

I. Background -

A. Aggression

1. Formosa - acquired as a result of Sino-Japanese War - 1895
2. Korea - annexed 1910
3. Marianas Islands - mandates as a result of WW I. (Except for Guam, Marshall, and Caroline group)
4. Manchuria - 1931-33
5. China - 1937
- E. All a part of Japan's desire for economic self-sufficiency - the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

II. Events leading to War -

A. U.S. Action - with the invasion of China, economic restrictions were placed against Japan.

B. Situation in 1941.

1. European powers fully occupied with War.
 - a. France, Netherlands, Belgium conquered.
 - b. England fighting for her life.
2. Japan began to occupy French Indo-China.
3. U.S., Britain, and Dutch place full economic embargo against Japan. Japan is cut off from important sources of Iron, Oil, and Rubber.

C. Japan's reaction to embargo -

1. 20 Nov. 41 - note delivered to U.S. to remove embargo - Japanese considered it an ultimatum.
2. U.S. could not accept - 26 Nov - U.S. delivered its proposal - Japan to clear out of Indo-China and China.
3. 21 Nov 41 - Japan had alerted all units for war.
4. Japanese cover war preparations with "negotiations" in Washington.

III. Japanese Strategy -

- A. Neutralize U.S. Pacific Fleet as an immediate threat. Only U.S. had potential for reinforcement - all other forces committed in Europe.
- B. Eliminate English, Dutch, U.S. garrisons in Far East.
- C. Seize and exploit vital natural resources.
- D. Establish a ring of bases to fend off allied attacks. Keep war away from Japanese home islands.
- E. Time - important factor - Japanese required to strike simultaneously at Pearl Harbor, Midway, Wake, Guam, HongKong, Malaya, and Philippines.

IV. Attack on Pearl Harbor -

A. Hawaii

1. Lacked unity of command. Army and Navy commanders were instructed to "co-operate" and coordinate. "Let George do it" concept prevailed.
2. Principal threat in view of local commanders was sabotage. Forces pulled in for guard duty rather than defense. Threat failed to materialize.

B. Attack

1. 0800 Sunday 7 Dec 1941; Japanese carrier fleet struck.
2. U.S. Fleet at "Pearl" 8 battleships. 1 was destroyed, 4 severely damaged. 4 destroyers sunk. 90% of Army and Navy aircraft destroyed. Three U.S. were at sea and not destroyed.

3. Japan achieved both tactical and strategic surprise. Failed, however, to destroy Pearl Harbor as a base of operations and failed to eliminate carriers.

V. Other Attacks.

- A. Midway - 8 December (repulsed)
- B. Wake - 8 December (fell 23 Dec)
- C. Guam - 8 December (fell 11 Dec)
- D. Hong Kong - 7 December (fell 25 Dec)
- E. Thailand - 7 December (fell 23 Dec and joined Japan)
- F. Malaya and Singapore - 8 December
British Fleet destroyed - 10 December
- G. Dutch East Indies - Borneo late in December, Java and New Guinea surrender in March.
- H. Marianas Archipelago - Rabaul January 42
- I. Japanese achieved all objectives but one, the Philippines.

VI. The Philippines.

A. U.S. Forces

1. Troops - U.S. 10,000, Filipino 100,000. Total 110,000. 85,000 on Luzon.
2. Command: Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

B. Attack

1. 10 Dec - Japanese landed in Northern Luzon.
2. 8 Dec - Crippling air attacks, 9 hours after Pearl Harbor Airbases and Manila.
3. 22 Dec - Main effort made at Lingayen Gulf.
4. 24 Dec - MacArthur to Eastern Peninsula from defense of Manila.
5. US and Philippine forces spend lives for time to reinforce Australia. Delay Japanese in order to get troops to the Pacific - Australia.
6. 11 Mar - MacArthur ordered to Australia.
7. 9 Apr - Bataan fell. Corregidor 6 May, 11,000 troops surrender to Japanese.
8. Guerrilla activities against Japanese continue.

