I. The Allies Trade Space for Time

- Under ABC-1 agreement with England, U.S.A. wisely pursued “get Germany first” strategy
- Time was the most needed munition:
  - Expense no limitation
  - America’s problem was to retool itself for all-out war production before:
    - Germany could crush English and Soviets
    - German scientists might develop secret weapons

I. The Allies Trade Space for Time (cont.)

- America’s task:
  - Feed, clothe, and arm itself
  - Transport its forces to regions as far separated as Britain and Burma
  - Send vast amount of food and munitions to hard-pressed allies
    - Who stretched all the way from USSR to Australia
II. The Shock of War

- National unity no worry, after Pearl Harbor:
  - American Communists had denounced Anglo-French "imperialist" war prior to mid-1941
    - Now clamored for assault on Axis powers
  - Pro-Hitlerites in United States melted away
  - Millions of Italian Americans and German Americans loyally supported nation's war programs
  - World War II speeded assimilation of many ethnic groups into American society
  - No government witch-hunting of minority groups

II. The Shock of War
(cont.)

- Painful exception—plight of 110,000 Japanese Americans, mainly on Pacific Coast (see Makers of America section)
  - Government forcibly herded them into concentration camps
- Executive Order No. 9066:
  - Internees deprived these Americans of dignity and basic rights
  - Internees lost hundreds of millions of dollars in property and foregone earnings
  - Supreme Court in 1944 upheld constitutionality of Japanese relocation in Korematsu v. U.S.
  - In 1988, U.S. government officially apologized and paid reparations of $20,000 to each camp survivor
II. The Shock of War (cont.)

- War prompted changes in American mood:
  - Many New Deal programs ended
  - Era of New Deal over
  - World War II no idealistic crusade like WWI
  - U.S. government put emphasis on action
III. Building the War Machine

- American economy snapped to attention:
  - Massive military orders—over $100 billion in 1942 alone—soaked up idle industrial capacity
- War Production Board (WPB):
  - Halted manufacture of nonessential items—passenger cars
  - Prioritized transportation and access to raw materials
  - Imposed national speed limit and gasoline rationing to conserve rubber
  - Built 51 synthetic-rubber plants
    - By war’s end, these plants outproducing prewar supply
III. Building the War Machine
(cont.)

- Farmers increased output
- Armed forces drained farms of workers
- Heavy investment in machinery and improved fertilizers more than made up difference
- In 1944 and 1945, farmers hauled in record-breaking billion-bushel wheat harvests
- Economic strains:
  - Full employment and scarce consumer goods fueled sharp inflationary surge in 1942

- Office of Price Administration (OPA):
  - Eventually brought prices under control with extensive regulations
  - Rationing held down consumption of critical goods
    - Though some “black marketers” and “meatleggers” cheated system
- National War Labor Board (NWLB):
  - Imposed ceilings on wage increases
III. Building the War Machine (cont.)

- Labor conditions:
  - Union membership increased from 10 million to more than 13 million during war
  - Labor resented government-dictated wage ceilings
  - Rash of labor walkouts plagued war effort
  - United Mine Workers prominent among strikers:
    - Called off job by union chieftain, John L. Lewis

- Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act: June 1943:
  - Authorized federal government to seize and operate tied-up industries
  - Strikes against any government-operated industry made a criminal offense
  - Washington took over coal mines, and for brief time, railroads
  - Stoppages accounted for less than 1% of total working hours of U.S.' wartime laboring force
  - Workers on whole committed to war effort

IV. Manpower and Womanpower

- Armed service enlistments:
  - 15 million men in World War II
  - 216,000 women employed for noncombat duties
  - “Women in arms”:
    - WAVes (Women’s Army Corps)
    - WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) (navy)
    - SPARs (U.S. Coast Guard Women’s Reserve)
  - Millions of young men clothed in “GI” government issue) outfits
IV. Manpower and Womanpower (cont.)

– Certain industrial and agricultural workers exempted from draft
– Still shortage of farm and factory workers
– Bracero program:
  • Mexican agricultural workers, called braceros, came to harvest fruit and grain crops of West
    – Program outlived war by some twenty years, becoming part of agricultural economy in many western states

IV. Manpower and Womanpower (cont.)

• more than six million women took jobs outside home:
  – Over half had never worked for wages before
  – Government obliged to set up 3,000 day-care centers to care for “Rosie the Riveter’s” children
  – At end of war, many women not eager to give up work
  – War foreshadowed eventual revolution in roles of women in American society
IV. Manpower and Womanpower
(cont.)

• Yet many women did not work for wages in wartime economy, but continued traditional roles
• At war’s end, 2/3 of women war workers left labor force
• Many forced out by returning service-men
• Many quit jobs voluntarily because of family obligations
• Widespread rush into suburban domesticity and mothering of “baby boomers”

V. Wartime Migrations

• Demographic changes:
  – Many men and women in military decided not to return to hometown at war’s end
  – War industries sucked people into boomtowns — Los Angeles, Detroit, Seattle, Baton Rouge
  – California’s population grew by two million
  – South experienced dramatic changes:
    • Received disproportionate share of defense contracts
    • Seeds of postwar “Sunbelt” established (see Map 34.1)
V. Wartime Migrations (cont.)

– Some 1.6 million blacks left South for jobs in war plants of West and North
– Forever after, race relations constituted a national, not a regional, issue
– Explosive tensions developed over employment, housing, and segregated facilities
  • Pushed by Randolph, Roosevelt issued executive order forbidding discrimination in defense industries
  • Established Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to monitor compliance with edict

V. Wartime Migrations (cont.)

– Blacks drafted into armed forces:
  • Assigned to service branches rather than combat units
  • Subjected to petty degradations:
    – Segregated blood banks for wounded
  • War helped embolden blacks in long struggle for equality
  • Slogan—“Double V”—victory over dictators abroad and racism at home
  • Membership in National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) shot up to half-million mark
  • New militant Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) committed to nonviolent “direct action” (1942)
V. Wartime Migrations (cont.)

– Northward migration of African Americans accelerated after war:
  • Thanks to advent of mechanical cotton picker
    – Introduced in 1944, machine did work of 50 people at about 1/8th the cost
  • Cotton South’s historic need for cheap labor disappeared
  • Some five million black tenant farmers and sharecroppers headed north in decades after war
    – One of great migrations in American history
    – By 1970 half of blacks lived outside South
    – And urban became almost a synonym for black

V. Wartime Migrations (cont.)

• War prompted exodus of Native Americans from reservations
  – Thousands of men and women found work in major cities
  – Thousands more went into armed forces
    • 90% of Indians resided on reservations in 1940
    • Six decades later, more than ½ lived in cities, many in southern Calif

V. Wartime Migrations (cont.)

– 25,000 men served in armed forces
  – Served as “code talkers”
    • Transmitted radio messages in native languages, incomprehensible to Germans and Japanese
  • Rubbing together created some violent friction; e.g. in 1943:
    – Mexican Americans in Los Angeles viciously attacked by Anglo sailors
    – Brutal race riot in Detroit killed 25 blacks and 9 whites
VI. Holding the Home Front

• Overall, Americans at home suffered little:
  – War invigorated economy
    • Lifted country out of decade-long depression
  – Gross national product rose from $100 billion in 1940 to more than $200 billion in 1945
  – Corporate profits rose from $6 billion in 1940 to almost twice that amount four years later
  – Despite wage ceiling, disposable personal income more than doubled with overtime pay
VI. Holding the Home Front (cont.)

– Hand of government touched American lives more than ever before
  • Roots of post-'45 era of biggovernment interventionism
  • Households felt constraints of rationing system
  • Millions worked for government in armed forces
  • Millions worked in defense industries
  • Office of Scientific Research and Development
    – Channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into university-based scientific research
    – Established partnerships because government and universities underwrote America’s technological and economic leadership in the postwar era.

– Government dollars swept unemployment from land
  • War, not enlightened social policy, cured depression
  • 1941-1945 as origins of “warfare-welfare state”

– WWII phenomenally expensive
  • Bill amounted to more than $330 billion—
    – 10 times direct cost of World War I
    – Twice as much as all previous federal spending since 1776
  • Roosevelt would have preferred pay-as-you-go
  • Cost simply too gigantic

– Income tax net expanded and some rates rose as high as 90%
  • Only two-fifths of war bill paid from current revenues
  • Remainder borrowed
  • National debt skyrocketed from $49 billion in 1941 to $259 billion in 1945 (see Figure 34.1)
  • When production slipped into high gear, war cost about $10 million an hour
    – Price of victory over such implacable enemies
VII. The Rising Sun in the Pacific

- Early successes of Japan's militarists breathtaking:
  - Realized would have to win quickly or lose slowly
  - Expanded rapidly in Far East:
    • Took American outposts of Guam, Wake, Philippines
    • Seized British-Chinese city port of Hong Kong and British Malaya
    • Plunged into jungles of Burma
    • Lunged southward to take oil-rich Dutch East Indies

VII. The Rising Sun in the Pacific (cont.)

- Better news came from Philippines, which succeeded in slowing down Japanese
- When Japanese landed, General Douglas MacArthur withdrew to strong defensive position at Bataan, not far from Manila:
  • Here 20,000 American troops, supported by force of ill-trained Filipinos, held off Japanese attacks until April 9, 1942
  • Before inevitable American surrender, MacArthur ordered to depart secretly for Australia
VII. The Rising Sun in the Pacific (cont.)

- His army remnants treated with vicious cruelty in infamous eighty-mile Bataan Death March to prisoner-of-war camps:
  - First in series of atrocities committed by both sides
- Island fortress of Corregidor, in Manila harbor,
  - Held out until May 6, 1942, when it too surrendered
  - Which left Japanese forces in complete control of Philippine archipelago (see Map 34.2)

VIII. Japan's High Tide at Midway

- Japan's continual march:
  - Invaded New Guinea, and landed on Solomon Islands
  - Finally checked by naval battle fought in Coral Sea, May 1942
    - America, with Australian support, inflicted heavy losses on victory-flushed Japanese
    - First time fighting done by carrier-based aircraft
  - Japan next undertook to seize Midway Island:
    - Epochal Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942—
    - Admiral Chester W. Nimitz forced Japanese to retreat after U.S. naval aircraft sank four vitally important carriers
VIII. Japan's High Tide at Midway (cont.)

• Midway a pivotal battle:
  – Combined with Battle of the Coral Sea, U.S. success at Midway halted Japan’s offensive
  – Japan did get America’s islands of Kiska and Attu
    • Caused fear of invasion of United States through Alaska
  – Japanese imperialists, overextended in 1942, suffered from “victory disease”
    • Their appetites were bigger than their stomachs.

IX. American Leapfrogging Toward Tokyo

• America seized initiative in Pacific:
  – In 1942 American gained toehold on Guadalcanal Island
    • Japanese troops evacuated island in February 1943
      – Japan losses were 20,000, compared to 1,700 for Americans
    • American and Australian forces under General MacArthur held on in New Guinea, last buffer protecting Australia
    • Scales of war began to tip

IX. American Leapfrogging Toward Tokyo (cont.)

– U.S. Navy, with marines and army divisions, began “leapfrogging” Japanese-held islands in Pacific
– Island hopping strategy called for:
  • Bypassing most heavily fortified Japanese posts
  • Capturing nearby islands
  • Setting up airfields on them
  • Then neutralizing enemy bases using heavy bombing
  • Deprived essential supplies from home, Japan’s outposts would slowly withered on vine
IX. American Leapfrogging Toward Tokyo (cont.)

- Brilliant successes crowned American attacks on Japanese island strongholds in Pacific:
  - Gilbert Islands fell in late 1943
  - Marshall Islands taken in early 1944
  - Especially prized were Marianas, including Guam
    - Assault opened on June 19, 1944
    - 250 Japanese aircraft destroyed, with loss of only 29 American planes

- Following day, in Battle of Philippine Sea, U.S. navy sank several Japanese carriers
  - Japanese navy never recovered

- After mass suicide of surviving Japanese soldiers and civilians from “Suicide Cliff” on Saipan, Marianas fell to U.S.A. in July-August, 1944

- Bombing of Japan by new B-29s began November 1944 (see Map 34.3)
X. The Allied Halting of Hitler

- Hitler increased Battle of Atlantic in 1942 using submarine “wolf packs”
  - Tide of subsea battle turned slowly
    - Old techniques strengthened by new methods:
      - Air patrol
      - Newly invented technology of radar
      - Bombing of submarine bases
    - Allied tactics further helped by British code breakers
  - By spring 1943, Allies had upper hand against U-boats
    - Vital for Allied military operations in Europe

X. The Allied Halting of Hitler (cont.)

- Turning point of land-air war against Hitler came in 1942:
  - British launched thousand-plane raid on Cologne in May
  - In August, they joined American air force in bombing German cities
  - Germans under Marshal Erwin Rommel—the “Desert Fox”—drove across North Africa into Egypt
  - October 1942, British general Bernard Montgomery delivered attack at El Alamein, west of Cairo
  - With aid of American tanks, he drove Rommel back to Tunisia
X. The Allied Halting of Hitler (cont.)

- September 1942, Russians stalled German steamroller at Stalingrad, graveyard of Hitler’s hopes:
  - Scores of invading divisions surrendered
  - November 1942, Russians began crushing counteroffensive
  - By 1943, Stalin had regained about 2/3 of blood-soaked Soviet motherland from German invader

XI. A Second Front from North Africa to Rome

- Losses:
  - Soviet—millions of soldiers and civilians lay dead by 1942 as Hitler’s armies overran most of western USSR
  - Anglo-American losses—only in thousands by 1942
  - By war’s end, some 20 million Soviets had died
  - Americans, including FDR, wanted to invade France in 1942 or 1943 to prevent Russian defeat
  - British military not enthusiastic about frontal attack on German-held France
  - Preferred to attack Hitler’s Fortress Europe through “soft underbelly” of Mediterranean

XI. A Second Front from North Africa to Rome (cont.)

- Americans reluctantly agreed to postpone massive invasion of Europe
- Assault on French-held North Africa a compromise second front
  - Attack in November 1942 led by American general Dwight D. (“Ike”) Eisenhower
  - With joint Allied operations, invasion was mightiest waterborne effort up to that time in history
  - After savage fighting, remnants of German-Italian army trapped in Tunisia and surrendered in May, 1943
XI. A Second Front from North Africa to Rome (cont.)

- Casablanca:
  - Roosevelt met with Churchill in January 1943:
  - Big Two agreed to:
    - Step up Pacific war
    - Invade Sicily
    - Increase pressure on Italy
    - Insist on “unconditional surrender” of enemy
  - Unconditional surrender one of most controversial moves of war:
    - Main criticism—steeld enemy to fight to last man

- Discouraged antiwar groups in Germany from revolting
- No one can prove “unconditional surrender” either shortened or lengthened war
- What is known:
  - By crushing German government, policy forced thorough postwar reconstruction
- Allied forces, victorious in Africa, turned against not-so-soft underbelly in Europe:
  - Sicily fell in August 1943
  - Mussolini deposed
XI. A Second Front from North Africa to Rome (cont.)

• Italy surrendered unconditionally in September 1943
• Hitler’s troops in Italy resisted Allied invaders
• Germans also unleashed fury against Italians who declared war on Germany in October 1943
• Rome finally taken on June 4, 1944
• Allies continued to fight in northern Italy
• May 2, 1945, only five days before Germany’s official surrender, several hundred thousand Axis troops in Italy laid down arms and became prisoners of war

XII. D-Day: June 6, 1944

• Soviets never ceased clamor for all-out second front
  — Tehran, capital of Iran (Persia), chosen as meeting place:
    • Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin—Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1943
    • Meeting progressed smoothly with key achievement:
      —Agreed on broad plans, especially for launching Soviet attacks on Germany from east simultaneously with U.S.-British cross-channel invasion of France
XII. D-Day: June 6, 1944
(cont.)

- D-Day, June 6, 1944:
  - Enormous operation, involved some 4,600 vessels
  - After desperate fighting, invaders broke out of iron ring that enclosed Normandy landing zone
  - Spectacular lunges across France by American armored divisions under General Patton
  - Retreat of German defenders hastened when American-French force landed in August 1944 on southern coast of France and swept north
  - With assistance of French “underground,” Paris liberated in August 1944

- Allies forces rolled irresistibly toward Germany
- First important German city (Aachen) fell to Americans in October 1944
  - Days of Hitler’s “thousand-year Reich” numbered (see Map 34.4)
XIII. FDR: The Fourth-Termite of 1944

- Presidential campaign of 1944:
  - Republicans:
    - Met in Chicago with hopeful enthusiasm
    - Quickly nominated Thomas E. Dewey—mild internationalist
    - Nominated for vice president, Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio, a strong isolationist
    - Platform called for unstinted prosecution of war and creation of new international organization to maintain peace

- Democrats:
  - FDR “indispensable man”
  - Nominated at Chicago on first ballot by acclamation
  - In a sense, he was “forgotten man” of convention
  - Most attention focused on vice presidency:
    - Henry A. Wallace, having served four years as vice president, desired renomination
    - Conservative Democrats distrusted him as unpredictable liberal
    - A “ditch Wallace” move developed momentum
    - With Roosevelt’s blessing, nomination went to Senator Harry S Truman of Missouri (“New Missouri Compromise”)
XIV. Roosevelt Defeats Dewey

- Dewey took offensive:
  - Denounced tired and quarrelsome “old men” in Washington
  - Proclaimed that after “twelve long years” of New Dealism, it was “time for a change”
  - As for war: he would not alter basic strategy but would fight it better—a type of “me-tooism” ridiculed by Democrats
  - Fourth-term issue did not figure prominently
    - Republicans claimed to fear fifth and sixth terms by “lifer” in White House

XIV. Roosevelt Defeats Dewey (cont.)

- New political action committee of CIO:
  - Organized to get around law banning direct use of union funds for political purposes
  - FDR opposed by majority of newspapers, which were owned chiefly by Republicans

- Results of election:
  - Roosevelt won sweeping victory
  - 432 to 99 in Electoral College
  - 25,606,585 to 22,014,745 in popular vote

XIV. Roosevelt Defeats Dewey (cont.)

- Roosevelt won primarily because war going well
- Foreign policy decisive factor:
  - Strength and experience needed in fashioning future organization for world peace
  - Dewey had spoken of international cooperation
  - Isolationist Bricker implanted serious doubts
  - Republicans still suffered from taint of isolationism
XV. The Last Days of Hitler

• Hitler’s last attempt:
  – On December 16, 1944, Germans attacked American lines in Ardennes Forest
  – Objective was Belgian port of Antwerp, key to Allied supply operation
  – Ten-day operation halted after 101st Airborne Division stood firm at Bastogne
    » Brigadier General A. C. McAuliffe defiantly answered German demand for surrender with one word: “Nuts”
  – Reinforcements rushed up, and last-gasp Hitlerian offensive stemmed in Battle of the Bulge (Map 34.5)

• In March 1945, American troops reached Germany’s Rhine River

XV. The Last Days of Hitler (cont.)

– Eisenhower’s troops reached Elbe River in April 1945
  » Americans and Soviets clasped hands
  » American found concentration camps where Nazis had engaged in scientific mass murder of “undesirables”
    and an estimated 6 million Jews

• American government had long been informed of Hitler’s campaign of genocide against Jews:
  – U.S.A. had been reprehensibly slow to take steps against it
  – Roosevelt’s administration had bolted doors against large numbers of Jewish refugees
  – U.S. military commanders refused to bomb rail lines that carried victims to camps
  – Until war’s end, full dimensions of “Holocaust” not known
XV. The Last Days of Hitler (cont.)
- Soviets reached Berlin in April 1945
- Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945
- Roosevelt had died on April 12, 1945
- Truman took helm
- On May 7, 1945, German government surrendered unconditionally
- May 8 officially proclaimed V-E (Victory in Europe) Day

XVI. Japan Dies Hard
- American submarines—"the silent service"—sank 1,042 Japanese merchant marine ships:
  - 50% of Japan's entire life-sustaining merchant fleet
- Giant bomber attacks more spectacular:
  - Reduced Japan's cities to cinders
  - Massive firebomb raid on Tokyo, March 9-10, 1945
  - Destroyed over 250,000 buildings, a quarter of city
  - Killed estimated 83,000 people
- General MacArthur on move:
  - After conquest of New Guinea, he moved north-west for Philippines—600 ships and 250,000 men

XVI. Japan Dies Hard (cont.)
- Landed at Leyte Island on October 20, 1944
- Japan's navy made one last effort to destroy MacArthur
- Gigantic clash at Leyte Gulf, fought on sea and in air, actually three battles (October 23-26, 1944)
- Americans won all three
  - Japan finished as a sea power
    - Lost about 60 ships
  - Overrunning Leyte, MacArthur landed on main island of Luzon in January 1945
  - Manila was his major objective—city fell in March
  - Philippines not fully conquered until July
- American toll was over sixty thousand casualties
XVI. Japan Dies Hard (cont.)

