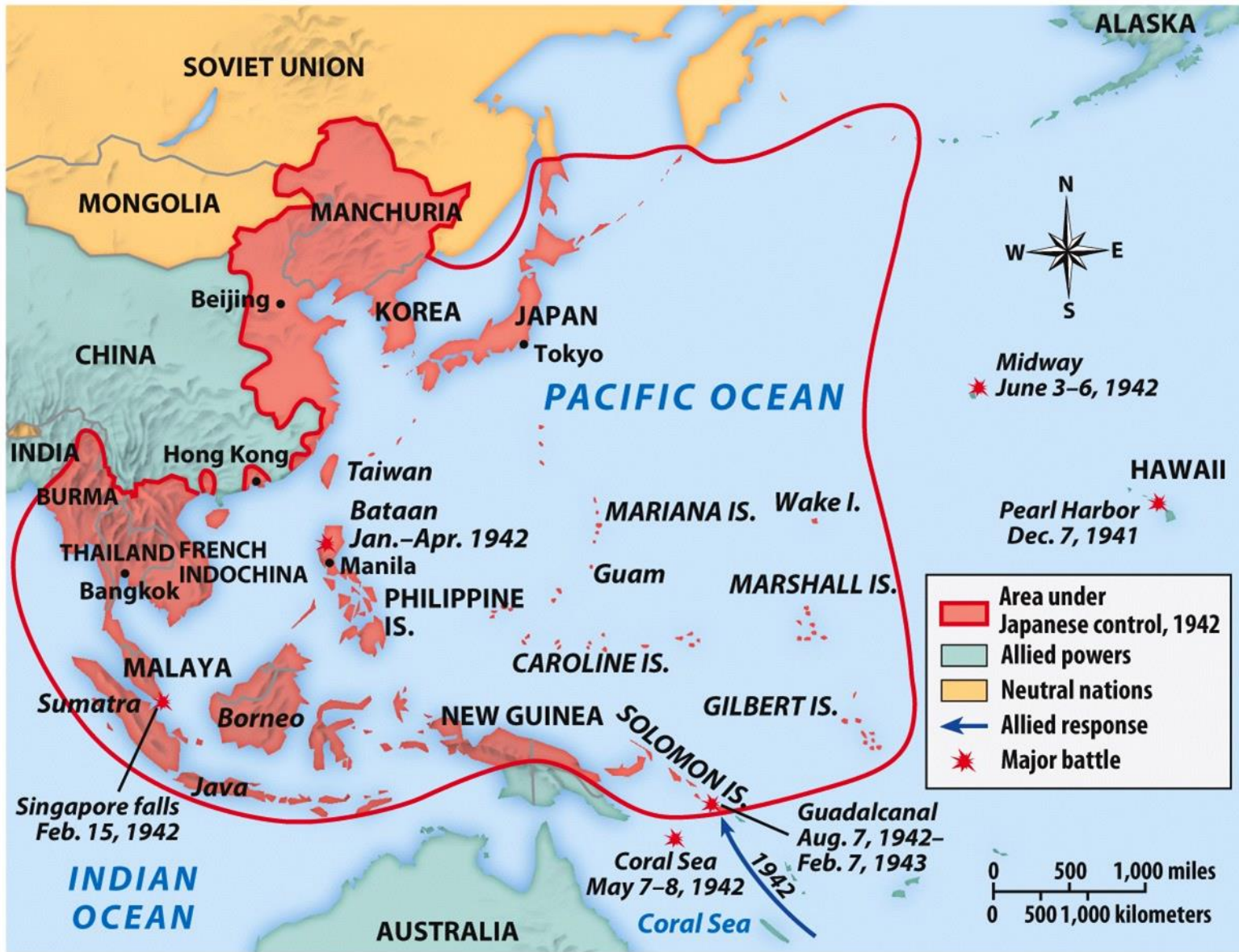


World War II

The War that Changed America

World War II in Europe 1939–1941





U.S. Active Military Personnel (1939-1945)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marines</u>	<u>Total</u>
1939	189,839	125,202	19,432	334,473
1940	269,023	160,997	28,345	458,365
1941	1,462,315	284,427	54,359	1,801,101
1942	3,075,608	640,570	142,613	3,858,791
1943	6,994,472	1,741,750	308,523	9,044,745
1944	7,994,750	2,981,365	475,604	11,451,719
1945	8,267,958	3,380,817	474,680	12,123,445

