



WELCOME TO HONORS AMERICAN HISTORY

TODAY: PLEASE TAKE OUT YESTERDAY'S NOTES

“Men are not born with hatred in their blood. The infection is usually acquired by contact; it may be injected deliberately or even unconsciously by the parents, or by the teachers... The disease may be spread throughout the land like the plague, so that a class, a religion, or a nation will become the victim of popular hatred without anyone knowing exactly how it all began; and people will disagree, and even quarrel among themselves, about the real reason for its existence; and no one foresees the inevitable consequences.”

- *Malcolm Hay*



OUR GOALS:

**DISCUSS THE RISE OF DICTATORS AND
THE COLLAPSE OF PEACE IN EUROPE IN
1939**

ANALYZE AMERICA'S REACTION

QUESTION OF LASTING IMPORTANCE?

**WHEN SHOULD AMERICA INTERVENE IN
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS?**



**NO
FOREIGN
ENTANGLEMENTS**

Where we left off...

**DEVELOPING CONTEXT:
1930s DEVELOPMENTS
LEADING UP TO WWII**

Look at your notes handout...

Class Notes #1

What is the status of many countries during the 1930s?

Text: 1930s Developments Leading up to WWII

A. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF MANY COUNTRIES DURING THE 1930S?

- **Big Idea: Economic crisis swept the whole world – no country was left unaffected.**
 - The years of increased global trade and exchange, along with international efforts toward disarmament and peace ended when the Great Depression began in 1929. Fear and uncertainty had replaced the optimism of the 1920s.
- **Big Idea: The Depression would also lead to serious political consequences.**
 - Examples:
 - Increased isolationism & reluctance to intervene in international affairs as economic problems led govts to turn inward to concentrate on domestic ills and avoid expensive foreign entanglements (US, Britain, France)
 - Governments increased their role directing the state's economies, sometimes through repressive policies (USSR)
 - Rejection of democracy in favor of authoritarian leadership (Germany, Italy, Japan)
 - *Italy: First of fascism under Mussolini*
 - *Germany: Success of the Nazi Party & Hitler ("Führer" by 1934)*
 - *Japan: Increased power & unofficial control of military*

Nazi Party & Hitler Reminders:

○ What is the full name of this

Text: 1930s Developments Leading up to WWII

A. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF MANY COUNTRIES DURING THE 1930S?

- **Big Idea: Economic crisis swept the whole world — no country was left unaffected.**
 - The years of increased global trade and exchange, along with international efforts toward disarmament and peace ended when the Great Depression hit. Fear and uncertainty had replaced cooperation and progress of the 1920s.

Big Idea: The Depression would also lead to serious political consequences.

- Examples:
 - Increased isolationism & reluctance to intervene in international affairs as economic problems led govts to turn inward to concentrate on domestic ills and avoid expensive foreign entanglements (US, Britain, France)
 - Governments increased their role directing the state's economies, sometimes through repressive policies (USSR)
 - Rejection of democracy in favor of authoritarian leadership (Germany, Italy, Japan)
 - *Italy: First of fascism under Mussolini*
 - *Germany: Success of the Nazi Party & Hitler ("Führer" by 1934)*
 - *Japan: Increased power & unofficial control of military*

Nazi Party & Hitler Reminders

○ What is the name of this



THE FIRST OF FASCISM IN ITALY

ITALY

"MUSSOLINI'S ALWAYS RIGHT"

- **Angry about what it didn't get (but "should have" received) after WWI**
- **First of fascism emerges here with Mussolini's dictatorship (forms a gang of thugs, ex-servicemen, radicals, anarchists, etc., terrorized his way into power & established dictatorship)**
- **Desired new territory to offset the economic crisis - conquers Abyssinia in 1936**

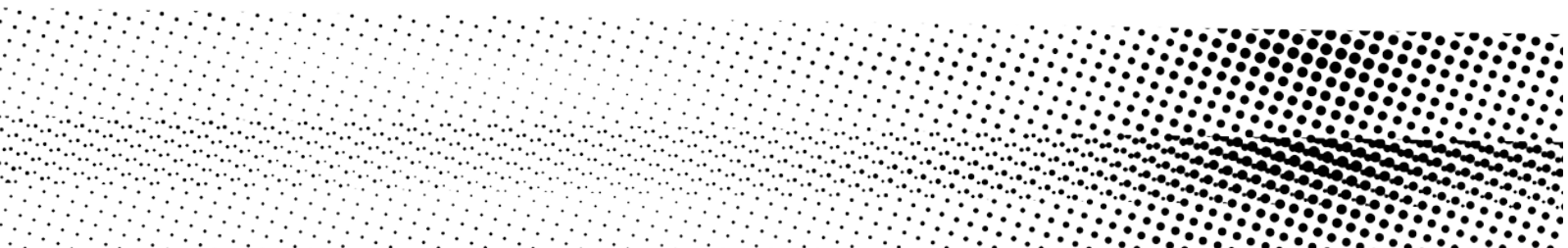
THE COUNTRY

IS NOTHING

WITHOUT

CONQUEST

- MUSSOLINI





...role directing the state's economies, sometimes through repressive policies (USSR)

...in favor of authoritarian leadership (Germany, Italy, Japan)

fascism under Mussolini

Success of the Nazi Party & Hitler ("Fuhrer" by 1934)

held power & unofficial control of military

economic collapse and rising unemployment created political movements promising recovery through military buildup and

common?

t:

e

ion

d propaganda

istic:

in countries for internal problems

Peace Treaties after WWI

economic minorities

and

war

series of opposition movements

Nazi Party & Hitler Reminders:

- What is the full name of this party? When had they emerged?
- What were the key beliefs of this party?
- Why is this party considered fascist? What similarities/differences does it have with communism?
- What significant text had Hitler written in the 1920s?
- Why had the Nazi party been unsuccessful in the 1920s?
- Why did Hitler come to power in the 1930s?
- What methods did Hitler use to maintain control of Germany in the 1930s?

Hitler's Early Years



Don't need to write this down!

Hitler was certainly gifted in some subjects, but he lacked self-control. He was argumentative and bad-tempered, and unable to submit to school discipline....moreover, he was lazy. He reacted with hostility to advice or criticism. (Humer)

French	Unsatisfactory	Geography	Satisfactory
German	Adequate	Gymnastics	Excellent
History	Satisfactory	Physics	Adequate
Mathematics	Unsatisfactory	Art	Excellent
Chemistry	Adequate	Geometry	Adequate

Hitler's Early Years

- At 16 left school and went to Vienna to be a painter.
- At 18 mother died of cancer – tormented.
- Vienna Academy of Art rejected his application.
- Lived in poverty. Called it “five years of hardship and misery.”
- Painted post cards
- Shoveled snow
- Began to develop anti-Semitism



Hitler's Hatred Grows

- Joined German army when war started
- Couldn't accept armistice; hated Treaty; believed Germany had been "stabbed in the back" by "November Criminals"
- Despised the Weimar democracy
- Wanted "glorious days" of the Kaiser
- **Would develop a mixed hatred and blame for a diverse, confused ideology:**
 - Hated and blamed:
 - Communists
 - The Allies
 - The Versailles Treaty
 - Jews
- Hitler will find his friends in the "German Workers' Party"