– Iwo Jima captured in March 1945
  • 25 day assault cost over four thousand American dead
– Okinawa from April to June 1945
  – 50,000 American casualties, while Japanese suffered far heavier losses
  – U.S. Navy, which covered invasion of Okinawa, sustained severe damage
  – Japanese suicide pilots (“kamikazes”) crashed bomb-laden planes onto invading fleet
    » Sank over thirty ships and badly damaged scores more

XVII. The Atomic Bombs

• Washington planning all-out invasion of Japan:
  • Tokyo secretly sent out peace feelers to Moscow
  • Americans, having broken secret Japanese radio codes, knew of feelers
  • Bomb-scorched Japan showed no outward willingness to surrender unconditionally to Allies
• Potsdam conference (Near Berlin, July 1945):
  • Truman met in 17 day parley with Stalin and British leaders
XVII. The Atomic Bomb (cont.)

• Conference issued strong ultimatum to Japan:
  – Surrender or be destroyed
  – U.S. bombers showered warning to Japan in tens of thousands of leaflets; no encouraging response received

• America had fantastic ace up its sleeve
  – In 1940, Albert Einstein persuaded Roosevelt to push for unlocking secret of atomic bomb
  – Congress, at Roosevelt’s request, made available $2 billion

• Manhattan Project pushed feverishly forward:
  – In desert near Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945, experts detonated first awesome and devastating atomic device

XVII. The Atomic Bomb (cont.)

• With Japan still refusing to surrender, Potsdam threat fulfilled
  – On August 6, 1945, lone American bomber dropped one atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan
  • About 180,000 people killed, wounded or missing
  • Some 70,000 died instantaneously
  • 60,000 more soon perished from burns and radiation
  – Two days later, August 8, Stalin entered war against Japan
XVII. The Atomic Bomb (cont.)

- Soviet armies overran depleted Japanese defenses in Manchuria and Korea in six-day “victory parade”
- Japanese still did not surrender
- On August 9, U.S. aviators dropped second bomb on city of Nagasaki:
  - About 80,000 killed or missing
- August 10, 1945 Tokyo sued for peace on one condition:
  - Hirohito be allowed to remain on throne as nominal emperor
  - Accepted by Allies on August 14, 1945
XVII. The Atomic Bomb (cont.)

• Formal end came, with dramatic force, on September 2, 1945:
  – Official surrender conducted by General MacArthur on battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay
  – At same time, Americans at home hysterically celebrated V-J (Victory in Japan) Day
XVIII. The Allies Triumphant

• World War II terribly costly:
  – American forces suffered some 1 million casualties
    • More than one-third of which were deaths
    • Losses sharply reduced because of blood plasma and “miracle” drugs, notably penicillin
  – Soviet suffered casualties many times greater; more than 25 million people killed
  – First war that killed more civilians than armed combatants (see Table 34.1)

XVIII. The Allies Triumphant (cont.)

• Other results:
  – America emerged with mainland virtually unscathed
    – A few Japanese fire-bombs drifted across Pacific; killed 6
    – Much of rest of world utterly destroyed and destitute
  • Best fought war in American history:
    – Unprepared at first, nation better prepared than in earlier wars
    – Fighting German submarines before Pearl Harbor
    – United States proved to be resourceful, tough, adaptable, able to accommodate itself to tactics of relentless and ruthless enemy
XVIII. The Allies Triumphant
(cont.)

• U.S. leadership proved to be of highest order:
  • Brilliant generals—Eisenhower, MacArthur, and George Marshall (chief of staff); admirals Nimitz and Spruance
  • Collaboration because Roosevelt and Churchill in planning strategy
  • Industrial leaders skilled, marvels of production performed daily
  • Assembly lines proved as important as battle lines
  • Victory went to side with most smokestacks
    • Axis smothered by bayonets, bullets, bazookas, and bombs

XVIII. The Allied Triumphant
(cont.)

• American way of war was simply more:
  • More men, more weapons, more machines, more technology, and more money than any enemy could hope to match
  • 1940-1945, output of American factories simply phenomenal
• Americans had given answer:
  • Democracy had overthrown and discredited dictators
  • While Washington exercised large among of control over individuals during war emergency
  • American people preserved precious liberties without serious impairment

CHRONOLOGY

1944
- United States declares war on Japan
- Germany declares war on United States
- Roosevelt plans D-Day invasion of Europe
- Battle of the Marne
- Operation Torch
- German surrender at Stalingrad

1945
- Victory in Europe
- Atomic bomb used by United States
- Germany surrenders
- End of World War II