A Resource War

Oil Production

Year	Germany	USA
1939	8 million	N/A
1940	6.7 million	N/A
1941	7.3 million	N/A
1942	7.7 million	184 million
1943	8.9 million	200 million
1944	6.4 million	223 million

System	Allies	Axis
Tanks and SP guns	227,235	52,345
Artillery	914,683	180,141
Machineguns	4,744,484	1,058,863
Military trucks	3,060,354	594,859
Military aircraft total	633,072	278,795
Aircraft carriers	155	16
Battleships	13	7
Submarines	422	1,336
Merchant shipping tonnage	33,993,230	5,000,000+

**WHAT IF THE UNITED STATES HAD
LOST WORLD WAR II?**

Or a better question...

**WHAT IF THE UNITED STATES HAD
FOUGHT THE WAR DIFFERENTLY?**

World War II

- Transformative historical event
- Not incidental or random
- Decisions made about
 - Which war to fight?
 - What way to fight the war?
 - The timetable
 - The nature of the force
 - What were the objectives?

So, how transformative was the war?

- Defense mobilization definitively ended the Great Depression
- Revenue Act of 1942
- War Bonds = Savings
- Rise again of corporations
- Increased government power
- War Production Board
- National War Labor Board
- War Manpower Commission
- Office of Price Administration



Winston Churchill, August 16, 1945

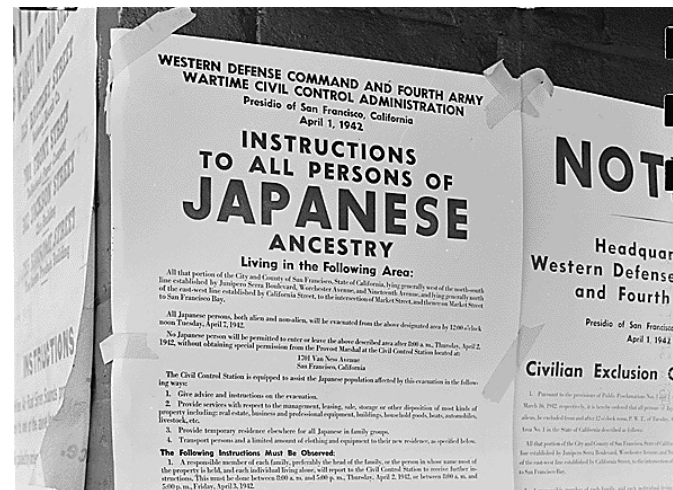
“The United States stand at this moment at the summit of the world.”

