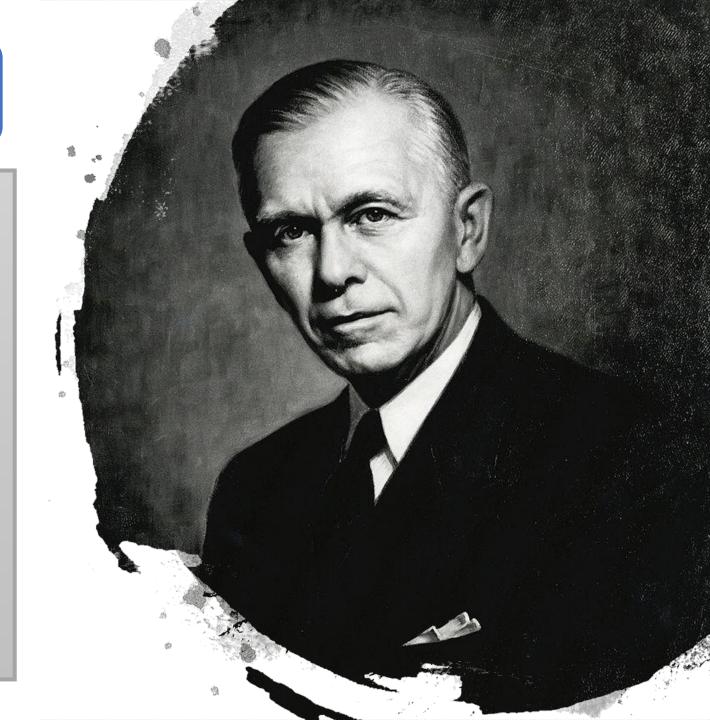


# Wartime America

Chapter 12 Section 1
USH Honors

### **Building a Military**

- When did America begin to expand the army?
  - September 1939: Days after the invasion of Poland!
  - Roosevelt expanded the military to 227,000 soldiers.
- What moved America to accept a peacetime draft?
  - The Fall of France
  - Congress approved the Selective Service and Training Act (a peacetime draft)
- General George Marshall was charged with modernizing our military - FAST





### You're in the Army now

- More than 60,000 men enlisted in the month after Pearl Harbor!
- How did America prepare to feed, cloth, and train all these volunteers?
  - 1940: Department of Agriculture transferred 350,000 acres of land to the War Department.
  - New bases were constructed (NAS Jacksonville, NAS Whiting Field)
  - Recruits lived in TENTS not barracks
  - Uniforms, boots, equipment and 8 weeks of basic training
- What about the health of the troops?
  - Physicals and immunizations to smallpox and typhoid were given

# A Segregated Military

- Basic training was about UNITY but it was not integrated.
- African Americans served in segregated units
- Fighting the Double V Campaign:
  - Support the war (Victory over the Axis)
  - Fight for an END to racism in Europe and at home (Victory over racism)
- African American combat units:
  - Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis

     recruited African American
     soldiers and put them in combat.





## African Americans in WWII

#### 99<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Squadron

- 1st African American unit
- Trained in Tuskegee, Alabama
- Supported the Battle of Anzio in Italy

#### • 332<sup>nd</sup> Fighter Group

- Made up of 3 squadrons
- Flew more than 200 missions without losing a single plane to enemy aircraft!

#### 761<sup>st</sup> Tank Battalion

 commended for service in the Battle of the Bulge

# Japanese American in WWII





#### How was this group impacted in WWII?

- Originally banned from service
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Japanese
   Americans served

#### • Fighting Units:

- 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion
- 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team

#### What is most important about this group?

- Almost half of those who served had been in internment camps
- Became the most decorated units in the history of the US military



# Native Americans in WWII

#### Who made up this group?

- 1/3 of all 18-50 year old Native Americans served in the military during WWII.
- 400 Navajo marines made up the "code talkers"
  - becoming the unbreakable code for the US military.
- Meskwaki used the Fox language in North Africa
- Mohawk, Seminole and Creek also enlisted.
- Relayed critical information in their unwritten languages.

#### Where did they serve?

- The Pacific, North Africa, and Europe!
- Congressional recognition was given in 2008!
- Several were awarded medals of honor in 2013.

## Women in the Armed Forces



- Women joined the military as well...
  - Enlisted but barred from combat.
  - Served in administrative and clerical roles
  - Served as nurses.

#### • Fighting Units:

- Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAACs)
- Women's Army Corps (WAC)
- Coast Guard, Navy, and Marines also had women's units
- Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs)
- Did women end up in fighting or dangerous situations?
  - YES! Nurses in the Philippines – trapped on Corregidor.
  - Evacuated to Australia.



## American Economy in Wartime: Converting the Economy

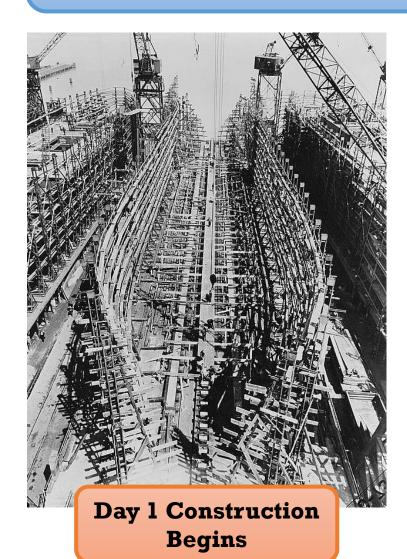
- Victory depended on INDUSTRY!
- After Pearl Harbor, wartime production increased.
- How did Roosevelt lead in WWII?
  - National Defense Advisory Committee: increased incentives to businesses producing goods for war quickly
  - Cost-Plus Contracts: the more and the faster a product was produced, the more the company would be paid!
  - Reconstruction Finance Corporation: loaned money to companies to convert to war production.

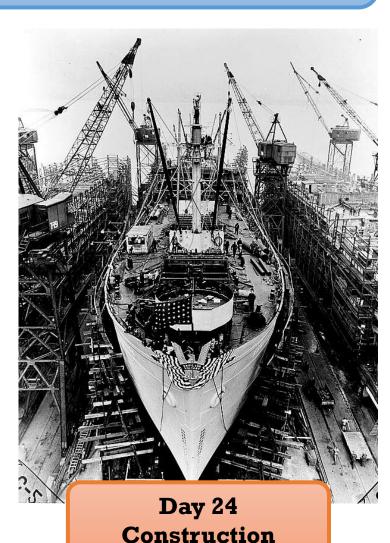
# American Economy in Wartime: American Industry Gets the Job DONE

- Fall 1941: many industries were already preparing for war.
- Fall 1942: 200,000 companies had converted to war production
- How did industries change?
  - Automobile industry converted to make jeeps and tanks along with rifles, helmets, artillery and military equipment.
  - Mass production was critical Henry Ford's assembly line helped!
  - Ford's Detroit plant converted to make the B-24 Liberator bomber.



### **Building Liberty Ships**





- How could we produce naval ships like Ford was producing planes, cars and tanks?
- Henry Kaiser –
   building cargo ships
   via assembly line
- How fast could Kaiser shipyards build a ship?
  - 1941: 244 days
  - 1943: 41 days