THE NAZI PARTY

**National Socialist German Worker's
Party**

Formed in 1920



The Nazi Party

- **Announced 25 Point Program**
 - **Nationalist:** believed in *Germany's superiority*
 - **Socialist:** Believed in *strong state control of economic decisions*. Believed that the state should *nationalize some industries, redistribute wealth*, provide a basic standard of living for all, and focus on the *well-being of the whole rather than the individual*.
 - **Right-wing:** *Wanted return to a more "traditional" society*, wanted *strong military power* and *strong central government control* (missed autocratic leadership).
- **Used SCAPEGOATS to blame ALL of Germany's problems:**
 - Primarily: The Jewish population (but also the Communists & the Allies and anyone who disagreed)
 - Will compare Jewish people to capitalist when convenient (and say that Jesus was a socialist)
 - But, will also say that Jewish people are behind the communist conspiracy to take property from hardworking Germans

BASIC PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST

German Workers' Party

We demand:

1. The unity of all German-speaking peoples.
2. The abolition of the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Land and colonies to feed Germany's population.
4. Only Germans can be citizens. No Jew can be a German citizen.
5. People in Germany who are not citizens must obey special laws for foreigners.
6. Only German citizens can vote, be employed or hold public office.
7. Citizens are entitled to a job and a decent standard of living. If this cannot be achieved, foreigners (with no rights as citizens) should be expelled.
8. No further immigration of non-German must be allowed. All foreigners who have come to Germany since 1914 must be expelled.
9. All citizens have equal rights and duties.
10. The first duty of a citizen is to work.
11. All payments to unemployed people should end.
12. All profits made by profiteers during the war must be shared.
13. Nationalisation of public industries*.
14. Large companies must share their profits.
15. Pensions must be improved.
16. Help for small shops and businesses; large department stores** must be closed down.
17. Property reform to give small farmers their land.
18. An all-out battle against criminals, profiteers, etc., who must be punished by death.
19. Reform of the law to make it more German.
20. Improve education so that all Germans can get a job.
21. Improve people's health by making a law for people to do sport.
22. Abolition of the Army, and a new People's Army in its place.
23. German newspapers must be free of foreign influence.
24. Freedom of religion.
25. Strong central government with unrestricted authority.

The Nazi Party Programme (24 February 1924)

* such as electricity and water.

** most department stores were owned by Jews.

Can you find Nazi beliefs which would have appealed to...

A. a nationalist (who thought the German race was better than others)

B. a socialist (who wanted to help the working class and thought the government should intervene to do so)

C. someone who was angry about losing the war

D. someone who wanted to return to the autocratic government of the past

E. someone who hated Jewish people

THE NAZI PARTY

Key Ideas:

- **German Nationalism**
- **Racial Superiority & Anti-Semitism**
- **Rearmament & destruction of Treaty of Versailles**
- **Autocratic leadership**
- **Economic change: Redistribution of wealth, relief from Great Depression**

Attempt at Takeover – The Munich Putsch leads to Mein Kampf



- **Had there been attempts to take over in the 1920s?**
 - **YES, in 1923**

Hitler will attempt to takeover the Bavarian government in 1923 (called Munich Putsch)
- **Why hadn't they been successful?**
 - Misjudged support for their ideas
 - **Primary reason: Things improved economically in Germany from 1924-29**
 - Hitler and the Nazi Party will fade into obscurity for some time
- **Was it a complete failure? What came out of it?**
 - Gained: **Hitler gained popularity & wrote "Mein Kampf"**
 - Hitler was caught and put on trial BUT trial itself becomes publicity opportunity because of Hitler's speech (became political hero for many)
 - While in jail wrote "Mein Kampf" or "My Struggle" describing his beliefs and ambitions
 - Makes important decision to change strategy (seizing power by force alone won't work, would have to work within the democratic system and then destroy that system).

The army that we are building grows from day to day, from hour to hour. Right at this moment I have the proud hope that once the hour strikes these wild troops will merge into battalions, battalions into regiments, regiments into divisions.

I have hopes that the old [badge] will be lifted from the dirt, that the old colors will be [rolled out] to flutter again, that atonement will come before the tribunal of God. Then from our bones and from our graves will speak the voice of the only tribunal which has the right to sit in justice over us.

Then, gentlemen, not you will be the ones to deliver the verdict over us, but that verdict will be given by the eternal judgment of history, which will speak out against the accusation that has been made against us.

I know what your judgment will be.

But that other court will not ask us: *Have you committed high treason or not?*

That court will judge us... as Germans who wanted only the best for their people and Fatherland, who fought and who were willing to die.

You might just as well find us guilty a thousand times, but **the goddess of the eternal court of history** will smile and tear up the [decisions] of the state's attorney and the judgment of this court: **for she finds us not guilty.**

Don't need to write
this down!

Mein Kampf: Main Ideas



National Socialism: loyalty to Germany, racial purity, equality, and state control of the economy

Racism: The Aryans (white Europeans) were the Master Race. All other races, especially the Jews were inferior.

Armed force: Hitler believed that war and struggle were an essential part of the development of a healthy Aryan race.

Lebensraum (living space): Germany needed to expand into Poland and Russia.

The Fuhrer: Debate and democratic discussion = weakness; Strength = total loyalty & “strong government” (complete obedience) to the leader.

Predicted war that would result in “the extermination of the Jewish race” in Germany.

HITLER'S IDEAS OF GENOCIDE WERE NOT A SECRET

They were predicted clearly in *Mein Kampf*.

Predicted war that would result in "the extermination of the Jewish race in Germany."

So...What did ultimately lead to Hitler's rise?

The Great Depression.

It created a **new context** in which Hitler's SAME **ideas held a new relevance** for the people of Germany.

From 1929-1932 the average German income fell by 40%.

So...What did ultimately lead to Hitler's rise?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSfzFWU5LbY&t=1615s>

“At one of the early congresses I was sitting surrounded by thousands of SA men. As Hitler spoke I was most interested at the shouts and muttered exclamations of the men around me, who were mainly workmen or lower-middle-class types. ‘He speaks for me... Ah god, he knows how I feel’ One man in particular struck me as he leant forward with his head in his hands and with a sort of convulsive sob said: “Gott sei Dank” [God Be thanked], he understands...’

- E. Amy Buller, *Darkness over Germany* published in 1943.
Buller was an anti-nazi German teacher.

▪ Militarism

- Glorification of war
- Ruthless repression of opposition groups

▪ Violent anticommunism

- Effect: These shared aims lead these three countries to become an alliance.

Note: The alliance was for mutual defense and was born out of strategic necessity. It was, however, a strange and wary relationship.

Reminder: What is the difference between the terms “Left” & “Right-Wing”

As always, it DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT!

Simple way in which it's usually true:

Left: Seeks to destroy _____ and _____
_____, even if some retain/gain absolute power themselves.

Right: Wants _____ and _____
_____ to enforce rule. Often extremely nationalistic.

So are fascism and communism different?

YES – THEY ARE _____ AT _____

but accurate comparison depends on identifying what aspect of the system you are talking about...