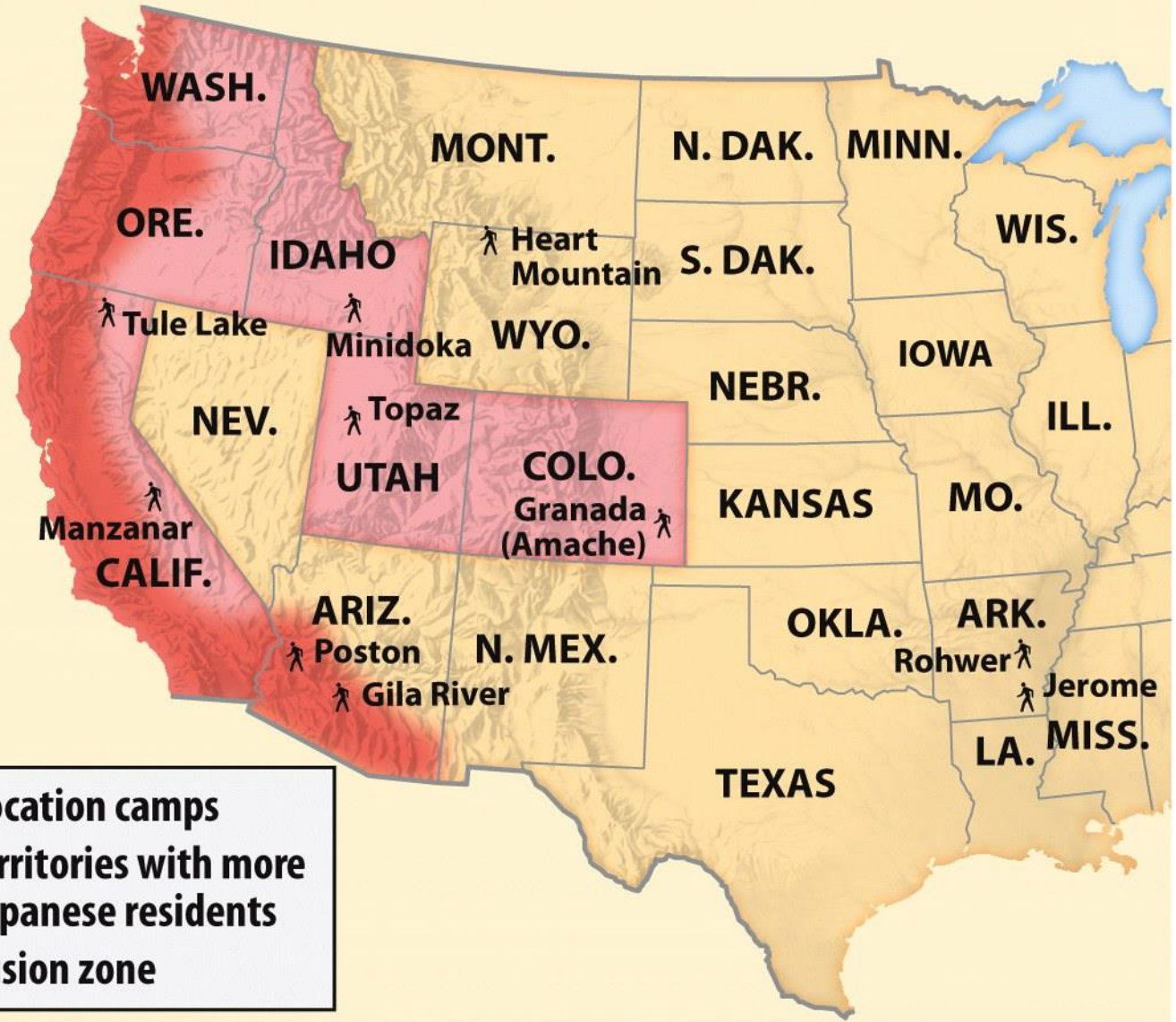




Executive Order 9066: Japanese internment

- February, 1942
- First and second generation Japanese Americans
- 130,000
- No internment in Hawaii
- Italian and German Americans?
- 2/3 native born
- Kormetsau vs. US 1944
- 1988 apology
- 100th Batallion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team





-  Japanese relocation camps
-  States and territories with more than 1,000 Japanese residents
-  Military exclusion zone

Views on American entry into the war

- Adolf Hitler
- Winston Churchill
- Joachim von Ribbentrop
- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Hitler

“Now it is impossible for us to lose this war, because we now have an such an ally as Japan who has never been vanquished in three thousand years.”



Churchill

“So the United States was in the war up to the neck and into the death. So we had won after all. England would live. I went to bed and slept the sleep of the saved and the thankful.”



Von Ribbentrop

“We now have just one year to cut Russia off from her military supplies. If we don't succeed, and the munitions potential of the United States joins up with the manpower potential of the Russians, the war will enter a phase in which we shall only be able to win it with difficulty.”



Yamamoto

September 1940

“If I am told to fight, regardless of the consequences, I shall run wild for the first six months or a year” —**note the comparability of his time frame to Ribbentrop’s**—“but I have utterly no confidence for a second or third year. I hope, therefore, Mr. Prime Minister, that you will endeavor to avoid a Japanese-American war.”



