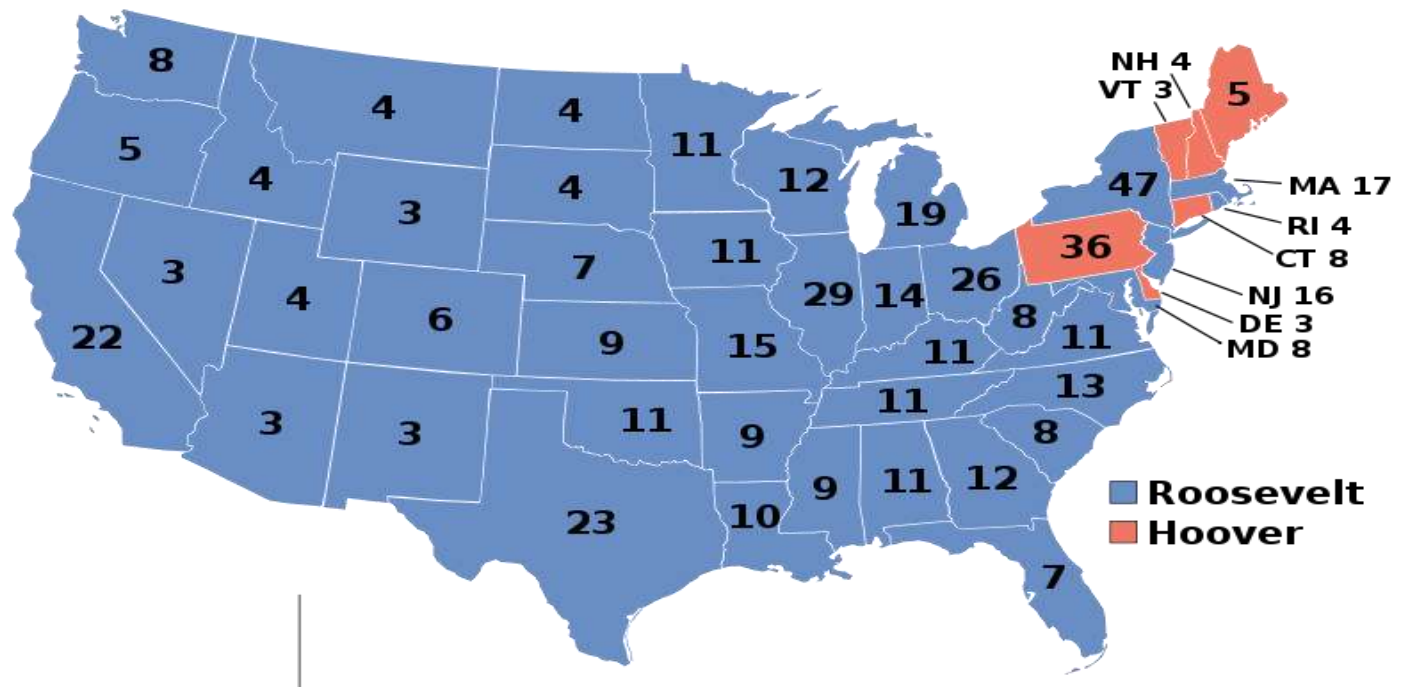


REVIEW GREAT DEPRESSION TO COLD WAR



"Scuse me, Buddy, is this the bread-line or a run on a bank?"

- © Hoover had been swept into the presidential office in 1928, but in 1932, he was swept out with equal force, as he was defeated 472 to 59.
- © The **Black vote** changed from the Republican to the Democratic Party.
- © “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”



FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S FIRST 100 DAYS

- ◎ Bank holiday
- 1. **Relief** - help people out in the short term
- 2. **Recovery** - get the economy back on its feet
- 3. **Reform** - keep this from ever happening again
- ◎ Fireside Chats

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S FIRST 100 DAYS

◎ The “Hundred Days Congress”

- ◎ Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act- FDIC
- ◎ Federal Securities Act- SEC
- ◎ Civilian Conservation Corps- CCC
- ◎ **Agricultural Adjustment Act- AAA**
- ◎ Civil Works Administration- CWA
- ◎ Federal Emergency Relief Act- FERA
- ◎ **National Industrial Recovery Act- NIRA**
- ◎ Public Works Administration- PWA
- ◎ Tennessee Valley Authority- TVA

THE NEW DEAL CRITICS

- ◎ Father Charles Coughlin, weekly radio show
- ◎ Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, **“Share the Wealth”**
- ◎ Dr. Francis E. Townsend, senior citizen pension plan

DUST BOWL

- ◎ Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma
- ◎ Migrate west to California, Okies
- ◎ In 1935, FDR set up the Resettlement Administration

SSN AND WAGNER

- ◎ The **Social Security Act** of 1935 was the greatest victory for New Dealers, since it created a pension for workers- Later insurance for the elderly, blind, and handicapped, by taxing employees and employers.
- ◎ The **Wagner Act** (AKA, National Labor Relations Act) of 1935 took the place of the NIRA.
 - ◎ It guaranteed the right of unions to organize and to collectively bargain with management!
 - ◎ In 1938, the **Fair Labor Standards Act** set up minimum wage and maximum hours and forbade children under the age of 16 from working.

RECESSION AND SUPREME COURT

- ◎ In 1937, the economy took another brief downturn, the “Roosevelt Recession,” caused by cutting government programs and repeal of a number of New Deal laws.
- ◎ FDR proposed a plan that would add a member to the Supreme Court for every existing member over the age of 70, for a maximum possible total of 15 total members.
- ◎ Congress voted against him because it did not want to lose its power.