“They do not possess identical beliefs, but they do hold a few important ideas in common. The main idea of fascism is to destroy the will of the individual in favor of the “the people.” Fascists wanted a unified society (as did the communists) BUT they weren’t concerned with eliminating private property or class distinctions (which was the principal aim of communists). Instead, fascists pushed for another identity, one rooted in extreme nationalism, which often relied on racial identity. Fascists are usually referred to as right-wing while communists are referred to as left-wing.

MAJOR SIMILARITY = Both use _____
In both cases, all power rests in the hands of a _____.” - *The Princeton Review, 2018*

Reminder: What is the difference between the terms right-wing vs. left-wing?

As always **DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT**

Simple way in which it's typically true:

Left: Seek to **destroy traditional institutions and class distinctions**, even if some retain/gain absolute power themselves

Right: Wants traditional institutions and social distinctions to enforce rule, more often extremely nationalistic

**So are fascism and communism are
different?**

**YES, they are different ideologies at odds with
one another!**

**But accurate comparison depends on
identifying what aspect of the
system you are talking about...**

So are fascism and communism are different?

"They do not possess identical beliefs, but they do hold a few important ideas in common.

The main idea of fascism is to **destroy the will of the individual in favor of the "the people."** Fascists wanted a unified society (as did the communists) BUT they **were NOT concerned with eliminating private property or class distinctions (which was the principal aim of communists).**

Instead, fascists pushed for another identity, one rooted in **extreme nationalism, which often relied on racial identity."**

- *The Princeton Review, 2018*

So are fascism and communism are different?

"Fascists are usually referred to as right-wing while communists are referred to as left-wing.

MAJOR SIMILARITY = Both use same tactic: totalitarianism.

In both cases, all power rests in the hands of a single militaristic leader."

Admiration of Force & Violence



"The Communists teach 'If you will not be my brother, I will bash your skull in.' Our motto shall be 'If you will not be a German, I will bash your skull in'. We cannot succeed without a struggle. We have to fight with ideas but if necessary also fight with our fists."

"What Marxism, Leninism, and Stalinism failed to accomplish, we shall be in a position to achieve."

"Without [race], National Socialism would really do nothing more than compete with Marxism on its own ground."

Source B

In the future we may be faced with problems which can be solved only by a superior race of human beings, a race destined to become master of all the other peoples and which will have at its disposal the resources of the whole world.

Hitler, *Mein Kampf* (1924)

How does he maintain power?

Creates a one-party state



“The average worker is primarily interested in work and not in democracy. People who previously supported democracy now showed no interest at all in politics. One must be clear about the fact that in the first instance men are fathers of families and have jobs, and that for them politics takes second place and even then only when they expect to get something out of it.” –
German activist, 1936

How does he maintain power?

Initiates massive propaganda campaign

- **Made effective use of new forms of media: radio & movies**
- **Used generalized slogans (avoiding political messages)**
- **Emphasized feeling that every other German supported the Nazis**

“He was holding the masses, and me with them, under a hypnotic spell by the sheer force of his beliefs. His words were like a whip. When he spoke of the disgrace of Germany, I felt ready to attack any enemy.”

– *Karl Ludecke, an early follower of Hitler*





The headlines say "Jews are our misfortune" and "How the Jew cheats." Germany, 1936



How does he maintain power?

- **Utilizes indoctrinating educational curriculum & compulsory youth organizations**



"When an opponent declares, 'I will not come over to your side', I calmly say, 'Your child belongs to us already.'" - *Hitler*



How does he maintain power?

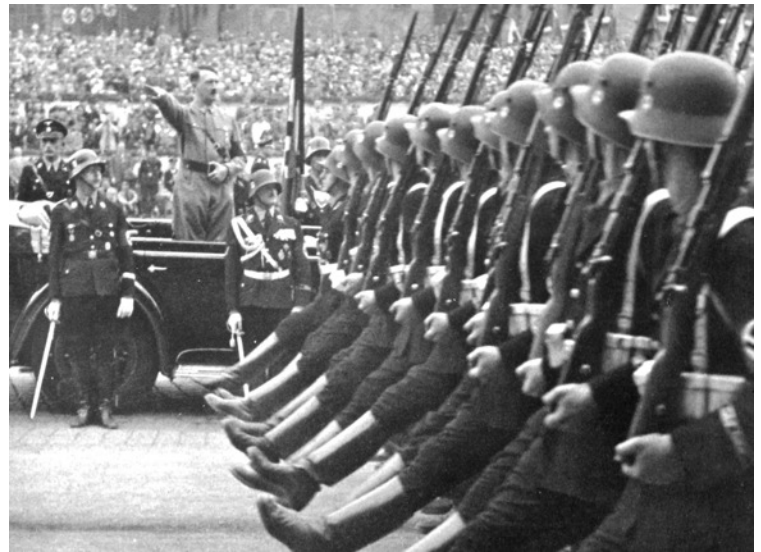
- **Terror & Censorship**

- **Controlled police & courts**

- Gestapo = Secret Police
- SS = Paramilitary led by Heinrich Himmler

- **Created Concentration Camps ("Work Camps")**

- **Utilized economic fears**



...role directing the state's economies, sometimes through repressive policies (USSR)

...in favor of authoritarian leadership (Germany, Italy, Japan)

fascism under Mussolini

Success of the Nazi Party & Hitler ("Fuhrer" by 1934)

held power & unofficial control of military

economic collapse and rising unemployment created political movements promising recovery through military buildup and

common?

t:

e

ion

d propaganda

istic:

n countries for internal problems

Peace Treaties after WWI

ic minorities

and

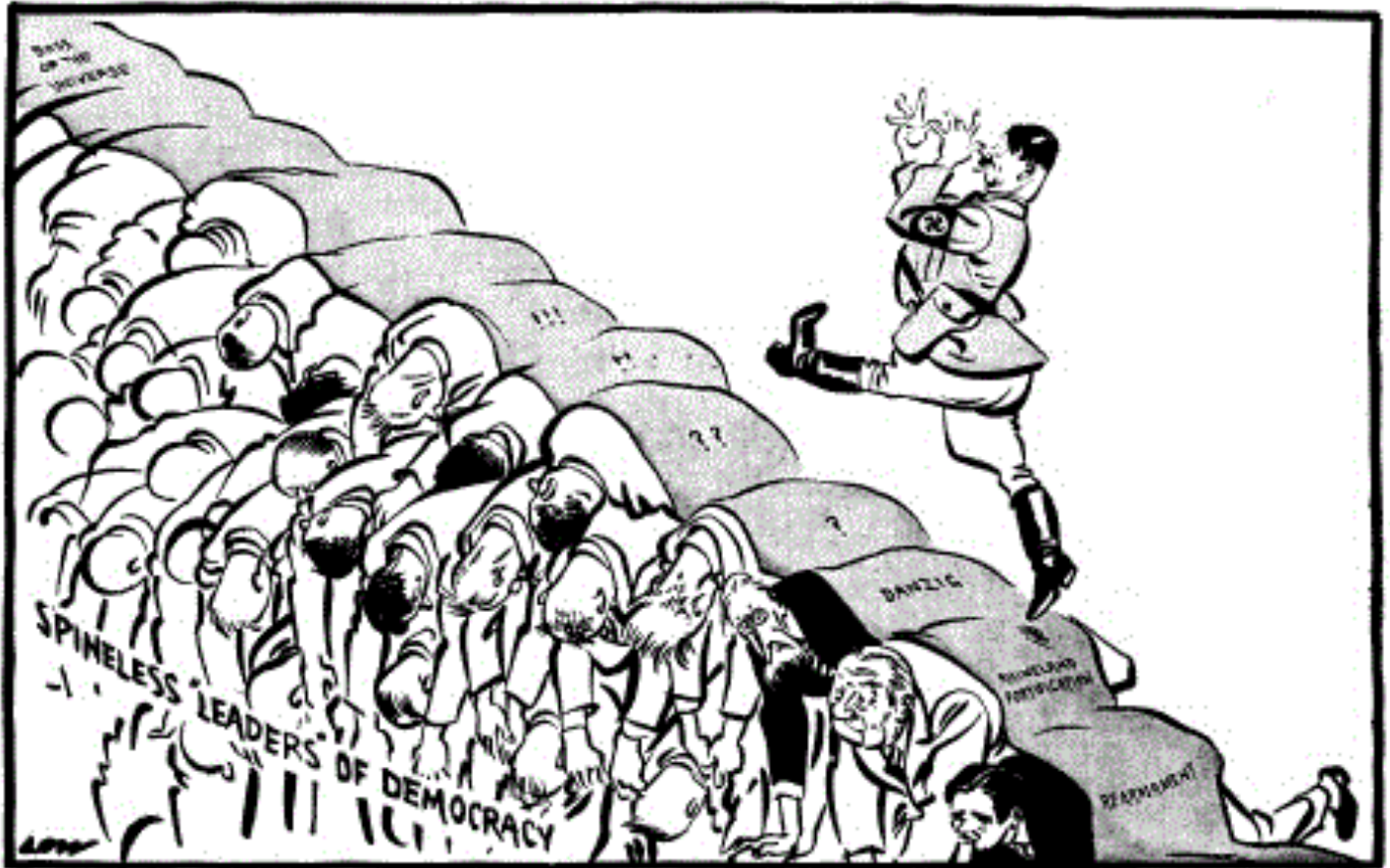
war

...of opposition, ...

Nazi Party & Hitler Reminders:

- What is the full name of this party? When had they emerged?
- What were the key beliefs of this party?
- Why is this party considered fascist? What similarities/differences does it have with communism?
- What significant text had Hitler written in the 1920s?
- Why had the Nazi party been unsuccessful in the 1920s?
- Why did Hitler come to power in the 1930s?
- What methods did Hitler use to maintain control of Germany in the 1930s?

So how does this lead to war?



STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.

- **Big Idea:** In Japan, Italy, and Germany, economic collapse and rising unemployment created political conditions that nurtured ultranationalist movements promising recovery through military buildup and territorial expansion.

- **What did these powers have in common?**

- **Authoritarian government:**

- One party state
 - Labor control
 - Police repression
 - Censorship and propaganda

- **Nationalistic and imperialistic:**

- Blamed foreign countries for internal problems
 - Resented the Peace Treaties after WWI
 - Hatred of ethnic minorities
 - Wanted to expand

- **Militaristic:**

- Glorification of war
 - Ruthless repression of opposition groups

- **Violent anticommunism**

- **Effect:** These shared aims lead these three countries to become an alliance.

Note: The alliance was for mutual defense and was born out of strategic necessity. It was, however, a strange and wary relationship.

- What is the full name of this party? When had they emerged?
- What were the key beliefs of this party?
- Why is this party considered fascist? What similarities/differences does it have with communism?
- What significant text had Hitler written in the 1920s?
- Why had the Nazi party been unsuccessful in the 1920s?
- Why did Hitler come to power in the 1930s?
- What methods did Hitler use to maintain control of Germany in the 1930s?



AGGRESSION & RESPONSE: APPEASEMENT

PATH TO WAR

In the 1930s, Hitler puts in motion a massive propaganda campaign and takes action to "rebuild Germany" and undo the Treaty of Versailles

- Begins rearming
- Leaves the League of Nations
- Solidifies alliance with Italy and later Japan
- Remilitarizes the Rhineland
- Gains territory (joins with Austria)
- Make clear additional territory desires (land in Czechoslovakia)



- **Countries watch as European and Asian military dictatorships come to power and begin acting on their expansionist intentions.**
- **Examples of expansion:**
 - **Japan expands into Asia**
 - **Italy conquers Ethiopia**
 - **Hitler begins to conquer territory in Europe**



**What is this
response
called?**



APPEASEMENT

WHY?

- **horrors of WWI**
- **depression**
- **sympathetic towards Germany**
- **limited funding on armaments**
- **Strict isolationism of USA**



What was the effect?

Encouraged
further
aggression



IMPACT...

- Encouraged Hitler (and others) to take more risks and act aggressively.
- Joins fight against communists in the Spanish Civil War
 - Uses as training ground for fascist forces
- In the late 1930s, Hitler will conquer territory outside Germany, forcing civilians to comply or die.
- In 1938, after Britain and France met with Hitler to negotiate his demand for part of Czechoslovakia, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain claimed "PEACE FOR OUR TIME"



TEST YOURSELF...

TRUE OR FALSE:

Fascism and communism do not possess identical beliefs, but they do hold a few important ideas in common. They both believe in destroying the will of the individual in favor of the will of “the people.” In other words, fascists wanted a unified society that put group goals over individual goals and so did the communists.

TEST YOURSELF...

Fascism and communism do not possess identical beliefs, but they do hold a few important ideas in common. **Which of the following accurately** describe similarities and differences between fascism and communism? **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:**

A. Fascists pushed for an identity rooted in extreme nationalism which often relied on racial identity. Racial philosophy was not ever an official part of communist ideology; instead, communism emphasized equality for a global classless society.

B. Historically, when either aim has been put into practice both philosophies have ultimately ended up using the tactic of totalitarianism (with all power resting in the hands of a single militaristic leader).

C. Fascism and communism are both considered Marxist philosophies – they both stem from the writings of Karl Marx.

TEST YOURSELF...

TRUE OR FALSE:

The National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi Party) had the same message in the 1920s as they did in the 1930s, but their message just had more relevance for Germans after the Great Depression hit.

TEST YOURSELF...

Which of the following were reasons for **American neutrality in the 1930s**? **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY!**

- a. The horrors of WWI made them reluctant to get into another costly conflict.
- b. They were completely apathetic about the aggression and atrocities around the world
- c. Lasting tension between the U.S. and the British and French Empires made them reluctant to get involved.
- d. The Great Depression led people to want to focus on American concerns rather than international issues.
- e. Americans had not wanted to be involved in any disarmament/peace conventions in the 1920s; to push for involvement now would just be contradictory.

TEST YOURSELF...

What nation did Hitler invade that would begin World War II (hint: France and Great Britain declared war on Germany as a result of this invasion)...

- a. Belgium
- b. Austria
- c. Czechoslovakia
- d. Poland



**FINAL
STEPS
TOWARD
WAR**

FINAL STEPS TOWARD WAR

- **After violating numerous international agreements, Hitler agrees to stop taking additional territory. He then quickly moves to take all of Czechoslovakia. This leads Britain & France to officially end their policy of appeasement.**
- **Hitler then sets his sights on Poland. He makes a temporary non-aggression pact (temporary agreement not to fight) with Stalin so that he can march into Poland without interference from the USSR.**
- **At this point, Britain and France warn Hitler: if he invades Poland, they will declare war on Germany.**



**POLAND
INVADED
& WAR BEGINS**

FINAL STEPS TOWARD WAR

- **September 1, 1939: Hitler invades Poland**
- **September 3, 1939: Britain and France declare war on Germany**



ALLIANCES

AXIS:

- GERMANY
- JAPAN
- ITALY (UNTIL 1943)

ALLIES:

- BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE
- FRANCE (*UNTIL* JUNE 1940 AND *FROM* SEPT. 1944)
- USA, USSR (STARTING IN 1941)

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

- **1939-1940: Rapid German Success**
 - **Uses blitzkrieg "lightning war" to take Poland in less than a month**
 - **Then, in April 1940 Germany attacked the western front:**
 - **Took Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg**
 - **The speed with which Hitler's well-trained army moved shocked Allied leaders.**
 - **Then Hitler looked to France...**



THE FALL OF FRANCE

- **June 10, 1940 French govt abandoned Paris**
- **1.5 million soldiers surrendered to the German army**
- **At this point, Great Britain stands alone against the Axis Powers**



In only six weeks, Hitler's army had seized complete control of Europe's Atlantic coastline, from the North Sea south to Spain.



NEXT: THE BATTLE / BLITZ OF BRITAIN

LUFTWAFFE ATTACKS



GREATEST AIR ASSAULT EVER SEEN

GERMAN LUFTWAFFE VS. BRITISH RAF (ROYAL AIR FORCE)

- Not possible to beat British Navy - he would have to win in the air
- Industrial and civilian areas attacked
- Goal = break the will of the British people to resist
 - 20,000 Londoners alone were killed with 70,000 injured

















REACTION

OF THE

BRITISH

ROYAL

AIR FORCE

RAF

"NEVER WAS SO MUCH
OWED BY SO MANY
TO SO FEW"
THE PRIME MINISTER



- FRANTIC FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL
- Outnumbered, flying 6-7 missions a day
- Hundreds dying but German losses higher
- After cracking code, found out that **Germany would not invade until they established air superiority. They never did!**



A FRIEND IN NEED

Arizona

WELCOMES the RAF



The Story of Falcon Field Air Force Base

BFTS?



Desperate situation for Royal Air Force

"Following the battle of Britain and the operations against the Germans, all the RAF Commands were suffering heavy losses, and these losses could not be replaced through the existing training organization due to a shortage of training aircraft, suitable airfields, and instructional staff." - Squadron Leader R.S. Stuart Mills

- Churchill's staff struggled with how to train enough new pilots.
- FDR looked for ways to bypass red tape/debate over isolationist policy. Asked War Department to investigate.
- Result = scheme "British Flying Training School"
- training of "British civilian students"
- Approved by the Secretary of War on April 24th, 1941.

British Cadets Arrive in Arizona

"Suddenly we left all the horror behind and there was plenty of food, sunshine, and citrus." - Jack May, RAF, arrived in 1942 but returned after war to marry a Phoenix girl

"Almost overnight, Phoenix was inundated by airmen wearing uniforms of many nations. They put severe strains on the Salt River Valley's capacity to house, feed, and entertain them."

**Extra information about Falcon Field below
(not required for test)**



British Cadets Arrive in Arizona

"We'd all lost ten pounds." - [RAF Veteran](#)

144 arrived before even finished

Ages 19-32

Would receive RAF and AAF wings.

Southwest Airways Builds a Training School

- Corporation financed by many Hollywood actors. Built to provide training for the U.S. Army.
- Before war was over, also built others
- Leased 720 acres from city of Mesa for \$2 per acre per year and began building immediately!
- Ground breaking = July 16, 1941
- Mesa's mayor George N. Goodman and AZs governor Sidney Osborn, turned over first shovels of dirt.
- Would become called "Falcon Field."
- Same day as another training base (for U.S. Army aircrew) 13 miles Southeast of Mesa in Higley. Later become "Williams Field"

Falcon Field

- rocky start, but men had been accustomed to severe rationing in GB
- civilians were needed to keep the training school running:
- kitchen, hospital, civilian mechanic crews
- shortage of men created need for women in maintenance (often night shift!)
- housing shortage at first



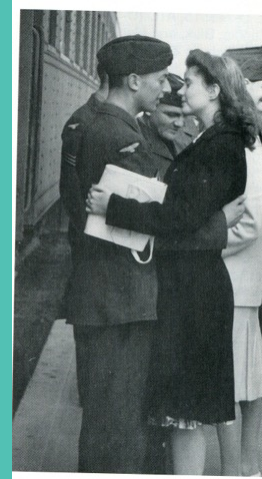
Falcon Field - Off Duty

"Any doubts and fears we had as to how the American and English Cadet would get along together were soon dispelled."

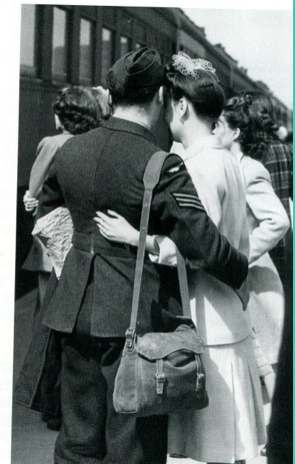
- Fast friendships and relationships developed
- interesting sharing of cultures
- when RAF lives were lost, Mesa paid respects to men who died so far from home
- families brought men into their homes on weekends
- Hollywood films were made!



The photographs on this page were taken by David Thiele at the Mesa Train Station when Course 12 was leaving. Friends from Phoenix, Mesa, and surrounding areas came to say goodbye. The RAF cadets ranged in age from eighteen to thirty, with most being nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one. Local Arizona families invited the cadets into their homes on weekends, and each cadet had a "home away from home."



Sergeant David Williams and his Arizona bride Louise



A new RAF pilot says good-bye at the Mesa Train Station

End of the War

- Eventually, over 1,500 cadets graduated from Falcon Field
- Today, Falcon Field has become one of the 10 largest airports in the US in terms of based aircraft (850 aircraft, industrial park with 30 aviation-related businesses, 50 commercial enterprises)
- The importance of Falcon Field is multifaceted.





WING COMMANDER J. F. MCKENNA, A.F.C.
Commanding Officer
No. 4 B.F.T.S.

To you cadets at Falcon Field, British and American, past and present, this magazine is more than a souvenir of your stay at Falcon Field, it is a memory of your activities, your friendships and the hospitality which you have received in this State of Arizona.

Your stay has done much to foster the spirit between the two nations. You have flown and lived with each other and the spirit and comradeship which you have shown bids well for the future.