The Tale of Three Cities

**How the United States
Won World War II**

3 cities, 6 months

- Rouen, France
- Washington DC
- Stalingrad, Soviet Union
- August 1942 to February 1943

Rouen, France, August 17, 1942

- B-17 Bombers
- Strategic bombing
- badly damage infrastructure, economic and industrial productive capacity, and morale
- Paul Tibbets
- centrality of air power



Washington, DC, October 6, 1942

- Donald Nelson
- War Production Board
- Victory Program
- D-Day delayed a year
- 90 Division gamble

Stalingrad, early February 1943

- Turning point of the war
- First major surrender of German forces
- Russians go from defensive to offensive
- Berlin in May 1945
- Stalin - “Americans have decided to fight this war with American money and American machines and Russian men”

Macy's sale – December 7, 1944



Deaths in World War II

United Kingdom

350,000 dead

100,000 civilians

China

10 million dead

6 million were civilians

Yugoslavia

2 million dead

1.5 million civilians

Japan

3 million dead

1 million civilians

Poland

8 million dead

6 million were civilians

Germany

6.5 million dead

1 million civilians

Soviet Union

24-30 million dead

16 million civilians

United States

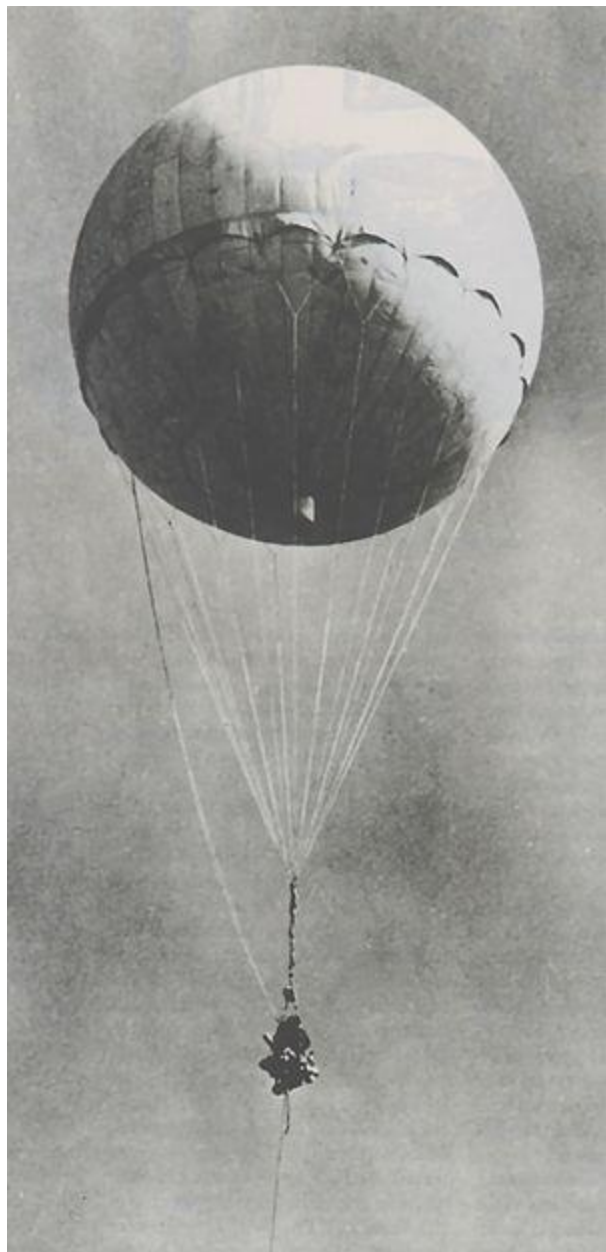
- Military:

405,399

- Civilian:

6

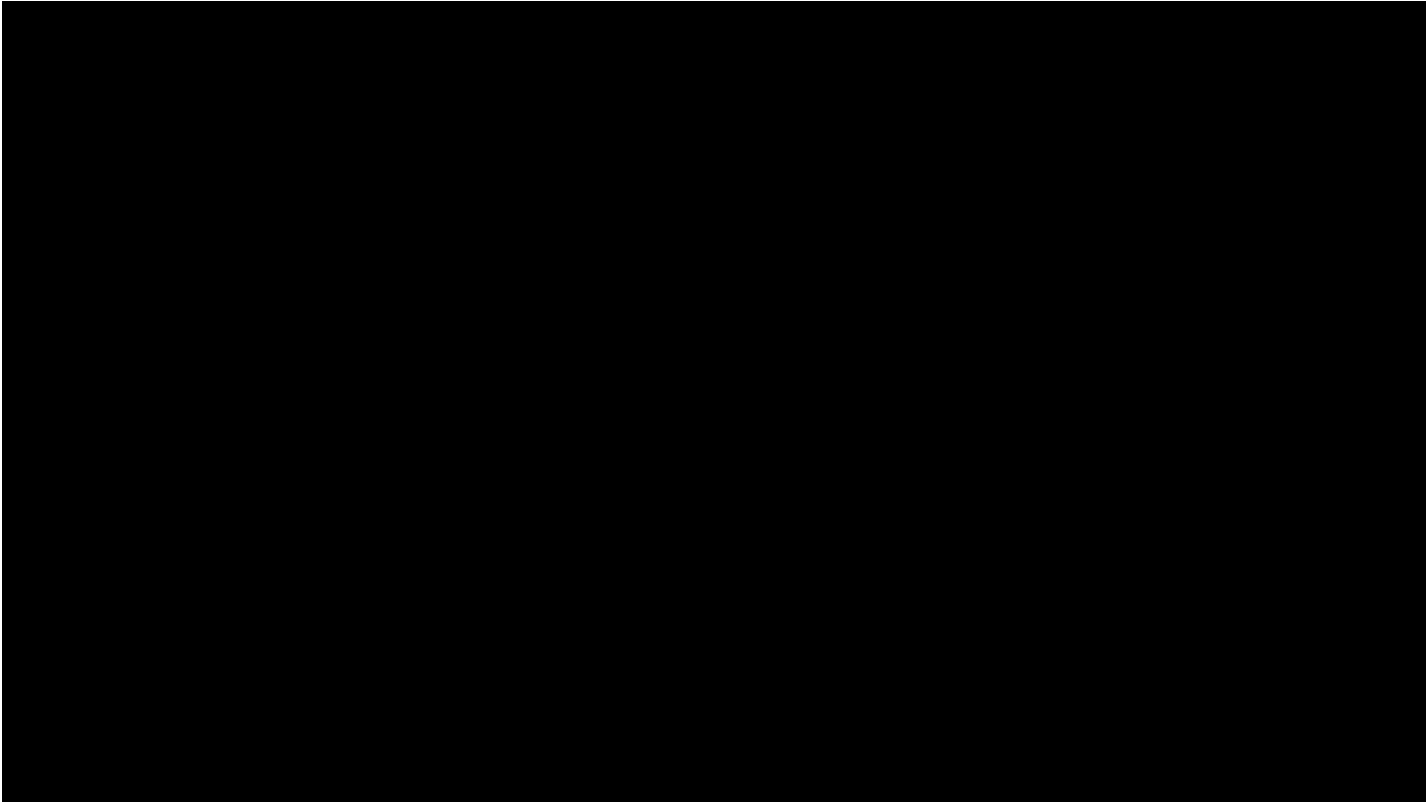
- Archie Mitchell





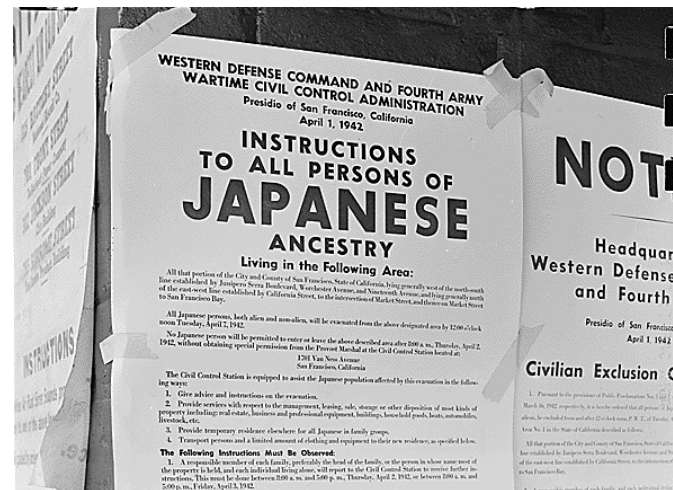
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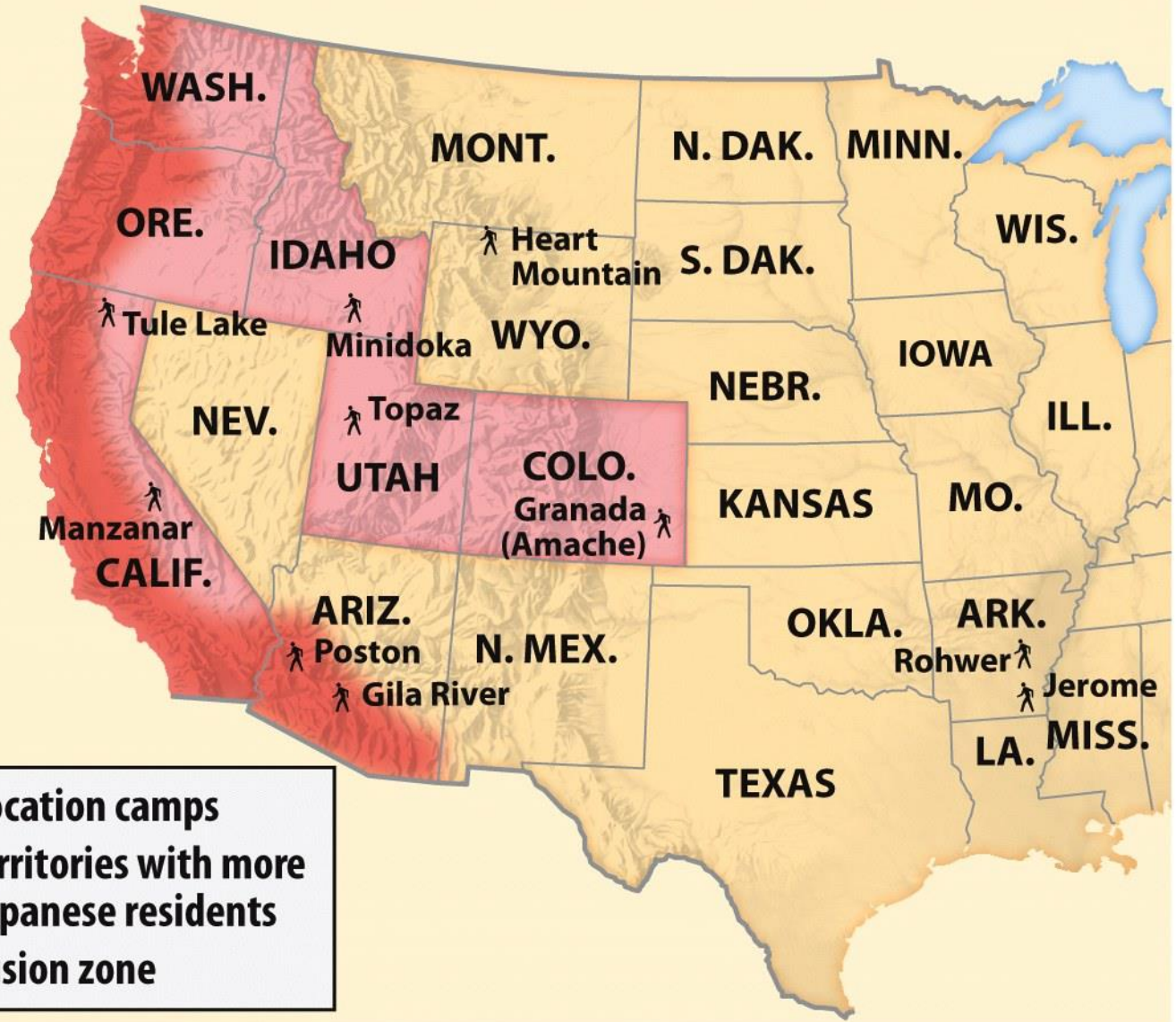
**WAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
OF THE MOTION PICTURE
INDUSTRY**





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-  Japanese relocation camps
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Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence westerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northwesterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The following instructions must be observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
 - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding