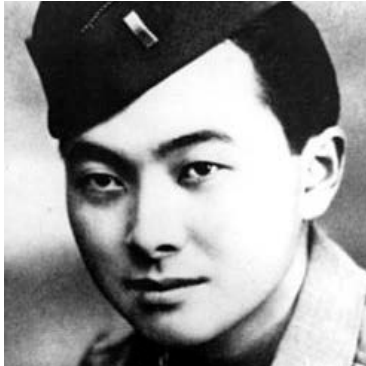




# What made the GREATEST GENERATION g r e a t ?



# 14

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QUESTION FOURTEEN

# What made the GREATEST GENERATION great?

EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

## SUPPORTING QUESTIONS

- 1 WAS AMERICA RIGHT TO TRY TO STAY OUT OF WWII?
- 2 WHY DID THE ALLIES WIN WWII?
- 3 DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

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## Q U E S T I O N   F O U R T E E N

# What made the GREATEST GENERATION great?

In 1998, journalist Tom Brokaw published a collection of stories of young men and women who lived through World War II. He titled his book, “The Greatest Generation” and the nickname for this group of Americans stuck.

The Greatest Generation were born in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. They were children during the exciting and vibrant years of the 1920s. They were teenagers and young adults during the hard times of the Great Depression. They learned sacrifice and through the New Deal they learned to trust the federal government as a power for good. Those lessons were then reinforced by their experience in World War II. This generation sacrificed themselves in the farms, factories and battlefields of that conflict. They collectively fought and defeated Hitler and Imperial Japan. They put their young lives on hold, while they gave of themselves for the collective survival of freedom.

This was the defining experience of their generation. Going forward, it was the Greatest Generation that developed computers, built America’s highways, raised the suburbs and the eventually the Hippies. They included such seminal individuals as John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

What about their experience made them great? What was it about those few years in their lives during the 1940s that forged this group of Americans into a generation we can rightly remember as “great?” What made the Greatest Generation great?

1998 年，记者汤姆·布罗考（Tom Brokaw）发表了一系列经历过第二次世界大战的年轻男女故事。他将自己的书命名为“最伟大的一代”，并为这群美国人留下了绰号。

最伟大的一代出生于 20 世纪初。他们是 1920 年代激动人心的充满活力的孩子。他们是大萧条时期的青少年和年轻人。他们学会了牺牲，通过新政，他们学会了相信联邦政府是永远的力量。这些经验教训在第二次世界大战中得到了加强。这一代人在那场冲突的农场，工厂和战场上牺牲了自己。他们共同战斗并击败了希特勒和日本帝国。为了自己的集体生存而放弃自己的年轻生命，而放弃自己的生命。

这是他们这一代人的决定性经历。展望未来，是最伟大的一代开发了计算机，修建了美国的高速公路，抬高了郊区，最后兴起了嬉皮士。他们包括约翰·肯尼迪和罗纳德·里根等开创性人物。

他们的经验如何使他们很棒？在 1940 年代的那几年中，这几年造就了这些美国人，使他们成为我们可以正确记住的“伟大”一代吗？是什么使最伟大的一代变得伟大？



# 1

## F I R S T Q U E S T I O N WAS AMERICA RIGHT TO TRY TO STAY OUT OF WWII?

What made the  
**GREATEST**  
**GENERATION**  
great?

### INTRODUCTION

Like the First World War, Americans tried to stay on the sidelines during World War II. Fighting had broken out in both China and Europe in the 1930s as the United States was still recovering from the Great Depression and people and politicians did not feel that it was in the nation's best interest to join in another war.

Was this a good idea? World War II was significantly different from the war 20 years before. Most notably, by the time fighting had begun in the 1930s it was clear that the primary driver of the conflict in Europe, Adolf Hitler, was not interested in merely territorial gain. He was deeply anti-Semitic and had already implemented the Holocaust – the systematic destruction of the Jewish people in Europe. In World War I, there was no equivalent. Hatred and atrocities against the Chinese and Koreans by invading Japanese armies were equally appalling. If the United States were to join this new war, it would not be just to protect the borders of friends, but to prevent the destruction of entire groups of people.

Yet, the United States stayed on the sidelines. It is true that before the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 that drew the nation into the fighting, Americans were providing the material of war – ships, aircraft, bombs – to our allies, making a gun and taking it up yourself in a foreign land are very different things.

Should the United States have joined the war sooner? Was it foolish to try to stay out of a war against nations bent on expansion and wholesale annihilation of people? Like a student who sits down to study early instead of cramming before a test, shouldn't the United States have joined the fighting early in order to prevent the spread of the conflict?

Or, did American neutrality make it possible to rebuild our strength and prepare for the fight? Were we right to wait until we were attacked before rolling up our sleeves and making war?

What do you think? Was America right to try to stay out of World War II?

### 介绍

就像第一次世界大战一样，美国人在第二次世界大战期间试图保持观望。20世纪30年代，随着美国仍在从大萧条中恢复过来，中国和欧洲的战斗已经爆发，人们和政治家们并不觉得参加另一场战争符合国家的最佳利益。

这是个好主意吗？第二次世界大战与20年前的战争有很大不同。最值得注意的是，到20世纪30年代开始战斗时，很明显欧洲冲突的主要驱动力阿道夫希特勒并不仅仅对领土收益感兴趣。他深深反犹太主义，已经实施了大屠杀 - 对欧洲犹太人的系统性破坏。在第一次世界大战中，没有相应的东西。入侵日本军队对中国人和朝鲜人的仇恨和暴行同样令人震惊。如果美国要参加这场新的战争，那不仅仅是为了保护朋友的边界，而是为了防止整个群体遭到破坏。

然而，美国仍然持观望态度。确实，在1941年珍珠港袭击使国家陷入战斗之前，美国人正在向我们的盟友提供战争，飞机，炸弹的材料，制造枪支并在异国他乡自己占领是非常不同的事情。

美国应该早点加入战争吗？试图避免与那些一心想扩张和彻底毁灭人民的国家展开战争，这是愚蠢的吗？就像一个学生坐下来提前学习而不是在考试之前填鸭，美国为了防止冲突的蔓延，难道不应该提前加入战斗吗？

或者，美国中立是否能够重建我们的力量并为战斗做好准备？我们是否有权等到我们受到攻击之后再卷起袖子开战？

你怎么看？美国是否有权试图远离第二次世界大战？



# 1 WAS AMERICA RIGHT TO TRY TO STAY OUT OF WWII?

## ISOLATIONISM

At the dawn of the 1930s, foreign policy was not a burning issue for the average American. The stock market had crashed and each passing month brought greater and greater hardships. American involvement with Europe had brought war in 1917 and unpaid debt throughout the 1920s. Having grown weary with the course of world events, citizens were convinced the most important issues to be tackled were domestic.

While there were some who favored active engagement in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s, most Americans, including many prominent politicians, were leery of getting too involved in European affairs or accepting commitments to other nations that might restrict America's ability to act independently, keeping with the **isolationist** tradition. Although the United States continued to intervene in the affairs of countries in the Western Hemisphere during this period, the general mood in America was to avoid becoming involved in any crises that might lead the nation into another global conflict.

American leaders had opportunities to engage with the world more actively during the two decades between the world wars, but usually chose not to. One possibility for international economic cooperation failed at the London Conference of 1933. Leaders of European nations hoped to increase trade and stabilize international currencies by tying all currencies to a gold standard. Roosevelt sent a message to the conference refusing any attempt to tie the American dollar to a gold standard while he needed flexibility to bring the nation out of the Depression. The conference dissolved with European delegates miffed at the lack of cooperation by the United States.

Roosevelt did realize that the Hawley-Smoot Tariff that had led to a global rise in tariffs was hurting both the United States and the world as a whole and ended it.

While isolationists feared European and Asian problems, they developed a strong sense of Pan-Americanism. In the face of overseas adversity, strong hemispheric solidarity was attractive. To foster better relations with the nations of Latin America, Roosevelt declared a bold new **Good Neighbor Policy**. Marines stationed in Central America and the Caribbean were withdrawn. The Roosevelt Corollary, which former president Theodore Roosevelt had proclaimed in 1904 asserting the right of the United States to intervene in Latin American affairs, was renounced.

Despite its largely noninterventionist foreign policy, the United States did nevertheless take steps to try to lessen the chances of war and

## 孤立主义

在 20 世纪 30 年代初期，外交政策对普通美国人来说并不是一个亟待解决的问题。股市崩盘，每过一个月都会带来越来越大的困难。美国与欧洲的关系在 1917 年带来了战争，并在整个 20 世纪 20 年代带来了无偿债务。随着世界事件的发展变得疲惫不堪，公民们确信最重要的问题是国内问题。

虽然有些人赞成在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代积极参与欧洲，但大多数美国人，包括许多著名政治家，都对过度参与欧洲事务或接受可能限制美国独立行动能力的其他国家的承诺持谨慎态度。孤立主义的传统。虽然美国在此期间继续干预西半球国家的事务，但美国的总体情绪是避免卷入可能导致该国陷入另一场全球冲突的任何危机。

在世界大战之间的二十年间，美国领导人有机会更积极地与世界接触，但通常选择不这样做。国际经济合作的一种可能性在 1933 年的伦敦会议上失败了。欧洲国家的领导人希望通过将所有货币与黄金标准联系起来，增加贸易并稳定国际货币。罗斯福向会议发出了一个信息，拒绝任何将美元与黄金标准联系起来的企图，同时他需要灵活性将国家赶出大萧条。会议由欧洲代表解散，对美国缺乏合作感到不满。

罗斯福确实意识到导致全球关税上升的 Hawley-Smoot 关税正在损害美国和整个世界，并以此结束。

虽然孤立主义者担心欧洲和亚洲的问题，但他们形成了强烈的泛美主义意识。面对海外逆境，强大的半球团结具有吸引力。为了促进与拉丁美洲国家更好的关系，罗斯福宣布了一项大胆的新邻居政策。驻扎在中美洲和加勒比地区的海军陆战队员撤离。前总统西奥多·罗斯福在 1904 年宣称主张美国干涉拉丁美洲事务的权利的罗斯福推论被放弃了。

尽管美国的外交政策基本上是非干涉主义，但美国仍然采取措施，试图减少战争机会，同时削减国防



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cut its defense spending at the same time. President Warren G. Harding's administration participated in the **Washington Naval Conference** of 1921 and 1922, which reduced the size of the navies of the nine signatory nations. In addition, the Four Power Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan in 1921, committed the signatories to abstaining from making any territorial expansion in Asia. In 1928, the United States and fourteen other nations signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, declaring war an international crime. Despite hopes that such agreements would lead to a more peaceful world they failed because none of them committed any of the nations to take action in the event of treaty violations.

开支。沃伦·G·哈丁总统的政府参加了1921年和1922年的华盛顿海军会议，该会议减少了九个签署国海军的规模。此外，1921年由美国、英国、法国和日本签署的“四权条约”承诺签署国不得在亚洲进行任何领土扩张。1928年，美国和其他14个国家签署了凯洛格 - 布里安条约，宣布战争为国际罪行。尽管希望这种协议能够导致一个更加和平的世界，但他们失败了，因为没有一个国家承诺任何国家在违反条约的情况下采取行动。



Primary Source: Photograph

Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, the fascist dictators of Italy and Germany led Europe into the carnage of World War II.

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## FASCISM

While the United States focused on domestic issues, economic depression and political instability were growing in Europe. During the 1920s, the international financial system was propped up largely by American loans to foreign countries. The crash of 1929, when the stock market plummeted, set in motion a series of financial chain reactions that contributed significantly to a global downward economic spiral. Around the world, industrialized economies faced significant problems of economic depression and worker unemployment.

Many European countries had been suffering even before the Great Depression began. A postwar recession and the continuation of wartime inflation had hurt many economies, as did a decrease in agricultural prices, which made it harder for farmers to buy manufactured goods or pay off loans to banks. While the United States was fortunate to have Franklin Roosevelt, in other nations less democratic-minded leaders emerged.

**Benito Mussolini** capitalized on the frustrations of the Italian people who felt betrayed by the Versailles Treaty. In 1919, Mussolini created the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* (Italian Combat Squadron). The organization's main tenets of **Fascism** called for a totalitarian form of government and a heightened focus on national unity, militarism, social Darwinism, and loyalty to the state. With the support of major Italian industrialists and the king, who saw Fascism as a bulwark against growing Socialist and Communist movements, Mussolini became prime minister in 1922. Between 1925 and 1927, Mussolini transformed the nation into a single party state and removed all restrictions on his power.

In Germany, a similar pattern led to the rise of the totalitarian National Socialist Party. Political fragmentation through the 1920s accentuated the severe economic problems facing the country. As a result, the German Communist Party began to grow in strength, frightening many wealthy and middle-class Germans. In addition, the terms of the Treaty of Versailles had given rise to a deep-seated resentment. It was in such an environment that **Adolf Hitler's** *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party), or **Nazi Party** for short, was born.

The Nazis gained numerous followers during the Great Depression, which had hurt Germany tremendously. By 1932, nearly 30% of the German labor force was unemployed. Not surprisingly, the political mood was angry and sullen. Hitler, a World War I veteran, promised

## 法西斯主义

虽然美国关注国内问题，但欧洲的经济萧条和政治不稳定正在增长。在 20 世纪 20 年代，国际金融体系主要靠美国对外国的贷款来支撑。当股票市场暴跌时，1929 年的崩盘引发了一系列金融链反应，这些反应对全球经济下滑造成了巨大影响。在世界各地，工业化经济体面临着经济萧条和工人失业的重大问题。

许多欧洲国家甚至在大萧条开始之前就遭受了苦难。战后经济衰退和战时通货膨胀的持续对许多经济体造成了伤害，农产品价格下降也使农民更难以购买制成品或向银行偿还贷款。虽然美国幸运地拥有富兰克林罗斯福，但在其他国家却出现了不那么民主的领导人。

贝尼托·墨索里尼利用了凡尔赛条约背叛的意大利人民的挫败感。1919 年，墨索里尼创建了 *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento*（意大利战斗中队）。该组织的法西斯主义主要原则是要求一种极权主义的政府形式，并更加注重民族团结、军国主义，社会达尔文主义和对国家的忠诚。在主要的意大利工业家和国王的支持下，他们将法西斯主义视为反对不断增长的社会主义和共产主义运动的堡垒，墨索里尼于 1922 年成为总理。1925 年至 1927 年间，墨索里尼将国家变为一个单一的国家并取消了对他的力量。

在德国，类似的模式导致了极权主义的国家社会党的崛起。20 世纪 20 年代的政治分裂加剧了该国面临的严重经济问题。结果，德国共产党的力量开始增强，令许多富有和中产阶级的德国人感到恐惧。此外，凡尔赛条约的条款引起了根深蒂固的怨恨。正是在这样的环境中，阿道夫·希特勒的国家社会主义德国工人党（简称纳粹党）才诞生。

纳粹在大萧条时期获得了无数追随者，这极大地伤害了德国。到 1932 年，德国近 30% 的劳动力失业。毫不奇怪，政治情绪是愤怒和闷闷不乐。希特勒是第一次世界大战的退伍军人，他承诺将德国归功于

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to return Germany to greatness. By the beginning of 1933, the Nazis had become the largest party in the German legislature. Germany's president, Paul von Hindenburg, at the urging of large industrialists who feared a Communist uprising, appointed Hitler to the position of chancellor in January 1933. In the elections that took place in early March 1933, the Nazis gained the political power to pass a law that gave Hitler the power to make all laws for the next four years. Hitler thus effectively became the dictator of Germany. Hitler's popularity sometimes is perplexing for Americans, but it is important to remember that in a time when Germans were suffering, he offered a solution. Unlike President Roosevelt who famously said the "only thing we have to fear, is fear itself," Hitler led his people to believe that the source of their problems were outsiders – the Allies that had imposed the harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and Jews who he claimed were manipulating the world's economy.

After gaining power, Hitler and his followers worked to make their party and its leader synonymous with Germany itself. This characteristic of Fascism meant that citizens pledged allegiance to Hitler, rather than their nation. Even Germany's boy scouts became the Hitler Youth.

Hitler began to rebuild German military might. In 1936, in accordance with his promise to restore German greatness, Hitler dispatched military units into the Rhineland, on the border with France. In March 1938, claiming that he sought only to reunite ethnic Germans within the borders of one country, Hitler invaded Austria. These actions were clear violations of the Treaty of Versailles and should have brought about military action against Germany. Hitler, however, shrewdly understood that there were many things he could do in violation of the treaty that his enemies would tolerate. After all, France, Britain and the United States were all dealing with economic depressions. No one wanted another war.

At a conference in Munich later that year, Great Britain's prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, and France's prime minister, Édouard Daladier, agreed to the partial dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and the occupation of the Sudetenland, a region with a sizable German population. This **Munich Pact** offered a policy of **appeasement**, in the hope that Hitler's expansionist desires could be bought off without war. Chamberlain famously returned home to claim that the Munich Pact meant "peace in our time." He was wrong. Not long after the agreement, Germany occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia as well. Today, Chamberlain and the idea of appeasement are remembered as examples of the failure of hoping for the best when dealing with dictators bent on expansion.