To you all—Good Luck.

J. F. MCKENNA,
Commanding Officer

THANK YOU, AMERICA

Whether you are in the middle of the desert, in a dinghy out at sea, or in an enemy camp, troubles are always easier to bear if you have friends with you; people you can trust, people you can rely on in a tight spot, people whom you know will help you. It is the same when you arrive in a strange place. The buildings mean nothing to you, all streets look the same; in your imagination even the people about you seem hostile. The best way to change all this is to make friends.

When we first came in contact with the people of America, the people of Mesa, Tempe and Phoenix, we wondered—What are they like? How do they talk? What do they do? What are their likes and dislikes? Most important of all, how will they act towards us?

These questions were soon answered for us. They turned out to be like our own brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers. They talked with a different accent, but so do people from different parts of the British Isles. Their likes and dislikes were identically the same as ours. They work hard during the day and enjoy a rest in an easy chair during the evening. At the weekend they enjoy some form of entertainment just as we do, and like us, they enjoy sport, though it might be baseball instead of cricket.

How did they act towards us? As soon as we met them they took us right into their hearts and into their homes. Nothing was too much trouble.

Many of us stayed at their homes during weekends and joined with these friends in their dinners and teas, car rides, "movies" and parties. Others stayed at the various places which entertain servicemen. No matter where we went, we always met the same friendly welcome and there was always something enjoyable to do. Dances, picnics, swimming parties and hay rides were organized for us. At all of these were to be found many pretty hostesses, all very friendly and ready to entertain.

Soon we began to rely upon these friends, as a release from the troubles and work of the weekdays, and we found that was exactly what they wanted. It didn't take long for very firm friendships to spring up, and soon people were looking on us as their own and we enjoyed this more than anything else.

Our sorrow is that all good things have to end. This however, is one time we hope to say "au revoir" and not "goodbye." We hope one day to come back to Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa, to see our good friends once again or to be able to entertain these people in our own country.

In the meantime, however, we can only offer our profound thanks for the wonderful time they have given us, and to wish them good health and happy days.

L. A. C. OLIVER, C. J.

R. A. F.

True or False:

Neither the rise of Adolf Hitler to power nor the escalation of Japanese expansionism did much to change the nation's **isolationist** mood in the 1930s. Most Americans still believed the nation's interests were best served by staying out of foreign conflicts and focusing on problems at home, especially the devastating effects of the Great Depression.

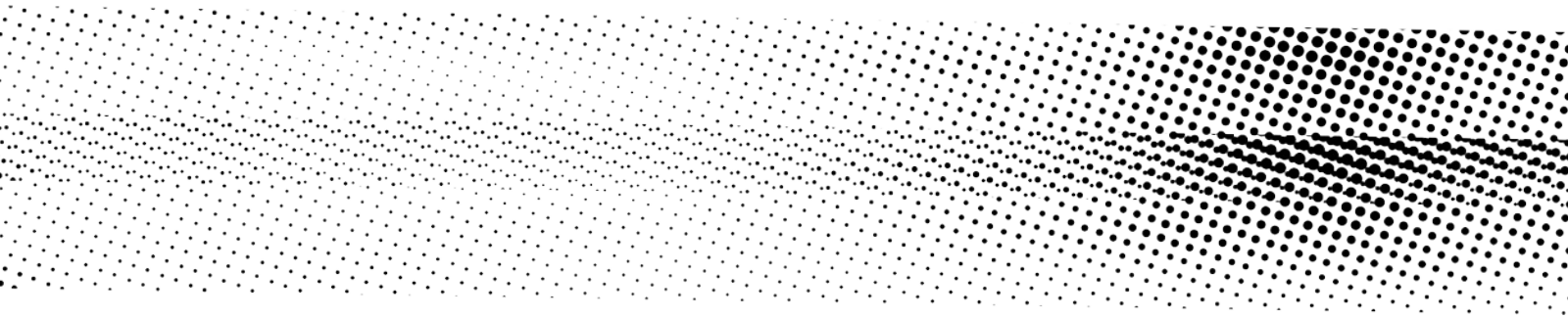


**USA
SAYS
NO
WAY**

AMERICAN RESPONSE TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR:

**In a six-minute somber speech,
FDR declared U.S. neutrality.**

But the tone of his speech was hardly neutral. Unlike Wilson during WWI, Roosevelt did not urge Americans to be impartial. From 1939-1941, FDR would try to mobilize public opinion against neutrality.



WHY NEUTRALITY?

Two major reasons:

- Depression
- WWI experience

Americans sympathized, but nothing short of a direct attack would change their minds.



OFFICIAL DECISION THAT REFLECTED THIS?

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Neutrality Act, or Senate Joint Resolution No. 173, which he called an "expression of the desire...to avoid any action which might involve [the U.S.] in war."

- Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts -1930s**
 - Americans **couldn't loan money, sell weapons, or even sail on ships** belonging to fighting countries
 - Permitted trade of only non-military goods
- *Note: There was no distinction between good and bad guys... in the 1930s, the US wasn't helping anybody.*

OFFICIAL DECISION THAT REFLECTED THIS?

- Cash & Carry (eventually)
 - Allowed sale of military supplies on a “cash-and-carry” basis: Had to **pay cash** and **transport supplies on own ships**

IMPACT OF NEUTRALITY ACTS?

Encouraged further aggression (no one available to support those who wanted to defend themselves).

By early 1941, the last democracy in Western Europe was near its breaking point.





"The moment approaches when we shall no longer be able to pay for shipping and other supplies." - Churchill

WHO *DID* AGREE WITH NEUTRALITY?

- **America First Committee:**
 - **Spokesperson: Charles Lindbergh**
 - **Fights to block further aid**



Lindbergh argued that American soldiers ought not to have to "fight everybody in the world who prefers some other system of life to ours."

"Like any mass political movement, America First was an amalgamation of groups and fellow travelers who sometimes shared little more in common than an opposition to America's entry into the war. The ranks of the antiwar movement included pacifists and communists (at least until Germany attacked the Soviet Union in 1941), wild-haired liberals, straight-laced conservatives and everything in between... Right up to the US entry into World War II, the majority of Americans supported the group's basic aim." – *James Jay Carafano*

Even as war looked more likely, Lindbergh argued it was not what most Americans wanted.

"The pall of the war seems to hang over us today... The attitude of the country seems to waver back and forth," he wrote in his diary on January 6, 1941.

"Our greatest hope lies in the fact [that] eighty-five percent of the people in the United States (according to the latest polls) are against intervention."

Right up until the day of Pearl Harbor, many Americans sided with Lindbergh.

WHO DID **NOT** AGREE WITH NON-INTERVENTION?

"We well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of danger, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads."

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt

... and the Wolf chewed up the children and spit out their bones ...
But those were Foreign Children and it really didn't matter."





"Since when did we swap our ego for an ostrich?"



Dr. Seuss

We Always Were Suckers for Ridiculous Hats . . .



Portrait of a man on the horns of a dilemma.