VII. Japanese change in Strategy.

- A. Japan's objectives were seized so easily except for the Philippines, that no attempt was made to secure the perimeter. The decision was made to extend the protective ring to Eastern New Guinea (Port Moresby).
- B. Central Pacific Ocean Area - Mits - Keep line open to MacArthur, contain and push back the enemy.

VIII. U.S. and Allies command structure in Pacific.

- A. Southwest Pacific - Gen. MacArthur - Hold Australia, check Jap advance, drive through Islands.
- B. Guadalcanal will close or threaten our lines of communication with Australia.

IX. Operations - Balance of 1942

A. Battle of Coral Sea 7-8 May.

1. Japanese invasion fleet sails on Port Moresby.
2. US Naval Air Forces meet Japanese Naval Air, no surface craft engaged. Both Fleets withdraw.
3. Tactical draw, strategic victory for U.S.

B. Battle of Midway 4-7 June

1. Japanese sail on Midway to lure US Fleet to battle and destruction. Concentrated the might of the Jap Fleet.
2. US concentrated entire naval strength - 3 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 13 destroyers and subs.
3. Result - all Jap carriers destroyed - (5), 13 other ships sunk or severely damaged, 275 aircraft destroyed, US - 1 carrier lost and 150 aircraft.
4. A decisive naval victory and most decisive of the Pacific war. Jap expansion eastward was stopped.

C. Guadalcanal

1. 7 Aug 42 - US First Marine Division assaulted Guadalcanal. Japs occupied 1 May. Jap Navy prevented reinforcement until control of the sea secured by US on 14 November. Island secured Feb 43. 39,000 Japs killed out of 45,000.
2. First decisive land battle of WW II and a major turning point in the Pacific War. Japanese southward expansion stopped. Japanese Army decisively defeated.

X. US Strategy at close of 1942. One year of War.

A. Objective.

1. Japan's expansion halted. Now offensive to the limit of logistical support - shoestring.
 2. Ultimate objective - unconditional surrender and the occupation of Japan.
- #### B. Intermediate objective - advance air bases by a series of amphibious assaults on lightly held islands by passing and isolating strong Jap positions.
- #### C. Immediate objective - encircle and destroy Rabaul.

XI. Operations 1943-44

A. 1943

1. Halsey - advance in Solomons to New Georgia and Bougainville.
2. Krueger - 6th Army - New Guinea, Cape Gloucester and New Britain.
3. Guam and Saipan bases enabled B-29's to bomb Japan. First run in Nov 1944.
4. Invasion of Philippines
 - a. Leyte Island invaded. Luzon and Mindanao strongly held.
 - b. Landing made 20 Oct 44 - 100,000 troops.
 - c. Japanese combined fleet attack Leyte Gulf to destroy US Navy. 25 Oct - greatest naval battle of WW II. Jap Navy decisively defeated.
 - d. Luzon invaded 9 Jan 45 and cleared late Feb. MacArthur accomplished in 60 days what Japanese had taken 6 months to do.

XII. 1945

A. Iwo Jima - Island, 8 square miles, 775 m. from Japan. Air base required.

1. Dec 44-Feb 45. 72 days of bombing.
2. Assault - 3 marine divisions - 21 Feb 45. Island taken 16 March 45.
3. Casualties
 - a. Jap KIA 21,000; prisoners 212
 - b. US - 20,500 casualties, KIA 4,500.

B. Okinawa - Island 65 miles long, 18 m. wide, 350 m. south of Japan.

1. Largest amphibious operation in the Pacific. American 10th Army-180,000 men.
2. Landing made 1 April.
3. Kamikaze planes attack 6 April. 30 ships sunk. 36 hr. attack. enemy air loss 1700.
4. Island cleared 20 June 45.
5. Casualties:
 - a. Jap KIA 107,000, prisoners 7,400 ; 20,000 buried in caves.
 - b. US-39,500 incl 7,500 KIA. Navy 36 vessels sunk, 368 damaged.

C. Objective - Japan

1. Gen. MacArthur to command US Army Pacific. Limits all US Naval Forces. Invade Japan.
2. Air bombardment- 1200 B-29 sorties a week began. Fighters and medium bombers from Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
3. Japan prepared to defend islands with 2,000,000 troops and 8,000 aircraft.
4. Invasion plans made but not used.

4. cont.

- 6 Aug - Hiroshima - Atom Bomb
- 8 Aug - Russia declared war
- 9 Aug - Nagasaki - Atom Bomb
- 10 Aug - Japan sued for peace
- 2 Sep - Formal surrender Tokyo Bay
- 9 Sep - Army in China 1,000,000 surrender.

III. Overall Casualties

A. Japanese 1,500,000 including 1,219,000 KIA

B. U.S. 175,000 including 52,000 KIA

Outline
1945-1962

I. Aftermath of World War II

A. Effect on Europe

1. lost old role of center of
 - a) diplomacy
 - b) imperialism
 - c) world finance
2. now sees Eastern bloc led by U.S.S.R. and Western bloc led by U.S.A. attempt to fill her old role of dominance
3. empires of pre-war days move to a new status of:
 - a) commonwealth
 - b) independence
 - c) or civil strife
4. cultural greatness remains - but rise economically overshadowed by two giants on its periphery

B. Effect on Asia and Africa

1. end of old imperial systems
 - a) Asia leads here
 - b) Africa prepares to follow
2. rise of conflict of "cold war" giants causes fear in many parts of Asia and Africa
3. Aid needed in order that area may rise economically but always face problem of
 - a) economic aid becoming
 - b) stepping stone for political and diplomatic penetration by creditors
4. rise of neutralist bloc to act as balance wheel outside of U.S. or U.S.S.R. orbit of influence
 - a) attempt mutual aid programs within framework of neutralist bloc
 - b) accept aid from Eastern and Western blocs but aim at neutrality toward all.

C. Effect on U.S.A.

1. faces U.S.S.R. across Arctic...polar flight obvious opportunity and threat...later submarine under cap
 - a) see relationship to Danger Early Warning line of radar and sonar protection for U.S.A. and Canada-
 - 1) some political scientists claim this agreement basically changes the concept of national sovereignty
 - 2) U.S. accepts change in empire
 - a) Philippine Is. move to freedom in 1946 via Commonwealth status in earlier era
 - b) Alaska in 1958 and Hawaii in 1959 become states of the U.S.A.; equal to all others after having remained as territories beyond the usual period
 - c) Puerto Rico presses for change:
 1. some groups mean economic rise
 - a) see this as "Operation Bootstrap"
 2. some groups want complete independence
 - a) see this attack on Pres. Truman and from Congressional visitors gallery

Raise Economic

Outline - 1946-1962

- 3) U.S.A. becomes major creditor of world and basic economic supporter of free world:
 - (a) loans are extended to areas in need:
 1. questions raised of:
 - a. areas to be helped first - Europe or Asia- former gets aid first and old cultural ties might be one reason for this.
 - b. requests made of areas helped repayment only, or diplomatic backing of the U.S.A. abroad... choice of U.S.A. diplomatic role.
 - c. shall U.S.A. help go from U.S.A. to others-or only via U.S. or regional pacts.
- 4) U.S.A. one of Big 5 of U.N.
 - (a) problem of veto power of U.N. ... accepted by all major powers-stressed for all inclusive use by U.S.S.R.
 - (b) means to move around veto power of U.N.
 1. Resolution for Peace used by General Assembly regarding Israeli issue.
 2. Amend U.S. charter...soon ruled out.
 3. sign regional pacts as U.N. charter permits members to do.
 - (c) Issue of "China" arises when China is taken by Mao-
 1. decide China-with the veto power shall be Taiwan or Formosa not mainland China.