伟大。到 1933 年初，纳粹成为德国立法机构中最大的党派。德国总统保罗·冯·兴登堡在担心共产党起义的大型工业家的催促下，于 1933 年 1 月任命希特勒担任财政大臣。在 1933 年 3 月初举行的选举中，纳粹获得了通过政治权力的政治权力。法律赋予希特勒在未来四年制定所有法律的权力。因此希特勒有效地成为德国的独裁者。希特勒的受欢迎程度有时令美国人感到困惑，但重要的是要记住，在德国人遭受痛苦的时候，他提供了一个解决方案。与罗斯福总统不同，罗斯福总统曾说过“我们唯一要担心的是恐惧本身”，希特勒带领他的人民相信他们问题的根源是局外人 - 盟军强加了凡尔赛条约和犹太人条约的严酷条件他声称是在操纵世界经济。

在获得权力之后，希特勒及其追随者努力使他们的政党和领导人成为德国本身的代名词。法西斯主义的这种特征意味着公民承诺效忠希特勒，而不是他们的国家。甚至德国的童子军也成了希特勒青年。

希特勒开始重建德国的军事力量。1936 年，希特勒根据他恢复德国伟大的承诺，派遣军队进入与法国接壤的莱茵兰。1938 年 3 月，希特勒声称他只想在一个国家的边界内重新团聚德国人，他们入侵了奥地利。这些行动明显违反了凡尔赛条约，应该对德国采取军事行动。然而，希特勒精明地明白，他可以做的许多事情违反了他的敌人所能容忍的条约。毕竟，法国、英国和美国都处理经济萧条。没有人想要另一场战争。

在今年早些时候在慕尼黑举行的一次会议上，英国首相内维尔·张伯伦和法国总理 Édouard Daladier 同意部分肢解捷克斯洛伐克和占领苏德兰地区，该地区拥有相当大的德国人口。这份慕尼黑条约提出了绥靖政策，希望希特勒的扩张主义欲望可以在没有战争的情况下被收购。张伯伦着名地回到家，声称慕尼黑契约意味着“我们时代的和平。”他错了。协议签订后不久，德国也占领了捷克斯洛伐克的其他地区。今天，张伯伦和绥靖主义的想法被人们记住是在与独裁者对抗扩张时未能达到最佳状态的例子。

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In the Soviet Union, Premier **Joseph Stalin**, observing Hitler's actions and listening to his public pronouncements, realized that Poland, part of which had once belonged to Germany and was home to people of German ancestry, was most likely next. Although fiercely opposed to Hitler, Stalin, sobered by the French and British betrayal of Czechoslovakia and unprepared for a major war, decided the best way to protect the Soviet Union, and gain additional territory, was to come to some accommodation with the German dictator. In August 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed a secret treaty and agreed to divide Poland between them and not make war upon one another.



在苏联，总理约瑟夫斯大林观察希特勒的行动并听取他的公开声明，他意识到波兰，其中一部分曾经属于德国，是德国血统的家园，很可能是下一个。尽管法国和英国对捷克斯洛伐克的背叛以及对一场重大战争毫无准备，斯大林对希特勒表示强烈反对，但决定保护苏联并获得更多领土的最佳方式是德国独裁者达成一些妥协。1939年8月，德国与苏联签署了一项秘密条约，并同意将波兰与他们分开，而不是相互发动战争。

### Primary Source: Photograph

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain holding up a copy of the Munich Agreement in his famous speech proclaiming that he had achieved "peace in our time."

## JAPAN AND WAR IN ASIA

Militaristic politicians also took control of Japan in the 1930s. The Japanese had worked assiduously for decades to modernize, build their strength, and become a prosperous, respected nation. The sentiment in Japan was decidedly pro-capitalist, and the Japanese militarists were fiercely supportive of a capitalist economy. They viewed with great concern the rise of Communism in the Soviet Union and in particular China, where the issue was fueling a civil war, and feared that the Soviet Union would make inroads in Asia by assisting China's Communists. In 1936, Japan and Germany signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, pledging mutual assistance in defending themselves against the Comintern, the international agency created by the Soviet

## 亚洲的日本和战争

20世纪30年代，军国主义政治家也控制了日本。几十年来，日本人一直在努力实现现代化，建立自己的实力，并成为繁荣、受人尊敬的国家。日本的情绪显然是支持资本主义的，日本的军国主义者非常支持资本主义经济。他们极为关切地看到苏联，特别是中国的共产主义崛起，这个问题助长了内战，并担心苏联会通过协助中国共产党来进军亚洲。1936年，日本和德国签署了反共产国际条约，承诺互相协助，以对抗共产国际，这是苏联为促进全球共产主义革命而建立的国际机构。1937年，意



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Union to promote worldwide Communist revolution. In 1937, Italy joined the pact, essentially creating the foundation of what became the military alliance of the **Axis Powers**.

大利加入了该协议，基本上为轴心国的军事联盟奠定了基础。



Secondary Source: Map

This map shows the extent of Japan's territorial expansion before and during World War II. Japan also took control of the islands of Micronesia.

Like its European allies, Japan was intent upon creating an empire for itself. In 1931, it created a new nation in the northern area of China called **Manchuria**. The Japanese called it Manchukuo. Although the League of Nations formally protested Japan's seizure of Chinese territory, it did nothing else. As was the case with Hitler's expansion in Europe, the British, French and other League members had not desire to go to war with Japan to protect a corner of China. The official American response was the **Stimson Doctrine**, which refused to recognize any territory illegally occupied by Japan. It was the first step in a series of moves the Americans made to show their displeasure with Japanese expansion and which eventually pushed the Japanese government to attack the United States.

与欧洲盟国一样，日本也打算为自己建立一个帝国。1931年，它在中国北方地区创建了一个名为满洲的新国家。日本称之为满洲国。虽然国际联盟正式抗议日本占领中国领土，但它没有做任何其他事情。正如希特勒在欧洲的扩张一样，英国、法国和其他联盟成员也不愿意与日本开战以保护中国的角落。美国官方的回应是斯蒂姆森主义，该主义拒绝承认日本非法占领的任何领土。这是美国人为表达他们对日本扩张感到不满的一系列举动的第一步，最终推动日本政府攻击美国。

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In 1937, a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops, known as the **Marco Polo Bridge Incident**, led to a full-scale invasion of China by the Japanese. Although the conflict led to a temporary halt to the civil war between China's nationalists and communists, the better equipped and organized Japanese armies swept southward capturing most of China's coastal cities. The advance of the Japanese was accompanied by some of the worst atrocities in human history, including in the city of **Nanjing** where Japanese soldiers systematically raped Chinese women and massacred hundreds of thousands of civilians. Public sentiment in the United States turned against Japan. Members of Protestant churches that were involved in missionary work in China were particularly outraged, as were Chinese Americans.

Japan was not only interested in territorial expansion in China. They had taken Taiwan in 1895, Korea in 1918, and by due to a resolution of the League of Nations, controlled the islands of Micronesia as well.

## AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

President Franklin Roosevelt was aware of the challenges facing the targets of Nazi aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia. Although he hoped to offer American support, isolationist sentiment was difficult to overcome. One leader of the **America First Committee** that promoted isolationism was the famous aviator Charles Lindbergh. Another was Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota. Nye claimed that the United States had been tricked into participating in World War I by a group of industrialists and bankers who sought to gain from the country's participation in the war. The United States, Nye urged, should not be drawn again into an international dispute over matters that did not concern it. Whether because they feared for the lives of American young men, or because they shared some of Hitler's anti-Semitic ideas, the America First Committee was an important political force in the United States and many in congress shared their views.

Roosevelt's willingness to accede to the demands of the noninterventionists led him even to refuse assistance to those fleeing Nazi Germany. Although Roosevelt was aware of Nazi persecution of the Jews, he did little to aid them. In a symbolic act of support, he withdrew the American ambassador to Germany in 1938. He did not press for a relaxation of immigration quotas that would have allowed more refugees to enter the country, however. In 1939, he refused to support a bill that would have admitted 20,000 Jewish refugee children to the United States. Again in 1939, when German refugees

1937 年，日本与中国军队的冲突，即马可波罗桥事件，导致日本人全面入侵中国。虽然冲突导致中国民族主义者和共产党人之间的内战暂时停止，但装备精良，组织有序的日本军队向南扫荡，占领了中国大部分沿海城市。日本的进步伴随着人类历史上最严重的一些暴行，包括在南京市，日本士兵系统地强奸了中国妇女并屠杀了数十万平民。美国的公众情绪转向日本。参与中国传教工作的新教会成员特别愤怒，华裔美国人也是如此。

日本不仅对中国的领土扩张感兴趣。他们于 1895 年在台湾取得了台湾，并于 1918 年通过了国际联盟的决议，并控制了密克罗尼西亚群岛。

## 美国中立

富兰克林罗斯福总统意识到纳粹在欧洲的侵略和日本在亚洲的侵略所面临的挑战。虽然他希望提供美国支持，但孤立主义情绪难以克服。推动孤立主义的美国第一委员会的一位领导人是著名的飞行员查尔斯林德伯格。另一位是北达科他州的参议员 Gerald Nye。Nye 声称美国被一群试图从该国参与战争中获益的工业家和银行家欺骗参加第一次世界大战。奈表示，美国不应再次就与其无关的问题再次陷入国际争端。无论是因为他们害怕美国年轻人的生活，还是因为他们分享了希特勒的一些反犹太主义思想，美国第一委员会在美国都是一支重要的政治力量，许多国会议员也分享了他们的观点。

罗斯福愿意接受非干涉主义者的要求，甚至拒绝向那些逃离纳粹德国的人提供援助。虽然罗斯福知道纳粹迫害犹太人，但他没有做什么来帮助他们。在一次象征性的支持行动中，他于 1938 年撤回了美国驻德国大使。但他没有要求放宽移民配额，这将允许更多难民进入该国。1939 年，他拒绝支持一项法案，该法案将允许 2 万名犹太难民儿童入境美国。同样在 1939 年，当 SS 圣路易斯船上的德国难民被拒绝在古巴降落并向美国寻求帮助时，国务院通知

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aboard the ship SS St. Louis, most of them Jews, were refused permission to land in Cuba and turned to the United States for help, the State Department informed them that immigration quotas for Germany had already been filled. Once again, Roosevelt did not intervene, because he feared the power of anti-Semitic nativists in Congress. His failure to stand up to them is one of the dark marks on Roosevelt's legacy.

To ensure that the United States did not get drawn into another war, Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts** in the second half of the 1930s. The Neutrality Act of 1935 banned the sale of armaments to warring nations. The following year, another Neutrality Act prohibited loaning money to belligerent countries. The last piece of legislation, the Neutrality Act of 1937, forbade the transportation of weapons or passengers to belligerent nations on board American ships and also prohibited American citizens from traveling on board the ships of nations at war.

Roosevelt, however, found ways to help America's future allies without violating the Neutrality Acts. Since Japan had not formally declared war on China, a state of belligerency did not technically exist. Therefore, under the terms of the Neutrality Acts, America was not prevented from transporting goods to China. In 1940, the president of China, **Chiang Kai-shek**, was able to prevail upon Roosevelt to ship 100 fighter planes to China and to allow American volunteers, who technically became members of the Chinese Air Force, to fly them.

Roosevelt would be even more creative in finding ways to help the British.

## WAR BEGINS IN EUROPE

In 1938, the agreement reached at the Munich Conference failed to satisfy Hitler. In May of the next year, Germany and Italy formalized their military alliance with the Pact of Steel. On September 1, 1939, Hitler unleashed his newly rebuilt and modernized army against neighboring Poland. Using a new strategy called **Blitzkrieg**, or "lightning war," the Germans combined swift, surprise attacks combining infantry, tanks, and aircraft to quickly overwhelm the enemy.

Britain and France now knew that the agreement at Munich had been a failure, that Hitler could not be trusted and that his territorial demands were insatiable. On September 3, 1939, they declared war on Germany, and the European phase of World War II had begun.

他们德国的移民配额已经填补。罗斯福再一次没有干预，因为他担心国会中反犹太主义本土主义者的力量。他未能对抗他们是罗斯福传统的黑暗标志之一。

为确保美国不再陷入另一场战争，国会在 20 世纪 30 年代后半期通过了一系列中立法案。1935 年的“中立法”禁止向交战国家出售武器。次年，另一项“中立法”禁止向交战国借钱。最后一项立法，即 1937 年的“中立法”，禁止将武器或乘客运送到美国船上的交战国，并禁止美国公民乘坐战争国家的船只。

然而，罗斯福找到了在不违反中立法案的情况下帮助美国未来盟友的方法。由于日本没有正式向中国宣战，所以在技术上并不存在交战状态。因此，根据“中立法”的规定，美国并未阻止向中国运送货物。1940 年，中国国家主席蒋介石能够战胜罗斯福，将 100 架战斗机运往中国，并允许美国志愿者在技术上成为中国空军的成员。

罗斯福在寻找帮助英国人的方法方面会更有创意。

## 战争在欧洲开始

1938 年，在慕尼黑会议上达成的协议未能使希特勒满意。明年 5 月，德国和意大利正式与钢铁公约结成军事联盟。1939 年 9 月 1 日，希特勒释放了他新近重建和现代化的军队，对抗邻国波兰。使用一种名为 Blitzkrieg 的新策略，即“闪电战”，德国人将迅速的突击攻击与步兵，坦克和飞机结合起来，迅速压倒敌人。

英国和法国现在知道慕尼黑的协议是失败的，希特勒不可信任，他的领土要求是无法满足的。1939 年 9 月 3 日，他们向德国宣战，第二次世界大战的欧洲阶段已经开始。为应对德国入侵波兰，罗斯福与



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Responding to the German invasion of Poland, Roosevelt worked with Congress to alter the Neutrality Laws to permit a policy of **Cash and Carry** in munitions for Britain and France. The legislation, passed and signed by Roosevelt in November 1939, permitted belligerents to purchase war materiel if they could pay cash for it and arrange for its transportation on board their own ships.

In the spring of 1940, the German armies and air force overwhelmed France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. In just six weeks, Paris had fallen. The French, who had spent the preceding 20 years preparing to fight the trench warfare of World War I all over again, were entirely unprepared for Hitler's nimble, mobile, rapidly moving war machine.

In the Far East, Japan took advantage of France's surrender to Germany to occupy **French Indochina**, including the areas that would later become Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In response, beginning with the Export Control Act in July 1940, the United States began to embargo the shipment of various materials to Japan, starting first with aviation gasoline and machine tools, and proceeding to scrap iron and steel.

## THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Following the surrender of France, the **Battle of Britain** began. Great Britain had the advantage of being an island nation. To conquer his last enemy in Europe, Hitler would have to mount an amphibious invasion, which would prove costly and difficult. Instead, or at least in preparation for such an invasion, the Germany air force commenced the Blitz, a continuous bombing campaign against British cities, factories, and military installations. Hitler believed he could force the British to sign a peace agreement and end the war, leaving him in charge of mainland Europe.

The British, under the leadership of Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** had other ideas. For more than three months, a small collection of British fighter pilots guided their planes into the sky each day to meet the incoming German bombers and bravely defended their homeland. Below, the citizens of Great Britain operated anti-aircraft guns, hid in subway stations, covered their windows to make it harder for the German bombers to find their targets in the dark, and waited for help from America. What saved the British, in addition to their own air force, was that they had discovered the power of radar, and knew where and when the Germans were attacking.

As the battle raged in the skies over Great Britain throughout the summer and autumn of 1940, Roosevelt became increasingly

国会合作改变中立法，允许英国和法国实施现金和携带弹药政策。罗斯福于 1939 年 11 月通过并签署的立法允许交战方购买战争物资，如果他们能够支付现金并安排在自己的船上运输。

1940 年春，德国军队和空军击败了法国，比利时，卢森堡和荷兰。仅用了六个星期，巴黎便倒闭了。法国人曾经花了整整 20 年的时间准备再次对抗第一次世界大战的堑壕战，他们对希特勒灵活，机动，快速移动战争机器完全毫无准备。

在远东，日本利用法国投降德国占领法属印度支那，包括后来成为越南，老挝和柬埔寨的地区。作为回应，从 1940 年 7 月的“出口管制法”开始，美国开始禁止向日本运送各种材料，先从航空汽油和机床开始，然后开始废钢铁。

## 英国的战斗

在法国投降之后，英国之战开始了。英国有一个岛国的优势。为了征服他在欧洲的最后一个人，希特勒将不得不进行两栖入侵，这将是昂贵和困难的。相反，或者至少为这种入侵做准备，德国空军开始了闪电战，这是对英国城市，工厂和军事设施的持续轰炸。希特勒相信他可以迫使英国签署和平协议并结束战争，让他负责欧洲大陆。

英国首相温斯顿丘吉尔领导下有其他想法。三个多月以来，一小部分英国战斗机飞行员每天带领他们的飞机飞向天空，以迎接即将到来的德国轰炸机并勇敢地为他们家园辩护。下面，英国公民使用高射炮，藏在地铁站，盖住窗户，使德国轰炸机更难在黑暗中找到目标，并等待美国的帮助。除了他们自己的空军之外，拯救英国人的是他们发现了雷达的力量，并且知道德国人在何时何地进攻。

随着 1940 年夏季和秋季英国大战天空的肆虐，罗斯福越来越关注英格兰队对抗德国主宰的能力。

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concerned over England's ability to hold out against the German juggernaut.

In March 1941, concerns over Britain's ability to defend itself also influenced Congress to authorize a policy of **Lend Lease**, a practice by which the United States could sell, lease, or transfer armaments to any nation deemed important to the defense of the United States. Roosevelt publicly mused that if a neighbor's house is on fire, nobody sells him a hose to put it out. Common sense dictated that the hose is lent to the neighbor and returned when the fire is extinguished. The United States could simply lend Great Britain the materials it would need to fight the war. When the war was over, they would be returned. The Congress hotly argued over the proposal. Senator Robert Taft retorted, "Lending war equipment is a good deal like lending chewing gum. You don't want it back." In the end, Congress approved the proposal, effectively ended the policy of nonintervention and dissolved America's pretense of being a neutral nation. The program ran from 1941 to 1945, and distributed some \$45 billion worth of weaponry and supplies to Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and other allies.

1941 年 3 月，对英国自卫能力的担忧也影响了国会批准 Lend Lease 的政策，这种做法可以让美国出售，出租或转让武器到任何被认为对美国保卫重要的国家。罗斯福公开沉思说，如果一个邻居的房子着火，没有人会卖给他一条软管来把它拿出去。常识决定软管借给邻居并在火熄灭时返回。美国可以简单地向英国提供打击战争所需的材料。战争结束后，他们将被遣返。国会对该提案进行了热烈的争论。参议员罗伯特塔夫特反驳道，“借出战争装备是一件好事，就像借口香糖一样。你不希望它回来。”最后，国会批准了这项提议，有效地终止了不干涉政策，并解散了美国成为中立国的借口。该计划从 1941 年开始到 1945 年，并向英国，苏联，中国和其他盟国分发了价值 450 亿美元的武器和物资。



Primary Source: Photograph

British children sit next to the ruins of their home that had been destroyed during the Blitz.