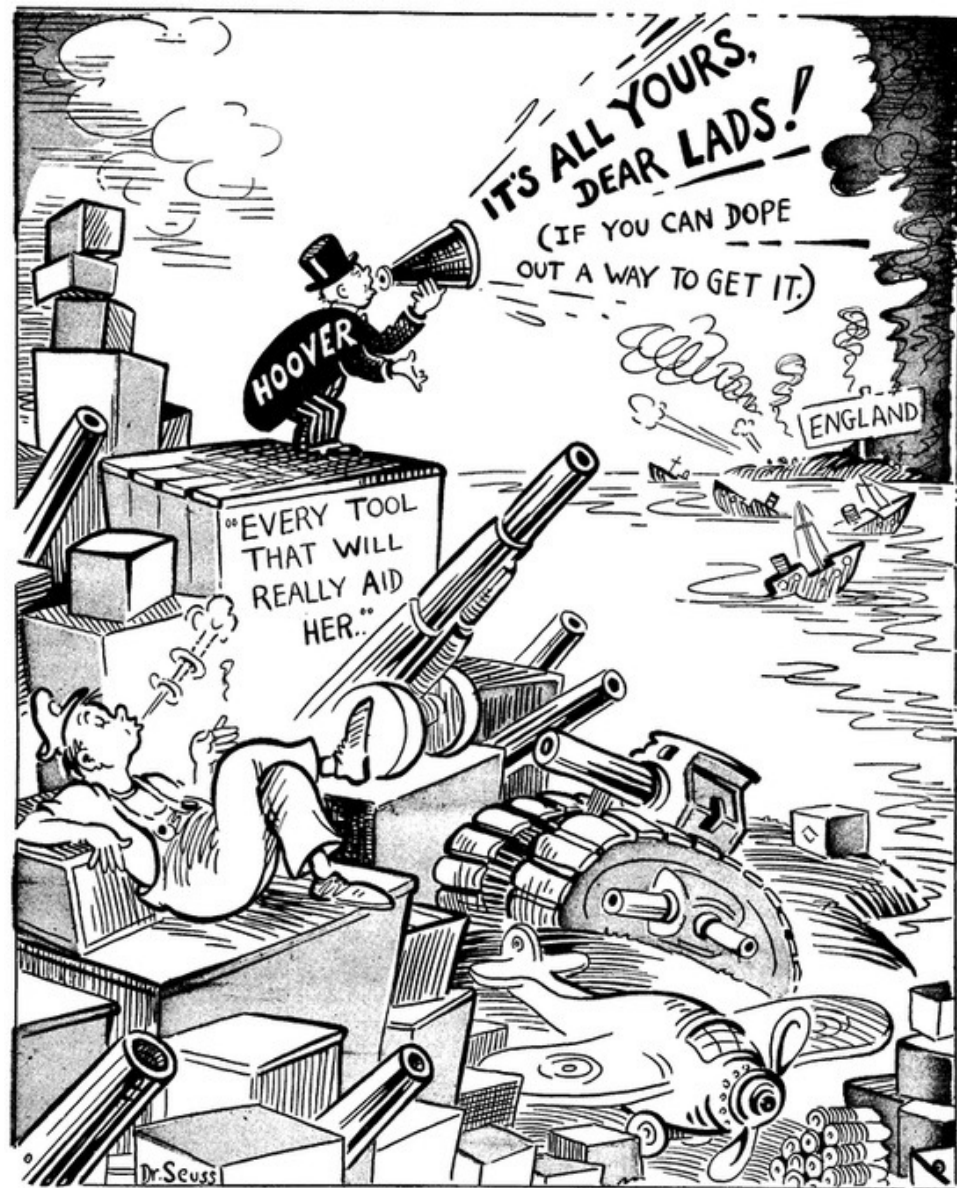


“Ho hum! When he’s finished pecking down that last tree he’ll quite likely be tired.”



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

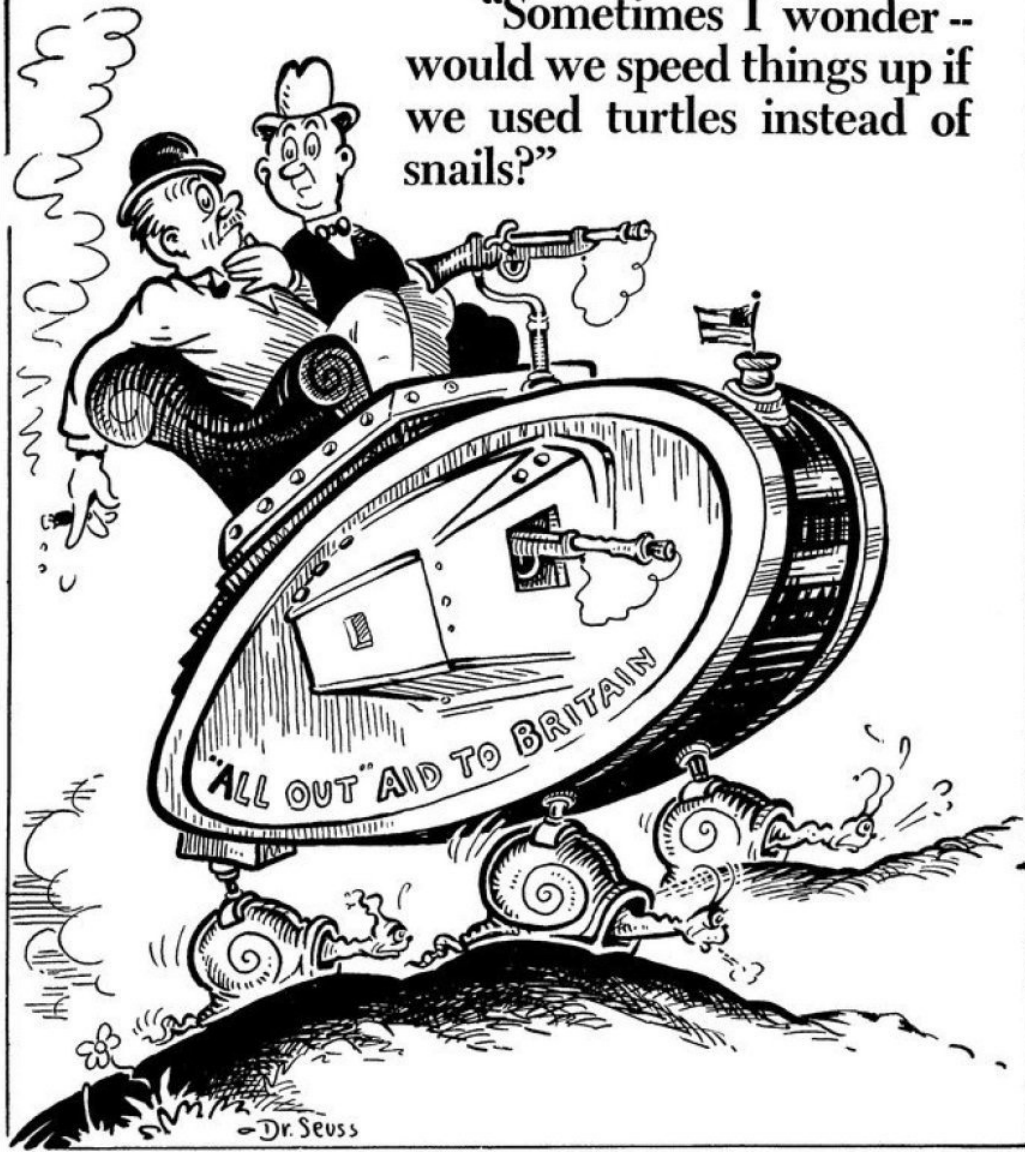
By Dr. Seuss





The head eats . . .
... the rest gets milked

“Sometimes I wonder --
would we speed things up if
we used turtles instead of
snails?”