AMERICAN ISOLATIONISM

- ◎ Isolationists like Senator Lodge, refused to allow the US to sign the Versailles Treaty- the U.S. will reject any hint of alliances.
 - ◎ Dawes Plan (1924)
 - ◎ Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
 - ◎ FDR's "Good Neighbor" Policy
- ◎ When push comes to shove we would rather appease aggression than fight it.
 - ◎ Japanese Invade Manchuria (1931)
 - Hoover-Stimson Doctrine (1932)
 - ◎ Panay Incident (1937)
 - ◎ Fascist Aggression

NYE COMMITTEE HEARINGS (1934-1936)

- ◎ The Nye Committee investigated the charge that WW I was needless and the US entered so munitions owners could make big profits
 - ◎ The Committee confirmed this
 - ◎ Claimed that Wilson had provoked Germany by sailing in to warring nations' waters.
- ◎ Resulted in Congress passing several Neutrality Acts.
 - ◎ Neutrality Acts: 1935, 1936, 1937
- ◎ FDR's "I hate war" Speech (1936)

1939 NEUTRALITY ACT

- ◎ In response to Germany's invasion of Poland.
- ◎ FDR persuades Congress in special session to allow the US to aid European democracies in a limited way:
 - ◎ The US could sell weapons to the European democracies on a “cash-and-carry” basis.
- ◎ Results of the 1939 Neutrality Act:
 - ◎ Aggressors could not send ships to buy US munitions.
- ◎ America becomes the “Arsenal of Democracy.”

REACTION TO THE FALL OF EUROPE

- ◎ Destroyers for Bases— Sept 1940
- ◎ “America First” Committee
- ◎ “Lend-Lease” Act (1941)
- ◎ The **Atlantic Charter** of August 1941 looked at lot like Wilson’s Fourteen Points.
 1. There would be no territorial changes contrary to the wishes of the natives.
 2. Self-determination
 3. A new League of Nations.
- ◎ Oil and Steel Embargo to Japan

PEARL HARBOR - DEC. 7, 1941



2,887 Americans Died

9066

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard, Worcester Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and thence on Market Street to San Francisco Bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and nonalien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

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, etc., of the property of the Japanese persons, including real estate, business and professional equipment, etc., and the care of their household goods, livestock, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for Japanese persons and groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of personal and household equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

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., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., Friday, April 3, 1942.

NOT

Headquarters
Western Defense
and Fourth

Presidio of San Francisco
April 1, 1942

Civilian Exclusion

KOREMATSU v. US

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

- ◎ The War Production Board controlled what and how much of anything was made.
- ◎ Production of nonessential items such as passenger cars stopped.
- ◎ When the Japanese seized rubber supplies in Asia, the U.S. imposed a national speed limit and gasoline rationing to save tires.
- ◎ Regulated by the Office of Price Administration.

MANPOWER AND WOMANPOWER

- ◎ The armed forces grew to nearly 15 million men and 216,000 women.
- ◎ Women took jobs in the workplace, “Rosie the Riveter”
- ◎ When the war ended, 1/3rd did not return to their homes
- ◎ Minority migration and role in the war
 - ◎ 1.6 million blacks left the South for better jobs in the North and West
 - Executive order 8802
 - ◎ Bracero Program
 - ◎ Zoot Suit Riots
 - ◎ 25,000 Native Americans, some were “code talkers”

WAR TIME DIPLOMACY

- ◎ At the Casablanca Conference (Jan 1943), Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met and agreed on the terms of “unconditional surrender.”
- ◎ At the Tehran Conference (Dec 1943), the Big Three -FDR, Churchill, and Stalin- met and agreed that the Soviets and Allies would launch simultaneous attacks.
- ◎ At the Yalta Conference (Feb 1945), the Big Three discussed Europe's post-war reorganization
- ◎ At the Potsdam Conference (July 1945), the Allies issued an ultimatum to Japan: surrender or be destroyed.

FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC

- ◎ Army led by Gen. MacArthur
 - ◎ Philippines- Bataan Death March.
- ◎ Navy led by Admiral Nimitz
- ◎ 1942- Midway turning point that stopped Japanese expansion.
- ◎ **“Island hopping”**
- ◎ Finally started moving faster in 1944-5.
 - ◎ Tarawa, Iwo Jima and finally Okinawa.
- ◎ Firebombing Tokyo
- ◎ Hiroshima (Aug 6) and Nagasaki (on Aug 9)
- ◎ August 14, conditional surrender

FIGHTING IN EUROPE

- ◎ “Defeat Hitler First” Strategy
- ◎ 1942- Africa
- ◎ 1943- Italy
- ◎ 1944- France
 - ◎ General Eisenhower
 - ◎ Normandy, D-Day
- ◎ 1945- Germany
 - ◎ Battle of the Bulge
 - ◎ Adolph Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

END OF THE WAR DIPLOMACY

- ◎ War Crimes Trials
- ◎ United Nations
- ◎ Bretton Woods Agreement
- ◎ Marshall Plan
- ◎ Truman Doctrine
- ◎ **Containment policy**
- ◎ Berlin Airlift
- ◎ **"Iron Curtain" speech**

POSTWAR PROSPERITY

- ◎ The United States did not fully demobilize after the war. The economy boomed as we spent on colossal military projects:
 - ◎ Korean War
 - ◎ Defense spending
 - ◎ Aerospace industry
 - ◎ Technological research