Soviets;
 4. Assessment of decisions – Secret agreement w/ USSR, USSR gets land but will enter war
- C. Collapse of the Third Reich
 1. **FDR's death** on April 12 1945; before Charter Conference of U.N.
 2. **Fall of Germany** – May 2 Berlin falls to Soviets; May 7 Gen. Alfred Jodl signs unconditional surrender

3. Discovery of **Nazi Holocaust** – 6 million Jews exterminated + 1 million others; reports appeared but were ignored; Allies refused to bomb rail lines leading to Auschwitz; Allies handled the situation poorly

D. The grinding war in the Pacific

1. Japanese resistance in the Pacific causes heavy losses/cost
2. Occupation of **Iwo Jima** and **Okinawa**
 - i. **Iwo Jima** needed for B-29 landing site; 6 weeks to secure small island; 20,000 casualties;
 - ii. **Okinawa** possible staging area for Japan; largest amphibious operation in Pacific; attrition destroyed Japanese resistance
3. Impact of successes on conduct of war – After Okinawa fell; Emperor tells new premier to seek peace terms (found in encoded messages)

E. The **atomic bomb**

1. Its development - \$2 bil **Manhattan Project**; Germany might have had 1st if they didn't drive scientists away
2. The decision to use it
 - i. Truman's opinion – never considered not using it
 - ii. Costs of invasion – 250,000 allies + 100,000 prisoners (they would be executed)
 - iii. Target only military personnel/installations
 - iv. Conditions in Japan – night bombing raids kills many; leaves many homeless
3. Allies warn Japan to surrender on July 26
4. Effects of two bombs – Aug 6 1945 **Hiroshima** (80,000 dead initially, 140,000 by end of year); Aug 9 1945 **Nagasaki** (36,000 initially)
5. Negotiations for **surrender** – U.S. lets emperor keep throne; Emperor breaks precedent & announces surrender over radio; accept surrender on Aug 14 1945; Sept 2 formal surrender

F. Final ledger on the war

1. Death and destruction – 25 mil military dead; 24 mil civilian dead; destroyed landscape
2. Impact on United States
 - i. Smaller proportion dead compared w/ other countries; territory not damaged
 - ii. Prosperity greatly increases b/c depression over; new inventions;
 - iii. Opportunities for women/blacks → civil rights movement of '60s; feminist of '70s
 - iv. Solidification of Democratic power; control of both president & congress
 - v. Growth of government continues after war; pres. authority/prestige increases at expense of congress/state power
 - vi. Global responsibilities b/c U.S. now strongest nation in world