How're We Doing?

Many interventionist groups

How did FDR feel?

- Thought involvement was inevitable and necessary
- BUT with election of 1940 approaching, FDR assured public that no one will be going to war



"And while I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

- FDR a few days before being elected to a third term as president, November 1940

INVOLVEMENT GROWS

- **FDR's actions:**
 - **Looked for ways to send aid to allies**
 - **Ignored constitutional limits on his authority and transferred 50 WWI era destroyers to the British navy**
 - **Revised Neutrality Acts**
 - **Once re-elected, pushed openly for greater involvement**, unveiling his ambitious plan to support Britain's war effort (despite resistance)

Lend-Lease

"The moment approaches when we shall no longer be able to pay for shipping and other supplies." - Churchill

- At this point... Britain was alone and many Americans now supported all aid (short of war)
 - Britain NEEDED equipment and was broke
- **LEND-LEASE:**
 - Bold new plan: **Loan rather than sell**
 - Give weapons without any pay! Also food, equipment, etc.
 - Explanation: *Neighbors house on fire? What do you do?*

**Eventually \$49 billion
given to over 40 nations**

ARSENAL of democracy

**Refers to American industrial might
(America becomes primary military supplier for Allied war effort).**

FDR emphasizes to the public the importance of arming and supporting the Allies.
He understood **outcome would ultimately depend on USA's ability to
produce planes, tanks, guns, uniforms, etc.**

ARSENAL of democracy

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would were we at war."

"The peace, freedom, and security of 90% of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10%" - FDR

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of a halftone pattern of black dots on a white background, which transitions into a solid orange background at the top. The pattern is arranged in a wavy, undulating shape across the width of the slide.

OTHER PREPARATION

- **Issues first peacetime draft: Selective Training and Service Act**
- **Doubles US Navy**
- **Pledges support for any country in Western Hemisphere**
- **Defense spending went from \$2 bil to \$10 bil**

HAD PUBLIC OPINION CHANGED?

- **Not really... public support for actual U.S. entry into war still lagged.**
- **In 1941 Hitler began attacking the Soviet Union (a country that the U.S. had far less sympathy for than they did for Britain)**

CHECK POINT: STATUS AT END OF 1941

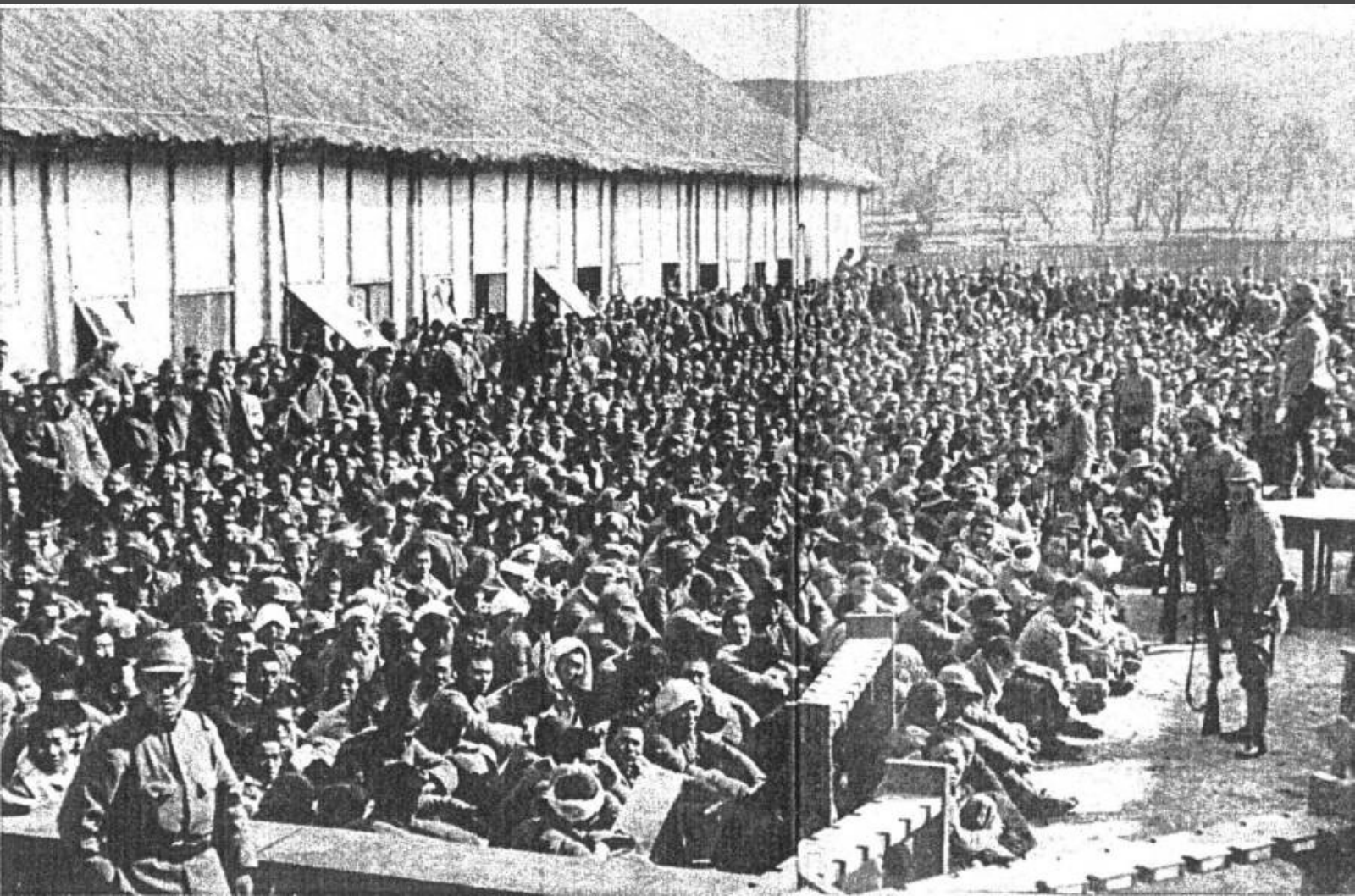
- JAPAN HAD TAKEN MOST OF CHINA
- GERMANY COMPLETELY “ON TOP” IN WESTERN EUROPE & NORTH AFRICAN EFFORTS
- GERMANS HAD ENGAGED IN BRUTAL INVASION OF USSR











BUT MUCH WILL CHANGE IN 1942

BY END OF '42, IT WILL BE POLAR OPPOSITE



AMERICA

JOINS

THE

WAR