II. Truman Administration

A. Domestic Policies

1. Fair Deal

- a) Continue War time controls...prevent depression and excessive inflation.
- b) National Health Insurance Plan
- c) Pre-labor policy...except during Korean Crises... opposed Taft-Hartley Law

2. Struggle with Congress:

- a) Congress wants to end wartime controls...
- b) favors Taft-Hartley
- c) want decreased tax rate-Truman's policies require high taxes.

3. Constitutional change:

- a) 22nd amendment ratified..Pres. serve only 2 full terms-or only one full term if filled more than two years of last President's term.

4. Congress--1946--Rep. Party wins Congress-what of 1948?

B. Foreign Policy

1. President when Germany defeated
2. Host of U.N.O. meeting at San Francisco
3. Authorizes use of "A" bomb twice against Japan
 - a) problem of "pockets" left
 - b) problem of later world opinion.

McCarthyism - watch printing

- 4. Potsdam Conference 1945
 - a) U.S.S.R. enters Central Europe
 - b) Nuremberg Trials provided for
 - c) U.S.S.R. to enter war against Japan
 - d) U.S.S.R. demands for:
 - 1. 4 power control of Ruhr
 - 2. centralized German government
 - 3. reparations of about \$20 billion...all refused
- 5. Philippine Independence-1946...U.S.A. to have 99 year lease on bases...Philippines to get \$620 million grant.
- 6. Marshall Plan 1947
 - a) aid to Europe and then aid to foster cooperation there
 - b) U.S.S.R. refuses to join...originally asked to do so.
- 7. Truman Doctrine 1947
 - a) aid to Greece and Turkey to save their independence
Great Britain can no longer do this
- 8. ~~xxxxxxx~~ China conquered by Mao's forces
* Chiang sees to Taiwan
 - a) problems raised
 - 1. China has veto power...decide it now applies to Taiwan
 - 2. Veto power remains a problem in all activities of U.N. and has aided regional pacts...
ex. NATO signed 1949
- 9. Internal Security of U.S.A.
 - a) Alger Hiss Trial
 - b) McCarthy Committee
 - c) Truman's Loyalty Board
- 10. Korean Police Action 1950
 - a) Congress does not declare war...U.S.A. calls it "Police Action"
 - b) U.N. agrees Truman's action needed...U.S.S.R. can not veto...had walked out over Chiang's representative still remaining in the U.N.
- C. Preparation for 1948 Conventions
 - 1. Republican Party...confident...run Dewey and Warren
 - 2. Democratic Party runs H.S. Truman...fear he will lose South due to Civil Rights Program...A. Barkley-V. Pres.
 - 3. Progressive Party...H. Wallace
 - a) some see a party of protest
 - b) Communists seen as moving behind scenes by many
 - 4. States Rights Democrats-Thurmond
 - a) fail to gain most of South
 - 5. Results of above:
 - a) badly split Dem. Party-looks like Rep. victory
 - b) H.S.T. calls Congress into session...Rep. majority
 - 1. presses them to enact Rep. platform endorsing some ideas of reform..fails to do so..did this hurt them?
 - c) Truman reelected
 - 1. Domestic policies
 - a) civil rights
 - 1) protect via commission
 - 2) federal protection against lynchings

- 3) Federal protection for qualified voters
- 4) Home rule and vote for those in Wash. D.C.
- 5) Aid immigrants in becoming naturalized more rapidly
- 6) settle evacuation claims of Japanese Americans
- 7) Displaced persons Act...admit more of these people from Europe.
8. rent control extended
- 9) slum clearance aid via public housing
- b) Agricultural policy
 - 1) continue price support
- c) labor
 - 1) minimum wages rise from 40 to 75 cents an hour
 - 2) add to social security coverage
 - 3) attempts...but fails...to get Taft-Hartly Law repealed
2. Foreign Policy
 - a) support continued for U.N.
 - b) Point 4 gives aid to free nations
 - d) McCarran Walter's Act passed over Truman's veto
 - 1) bars many from southern and eastern Europe
 - 2) easier to deport aliens
 - 3) Asia gets very small quotas (Truman believed no. "1" a grave error)

III. Eisenhower Administration

- A. at home
 1. Business stressed in government...see many leaders here appointed to cabinet.
 2. Taft dies 1953...Senate becomes disorganized... McCarthy forges ahead...less check by an able parliamentarian... Taft gone.
 3. Submerged Lands Act
 - a) states get oil rights from 3 to 10 mile limit
 4. Power control
 - a) trend toward private concept and away from T.V.A.
 5. Social Security
 - a) increase number covered
 6. Farm Program
 - a) use Soil Bank concept...largely end farm parity concept
 7. Changes in cabinet
 - a) create post of Health, Education, and Welfare
 8. Ended R.F.C....begun under Hoover
 9. Civil Rights--Intergration--Supreme Court Decision
- B. Foreign Policy
 1. Tariff
 - a) kept high
 - b) use reciprocal trade agreements
 - 2. Korea
 - a) visits area as President elect...fails to obtain real peace
 - b) prisoner exchange a problem
 - c) decide to divide nation at 38 degree parallel and have Rhee President of South Korea
 - 3. Indo-China
 - a) North under Ho Chi Minh

- b) South under France...latter appears to not be interested in changes going on in Asia
- c) 1954...divide area into two nations
 - 1) north goes Communist
 - 2) South at first seems Pro-West...lately moves neutralist it appears
- 4. Formosan Straits
 - a) China prepares to cross as U.S.A. moves 7th fleet a short distance
 - b) U.S.S.R. does not back China...is there a rift of importance here?
- * 5. Foreign Aid
 - a) stress military aid...some believe need more economic aid...see pacts M.E.T.O., S.E.A.T.O. and with Latin American

IV. Kennedy Administration

A. At home

- 1. Integration program continued with little new legislation but enforced more via attorney-general
- 2. Critical areas...in terms of economy noted and relief projects discussed...some begun via orders, Etc.
- 3. aid to urban areas
 - a) slum clearance projects aided via federal funds
 - b) minimum wage raised to \$1.15
 - c) Social Security amended...able to retire at 62
- 4. Failures of Kennedy
 - a) educational program of Federal aid harmed due to:
 - 1) integration issue
 - 2) private...public school issue
 - b) loans needed for foreign aid
 - 1) President wanted to get this via direct Treasury withdrawals...Congress refuses this
- 5. Question of extremist of left and right -ings left for future solution

B. Foreign Policy

- * 1. Cuba...shows Communists in one area of W. Hemisphere problem:
 - a) "Invasion"-leads to question of role of Cuban exiles Central America
- 2. Berlin crises...E. Berlin walls up area...U.S.A. prepares to make forceful stand for west...issue still unresolved
- 3. Laos...regime in Civil War...aid moving N. Against Communists...but neutralists leadership may be best solution possible at moment
- 4. Vietnam...indirectly threatened by Laos and also under attack from N. South area moves more and more to neutralist position
- 5. Latin America...alliance for progress...give economic aid they wanted so long...thus decrease totalitarian regimes
- 6. Peace Corps...trained persons move to underdeveloped areas with special skills...person to person program based on Federal aid
- 7. Major problems remaining:
 - a) cold war
 - b) Berlin
 - c) Congo
 - d) Caribbean-Cuba, Santo Domingo
 - e) S.E. Asia

All the area need many reforms of aid... (all except Berlin are "capital poor") issue of "cold" and "hot" war remains in Background of all decisions here.

See U.N. faced problem of Troika plan... resolve it for moment under U Thant... as a neutr list of Burma.