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## THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

In August 1941, Roosevelt met with the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. At this meeting, the two leaders drafted the **Atlantic Charter**, the blueprint of Anglo-American cooperation during World War II. The charter stated that the United States and Britain sought no territory from the conflict. It proclaimed that citizens of all countries should be given the right of self-determination, self-government should be restored in places where it had been eliminated, and trade barriers should be lowered. Further, the charter mandated freedom of the seas, renounced the use of force to settle international disputes, and called for postwar disarmament. The Atlantic Charter stood as an alternative to the Fascist, hate-filled, conquering ideals of the Axis. It told the world what the United States and the United Kingdom would be fighting for, not just whom they would be fighting against.

President Roosevelt went on to further define the meaning of the war in his Four Freedoms Speech, saying “The first is freedom of speech and expression — everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way — everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants — everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear, which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor — anywhere in the world.”

## PEARL HARBOR

By the second half of 1941, Japan was feeling the pressure of the American embargo. As it could no longer buy strategic material from the United States, the Japanese were determined to obtain a sufficient supply of oil by taking control of the Dutch East Indies, another European colony which is now the nation of Indonesia. However, they realized that such an action might increase the possibility of American intervention, since the Philippines, still American territory, lay on the direct route that oil tankers would have to take to reach Japan from Indonesia. Japanese leaders thus attempted to secure a diplomatic solution by negotiating with the United States while also authorizing the navy to plan for war. The Japanese government also decided that if no peaceful resolution could be reached by the end of November 1941, then they would have to go to war with the United States.

## 大西洋宪章

1941年8月，罗斯福在加拿大纽芬兰海岸会见了英国首相温斯顿丘吉尔。在这次会议上，两位领导人起草了“大西洋宪章”，这是第二次世界大战期间英美合作的蓝图。该宪章规定，美国 and 英国不会在冲突中寻求领土。它宣称所有国家的公民都应享有自决权，应该在已经消除的地方恢复自治，并降低贸易壁垒。此外，该宪章授权海洋自由，放弃使用武力解决国际争端，并呼吁战后解除武装。“大西洋宪章”代替了轴心国法西斯主义，充满仇恨，征服的理想。它告诉全世界美国 and 英国将为之奋斗，而不仅仅是他们将与谁作斗争。

罗斯福总统在他的四项自由言论中接着进一步明确了战争的意义，并说“首先是言论自由和言论自由 - 世界各地。第二个是每个人以自己的方式自由地敬拜上帝 - 世界各地。第三是免于匮乏，从世界而言，这意味着经济上的理解，这将为每个国家的居民提供健康的和平时生活 - 世界各地。第四个是免于恐惧的自由，从世界范围来看，这意味着世界范围内将军备减少到这一点并以如此彻底的方式使任何国家都无法对任何邻国实施身体侵略行为。 - 在世界上任何地方。”

## 珍珠港

到1941年下半年，日本感受到了美国禁运的压力。由于它无法再从美国购买战略物资，日本人决心通过控制荷属东印度群岛获得足够的石油供应，荷属东印度群岛是另一个现在是印度尼西亚的欧洲殖民地。然而，他们意识到这样的行动可能增加美国干预的可能性，因为菲律宾仍然是美国的领土，是油轮从印度尼西亚到日本必须采取的直接路线。因此，日本领导人试图通过与美国谈判获得外交解决方案，同时授权海军计划战争。日本政府还决定，如果到1941年11月底不能达成和平解决方案，那么他们将不得不与美国开战。

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The American final counterproposal to various offers by Japan was for the Japanese to completely withdraw, without any conditions, from China and enter into nonaggression pacts with all the Pacific powers. Japanese leaders understood that their smaller nations would probably lose a prolonged war with the United States, but felt that the American proposal was unacceptable. For Japan, pulling out of China was equivalent to being blackmailed by the United States.

Japan's only hope, **Hideki Tojo**, the former army general turned Prime Minister believed, was to launch a surprise attack on the Americans that would demonstrate Japan's capabilities, destroy America's ability to fight back, and demoralize the American public. If such an attack could be made, Roosevelt would have no choice but to sign a neutrality agreement and let the Japanese have their way in Asia. It was a dangerous gamble.



美国对日本提出的各种要约的最终反建议是，日本人无条件地完全退出中国，并与所有太平洋国家签订不侵犯条约。日本领导人明白，他们的小国可能会失去与美国的长期战争，但认为美国的提议是不可接受的。对日本而言，退出中国相当于被美国勒索。

日本唯一的希望，前总理相信，这位前军队将军东条英雄将对美国人发动突然袭击，这将显示日本的能力，摧毁美国的反击能力，并使美国公众士气低落。如果能够做出这样的攻击，罗斯福别无选择，只能签署中立协议，让日本人在亚洲取得成功。这是一场危险的赌博。

### Primary Source: Photograph

The battleship USS West Virginia burning during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

At 7:48 in the morning on Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked the American Pacific fleet at anchor in **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii. They launched two waves of attacks from six aircraft carriers that had snuck into the Central Pacific without being detected. The attacks brought some 353 fighters, bombers, and torpedo bombers down on the unprepared fleet. The Japanese hit all eight battleships in the harbor and sank four of them. They also damaged several cruisers and destroyers. On the ground, nearly two hundred aircraft were destroyed, and 2,400 servicemen were killed. Another 1,100 were

1941年12月7日星期日早上7点48分，日本袭击了美国太平洋舰队，在夏威夷珍珠港停泊。他们从六艘航空母舰发动了两波攻击，这些航母潜入中太平洋并未被发现。这次袭击使得353名战斗机，轰炸机和鱼雷轰炸机降落在毫无准备的舰队上。日本人击中了港口的所有八艘战列舰并击沉了其中四艘。他们还损坏了几艘巡洋舰和驱逐舰。在地面上，近200架飞机被摧毁，2400名军人丧生。另有1,100人受伤。日本的损失微乎其微。然而，最终，



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wounded. Japanese losses were minimal. In the end, however, the battle failed to achieve its primary objective. In time, the workers in Pearl Harbor repaired many of the damaged ships, and the United States did not sue for peace.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was just the first in a string of offences against American and British strongholds. Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines all soon fell to the Japanese.

Whatever reluctance to engage in conflict the American people had had before December 7, 1941, evaporated. Americans' incredulity that Japan would take such a radical step quickly turned to a fiery anger, especially as the attack took place while Japanese diplomats in Washington were still negotiating a possible settlement. President Roosevelt, referring to the day of the attack as **"a date which will live in infamy,"** asked Congress for a declaration of war, which it delivered to Japan on December 8. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States in accordance with their alliance with Japan. Against its wishes, the United States had become part of the European conflict.

## CONCLUSION

Perhaps Americans should not have been surprised to be attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. We had certainly boxed them into an impossible diplomatic situation. There was no way for the military leaders in Tokyo to accept American demands and save face.

In addition, we were actively supplying China and Britain with the weapons of war. In some ways, it seems foolish not to think the Japanese would not already have considered us enemies.

In that way, the United States had already joined a war before the shooting began. However, throughout the turbulent 1930s, Americans had hoped to avoid getting directly involved in another global conflict. Congress had passed a series of neutrality acts, and only reluctantly agreed to Roosevelt's request for approval of the Lend Lease Act.

Was neutrality and cautious preparation the right course? Should the United States have decided to engage the Axis first instead of waiting to be attacked?

What do you think? Was the United States right to try to stay out of the war?

战斗未能实现其主要目标。随着时间的推移，珍珠港的工人修复了许多受损的船只，而美国并未起诉和平。

对珍珠港的袭击只是针对美国和英国据点的一系列攻击中的第一次。香港，马来西亚，新加坡，关岛，威克岛和菲律宾都很快落到了日本。

无论在 1941 年 12 月 7 日之前，美国人民曾经不情愿地参与冲突。美国人怀疑日本会采取如此激进的步骤迅速转向愤怒，特别是在华盛顿的日本外交官仍在就可能的解决方案进行谈判时发生袭击。罗斯福总统将攻击当天称为“生活在耻辱中的日子”，国会要求国会于 12 月 8 日向日本宣战。12 月 11 日，德国和意大利向美国宣战。各国按照他们与日本的联盟。美国已经违背其意愿，成为欧洲冲突的一部分。

## 结论

也许美国人不应该对日本人在珍珠港遭到袭击感到惊讶。我们当然把它们陷入了不可能的外交局面。东京的军事领导人无法接受美国的要求并挽回面子。

此外，我们还积极向中国和英国提供战争武器。在某些方面，如果不认为日本人不会考虑我们的敌人，这似乎是愚蠢的。

就这样，美国在枪击事件开始之前已经加入了战争。然而，在整个动荡的 20 世纪 30 年代，美国人曾希望避免直接参与另一场全球性冲突。国会通过了一系列中立行为，只是不情愿地同意罗斯福要求批准“借出租赁法”。

中立和谨慎准备正确的方针？美国是否应该决定首先使用 Axis 而不是等待攻击？

你怎么看？美国是否有权试图远离战争？

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## SUMMARY

During the two decades that followed World War I, the United States maintained an attitude of isolationism. The nation had refused to join the League of Nations. As Europe was collapsing into turmoil with communism arising in the Soviet Union and Fascism in Spain, Italy and Germany, most Americans were happy to be far away and uninvolved.

The United States was not entirely isolationist. We cultivated better relationships with the nations of Latin American through Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy and tried to limit the size of the world's navies by participating in the Washington Naval Conference. However, organizations like the America First Committee had widespread public support and isolationism was popular.

Fascism, a system of government in which the leader and the nation become synonymous, was established by Mussolini in Italy and then by Hitler in more populous and economically powerful Germany. Hitler used anti-Semitism as a tool to manipulate public opinion, gain support, win elections, and eventually take total control.

European leaders tried to appease Hitler by offering him control over some territories in exchange for promises of peace, but it did not work. After signing a secret peace deal with Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, and then France. By 1940, only the United Kingdom was still holding out against Hitler.

Most Americans did not like the Nazis but wanted to remain neutral. To support the United Kingdom, President Roosevelt implemented Cash and Carry and Lend Lease programs to supply war materials to the British without declaring war. During this time, Roosevelt met with Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom to conclude the Atlantic Charter, which described how their two nations promised to offer a democratic alternative to Fascism. Roosevelt expressed his goals as Four Freedoms.

In Asia, Japan had been expanding into China. The United States opposed this expansion, especially after Japanese troops committed war crimes against Chinese civilians. In response, the United States instituted an embargo on war material to Japan. Under pressure to find an alternative source for oil, rubber, and other raw materials, the Japanese military command decided to attack the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), British and French

## 摘要

第一次世界大战后的二十年间，美国一直保持孤立主义的态度。这个国家拒绝加入国际联盟。随着欧洲陷入动荡之中，前苏联和西班牙，意大利和德国的法西斯主义共产主义泛滥，大多数美国人很高兴能远离世外桃源。

美国并不完全是孤立主义者。我们通过罗斯福的《睦邻政策》与拉丁美洲国家建立了更好的关系，并试图通过参加华盛顿海军会议来限制世界海军的规模。但是，像美国第一委员会这样的组织得到了公众的广泛支持，孤立主义很受欢迎。

法西斯主义是领导者和国家成为代名词的一种政府体制，它是由意大利的墨索里尼（Mussolini），后来由希特勒（Hitler）建立的，人口更多，经济实力更强的德国建立的。希特勒使用反犹太主义作为操纵舆论，获得支持，赢得选举并最终完全控制的工具。

欧洲领导人试图通过让希特勒控制某些领土以换取和平的承诺来安抚希特勒，但这没有用。与苏联的约瑟夫·斯大林签署了秘密的和平协议后，希特勒于1939年入侵波兰，然后入侵法国。到1940年，只有英国仍然反对希特勒。

大多数美国人不喜欢纳粹，但想保持中立。为了支持英国，罗斯福总统实施了现购自运和租借计划，以向英国提供战争物资而无需宣战。在此期间，罗斯福会见了英国的温斯顿·丘吉尔（Winston Churchill），以缔结《大西洋宪章》，其中描述了两国如何承诺为法西斯主义提供民主替代方案。罗斯福表示自己的目标是“四个自由”。

在亚洲，日本一直在向中国扩张。美国反对这种扩张，特别是在日军对中国平民犯下战争罪之后。作为回应，美国对日本实行了对战争物资的禁运。在寻找石油，橡胶和其他原材料的替代来源的压力下，日本军事指挥部决定袭击荷兰东印度群岛（现为印度尼西亚），英法两国（印度，印度支那）（现为越南，老

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Indochina (now Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore), and the Philippines, which was an American territory.

挝，柬埔寨，马来西亚和新加坡），菲律宾是美国的领土。

In order to prevent the United States from entering the war, Japanese commanders decided to destroy the entire American fleet in one surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Although the strike on December 7, 1941 was a tactical success, it was a strategic failure. The United States entered the war rather than suing for peace.

为了防止美国参战，日本指挥官决定在对珍珠港的一次突袭中摧毁整个美国舰队。尽管1941年12月7日的罢工是战术上的成功，但它是战略上的失败。美国参战而不是为和平而起诉。





## KEY CONCEPTS

**Isolationism:** A policy of not being involved in international affairs or joining in treaties with other nations.

**Fascism:** Government system in which one person maintains total control and that leader and the country are synonymous. Thus, citizens declare loyalty to the leader, rather than the nation.

**Appeasement:** Attempting to avoid a conflict by giving someone what they want.

**Blitzkrieg:** German for “lightning war.” It described the German battlefield tactics which included the combined use of infantry, tanks, and aircraft.



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Benito Mussolini:** Fascist leader of Italy during the 1930s and World War II.

**Adolf Hitler:** Fascist Nazi leader of Germany during the 1930s and World War II.

**Nazi Party:** Hitler’s political party. Their full name was the National Socialist German Workers’ Party.

**Joseph Stalin:** Second leader of the Soviet Union from 1922-1953.

**Axis Powers:** The alliance of Nazi Germany, Mussolini’s Italy, and Japan during World War II.

**America First Committee:** Group that included many prominent Americans in the 1930s which advocated for isolationism.

**Chiang Kai-shek:** Leader of the Chinese during World War II. He led the nationalists against the communists in China’s civil war.

**Winston Churchill:** Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during World War II.

**Hideki Tojo:** Army general and prime minister of Japan during World War II.



## TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

**Good Neighbor Policy:** President Franklin Roosevelt’s foreign policy during the 1930s with regards to Latin America. He withdrew the military and renounced intervention, reversing Theodore Roosevelt’s corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

**Munich Pact:** Agreement between Hitler and the United Kingdom in 1938. Hitler promised not to invade his neighbors in exchange for British Prime Minister Chamberlain’s agreement to let Hitler control the Sudetenland. Chamberlain believed the agreement would preserve peace. It actually convinced Hitler that the British would not stop his expansionist plans.

**Stimson Doctrine:** American policy toward Japanese expansion in China in the 1930s. The United States refused to recognize the legality of the Japanese occupation.

**Neutrality Acts:** Set of laws passed by Congress in the second half of the 1930s that prohibited President Roosevelt from actively supporting any side during World War II.

**Cash and Carry:** American policy in which the United Kingdom could purchase war materials so long as they paid in full and transported the materials on British ships. It was a first step toward joining the war.

**Lend Lease:** American policy starting in early 1941 to provide war material to the United Kingdom. Under the policy, the British did not have to pay for what they needed up front, thus ending the Cash and Carry policy.

**Atlantic Charter:** Agreement between President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom in August 1941 before the United States joined World War II. It outlined the Anglo-American war goals of preserving democracy and self-determination.



## EVENTS

**Washington Naval Conference:** Meeting of nine world powers in 1921 and 1922 in which they agreed to limit the size of their navies.

**Marco Polo Bridge Incident:** Fight between Japanese and Chinese troops in 1937 that led to open war in China.

**Rape of Nanjin:** War crime in which Japanese troops raped, tortured and murdered thousands of civilians after capturing the city of Nanjin, China in 1937-38.

**Battle of Britain:** Air war between Germany and Great Britain in 1940. Hitler tried to force the British to sue for peace by bombing cities.

**Attack on Pearl Harbor:** December 7, 1941. The event that propelled the United States into World War II.



## LOCATIONS

**Manchuria:** The northeastern corner of China. It was administered by Japan in the 1930s as a puppet state.

**French Indochina:** French colony in Southeast Asia that included the modern nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.



## SPEECHES

**A date which will live in infamy:** Famous line from President Franklin Roosevelt’s war message to Congress the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor.



# 2

## S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N WHY DID THE ALLIES WIN WWII?

What made the  
**GREATEST**  
**GENERATION**  
great?

### INTRODUCTION

The United States and our allies, the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, France and China defeated the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy and Japan. It was an unusual war in history in that it ended with the unconditional surrender of the enemy and complete occupation of that enemy's territory.

Why did it turn out that way? Was it better strategy, or better equipment? Was it simply because the Allies had more people, or because there was almost no fighting on American territory? Perhaps it was because of leadership, or technological superiority.

What do you think? What factor or combination of factors led to the ultimate outcome? Why did the Allies win?

### 介绍

美国和我们的盟国，英国，苏联，法国和中国击败了德国，意大利和日本的轴心国。这是历史上一场不寻常的战争，因为它以无条件投降敌人并完全占领敌人的领土而告终。

为什么会这样呢？是更好的策略，还是更好的设备？是因为盟军有更多人，还是因为美国境内几乎没有战斗？也许是因为领导力或技术优势。

你怎么看？什么因素或因素组合导致最终结果？盟军为什么赢了？

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### WARTIME STRATEGY

In June 1941, Hitler had broken his nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union and marched his armies deep into Soviet territory, where they would kill Red Army regulars and civilians by the millions. Hitler's surprise attack brought the Soviet Union into the war on the side of the Allies, and unlikely friend, but one that proved important. With Germany fighting the Soviets in the East, and the British and Americans in the West, its armies would always be divided.

America, too, was fighting on two fronts and had to make hard choices about how to divide its military might. Roosevelt believed that a Nazi-dominated Europe would be far more impregnable than any defenses Japan could build in the Pacific. American scientists worried that, with enough time, German scientists might develop a nuclear weapon. Once Hitler was defeated, the combined Allied forces would concentrate on smashing Japanese ambitions.

American military leaders favored a far more aggressive approach to attacking Germany than their British counterparts. A cross-channel invasion of France from Britain would strike at the heart of Nazi strength, but the British command was dubious. Winston Churchill feared that should such an operation fail, the loss of human life, military resources, and British morale could be fatal. Instead, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to implement an immediate blockade of supplies to Germany and to begin bombing German cities and munitions centers. The army would attack Hitler's troops at their weakest points first and slowly advance toward German soil. The plan was known as closing the ring. In December 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to attack German holdings in North Africa first.

That maneuver was finally executed in October 1942. Nazi troops were occupying much of the African Mediterranean coast, which had been controlled by France prior to the war. Led by British General **Bernard Montgomery**, British forces struck at German and Italian troops commanded by the "Desert Fox," German Field Marshal **Erwin Rommel**, at El Alamein in Egypt. As the British forced a German retreat, Anglo-American forces landed on the west coast of Africa on November 8 to stage a simultaneous assault. Rommel fought gamely, but numbers and positioning soon forced a German surrender. The Allies had achieved their first important joint victory in the **North Africa Campaign**.

Simultaneously, the Soviets turned the tide against Nazi advances into the Soviet Union by defeating the German forces at **Stalingrad**. When springtime came in 1943, the Allies had begun to close the ring.

### WARTIME 战略

1941 年 6 月，希特勒打破了他与苏联的不侵犯条约，并将他的军队深入苏联领土，在那里他们将杀死数百万人的红军常客和平民。希特勒的突然袭击使苏联陷入盟军一方的战争中，而且不太可能是朋友，但事实证明这一点非常重要。随着德国与东方的苏联人以及西方的英国人和美国人作战，其军队将永远分裂。

美国也在两条战线上作战，不得不就如何划分其军事力量作出艰难的选择。罗斯福认为，纳粹占主导地位的欧洲将比日本在太平洋地区建立的任何防御措施更加坚不可摧。美国科学家担心，如果有足够的时间，德国科学家可能会发展核武器。一旦希特勒被击败，联合盟军将集中精力粉碎日本的野心。

与英国同行相比，美国军方领导人更倾向于攻击德国。从英国进入法国的跨渠道入侵将打击纳粹力量的核心，但英国的命令是可疑的。温斯顿丘吉尔担心如果这样的行动失败，人命，军事资源和英国士气的丧失可能是致命的。相反，罗斯福和丘吉尔同意立即封锁对德国的供应，并开始轰炸德国城市和军火中心。军队首先会在最弱的地方攻击希特勒的部队，然后慢慢向德国土地前进。该计划被称为关闭戒指。1941 年 12 月，罗斯福和丘吉尔同意首先袭击德国在北非的持股。

这种策略终于在 1942 年 10 月被执行。纳粹军队占据了非洲地中海沿岸的大部分海岸，这条海岸在战争之前一直由法国控制。在英国将军伯纳德蒙哥马利的带领下，英国军队袭击了德国陆军元帅欧文隆美尔在埃及阿拉曼的“沙漠之狐”指挥的德国和意大利军队。随着英国迫使德国撤退，英美军队于 11 月 8 日降落在非洲西海岸，同时发动攻击。隆美尔游戏得很好，但数字和定位很快迫使德国投降。盟军在北非战役中取得了他们第一次重要联合胜利。

与此同时，苏联人通过在斯大林格勒击败德国军队，扭转了对纳粹进军苏联的势头。1943 年春天来临时，盟军开始关闭戒指。

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With Northern Africa secured, the Allies took the next step toward Germany by launching invasions of the island of Sicily and **Italy**. American and British leaders believed that when the Italian people faced occupation of their homeland, they would rise up and overthrow Mussolini. Fearing that the Allies would have a free road up to the border of Austria, German forces began to entrench themselves in Italy. Despite German presence in Italy, Mussolini was arrested and the Italians surrendered to the Allies on September 3. Despite the collapse of Mussolini's armies, German forces defended the Italian peninsula ferociously, and even when the European war ended in May 1945, the Allies had failed to capture much of Italy.



随着北非的到来，盟军通过对西西里岛和意大利岛的入侵向德国迈出了下一步。美国 and 英国领导人认为，当意大利人民面临占领他们的家园时，他们会站起来推翻墨索里尼。由于担心盟军将拥有通往奥地利边境的自由道路，德国军队开始在意大利扎根。尽管德国人在意大利存在，墨索里尼被逮捕，意大利人于9月3日向同盟国投降。尽管墨索里尼军队崩溃，德国军队凶悍地为意大利半岛进行了捍卫，即使欧洲战争于1945年5月结束，盟军仍然失败占领意大利的大部分地区。

### Primary Source: Photograph

American bombers over burning German cities. Massive raids by fleets of British and American bombers helped end Germany's ability to wage war.

### D-DAY AND V-E DAY

The time had finally come for a full invasion of Europe. British and American troops had liberated North Africa and pressed into Italy. Soviet troops had turned the tide at Stalingrad and were slowly reclaiming their territory.

By 1944, American and British planes from bases in England had begun around-the-clock bombing missions aimed at the industrial heart of Germany. After initially targeting only factories, railroad lines, ports and other sites that were clearly critical to Germany's ability to fight, Allied planners widened their attacks and aimed to destroy the entire Germany will and ability to make war. **Firebombing** of cities was intended to burn entire neighborhoods. Similar attacks took place on Japanese cities. Before the war ended, 40% of all the housing in major

### D日和V-E日

终于到了完全入侵欧洲的时候了。英美军队解放了北非并进入了意大利。苏联军队已经扭转了斯大林格勒的潮流，正在慢慢收回他们的领土。

到1944年，来自英格兰基地的美国和英国飞机开始了针对德国工业中心的全天候轰炸任务。在最初只针对工厂，铁路线，港口和其他对德国战斗能力显然至关重要的地点之后，盟军计划者扩大了他们的攻击范围，旨在摧毁整个德国的意志和战争能力。城市的火焰炸弹旨在烧毁整个社区。类似的攻击发生在日本城市。在战争结束之前，

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Japanese cities had been destroyed intentionally by Allied air raids and hundreds of thousands of civilians died.

Since the outbreak of war, Stalin had been the only allied leader fighting Hitler on the mainland. Hitler's armies maintained control of all of France, the Low Countries of Belgium and the Netherlands, and most of Eastern Europe. His Atlantic Wall of defenses along the coastlines of France made any invasion of his territory treacherous. Stalin was demanding an all-out effort to liberate France from German occupation to help relieve the pressure his forces were facing in the East. Now, an invasion force greater than any in the history of the world was amassing in southern Britain toward that end.



A great game of espionage unfolded. If the Germans could discover when and where the attack would occur, they could concentrate all their efforts in one area, and the invasion would be doomed. The Allies staged phony exercises meant to confuse German intelligence. Two-dimensional dummy tanks were arranged to distract air surveillance. German commanders had good reason to believe the attack would

日本主要城市的所有住房中有 40% 被盟军空袭故意摧毁，数十万平民死亡。

自战争爆发以来，斯大林一直是在大陆与希特勒作战的唯一联盟领导人。希特勒的军队控制着整个法国，比利时和荷兰的低地国家以及东欧的大部分地区。他沿着法国海岸线的大西洋防御墙使他的领土遭到任何侵略。斯大林要求全力以赴地将法国从德国占领中解放出来，以帮助减轻他的部队在东方面临的压力。现在，为了这个目的，在英国南部积累了比世界历史上任何一个更大的入侵力量。

### Primary Source: Photograph

The ruins of Dresden, Germany after the Americans firebombed the city. Intentional targeting of civilians by Allied commanders has been criticized after the war.

一场精彩的间谍游戏展开了。如果德国人能够发现攻击发生的时间和地点，他们可以将所有努力集中在一个地区，入侵将注定失败。盟军上演虚假演习意在混淆德国情报。安排了二维虚拟坦克以分散空中监视的注意力。德国指挥官有充分的理由相信这次袭击将发生在英国海峡最窄的加



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great?

come at Calais, where the English Channel is narrowest. In actuality, General **Dwight Eisenhower** planned **Operation Overlord** was aiming for the Normandy Peninsula on the morning of June 4, 1944.

Foul weather postponed the attack for two days. Just after midnight on June 6, 1944, three airborne divisions parachuted behind enemy lines to disrupt paths of communications. As the German lookout sentries scanned the English Channel at daybreak, they saw the largest armada ever assembled in history heading toward the French shore. There were five points of attack. Gold and Sword Beaches were taken by the British, and Juno Beach was captured by Canadian forces. The American task was to capture Utah and Omaha Beaches. The troops at Omaha Beach met fierce resistance and suffered heavy casualties. Still, by nightfall a beachhead had been established as German troops retreated. The successful invasion of France on June 6, or **D-Day**, along with the Battle of Stalingrad in the East, are the turning point battles in the war against Hitler's Germany.



After D-DAY, the days of the German resistance were numbered. Paris was liberated in August 1944 as the Allies pushed slowly eastward. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was moving into German territory as well. Desperate to put off what was clearly going to be a final defeat, Hitler launched a final unsuccessful counteroffensive in December 1944. The attack caught the Allies by surprise and the **Battle of the Bulge**, so named because of the shape of the battle lines on a map, slowed the

来。实际上，德怀特·艾森豪威尔将军计划在1944年6月4日上午瞄准诺曼底半岛。

恶劣的天气将袭击推迟了两天。就在1944年6月6日午夜之后，三个空降师在敌后排空，以破坏通讯路径。随着德国哨兵在黎明时分扫描英吉利海峡，他们看到历史上最大的舰队朝着法国海岸汇集。有五个攻击点。黄金和剑海滩由英国人占领，朱诺海滩被加拿大军队占领。美国的任务是夺取犹他州和奥马哈海滩。奥马哈海滩的部队遇到了激烈的抵抗，伤亡惨重。尽管如此，在夜幕降临时，德国军队撤退后仍然建立了滩头堡。6月6日法国的成功入侵，或D日，以及东部的斯大林格勒战役，都是对希特勒德国战争的转折点。

### Primary Source: Photograph

Within days of the successful landing on D-Day, thousands of men, tanks, trucks, and supplies were being offloaded in support of the soldiers pushing forward through France.

在D-DAY之后，德国抵抗的日子已经屈指可数了。1944年8月，当盟军缓慢向东推进时，巴黎被解放了。与此同时，苏联也正在进入德国领土。1944年12月，希特勒绝望地推迟了最终失败的最后失败。这次袭击让盟军感到惊讶和突然之战，所以因为战线的形状而得名。地图，减缓了盟军前进的进程，而不是阻止它，美国人，英



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course of the Allied advance, rather than stopping it, and the Americans, British, and Free French found themselves racing the Soviets to Berlin by the spring of 1945.

Along the way, they encountered the depths of Nazi horrors when they discovered Hitler's concentration camps. American soldiers saw humans that looked more like skeletons, gas chambers, crematoriums, and countless victims. Although American government officials were aware of atrocities against Jews, the full extent of the horror of the **Holocaust** of 12 million Jews, homosexuals, and anyone else Hitler had deemed deviant had been unknown to the Allies.

The Soviets entered Berlin first and discovered that the mastermind of all the destruction, Adolf Hitler, had committed suicide the day before. With little left to sustain any sort of resistance, the Germans surrendered on May 8, 1945, hereafter known as **V-E Day**, short for Victory in Europe.

### THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

Defeating Germany was only part of America's mission.

Pearl Harbor was only the beginning of Japanese assaults on American holdings in the Pacific. Two days after attacking Pearl Harbor, they seized Guam, and two weeks after that they captured Wake Island. Before 1941 came to a close, the Philippines came under attack.

Led by General **Douglas MacArthur**, the Americans were hopeful they could hold the islands. A fierce Japanese strike proved otherwise. After retreating to the fortress at **Corregidor**, the United States had no choice but to surrender the Philippines. Before being summoned away by President Roosevelt, General MacArthur promised, "I shall return."

After MacArthur escaped, the Japanese military forced Filipino and American prisoners of war to walk to at prison in Bataan. This 85-mile trip, remembered as the **Bataan Death March**, is emblematic of the cruelty unleashed by the Japanese military against prisoners. 16,000 souls perished along the way, and many more in the prisons where they languished in the years to come.

In June 1942, Japan hoped to capture **Midway Island**, an American held base about 1,000 miles from Hawaii. The Japanese operation, like the earlier attack on Pearl Harbor, sought to eliminate the United States as a strategic power in the Pacific, thereby giving Japan a free hand in Asia. The Japanese hoped another demoralizing defeat would force the United States to capitulate by luring the American aircraft carriers into a trap. Their plan was handicapped by faulty Japanese assumptions

国人和自由法国人在1945年春天发现自己在苏联赛车到柏林。

一路上，当他们发现希特勒的集中营时，他们遇到了纳粹恐怖的深处。美国士兵看到人类看起来更像骷髅，毒气室，火葬场和无数受害者。虽然美国政府官员意识到对犹太人的暴行，但是1200万犹太人，同性恋者以及希特勒所认为的任何其他人的大屠杀恐怖的全部程度都不为盟军所知。

苏联人首先进入柏林，并发现所有毁灭的策划者阿道夫希特勒前一天都自杀了。德国人在1945年5月8日投降，此后被称为V-E日，是欧洲胜利的缩影，几乎没有任何阻力。

### 太平洋战争

击败德国只是美国使命的一部分。

珍珠港只是日本袭击美国太平洋地区的开端。袭击珍珠港两天后，他们占领了关岛，两周后他们占领了威克岛。在1941年结束之前，菲律宾受到了攻击。

在道格拉斯麦克阿瑟将军的带领下，美国人希望他们可以占领这些岛屿。日本的激烈罢工证明不然。在撤退到Corregidor堡垒后，美国别无选择，只能投降菲律宾。在被罗斯福总统召唤之前，麦克阿瑟将军承诺，“我会回来的。”

在麦克阿瑟逃脱后，日本军方迫使菲律宾和美国战俘走向巴丹的监狱。这次85英里的旅行，被记为巴丹死亡三月，是日本军队对囚犯释放的残酷行为的象征。沿途有16,000名灵魂死亡，而在未来几年他们萎靡不振的监狱中还有更多人死亡。

1942年6月，日本希望占领中途岛，这是一个距离夏威夷约1,000英里的美国基地。与先前对珍珠港的袭击一样，日本的行动试图消灭美国作为太平洋地区的战略力量，从而使日本在亚洲获得自由。日本人希望另一个令人沮丧的失败将迫使美国通过引诱美国航空母舰陷入困境而屈服。他们的计划受到日本对美国空中力量的错误假设的

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about American airpower, and most significantly, by the fact that American cryptographers had broken the Japanese navy's codes and knew the date and location of the planned attack, enabling the forewarned American commanders to prepare their own ambush.



影响，最重要的是，美国密码学家打破了日本海军的规范，知道计划袭击的日期和地点，使预警的美国指挥官能够准备自己的伏击。

### Primary Source: Photograph

The American aircraft carrier USS Yorktown listing to port at the moment a torpedo hit during the Battle of Midway. Anti-aircraft shells were exploding overhead.

Four Japanese and three American aircraft carriers participated in the battle. All four of Japan's large fleet carriers, part of the six-carrier force that had attacked Pearl Harbor six months earlier, and a heavy cruiser were sunk, while the Americans lost only one carrier and a destroyer. After Midway, Japan's capacity to replace its losses, particularly aircraft carriers and well-trained pilots, rapidly became insufficient to cope with mounting casualties, while the United States' massive industrial and training capabilities made losses far easier to replace. The Battle of Midway is widely considered the turning point in the Pacific War.

四架日本和三架美国航空母舰参加了这场战斗。日本所有四艘大型舰队航母，六个月前袭击珍珠港的六支航母部队的一部分，以及一艘重型巡洋舰沉没，而美国人只失去一艘航母和一艘驱逐舰。在中途岛之后，日本取代其损失的能力，特别是航空母舰和训练有素的飞行员，迅速变得不足以应对不断增加的伤亡人数，而美国庞大的工业和训练能力使得损失更容易被取代。中途岛之战被广泛认为是太平洋战争的转折点。

After the Battle of Midway, the Americans slowly moved westward across the Pacific, retaking Japanese-held islands in a slow march toward Japan. Rather than taking every Japanese fortification spread across the islands of Micronesia and Melanesia, the United States selectively chose a path that would move American naval forces closer and closer to the Japanese mainland by targeting the least-fortified islands and bypassing those that would be harder to attack, leaving them cut off from communication and resupply. Using this **Island Hopping** strategy, General MacArthur led the advance toward Japan.

在中途岛战役之后，美国人慢慢地向西移动穿越太平洋，重新占领日本控制的岛屿，向日本缓慢前进。美国有选择性地选择了一条通过瞄准最不强化的岛屿并绕过那些难以接近的岛屿，使美国海军更接近日本大陆的道路，而不是将每一个日本防御工事分散到密克罗尼西亚和美拉尼西亚群岛。攻击，让他们切断通信和补给。利用这种跳岛战略，麦克阿瑟将军率先向日本迈进。

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In October 1944, MacArthur fulfilled his promise and returned to the Philippines accompanied by a hundred ships. In the first half of 1945, Americans captured the island of **Iwo Jima**, which was then used to mount air raids on Japan.



1944 年 10 月，麦克阿瑟兑现了他的诺言，并带着一百艘船返回菲律宾。在 1945 年上半年，美国人占领了硫磺岛，后来用于对日本进行空袭。

### Primary Source: Photograph

Joe Rosenthal's infamous photograph of Marines raising the flag at the top of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

The final island stronghold was the large island of **Okinawa**. The battle has been referred to as *tetsu no ame*, the “rain of steel” in Japanese because of the ferocity of the fighting, the intensity of Japanese **kamikaze** suicide airplane attacks, and the sheer numbers of Allied ships and armored vehicles that assaulted the island. The battle was one of the bloodiest in the Pacific, with approximately 160,000 casualties on both sides. Approximately 150,000 Okinawan civilians perished as well, roughly half of the pre-war population.

During the battle, Americans received word that President Roosevelt had died of a brain hemorrhage. For many young soldiers, Roosevelt was the only president they could remember. He had been elected four times, and served a total of 12 years in office. Vice-President **Harry Truman** took his place and it fell to the new president to decide the outcome of the war in the Pacific. After watching the carnage that was the Battle of Okinawa, Truman's first major decision would be how to resolve the war without having to invade the Japanese mainland.

最后的岛屿据点是冲绳岛。这场战斗被称为 *tetsu no ame*，由于战斗的凶猛，日本神风敢死队自杀式飞机袭击的强度，以及袭击该岛的盟军舰艇和装甲车的数量，日本的“钢铁之雨”。这场战斗是太平洋地区最血腥的战斗之一，双方伤亡人数约为 160,000 人。大约有 15 万冲绳平民丧生，大约是战前人口的一半。

在战斗中，美国人接到罗斯福总统死于脑出血的消息。对于许多年轻士兵来说，罗斯福是他们唯一能记住的总统。他曾四次当选，并任职 12 年。副总统哈里杜鲁门取代了他的位置，由新总统来决定太平洋战争的结果。在观看了冲绳之战的大屠杀之后，杜鲁门的第一个重大决定就是如何在侵略日本大陆的情况下解决战争。

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### THE MANHATTAN PROJECT

Early in 1939, the world's scientific community discovered that German physicists had learned the secrets of splitting a uranium atom. Fears spread over the possibility of Nazi scientists utilizing that energy to produce a bomb capable of unspeakable destruction.

Scientists **Albert Einstein**, who fled Nazi persecution, and **Enrico Fermi**, who escaped Fascist Italy, were now living in the United States. They agreed that the President must be informed of the dangers of atomic technology in the hands of the Axis powers. Fermi traveled to Washington in March to express his concerns to government officials. But few shared his uneasiness.

**Einstein penned a letter to President Roosevelt** urging the development of an atomic research program later that year. Roosevelt saw neither the necessity nor the utility for such a project, but agreed to proceed slowly. In late 1941, the American effort to design and build an atomic bomb received its code name: the **Manhattan Project**.

At first the research was based at only a few universities: Columbia University, the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley. A breakthrough occurred in December 1942 when Fermi led a group of physicists to produce the first controlled nuclear chain reaction under the grandstands of Stagg Field at the University of Chicago.

After this milestone, government funds were allocated more freely, and the project advanced at breakneck speed. Nuclear facilities were built at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Hanford, Washington. The main assembly plant was built at **Los Alamos, New Mexico**. **Robert Oppenheimer** was put in charge of putting the pieces together at Los Alamos. After the final bill was tallied, nearly \$2 billion had been spent on research and development of the atomic bomb, and the Manhattan Project employed over 120,000 Americans.

Secrecy was paramount. Neither the Germans nor the Japanese could learn of the project. Roosevelt and Churchill also agreed that Stalin would be kept in the dark. Consequently, there was no public awareness or debate. Keeping 120,000 people quiet would be impossible. Therefore, only a small privileged cadre of inner scientists and officials knew about the final objective of the work. In fact, Vice-President Truman had never heard of the Manhattan Project until he became president.

### 曼哈顿项目

1939 年初，世界科学界发现德国物理学家已经学会了分裂铀原子的秘密。人们担心纳粹科学家利用这种能量制造出一种无法形容的毁灭性炸弹的可能性。

逃离纳粹迫害的科学家阿尔伯特爱因斯坦和逃离法西斯意大利的恩里科费米现在居住在美国。他们同意必须让总统了解轴心国权力手中的原子技术的危险性。费米于 3 月前往华盛顿向政府官员表达他的担忧。但很少有人分享他的不安。

爱因斯坦写信给罗斯福总统，敦促当年早些时候开展一项原子研究计划。罗斯福没有看到这样一个项目的必要性和实用性，但同意慢慢进行。1941 年末，美国设计和制造原子弹的努力获得了其代号：曼哈顿计划。

起初，研究的基础只有少数大学：哥伦比亚大学，芝加哥大学和加州大学伯克利分校。1942 年 12 月，当费米带领一群物理学家在芝加哥大学 Stagg Field 的看台下进行第一次受控核链反应时，取得了突破。

在这个里程碑之后，政府资金被更自由地分配，项目以极快的速度发展。核设施建在田纳西州的橡树岭和华盛顿的汉福德。主要装配厂建于新墨西哥州洛斯阿拉莫斯。罗伯特·奥本海默（Robert Oppenheimer）负责将这些作品放在洛斯阿拉莫斯（Los Alamos）。在最终法案确定后，将近 20 亿美元用于研究和开发原子弹，曼哈顿计划雇用了超过 120,000 名美国人。

保密至关重要。德国人和日本人都无法了解这个项目。罗斯福和丘吉尔也同意斯大林将被置于黑暗之中。因此，没有公众意识或辩论。让 12 万人保持安静是不可能的。因此，只有一小部分内部科学家和官员的特权干部知道这项工作的最终目标。事实上，杜鲁门副总统在成为总统之前从未听说过曼哈顿计划。



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By the summer of 1945, Oppenheimer was ready to test the first bomb. On July 16, 1945, at **Trinity Site** near Alamogordo, New Mexico, scientists of the Manhattan Project readied themselves to watch the detonation of the world's first atomic bomb. The device was affixed to a 100-foot tower and discharged just before dawn.

A blinding flash visible for 200 miles lit up the morning sky. A mushroom cloud reached 40,000 feet, blowing out windows of homes 100 miles away. When the cloud returned to earth it created a half-mile wide crater metamorphosing sand into glass. A bogus cover-up story was released, explaining that a huge ammunition dump had just exploded in the desert. Soon word reached President Truman in Potsdam, Germany that the project was successful. The world had entered the nuclear age.

### THE END OF THE WAR

When Harry Truman learned of the success of the Manhattan Project, he knew he was faced with a decision of unprecedented gravity. The capacity to end the war with Japan was in his hands, but it would involve unleashing the most terrible weapon ever known.

American soldiers and civilians were weary from four years of war, yet the Japanese military was refusing to give up their fight. American forces occupied Okinawa and Iwo Jima and were intensely fire bombing Japanese cities. But Japan still had an army of 2 million men stationed in the home islands guarding against invasion.

First, an Allied demand for an immediate unconditional surrender was made to the leadership in Japan. Although the demand stated that refusal would result in total destruction, no mention of any new weapons of mass destruction was made. The Japanese military command rejected the request for unconditional surrender.

On August 6, 1945, a plane called the **Enola Gay** dropped an atomic bomb on the city of **Hiroshima**. Instantly, 70,000 Japanese citizens were vaporized. In the months and years that followed, an additional 100,000 perished from burns and radiation sickness.

The Japanese high command still refused to surrender and two days later, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. On August 9, a second atomic bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki**, where 80,000 Japanese people perished.

On August 14, 1945, the Japanese surrendered. **V-J Day**, or Victory in Japan Day is marked on either August 14 or 15, depending on which day it was in the world when the news was announced, or sometimes on

到 1945 年夏天，奥本海默准备测试第一枚炸弹。1945 年 7 月 16 日，在新墨西哥州阿拉莫戈多附近的三一地点，曼哈顿计划的科学家们准备好观看世界上第一颗原子弹的引爆。该装置固定在一个 100 英尺高的塔上，并在黎明前卸下。

可见 200 英里的炫目闪光照亮了早晨的天空。蘑菇云达到 40,000 英尺，吹走了 100 英里以外的房屋的窗户。当云回到地球时，它创造了一个半英里宽的火山口，将沙子变形为玻璃。一个虚假的掩盖故事被释放，解释说一个巨大的弹药堆刚刚在沙漠中爆炸。不久，德国波茨坦的杜鲁门总统宣布该项目取得了成功。世界进入了核时代。

### 战争的结束

当哈里杜鲁门得知曼哈顿计划的成功时，他知道他面临着前所未有的严重决定。结束与日本的战争的能力在他手中，但它将涉及释放有史以来最可怕的武器。

美国士兵和平民在四年的战争中感到厌倦，但日本军方拒绝放弃战斗。美国军队占领了冲绳岛和硫磺岛，并且正在猛烈轰炸日本城市。但日本仍然有 200 万人驻守在本土岛屿，以防止入侵。

首先，盟军要求立即无条件投降，要求向日本领导层提出要求。虽然要求说拒绝将导致彻底破坏，但没有提到任何新的大规模毁灭性武器。日本军方指挥部拒绝了无条件投降的请求。

1945 年 8 月 6 日，一架叫做 Enola Gay 的飞机在广岛市投下原子弹。瞬间，7 万名日本公民被汽化。在随后的几个月和几年中，额外的 10 万人死于烧伤和放射病。

日本高级指挥部仍拒绝投降，两天后，苏联向日本宣战。8 月 9 日，第二颗原子弹落在长崎，那里有 8 万日本人丧生。

1945 年 8 月 14 日，日本人投降了。VJ 日，或日本胜利日在 8 月 14 日或 15 日标记，取决于宣布新闻时世界的哪一天，或有时在 9 月 2 日，即

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What made the  
**GREATEST**  
**GENERATION**  
g r e a t ?

September 2, the day the official instrument of surrender was signed aboard the USS Missouri battleship in Tokyo Bay.

USS 上签署的官方投降仪式的那一天密苏里州战舰在东京湾。



### Primary Source: Photograph

A photograph of downtown Hiroshima after the bombing. Everything that was not built of stone or concrete had been obliterated and burnt.

### CRITICISM OF TRUMAN'S DECISION

The decision to use the atomic bomb, and more specifically to use it on a city in which thousands of civilians would die has proved to be a lasting controversy.

Some military analysts insist that Japan was on its knees and the bombings were simply unnecessary.

Others have argued that the decision to use the bomb in Japan and not Germany was inherently racist. These critics question whether Truman would have been willing to use the bomb against White civilians.

Some charged that Truman's decision was a barbaric act that brought negative long-term consequences to the United States. Looking into the future, Truman should have seen that unleashing nuclear weapons would lead to a dangerous arms race.

Other critics argued that American diplomats had ulterior motives in using the bomb. The Soviet Union had entered the war against Japan, and the atomic bomb could be read as a strong message for the Soviets to tread lightly. In this respect, Hiroshima and Nagasaki may have been the first shots of the Cold War against the Soviets as well as the final shots of World War II. Regardless, the United States remains the only nation in the world to have used a nuclear weapon on another nation.

### TRUMAN 的决定批评

使用原子弹的决定，更具体地说是在数千名平民死亡的城市使用它已被证明是一个持久的争议。

一些军事分析家坚持认为日本岌岌可危，爆炸事件根本就没有必要。

其他人则认为，在日本而非德国使用炸弹的决定本质上是种族主义。这些批评者质疑杜鲁门是否愿意使用炸弹袭击白人平民。

一些人指责杜鲁门的决定是一种野蛮行为，给美国带来了负面的长期后果。展望未来，杜鲁门本应该看到释放核武器将导致危险的军备竞赛。

其他批评者认为美国外交官在使用炸弹方面别有用心。苏联已经参加了对日本的战争，原子弹可以被视为苏联轻描淡写的强烈信息。在这方面，广岛和长崎可能是冷战对苏联的第一枪，也是第二次世界大战的最后一枪。无论如何，美国仍然是世界上唯一一个在另一个国家使用核武器的国家。

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Related to the looming conflict with the Soviet Union, some felt that the atomic bomb was used to end the war quickly, before the Soviets would have a chance to invade Japan from the North. In this view, Truman wanted the United States to be the only nation to occupy Japan, unlike the way Germany had been divided up between the four Allied powers.

Truman himself stated that his decision to drop the bomb was purely military. A Normandy-type amphibious landing would have cost an estimated million casualties. Truman believed that the bombs saved Japanese lives as well as American. Prolonging the war was not an option for the President.



与苏联即将发生的冲突有关，一些人认为，在苏联有机会从北方入侵日本之前，原子弹被用来迅速结束战争。在这种观点中，杜鲁门希望美国成为唯一占领日本的国家，而不像德国在四个盟军之间分裂的方式。

杜鲁门本人表示，他放弃炸弹的决定纯属军事。诺曼底两栖登陆将造成大约数百万人伤亡。杜鲁门认为，炸弹拯救了日本人和美国人的生命。延长战争不是总统的选择。

### Secondary Source: Statue

Sadako Sakasaki, a high school student who died from radiation poisoning in Hiroshima attempted to fold 1,000 paper cranes in an effort to bring good luck and recover from the cancer that she eventually succumbed to. She and the paper crane have now become symbols of peace and especially of the effort to rid the world of nuclear weapons. This statue stands in Seattle, Washington. Other statues of Sadako have been erected all around the world.

Some of his critics asked why Truman had not made some sort of demonstration of the bomb's power by dropping it in the countryside, but the President rejected this idea. He knew there was no guarantee the Japanese would surrender if the test succeeded, and he felt that a failed demonstration would be worse than none at all. Even the scientific community failed to foresee the awful effects of radiation sickness. Truman saw little difference between atomic bombing Hiroshima and firebombing Dresden or Tokyo.

For Truman, war was terrible, winning was the goal, and he saw no reason why he should not use every weapon at his disposal. He could

他的一些批评者问道，为什么杜鲁门没有在农村放下炸弹的力量，但是总统拒绝了这个想法。他知道，如果测试成功，就不能保证日本人会投降，他觉得失败的示威会比没有任何人更糟糕。甚至科学界也未能预见到辐射病的可怕后果。杜鲁门认为原子弹轰炸广岛与燃烧炸弹德累斯顿或东京之间几乎没有什么区别。

对于杜鲁门来说，战争是可怕的，胜利是目标，他没有理由不为他使用所有武器。当人们发现他



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not imagine trying to justify the deaths of thousands of Americans when people found out he had a weapon that could have ended the war, but chose not to use it.

The ethical debate over the decision to drop the atomic bomb will probably never be resolved. The bombs did, however, bring an end to the most destructive war in history and the Manhattan Project that produced it demonstrated the possibility of how the nation's resources could be mobilized in times of crisis.

However, the use of atomic weapons did unleash a dangerous arms race, and at nuclear standoff with the Soviet Union that lasted for 50 years.

### CONCLUSION

The war ended in Europe when Allied armies turned back Hitler's aggressive attacks in Africa and the Soviet Union and eventually overran Berlin. In Asia, the war came to a close before the Americans invaded Japan itself.

Why was this the way the war ended? What brought about this conclusion, and not some other? Leadership? Technology? Numerical superiority? Ideals? Strategy?

What do you think? Why did the Allies win World War II?

### SUMMARY

As the war began, Hitler broke his nonaggression pact with Stalin and invaded the Soviet Union. This resulted in an unusual alliance between the communist Soviets and the democracies of the United States, United Kingdom, as well as the Chinese, who had briefly ended their civil war to fight the Japanese.

The Allies concentrated their efforts first in Northern Africa, and after winning there, invaded Italy. The turning points of the war in Europe came on June 4, 1944 (when the British, Americans, free French, and Canadians landed at Normandy on D-Day) and at the Battle of Stalingrad when the Soviets turned back Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union.

Intensive bombing campaigns over Germany slowly weakened the enemy as Allied forces pushed inward from both East and West. Eventually Germany collapsed, Hitler committed suicide, and the war in Europe ended.

拥有可以结束战争的武器但是选择不使用它时，他无法想象为数千名美国人的死亡辩护。

关于放弃原子弹的决定的伦理争论可能永远不会得到解决。然而，炸弹确实结束了历史上最具破坏性的战争，而制造它的曼哈顿计划证明了在危机时期如何动员国家资源的可能性。

然而，原子武器的使用确实引发了危险的军备竞赛，并与苏联的核僵局持续了 50 年。

### 结论

在欧洲的结局是盟军拒绝了希特勒对非洲和苏联的进攻，并最终占领了柏林。在亚洲，战争在美国人入侵日本之前结束。

为什么战争以这种方式结束？是什么产生了这个结论，而不是其他一些结论？领导？技术？数值优势？理想吗？战略？

你怎么看？盟国为什么赢得第二次世界大战？

### 摘要

战争开始时，希特勒打破了与斯大林的互不侵犯条约，并入侵了苏联。这导致了共产主义苏维埃与美国、英国和中国的民主制之间的不寻常联盟，后者短暂地结束了与日本人作战的内战。

盟军首先将精力集中在北非，并在赢得胜利后入侵了意大利。欧洲战争的转折点出现在 1944 年 6 月 4 日（当时英国、美国人、自由法国人和加拿大人于 D 日降落在诺曼底）和斯大林格勒战役中，当时苏联人拒绝了希特勒对苏联的入侵联盟。

随着盟军从东西方向内推进，对德国进行的密集轰炸行动逐渐削弱了敌人。最终，德国崩溃了，希特勒自杀了，欧洲战争结束了。

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In the Pacific, the United States suffered humiliating defeats in the early months of the war. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Americans were forced to surrender the Philippines to the invading Japanese. The turning point came at the Battle of Midway when the United States was able to sink critical aircraft carriers from the Japanese fleet. Without the resources to rebuild or resupply, the war in the Pacific was a long, slow struggle to recapture tiny islands held by the Japanese. This process resulted in some of the most deadly, but celebrated battles of the Marine Corps' history.

After retaking the Philippines, the Americans launched an invasion of Okinawa, the last island stronghold before a full invasion of the Japanese mainland would begin. It was one of the most deadly of the entire war. The Japanese used suicide airplane attacks and the Americans devastating the islands with an enormous bombardment.

Meanwhile, Albert Einstein had warned President Roosevelt that Hitler's scientists might be trying to develop a nuclear bomb and encourage the Americans to create such a weapon first. This top-secret Manhattan Project was a success and the first atomic bomb was tested in New Mexico.

President Truman took office when Roosevelt died in 1944 and decided to use the atomic bomb to force Japan to surrender. The Americans bombed the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There is still debate about the morality of using atomic weapons on cities with large civilian populations. Japan's surrender in 1945 brought the war to an end. It was the most deadly conflict in human history.

在太平洋地区，战争初期，美国遭受了惨败。珍珠港袭击事件发生后，美国人被迫向入侵的日本人投降菲律宾。转折点出现在中途岛之战，当时美国能够从日航机群中击沉重要的航空母舰。没有重建或补给的资源，太平洋战争是夺回日本人占领的小岛的漫长而缓慢的斗争。这个过程导致了海军陆战队历史上一些最致命的战争。

在夺回菲律宾之后，美国人开始了对冲绳的入侵，冲绳是在日本全面入侵之前的最后一个据点。这是整个战争中最致命的事件之一。日本人使用自杀式飞机袭击，而美国人则以巨大轰炸摧毁了这些岛屿。

同时，爱因斯坦（Albert Einstein）警告罗斯福总统（Roosevelt），希特勒（Hitler）的科学家们可能正在尝试研制核弹，并鼓励美国人首先制造这种核武器。这项绝密的曼哈顿计划获得了成功，并且第一枚原子弹在新墨西哥州进行了测试。

杜鲁门总统于1944年罗斯福去世时就职，并决定使用原子弹迫使日本投降。美国人轰炸了日本的广岛市和长崎市。关于在拥有大量平民的城市上使用原子武器的道德性仍有争议。1945年日本投降，战争结束了。这是人类历史上最致命的冲突。



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Bernard Montgomery:** Top British commander during World War II.

**Erwin Rommel:** German commander in North Africa during World War II. He was nicknamed the “Desert Fox.”

**Dwight Eisenhower:** Supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II. He later became president during the 1950s.

**Douglas MacArthur:** Allied commander in the South Pacific during World War II. He was forced to surrender the Philippines at the start of the war, but led the successful island hopping campaign and eventually accepted the Japanese surrender and was the military governor of occupied Japan.

**Harry Truman:** American president at the end of World War II. He became president in 1945 when Roosevelt died and made the decision to use the atomic bomb.

**Albert Einstein:** World famous scientist. His letter to President Roosevelt about the danger of a German nuclear bomb convinced Roosevelt to start the Manhattan Project.

**Enrico Fermi:** Italian scientist who convinced Einstein to write a letter to President Roosevelt warning him of the danger of nuclear weapons.

**Robert Oppenheimer:** Scientist who led the Manhattan Project. He is remembered as the Father of the Nuclear Bomb.



## KEY CONCEPTS

**Firebombing:** Bombing raids using incendiary bombs designed to start fires and burn down large urban areas. The tactic was used extensively by the allies against both German and Japanese cities in World War II.

**Island Hopping:** MacArthur’s strategy of capturing the less-fortified Japanese islands in the South Pacific and cutting off better defended islands from resupply.

**Kamikaze:** Suicide attacks by Japanese pilots against American ships.



## LETTERS

**Einstein’s Letter to Roosevelt:** Letter that convinced President Roosevelt to initiate the Manhattan Project and develop a nuclear weapon.



## EVENTS

**North Africa Campaign:** Fight between American and British troops led by Eisenhower, and Germans led by Rommel on in North Africa during World War II. The series of battles was notable for its use of tanks.

**Battle of Stalingrad:** One of the turning point battles of World War II. German forces had attacked deep into the Soviet Union before they were turned back here during the winter of 1942.

**Invasion of Italy:** Attack by the Allies from North Africa to the island of Sicily and then the Italian Peninsula in 1943.

**Operation Overlord:** Nickname for the amphibious invasion of France that became D-Day.

**D-Day:** June 6, 1944. The landing of allied forces at Normandy, France. It was a turning point in the war in Europe.

**Battle of the Bulge:** Last counterattack by the Germans against the allies along the Western Front in World War II before the total collapse of German defenses.

**Holocaust:** Hitler’s attempt to murder all Jews in Europe. The genocide resulted in 12 million deaths.

**V-E Day:** May 8, 1945. The end of World War II in Europe when Germany surrendered.

**Bataan Death March:** Forced walk of American and Filipino troops from Corregidor to prison camps. 16,000 men died along the way due to Japanese cruelty.

**Battle of Midway:** Turning point battle in the Pacific in 1942. The Americans sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers. After the battle, the Japanese were unable to rebuild their fleet or train replacement pilots.

**Battle of Iwo Jima:** 1945 attack by American marines that resulted in one of the most well-known photographs of World War II. The island was used for air raids on Japan.

**Battle of Okinawa:** Last battle of the Pacific before the planned invasion of the Japanese mainland. The Americans used enormous firepower and Japan began using kamikaze suicide attacks. It was the bloodiest battle of the Pacific War.

**V-J Day:** The end of World War II when Japan surrendered.



## LOCATIONS

**Corregidor:** Fortress in the Philippines that was the last holdout for American and Filipino troops against the Japanese invasion in 1942.

**Los Alamos, NM:** Site of a nuclear research center beginning in World War II.

**Trinity Site:** Location in a New Mexico desert of the first nuclear explosion in 1945.

**Hiroshima:** Japanese city that was destroyed in 1945 in the first atomic bomb attack.

**Nagasaki:** Second Japanese city destroyed by a nuclear bomb in 1945.



## TECHNOLOGY

**Manhattan Project:** Secret project during World War II to develop a nuclear bomb.

**Enola Gay:** Bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb in 1945.



# 3

## T H I R D Q U E S T I O N DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

What made the  
**GREATEST**  
**GENERATION**  
great?

### INTRODUCTION

The impact of the war on the United States was nowhere near as devastating as it was in Europe and the Pacific, where the battles were waged, but it still profoundly changed everyday life for all Americans. On the positive side, the war effort finally and definitively ended the Great Depression that had been plaguing the country since 1929. It also called upon Americans to unite behind the war effort and give of their money, their time, and their effort, as they sacrificed at home to assure success abroad. The upheaval caused by White men leaving for war meant that for many disenfranchised groups, such as women and African Americans, there were new opportunities in employment and wage earning.

The need for Americans to come together, whether in Hollywood, the defense industries, or the military, to support the war effort encouraged feelings of unity among the American population. However, the desire for unity did not always mean that Americans of color were treated as equals or even tolerated, despite their proclamations of patriotism and their willingness to join in the effort to defeat America's enemies in Europe and Asia. For African Americans, Mexican Americans, and especially for Japanese Americans, feelings of patriotism and willingness to serve one's country both at home and abroad was not enough to guarantee equal treatment by white Americans or to prevent the government from regarding them as the enemy.

And the war changed the nature of the government itself. For Americans who lived through the conflict and made victory possible both at home and on the battlefield came to regard their government as the means to achieving greatness. Roosevelt had guided the nation out of the Depression and through the greatest conflict ever fought. For these Americans, the idea that government was good, and that government should be a part of everyday life became a matter of accepted fact. Never again, would the government shrink back to the laissez-faire days of the 1920s.

All these changes, in industry, population, civil rights, gender roles, and the nature of government were brought about the enormity of World War II. What do you think? Did that war change America for the better?

### 介绍

战争对美国的影响远没有发生战争的欧洲和太平洋地区那样具有破坏性，但它仍然深刻地改变了所有美国人的日常生活。从积极的方面来说，战争的努力最终并最最终结束了自 1929 年以来一直困扰着这个国家的大萧条。它还呼吁美国人团结战争的努力，并将他们的金钱，时间和努力付诸实践，因为他们在国内牺牲以确保在国外取得成功。白人前往战争造成的动荡意味着，对于许多被剥夺权利的群体，如妇女和非裔美国人，就业和工资收入都有新的机会。

无论是在好莱坞，国防工业还是军队，美国人聚集在一起支持战争的需要都鼓励了美国人民团结一致的感觉。然而，对团结的渴望并不总是意味着有色人种被视为平等甚至容忍，尽管他们宣称爱国主义和他们愿意加入努力打败美国在欧洲和亚洲的敌人。对于非裔美国人，墨西哥裔美国人，特别是对日裔美国人来说，爱国主义的感觉和在国内外为国家服务的意愿不足以保证美国白人的平等待遇或阻止政府将他们视为敌人。

战争改变了政府本身的性质。对于经历过冲突并在国内和战场上取得胜利的美国人来说，他们认为政府是实现伟大的手段。罗斯福曾指导国家走出大萧条，并度过了最激烈的冲突。对于这些美洲而言，政府是好的，政府应该成为日常生活的一部分的想法成为公认的事实。政府是否会重新回到 20 世纪 20 年代的自由放任时代。

在工业，人口，公民权利，性别角色和政府性质方面的所有这些变化都带来了第二次世界大战的艰巨性。你怎么看？那场战争改变了美国吗？



### 3 DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

#### MOBILIZATION

Although the United States had sought to avoid armed conflict, the country was not entirely unprepared for war. Production of armaments had increased since 1939, when, as a result of Congress's authorization of the Cash and Carry policy, contracts for weapons had begun to trickle into American factories. War production increased further following the passage of Lend Lease in 1941. However, when the United States entered the war, the majority of American factories were still engaged in civilian production, and many doubted that American businesses would be sufficiently motivated to convert their factories to wartime production.

#### 动员

虽然美国试图避免武装冲突，但该国并没有完全没有准备好进行战争。自 1939 年以来，由于国会批准现金和携带政策，武器合同开始流入美国工厂，因此军备生产有所增加。1941 年 Lend Lease 通过后，战争产量进一步增加。然而，当美国参战时，大多数美国工厂仍在从事民用生产，许多人怀疑美国企业是否有足够的动力将工厂转为战时生产。

#### Primary Source: Poster

This is one of many propaganda posters encouraging Americans to support the war and participate.



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Just a few years earlier, Roosevelt had been frustrated and impatient with business leaders when they failed to fully support the New Deal, but enlisting industrialists in the nation's crusade was necessary if the United States was to produce enough armaments to win the war. To encourage cooperation, the government agreed to assume all costs of development and production, and also guarantee a profit on the sale of what was produced. This arrangement resulted growth of two or three times what companies had been able to achieve from 1937 to 1940. In terms of dollars earned, corporate profits rose from \$6.4 billion in 1940 to nearly \$11 billion in 1944. As the country switched to wartime production, the top one hundred American corporations received approximately 70% of government contracts. Big businesses prospered.

In addition to gearing up industry to fight the war, the country also needed to build an army. A peacetime draft, the first in American history, had been established in September 1940, but the initial draftees were to serve for only one year, a length of time that was later extended. In December 1941, the United States had only one division completely ready to be deployed. A massive draft program was implemented to expand the nation's military forces. Over the course of the war, approximately 50 million men registered for the draft and 10 million ultimately served in uniform.

While millions of Americans heeded the rallying cry for patriotism and service, there were those who, for various reasons, did not accept the call. Some 72,000 men registered as **conscientious objectors (COs)**, and 52,000 were granted that status. Of that 52,000, some accepted noncombat roles in the military, whereas others accepted unpaid work in civilian work camps. Many belonged to pacifist religious sects such as the Quakers or Mennonites. They were willing to serve their country, but they refused to kill. COs suffered public condemnation for disloyalty, and family members often turned against them. Strangers assaulted them. A portion of the town of Plymouth, NH, was destroyed by fire because the residents did not want to call upon the services of the COs trained as firemen at a nearby camp. Only a very small number of men evaded the draft completely.

#### POPULATION CHANGES

Even before the official beginning of the war, the country started to prepare. In August 1940, Congress created the Defense Plant Corporation, which had built 344 plants in the West by 1945, and had funneled over \$1.8 billion into the economies of western states. After Pearl Harbor, as American military strategists began to plan counterattacks and campaigns against the Axis powers, California

就在几年前，当罗斯福未能完全支持新政时，罗斯福一直对商业领袖感到沮丧和不耐烦，但如果美国要制造足够的军备来赢得战争，就必须在国家的十字军中招募工业家。为了鼓励合作，政府同意承担所有开发和生产成本，并保证出售所生产的产品利润。这种安排使公司在 1937 年至 1940 年间实现了两到三倍的增长。就所赚取的美元而言，公司利润从 1940 年的 64 亿美元增加到 1944 年的近 110 亿美元。随着国家转向战时生产，前 100 家美国公司收到约 70% 的政府合同。大企业繁荣昌盛。

除了加强工业以对抗战争外，该国还需要建立一支军队。和平时期的草案，是美国历史上的第一次草案，于 1940 年 9 月成立，但最初的被征兵者只服务一年，后来延长了一段时间。1941 年 12 月，美国只有一个部门完全准备好部署。实施了一项大规模的草案，以扩大国家的军事力量。在整个战争期间，大约有 5000 万人报名参加选秀，1000 万人最终穿着制服。

虽然数百万美国人注意到爱国主义和服务的号召，但有些人出于各种原因不接受这一呼吁。大约 72,000 名男子登记为依良心拒服兵役者 (CO)，52,000 人获得了这种身份。在 52,000 人中，有些人接受了军队中的非战斗角色，而其他一些人接受了平民工作营中的无薪工作。许多人属于和平主义的宗教派别，如贵格会或门诺派。他们愿意为自己的国家服务，但他们拒绝杀人。COs 因不忠而遭到公众谴责，家庭成员经常反对他们。陌生人袭击了他们。新罕布什尔州普利茅斯镇的一部分被火烧毁，因为居民不要求在附近营地训练成消防员的 CO 的服务。只有极少数人完全逃避了选秀。

#### 人口变动

甚至在战争正式开始之前，该国就开始准备。1940 年 8 月，国会成立了国防工厂公司，该公司于 1945 年在西方建造了 344 座工厂，并向西部各州经济提供了超过 18 亿美元的资金。在珍珠港事件发生后，随着美国军事战略家开始计划反对轴心

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became a training ground. Troops trained there for tank warfare and amphibious assaults as well as desert campaigns.

As thousands of Americans swarmed to the West Coast to take jobs in defense plants and shipyards, cities like Richmond, California, and nearby Oakland, expanded quickly. Richmond grew from a city of 20,000 people to 100,000 in just three years. Almost overnight, the population of California skyrocketed. African Americans moved out of the rural South into northern or West Coast cities to provide the muscle and skill to build the machines of war. Building on earlier waves of African American migration after the Civil War and during World War I, the demographics of the nation changed with the growing urbanization of the African American population. Women also relocated to either follow their husbands to military bases or take jobs in the defense industry, as the total mobilization of the national economy began to tap into previously underemployed populations.

#### BIG GOVERNMENT

President Roosevelt and his administration already had experience in establishing government controls and taking the initiative in economic matters during the Depression. In April 1941, Roosevelt created the **Office of Price Administration (OPA)**, and, once the United States entered the war, the OPA regulated prices and attempted to combat inflation. The OPA ultimately had the power to set ceiling prices for all goods, except agricultural commodities, and to ration a long list of items. During the war, major labor unions pledged not to strike in order to prevent disruptions in production; in return, the government encouraged businesses to recognize unions and promised to help workers bargain for better wages.

The federal government instituted **rationing** to ensure that America's fighting men were well fed. Civilians were issued ration booklets, books of coupons that enabled them to buy limited amounts of meat, coffee, butter, sugar, and other foods. Wartime cookbooks were produced, such as the Betty Crocker cookbook *Your Share*, telling housewives how to prepare tasty meals without scarce food items. Other items were rationed as well, including shoes, liquor, cigarettes, and gasoline. With a few exceptions, such as doctors, Americans were allowed to drive their automobiles only on certain days of the week. Most Americans complied with these regulations, but some illegally bought and sold rationed goods on the black market.

Civilians on the home front also recycled, conserved, and participated in **scrap drives** to collect items needed for the production of war materiel. Housewives saved cooking fats, needed to produce

国的反击和战役，加利福尼亚州成为了训练场。部队在那里训练坦克战和两栖攻击以及沙漠战役。

随着成千上万的美国人涌入西海岸从事国防工厂和造船厂的工作，里士满，加利福尼亚和附近的奥克兰等城市迅速扩张。里士满在短短三年内从一个拥有 2 万人口的城市发展到 10 万人。几乎在一夜之间，加利福尼亚的人口飙升。非裔美国人从南部农村迁移到北部或西海岸城市，提供建立战争机器的力量 and 技能。在内战后和第一次世界大战期间早期的非裔美国人移民浪潮的基础上，随着非洲裔美国人口日益增长的城市化，国家的人口结构发生了变化。随着国民经济的总体动员开始涉及以前就业不足的人口，妇女也搬迁到要么跟随丈夫到军事基地或在国防工业工作。

#### 大政府

在大萧条时期，罗斯福总统及其政府已经在建立政府控制和在经济问题上采取主动行动方面积累了经验。1941 年 4 月，罗斯福成立了价格管理办公室 (OPA)，一旦美国加入战争，OPA 就会对价格进行监管并试图对抗通货膨胀。OPA 最终有权为除农产品以外的所有商品设定上限价格，并配置一长串商品。在战争期间，主要的工会承诺不打击，以防止生产中断；作为回报，政府鼓励企业认可工会，并承诺帮助工人讨价还价以获得更好的工资。

联邦政府制定了配给制度，以确保美国的战斗人员得到充足的食物。平民获得配给小册子，优惠券书籍，使他们能够购买有限数量的肉类，咖啡，黄油，糖和其他食物。制作战时烹饪书，如贝蒂克洛克食谱你的分享，告诉家庭主妇如何准备可口的饭菜，没有稀缺的食物。其他物品也是配给的，包括鞋子，酒，香烟和汽油。除了少数例外，例如医生，美国人只允许在一周中的某些日子开车。大多数美国人遵守这些规定，但有些人在黑市上非法买卖配给商品。

在家庭方面的平民也回收，保存和参与废料驱动，以收集生产战争物资所需的物品。家庭主妇节省了生产炸药所需的烹饪脂肪。儿童收集废金属，纸

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explosives. Children collected scrap metal, paper, rubber, silk, nylon, and old rags. Some children sacrificed beloved metal toys in order to “win the war.” Civilian volunteers, trained to recognize enemy aircraft, watched the skies along the coasts and on the borders.

张，橡胶，丝绸，尼龙和旧抹布。有些孩子牺牲了心爱的金属玩具，以“赢得战争。”平民志愿者，训练认识敌机，观看沿海和边界的天空。

#### Primary Source: Poster

One of many posters encouraging Americans to grow victory gardens that would supplement commercial food production.



As in previous wars, the government turned to bond drives to finance the war. Millions of Americans purchased more than \$185 billion worth of **war bonds**. Children purchased Victory Stamps and exchanged full stamp booklets for bonds. Schools held fundraising drives to buy war bonds, sometimes setting a target equal to the cost of an airplane which would subsequently be adopted by the school.

与之前的战争一样，政府转向债券驱动以资助战争。数百万美国人购买了超过 1850 亿美元的战争债券。儿童购买了胜利邮票，并交换了完整的邮票小册子作为债券。学校举行筹款活动以购买战争债券，有时设定的目标等于飞机的费用，该飞机随后将被学校采用。



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The federal government also instituted the current tax-withholding system to ensure collection of taxes.

Once again, Americans were urged to plant **victory gardens**, using marketing campaigns and celebrities to promote the idea. Americans responded eagerly, planting gardens in their backyards and vacant lots. Many schools planted gardens as well.

All of these efforts, from rationing, to victory gardens, to shaping public opinion were promoted and explained with government propaganda organized by the **Office of War Information (OWI)**.

In every war, the government grows in both size and scope as it seeks to mobilize the collective wealth and efforts of the nation to achieve victory. World War II was no different and the nation's government was indeed larger after the war ended. One marked aspect of this growth in government is the affect it had on the generation of young men and women who live through the war. This Greatest Generation made tremendous sacrifices on the battlefield and at home, but has always held a positive view of government. After all, Roosevelt's New Deal helped save them as teenagers in the 1930s, and the overwhelming power of their government guided them and their nation to victory in the 1940s. For this generation of Americans, government is good.



联邦政府还制定了现行的预扣税制度，以确保征税。

美国人再一次被要求种植胜利的花园，利用营销活动 and 名人推广这一想法。美国人热切地回应，在他们的后院和空地上种植花园。许多学校也种植了花园。

所有这些努力，从配给，到胜利的花园，到塑造公众舆论，都得到了战争情报局（OWI）组织的政府宣传的推动和解释。

在每场战争中，政府都在扩大规模和范围，因为它试图动员国家的集体财富和努力来取得胜利。第二次世界大战没有什么不同，战争结束后国家政府确实更大。政府增长的一个显著方面是它对生活在战争中的年轻男女的影响。这个伟大的一代在战场和国内做出了巨大的牺牲，但始终对政府持积极态度。毕竟，罗斯福的新政在 20 世纪 30 年代帮助他们成为青少年，而他们政府的压倒性力量引导他们和他们的国家在 20 世纪 40 年代取得胜利。对于这一代美国人来说，政府是好的。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

The Ford Motor Company's Willow Run production factory was one of the largest in the world. During the war, Ford's workers stopped building cars and began producing aircraft. Images like this demonstrate the power of America as the so-called Arsenal of Democracy.

#### THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY

By the time the war ended in 1945, the United States had produced 40% of all the material used. Of all the ships, airplanes, guns, bullets

#### 民主的诅咒

到 1945 年战争结束时，美国已经生产了 40% 的材料。在所有的船只，飞机，枪支，子弹和炸弹中，



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and bombs, American factories and workers had turned out the means of victory. This incredible level of production gave the United States the nickname the **Arsenal of Democracy**. In fact, the term came originally from one of President Roosevelt's fireside chats from before the attack on Pearl Harbor, from a time when the United States was gearing up production during the passage of the Lend Lease Act.

After America officially declared war, the **War Production Board (WPB)** and the nation's factories effected a great change. Military aircraft production, which totaled 6,000 in 1940, jumped to 85,000 in 1943. Factories that made silk ribbons now produced parachutes, automobile factories built tanks, typewriter companies made machine guns, undergarment manufacturers sewed mosquito netting, and a roller coaster manufacturer converted to the production of bomber repair platforms. The WPB ensured that each factory received materials it needed to operate, in order to produce the most war goods in the shortest time. In 1942-1945, WPB supervised the production of \$183 billion worth of weapons and supplies. One fourth of the output was warplanes; one fourth was warships.

Some companies simply increased production. Goodyear made more tires, US Steel made more steel, and Boeing turned out more aircraft. Other companies converted their factories in order to churn out war material. Ford and Chrysler, for example stopped building consumer automobiles and started building aircraft and tanks.

#### ENTERTAINERS AND THE WAR EFFORT

During the Great Depression, movies had served as a welcome diversion from the difficulties of everyday life, and during the war, this held still truer. By 1941, there were more movie theaters than banks in the United States. In a world before television or streaming video in the 1930s, **newsreels**, which were shown in movie theaters before feature films, informed the American public of what was happening elsewhere in the world. This interest grew once American armies began to engage the enemy. Informational documentaries about the war were also shown in movie theaters. The most famous were those in the **Why We Fight** series, filmed by Hollywood director Frank Capra.

Many feature films were patriotic stories that showed the day's biggest stars as soldiers fighting the nefarious German and Japanese enemy. John Wayne, who had become a star in the 1930s, appeared in numerous war-themed movies, including *The Fighting Seabees* and *Back to Bataan*.

美国工厂和工人已经找到了胜利的手段。这种令人难以置信的生产水平给了美国绰号“民主阿瑟纳”。事实上，这个词最初来自罗斯福总统在珍珠港袭击事件发生前的炉边谈话之一，此时美国正在通过“租赁法案”（Lend Lease Act）。

美国正式宣战后，战争生产委员会（WPB）和国家工厂发生了巨大变化。军用飞机的生产量在1940年达到6,000，在1943年跃升至85,000。制造丝带的工厂现在生产降落伞，汽车工厂建造坦克，打字机公司制造机枪，内衣制造商缝制蚊帐，过山车制造商转换为生产轰炸机维修平台。WPB确保每个工厂都收到了运营所需的材料，以便在最短的时间内生产出最多的战争物品。1942年至1945年，WPB监督生产价值1830亿美元的武器和用品。产量的四分之一是战机；四分之一是战舰。

一些公司只是增加产量。固特异制造更多轮胎，美国钢铁公司生产更多钢材，波音公司生产更多飞机。其他公司改造工厂以生产战争物资。例如，福特和克莱斯勒停止建造消费者汽车并开始制造飞机和坦克。

#### 娱乐和战争的努力

在大萧条时期，电影已成为日常生活困难的一种受欢迎的转移，在战争期间，电影仍然更加真实。到1941年，美国的电影院数量超过了银行。在20世纪30年代的电视或流媒体视频之前的世界中，电影院在故事片之前播放的新闻片向美国公众通报了世界其他地方正在发生的事情。一旦美国军队开始与敌人交战，这种兴趣就会增加。有关战争的信息纪录片也在电影院放映。最著名的是好莱坞导演弗兰克·卡普拉拍摄的“为什么我们打架”系列。

许多故事片都是爱国故事，展示了当天最大的明星作为士兵与邪恶的德国和日本敌人作战。20世纪30年代成为明星的约翰·韦恩出现在众多以战争为主题的电影中，包括“战斗的海盗”和“回到巴丹”。

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Besides appearing in patriotic movies, many male entertainers temporarily gave up their careers to serve in the armed forces. Jimmy Stewart served in the Army Air Force and appeared in a short film entitled *Winning Your Wings* that encouraged young men to enlist. Tyrone Power joined the Marines. Female entertainers did their part as well. Rita Hayworth and Marlene Dietrich travelled and entertained the troops. African American singer and dancer Josephine Baker entertained Allied troops in North Africa and carried secret messages for the French Resistance. Some famous performers even died because of their efforts to support the war. Actress Carole Lombard was killed in a plane crash while returning home from a rally where she had sold war bonds and Glenn Miller, the great big band leader and swing musician disappeared on a flight to France in 1944 where he was organizing a visit by his orchestra.

#### WOMEN

As in the previous war, the gap in the labor force created by departing soldiers meant opportunities for women. In particular, World War II led many to take jobs in factories around the country. For many women, these jobs provided unprecedented opportunities to move into occupations previously thought of as exclusive to men, especially the aircraft industry, where a majority of workers were women by 1943. Most women in the labor force did not work in the defense industry, however. The majority took over other factory jobs that had been held by men. Many took positions in offices as well. As White women, many of whom had been in the workforce before the war, moved into these more highly paid positions, African American women, most of whom had previously been limited to domestic service, took over White women's lower-paying positions in factories and some were also hired by defense plants. Although women were earning more money than ever before, it was still far less than men received for doing the same work. Nevertheless, many achieved a degree of financial self-reliance that was enticing. By 1944, as many as 33% of the women working in the defense industries were mothers and worked "double-day" shifts—one at the plant and one at home.

There was some resistance to women going to work in such a male-dominated environment. In order to recruit women for factory jobs, the government created a propaganda campaign centered on a now-iconic figure known as **Rosie the Riveter**. Rosie, who was a composite based on several real women, was most famously depicted by American illustrator Norman Rockwell. Rosie was tough yet feminine. To reassure men that the demands of war would not make women too masculine, some factories gave female employees lessons in how to

除了出现在爱国电影中外，许多男性艺人暂时放弃了在军队服役的职业生涯。吉米斯图尔特在陆军空军服役，并出现在一部名为“赢得你的翅膀”的短片中，鼓励年轻人入伍。Tyrone Power 加入了海军陆战队。女艺人也做了自己的一部分。Rita Hayworth 和 Marlene Dietrich 旅行并娱乐了部队。非裔美国歌手兼舞蹈家约瑟芬·贝克在北非招待盟军，并为法国抵抗运动传达了秘密信息。一些著名的表演者甚至因为努力支持战争而死亡。女演员 Carole Lombard 在一次飞机失事中丧生，同时从她出售战争债券的集会回家，而 Glenn Miller，这位伟大的大乐队领队和摇摆音乐家在 1944 年飞往法国的航班上失踪，他正组织他的管弦乐队访问。

#### 妇女

与前一次战争一样，离职士兵造成的劳动力差距意味着女性的机会。特别是，第二次世界大战导致许多人在全国各地的工厂工作。对于许多女性来说，这些工作提供了前所未有的机会，可以进入以前被认为是男性专属的职业，特别是飞机行业，到 1943 年，大多数工人都是女性。大多数劳动力女性不在国防工业工作，然而。大多数人接管了男性持有的其他工厂工作。许多人也在办公室担任职务。由于白人妇女，其中许多人在战争前就已经进入劳动力队伍，进入这些薪酬较高的岗位，非洲裔美国妇女，其中大多数以前只限于家政服务，接管白人妇女在工厂的低薪职位和一些人也被国防工厂聘用。虽然女性的收入比以往任何时候都多，但仍然远远低于男性从事同样的工作。然而，许多人实现了一定程度的金融自立，这是一种诱人的。到 1944 年，在国防工业工作的女性中有多达 33% 是母亲，并且在工厂进行“双日”轮班——一个在工厂，一个在家里。

在这样一个以男性为主导的环境中，女性会有一些抵抗力。为了招募妇女从事工厂工作，政府开展了一项宣传活动，其中心是一个名为 Rosie the Riveter 的现代标志性人物。Rosie 是一位基于几位真实女性的复合材料，是美国插画家 Norman Rockwell 最著名的作品。Rosie 坚韧而又女人味十足。为了向男人保证，战争的要求不会让女性过于男性化，一些工厂给女性员工上课了如何化妆，化

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apply makeup, and cosmetics were never rationed during the war. Elizabeth Arden even created a special red lipstick for use by women reservists in the Marine Corps.

妆品在战争期间从未配给过。伊丽莎白雅顿甚至创造了一种特殊的红色唇膏，供海军陆战队的女性预备役者使用。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

The most famous image of Rosie the Riveter. There was no single woman who was Rosie, but many variations of her image helped encourage participation in the war effort.



Although many Americans saw the entry of women into the workforce as positive, they also acknowledged that working women, especially mothers, faced great challenges. To try to address the dual role of women as workers and mothers, Eleanor Roosevelt urged her husband to approve the first government childcare facilities. The First Lady also urged industry leaders like Henry Kaiser to build model childcare facilities for their workers. Still, these efforts did not meet the full need for childcare for working mothers.

尽管许多美国人认为女性进入劳动力市场是积极的，但她们也承认，职业女性，特别是母亲，面临着巨大的挑战。为了解决妇女作为工人和母亲的双重角色，埃莉诺罗斯福敦促她的丈夫批准第一个政府儿童保育设施。第一夫人还敦促像亨利凯撒这样的行业领导者为其工人建立模范儿童保育设施。尽管如此，这些努力并没有满足职业母亲对儿童保育的全部需求。



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The lack of childcare facilities meant that many children had to fend for themselves after school, and some had to assume responsibility for housework and the care of younger siblings. Some mothers took younger children to work with them and left them locked in their cars during the workday. Police and social workers also reported an increase in juvenile delinquency during the war. New York City saw its average number of juvenile cases balloon from 9,500 in the prewar years to 11,200 during the war. In San Diego, delinquency rates for girls, including sexual misbehavior, shot up by 355%. It is unclear whether more juveniles were actually engaging in delinquent behavior or the police were simply becoming more vigilant during wartime and arrested youngsters for activities that would have gone overlooked before the war. In either case, law enforcement and juvenile courts attributed the perceived increase to a lack of supervision by working mothers.

Tens of thousands of women served in the war effort more directly. Approximately 350,000 joined the military. They worked as nurses, drove trucks, repaired airplanes, and performed clerical work to free up men for combat. Those who joined the **Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs)** flew planes from the factories to military bases. Some of these women were killed in combat or captured as prisoners of war. Women also joined the United States Naval Reserve, better known as the **WAVES**, for Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, where they took the place of men in positions away from combat. Over 1,600 of the women nurses received various decorations for courage under fire and many thousands more served behind the lines of battle. Many women also flocked to work in a variety of civil service jobs. Others worked as chemists and engineers, developing weapons for the war. This included thousands of women who were recruited to work on the Manhattan Project, developing the atomic bomb.

In the end, the war had a significant impact on the role women played in American life, not so much for the women who held them, but more so for their daughters. After the war ended and the men came home, most of the Rosies, WAVES, nurses and the other women who had left home to work, when back home to raise children. But they told their daughter stories of their wartime jobs, their sense of independence, and by their example, they showed that women did not have to live in a world constrained by the old Cult of Domesticity, the walls of the home. These girls of the 1950s and 1960s would grow up to break down many gender barriers.

缺乏托儿设施意味着许多孩子放学后必须自己照顾自己，有些孩子不得不承担家务和照顾弟弟妹妹的责任。一些母亲带着年幼的孩子与他们一起工作，并在工作期间将他们锁在车里。警察和社会工作者还报告说，战争期间青少年犯罪率有所增加。纽约市的平均青少年案件数量从战前的 9,500 起增加到战争期间的 11,200 起。在圣地亚哥，女孩的拖欠率，包括性行为不端，飙升了 355%。目前尚不清楚是否有更多的少年犯实际犯下违法行为，或者警察在战争期间只是变得更加警惕，并且因为在战前被忽视的活动而逮捕了年轻人。在任何一种情况下，执法部门和少年法庭都认为这种增加归因于职业母亲缺乏监督。

成千上万的妇女更直接地参与战争。大约有 35 万人加入了军队。他们担任护士，驾驶卡车，修理飞机，并开展文书工作，以便让男人们战斗。那些加入女子空军服役飞行员（WASP）的人乘坐飞机从工厂飞往军事基地。其中一些妇女在战斗中丧生或被俘虏作为战俘。妇女还加入了美国海军保护区，更为人所知的是 WAVES，为接受志愿者紧急服务的妇女所取代，她们取代了远离战斗的男子。超过 1,600 名女护士获得了各种装饰，以获得勇气，还有数千人在战斗中服役。许多妇女也蜂拥到各种公务员职位。其他人则是化学家和工程师，为战争开发武器。其中包括数千名被招募参与曼哈顿计划工作的妇女，他们正在开发原子弹。

最后，战争对女性在美国生活中扮演的角色产生了重大影响，而不是那些持有它们的女性，但对于女儿来说更是如此。战争结束后，男人们回到家，大部分的 Rosies, WAVES, 护士和其他离开家工作的女性，回到家养育孩子。但他们告诉他们的女儿他们的战时工作的故事，他们的独立感，并通过他们的榜样，他们表明，妇女不必生活在一个受家庭围墙的旧家庭崇拜约束的世界。这些 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代的女孩将长大，以打破许多性别障碍。

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#### AFRICAN AMERICANS

The African American community had, at the outset of the war, forged some promising relationships with the Roosevelt Administration through civil rights activist Mary McLeod Bethune and Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet" of African American advisors. Through the intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt, Bethune was appointed to the advisory council set up by the War Department Women's Interest Section. In this position, Bethune was able to organize the first officer candidate school for women and enable African American women to become officers in the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

As the economy revived as a result of government defense contracts, African Americans wanted to ensure that their service to the country earned them better opportunities and more equal treatment. African American labor leader **A. Philip Randolph** was critical in this area. The leader of the railroad car porter's union, Randolph pressured President Roosevelt by threatening to lead a massive rally in Washington, DC and the president created, by **Executive Order 8802**, the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The purpose of this committee was to see that there was no discrimination in the defense industries. While they were effective in forcing defense contractors, such as the DuPont Corporation, Boeing, and the nation's shipyards to hire African American workers.

#### 非洲裔美国人

在战争开始时，非洲裔美国人社区通过民权活动家玛丽·麦克劳德·白求恩和罗斯福的“黑人内阁”非洲裔美国顾问，与罗斯福政府建立了一些有希望的关系。通过埃莉诺·罗斯福的干预，白求恩被任命为战争部妇女利益科设立的咨询委员会成员。在这个职位上，白求恩能够组织女子副官候选人学校，使非洲裔美国妇女成为妇女辅助队的军官。

随着经济因政府防务合同而复苏，非洲裔美国人希望确保他们为国家服务，为他们提供更好的机会和更平等的待遇。非洲裔美国劳工领袖 A. Philip Randolph 在这一领域至关重要。作为铁路车辆搬运工联盟的领导人，伦道夫向罗斯福总统施加压力，威胁要在华盛顿特区领导一场大规模的集会，而总统则通过行政命令 8802 创建了公平就业实践委员会。该委员会的目的是看到国防工业没有歧视。虽然它们有效地迫使国防承包商，如杜邦公司，波音公司和国家的造船厂雇用非洲裔美国工人。



### 3 DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

During the war, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), founded by James Farmer in 1942, used peaceful civil disobedience in the form of sit-ins to desegregate certain public spaces in Washington, DC, and elsewhere, as its contribution to the war effort. Members of CORE sought support for their movement by stating that one of their goals was to deprive the enemy of the ability to generate anti-American propaganda by accusing the United States of racism. After all, they argued, if the United States were going to denounce Germany and Japan for abusing human rights, the country should itself be as exemplary as possible. Indeed, CORE's actions were in keeping with the goals of the **Double V Campaign** that was begun in 1942 by the Pittsburgh Courier, the largest African American newspaper at the time. The campaign called upon African Americans to accomplish the two V: victory over America's foreign enemies and victory over racism in the United States.

Approximately 2.5 million African Americans registered for the draft, and 1 million of them subsequently served. Initially, African American soldiers served in segregated units and had been used as support troops and not been sent into combat. By the end of the war, however, manpower needs resulted in African American recruits serving in the infantry and flying planes. The Tuskegee Institute in Alabama had instituted a civilian pilot training program for aspiring African American pilots. When the war began, the Department of War absorbed the program and adapted it to train combat pilots. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt demonstrated both her commitment to African Americans and the war effort by visiting Tuskegee in 1941, shortly after the unit had been organized. To encourage the military to give the airmen a chance to serve in actual combat, she insisted on taking a ride in a plane flown by an African American pilot to demonstrate the **Tuskegee Airmen's** skill. When the Tuskegee Airmen did get their opportunity to serve in combat, they did so with distinction.

Despite the willingness of African Americans to fight for the United States, racial tensions often erupted in violence, as the geographic relocation necessitated by the war brought African Americans into closer contact with Whites. There were race riots in Detroit, Harlem, and Beaumont, Texas, in which White residents responded with sometimes deadly violence to their new Black coworkers or neighbors. There were also racial incidents at or near several military bases in the South. African American leaders such as James Farmer and Walter White, the executive secretary of the NAACP since 1931, were asked by General Eisenhower to investigate complaints of the mistreatment of African American servicemen while on active duty.

在战争期间，由詹姆斯·法默于 1942 年创立的种族平等大会（CORE）以静坐的方式利用和平的公民不服从来解除华盛顿特区和地方某些公共场所，因为它对战争的贡献努力。CORE 的成员寻求支持他们的运动，声称他们的目标之一是通过指责美国的种族主义来剥夺敌人产生反美宣传的能力。毕竟，他们认为，如果美国要谴责德国和日本滥用人权，那么该国本身应该尽可能地堪称典范。事实上，CORE 的行动符合当时最大的非洲裔美国报纸 Pittsburgh Courier 于 1942 年开始的 Double V 运动的目标。该运动呼吁非洲裔美国人完成两个 V：战胜美国的外国敌人，战胜美国的种族主义。

大约有 250 万非洲裔美国人登记参加该草案，其中 100 万人随后服役。最初，非洲裔美国士兵在隔离的部队服役，并被用作支援部队而未被派往战斗。然而，到战争结束时，人力需求导致非洲裔美国人在步兵和飞机上服役。阿拉巴马州的塔斯基吉研究所为有抱负的非裔美国飞行员制定了民用飞行员培训计划。战争开始时，战争部吸收了该计划，并将其改编为训练战斗飞行员。第一夫人埃莉诺·罗斯福（Eleanor Roosevelt）在该单位组织后不久，于 1941 年访问塔斯基吉，展示了她对非洲裔美国人的承诺和战争努力。为了鼓励军方给予飞行员实战的机会，她坚持乘坐由非洲裔美国飞行员驾驶的飞机，以展示塔斯基吉飞行员的技能。当塔斯基吉飞行员确实有机会在战斗中服役时，他们这样做是有区别的。

尽管非洲裔美国人愿意为美国而战，但种族紧张局势经常在暴力事件中爆发，因为战争所需的地理迁移使非洲裔美国人与白人密切接触。底特律，哈莱姆和德克萨斯州博蒙特都发生了种族骚乱，其中白人居民对他们的新黑人同事或邻居做出了有时致命的暴力回应。在南部的几个军事基地或附近也发生了种族事件。自 1931 年以来，全国有色人种保险公约执行秘书詹姆斯·法默和沃尔特·怀特等非裔美国领导人被艾森豪威尔将军要求调查有关在现役期间虐待非洲裔美国军人的投诉。

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The work of leaders like Bethune, Randolph, Farmer and White helped lay the groundwork for the Civil Rights Movement that would take place over the next 20 years and featured better-known leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr. or Malcolm X.

白求恩，伦道夫，农夫和怀特等领导人的工作为未来 20 年内将要举行的民权运动奠定了基础，并为马丁路德金，小马克或马尔科姆 X 等知名领导人提供了支持。

Primary Source: Photograph

Pilots of the Tuskegee Airmen resting next to one of their planes in Italy.



#### NATIVE AMERICANS

Although they made up a tiny fraction of America's overall fighting force, Native Americans made a unique contribution to the war. In all, 44,000 Native Americans served in uniform. While American cryptographers had broken both German and Japanese codes, American messages remained secure throughout the war. Navajo marines served in communications units, exchanging information over radios using codes based on their native language, which the Japanese were unable to comprehend or to crack. They became known as **code talkers** and participated in the battles of Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Peleliu, and Tarawa. A smaller number of Comanche code talkers performed a similar function in the European theater. By making use of the native language rather than inventing a code based on English, which was well-known in both Germany and Japan, Native Americans demonstrated that sometimes great contributions can come from unexpected places.

#### 美洲原住民

虽然他们只是美国整体战斗力的一小部分，但美洲原住民为这场战争做出了独特的贡献。总共有 44,000 名美国原住民穿着制服。虽然美国密码学家已经破坏了德国和日本的代码，但在整个战争期间，American 的信息仍然是安全的。纳瓦霍海军陆战队员在通信单位服务，使用基于母语的代码通过无线电交换信息，这是日本人无法理解或破解的。他们被称为代码讲话者，并参加了瓜达尔卡纳尔岛，硫磺岛，佩莱留和塔拉瓦的战斗。较少数量的科曼奇代码讲话者在欧洲剧院中表现出类似的功能。通过利用母语而不是发明基于英语的代码，这在德国和日本都是众所周知的，美洲原住民表明，有时候很大的贡献可能来自意想不到的地方。

### 3 DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

What made the  
**GREATEST**  
GENERATION  
great?

#### THE ZOOT SUIT RIOTS

Mexican Americans also encountered racial prejudice during the war years. The Mexican American population in Southern California grew during World War II due to the increased use of Mexican agricultural workers in the fields to replace the White workers who had left for better paying jobs in the defense industries. The United States and Mexican governments instituted the **Bracero Program** in 1942, which sought to address the needs of California growers for manual labor to increase food production during wartime. The result was the immigration of thousands of impoverished Mexicans into the United States to work as braceros, or manual laborers.



Forced to live in the segregated barrios of East Los Angeles, many Mexican American youths sought to create their own identity and began to adopt a distinctive style of dress known as **zoot suits**, which were also popular among many young African American and Filipino men. The zoot suits, which required large amounts of cloth to produce, violated wartime regulations that restricted the amount of cloth that could be used in civilian garments. Among the charges leveled at young Mexican Americans was that they were un-American and unpatriotic. Some White Americans also denounced Mexican

#### ZOOT SUIT RIOTS

墨西哥裔美国人在战争年代也遇到了种族偏见。第二次世界大战期间，南加州的墨西哥裔美国人口增长，原因是墨西哥农业工人越来越多地使用墨西哥农业工人来取代在国防工业留下更好工资的白人工人。美国和墨西哥政府于 1942 年制定了 Bracero 计划，旨在满足加州种植者在战争期间增加粮食产量的手工劳动需求。其结果是成千上万的贫困墨西哥人移民到美国，成为手工业或体力劳动者。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

A group of zoot suiters in Los Angeles. You men like these were the targets of White sailors on leave during the riots of 1943.

许多墨西哥裔美国青年被迫生活在洛杉矶东部隔离的街区，他们试图创造自己的身份，并开始采用一种独特的着装风格的服装，这种服装在许多年轻的非裔美国人和菲律宾男人中也很受欢迎。需要大量布料生产的 zoot 套装违反了战时规定，限制了可用于民用服装的布料数量。对年轻的墨西哥裔美国人的指控包括他们是非美国人和不爱国人。一些白人美国人也谴责墨西哥裔美国男子不愿意在军队服

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American men for being unwilling to serve in the military, even though some 350,000 Mexican Americans either volunteered to serve or were drafted into the armed services.

In the summer of 1943, **Zoot Suit Riots** broke out in Los Angeles when carloads of White sailors on leave in the city, encouraged by other White civilians, stripped and beat a group of young men wearing the distinctive form of dress. In retaliation, young Mexican American men attacked and beat up sailors. The response was swift and severe, as sailors and civilians went on a spree attacking young Mexican Americans on the streets, in bars, and in movie theaters. More than one hundred people were injured.

A witness to the attacks, journalist Carey McWilliams wrote, "Marching through the streets of downtown Los Angeles, a mob of several thousand soldiers, sailors, and civilians, proceeded to beat up every zoot suiter they could find. Pushing its way into the important motion picture theaters, the mob ordered the management to turn on the house lights and then ran up and down the aisles dragging Mexicans out of their seats. Streetcars were halted while Mexicans, and some Filipinos and Negroes, were jerked from their seats, pushed into the streets and beaten with a sadistic frenzy."

The local press lauded the racist attacks, describing them as having a "cleansing effect" to rid Los Angeles of "miscreants" and "hoodlums." The Los Angeles City Council approved a resolution criminalizing the wearing of zoot suits. Councilman Norris Nelson had stated, "The zoot suit has become a badge of hoodlumism." The proposal was never signed into law by the mayor.

The Navy and Marine Corps commanders eventually intervened and the rioting, confining sailors and Marines to barracks and ordering that Los Angeles was off-limits to all military personnel. But perhaps unsurprisingly, their official position was that their men were acting in self-defense.

#### JAPANESE AMERICANS

Japanese Americans suffered the worst discrimination. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor unleashed a cascade of racist assumptions about Japanese immigrants and Japanese Americans in the United States that culminated in the relocation and internment of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry, 66% of whom were American citizens born in the United States. **Executive Order 9066**, signed by Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, gave the army power to remove people from "military areas" to prevent sabotage or espionage. The army then used this authority to relocate people of Japanese ancestry

役, 尽管约有 35 万墨西哥裔美国人自愿服役或被选入武装部队。

1943 年夏天, Zoot Suit Riots 在洛杉矶爆发, 当时白色水手在该城市休假, 受到其他白人平民的鼓励, 剥夺并击败了一群穿着独特服装的年轻人。为了报复, 年轻的墨西哥裔美国男子袭击并殴打水手。由于水手和平民在街头, 酒吧和电影院里袭击年轻的墨西哥裔美国人, 所以反应迅速而严厉。超过一百人受伤。

新闻记者 Carey McWilliams 是袭击事件的见证人, 他写道: "在洛杉矶市中心的街道上, 数以千计的士兵, 水手和平民闯进来, 殴打他们能找到的每一个人。突然进入重要的电影院, 暴徒命令管理人员打开房屋灯, 然后在过道上上下下移动, 将墨西哥人拖出座位。墨尔本人和一些菲律宾人和黑人从他们的座位上被猛拉下来, 被推上街头, 遭到虐待狂的殴打, 街车停了下来。"

当地媒体称赞种族主义者的攻击行为, 称他们具有"清洁效果", 以摆脱洛杉矶的"歹徒"和"流氓"。洛杉矶市议会批准了一项决议, 将穿着 zoot 套装定为犯罪。市议员诺里斯·尼尔森曾说过, "zoot 诉讼已经成为流氓行为的象征。"该议案从未被市长签署为法律。

海军和海军陆战队的指挥官最终进行了干预, 结束了骚乱, 将水手和海军陆战队员限制在军营, 并命令洛杉矶禁止所有军事人员进入。但也许不出所料, 他们的官方立场是他们的男人在自卫行动。

#### 日本美国人

日裔美国人遭受的歧视最严重。日本对珍珠港的袭击引发了一系列关于日本移民和美国日本人的种族主义假设, 最终导致 12 万日本血统的重新安置和拘禁, 其中 66% 的美国公民出生在美国。1942 年 2 月 19 日由罗斯福签署的行政命令 9066 赋予军队权力, 将人员从"军事区"移走, 以防止破坏或间谍活动。然后, 军队利用这一权力搬迁居住在华盛顿州, 俄勒冈州和加利福尼亚州太平洋海岸以及亚利桑那州部分地区的日本血统的日本人。在该地区,



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living in an exclusion area that ran along the Pacific Coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, as well as in parts of Arizona. Everyone of Japanese ancestry in that area, both citizens and non-citizens was forced to move to internment camps in the American interior. Although a study commissioned earlier by Roosevelt indicated that there was little danger of disloyalty on the part of West Coast Japanese population, fears of sabotage, and racist sentiments led Roosevelt to act. Although characterized afterwards as one of America's greatest injustices, the government's actions were in keeping with decades of anti-Asian sentiment on the West Coast and met little resistance at the time.



After the order went into effect, Lt. General John L. DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense command, ordered approximately 127,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans, roughly 90% of those of Japanese ethnicity living in the United States, to assembly centers where they were transferred to hastily prepared camps in the interior of California, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arkansas. Those who were sent to the camps reported that the experience was deeply traumatic. Families were sometimes separated. People could only bring a few of their belongings and had to abandon the rest of their possessions. Many lost their homes, businesses and farms as they sold them in a rush before their appointed departure dates.

日本人的所有人，无论是公民还是非公民，都被迫搬到美国内地的拘留营。尽管罗斯福早些时候委托进行的一项研究表明，西海岸日本人口中几乎没有不忠的危险，但对破坏和种族主义情绪的担忧导致罗斯福采取行动。虽然后来被描述为美国最大的不公正之一，但政府的行动与西海岸数十年的反亚洲情绪保持一致，当时遇到的阻力很小。

#### Primary Source: Photograph

Photographer Ansel Adams travelled to internment camps such as Manzanar to document the injustice. This photograph of a dust storm sweeping over the camp is a famous image from the era.

该命令生效后，负责西方国防司令部的约翰·L·德威特将军下令约 127,000 名日裔和日裔美国人（大约 90% 的日本种族生活在美国）进入装配中心。被转移到加利福尼亚州，亚利桑那州，科罗拉多州，犹他州，爱达荷州，怀俄明州和阿肯色州内部匆忙准备的营地。那些被派往难民营的人报告说，这次经历造成了极大的创伤。家庭有时是分开的。人们只能携带一些自己的财物，不得不放弃其余的财产。许多人失去了他们的房屋，企业和农场，因为他们在指定的出发日期前匆忙出售。



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The camps themselves were dismal and overcrowded. Despite the hardships, the Japanese attempted to build communities in the camps and resume normal life. Adults participated in camp government and worked at a variety of jobs. Children attended school, played basketball against local teams, and organized Boy Scout units. Nevertheless, they were imprisoned, and minor infractions, such as wandering too near the camp gate or barbed wire fences while on an evening stroll, could meet with severe consequences.

Although most Japanese Americans chose to accept their imprisonment in an effort to demonstrate loyalty to the government, a few resisted. Fred Korematsu was a Japanese-American who decided to stay in San Leandro, California, knowingly violated the exclusion order. He sued the government, arguing that the Executive Order 9066 was unconstitutional in that it violated his Fifth Amendment right to due process. In other words, Korematsu said, if the government wanted to put him in a prison, it would have to put him on trial for a crime first. Clearly the only thing he had done wrong was to be born into a Japanese family, which was not a crime. His case, **Korematsu v. United States** was finally decided by the Supreme Court in 1944 and he lost despite the fact that no interned Japanese Americans was ever found guilty of sabotage or espionage.

The system of internment camps remained in place until the end of the war. Today, constitutional scholars put the Korematsu decision into the same category as the Dred Scott and Plessy v. Ferguson cases, pointing out that sometimes the Supreme Court has been so wrong that these few cases represent the exact opposite of justice.

Despite being singled out for special treatment, many Japanese Americans sought to enlist, but draft boards commonly classified them as 4-C: undesirable aliens. However, as the war ground on, the army began to change its mind. In total, nearly 33,000 Japanese Americans served in the military during the war. Of particular note was the **442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team**, nicknamed the “Go For Broke,” which finished the war as the most decorated unit in American military history given its size and length of service.

In 1988, Japanese American leaders were able to achieve passage of the Civil Liberties Act, which provided \$20,000 in reparations for each surviving detainee. For many, the money was an important gesture on the part of the government they had always been loyal to, but which had suspected them nevertheless simply because of their skin.

In all, more than 81,000 people qualified for the payments.

难民营本身令人沮丧，人满为患。尽管困难重重，但日本人仍试图在难民营建立社区并恢复正常生活。成年人参加了营地政府，并在各种工作岗位上工作。孩子们上学，对当地球队打篮球，并组织童子军单位。尽管如此，他们还是被监禁了，并且在夜间漫步时，在营地门附近徘徊或铁丝网围栏等轻微违规行为可能会造成严重后果。

虽然大多数日本美国人选择接受他们的监禁以表现出对政府的忠诚，但一些人拒绝接受。Fred Korematsu 是一位日裔美国人，决定留在加利福尼亚州的圣莱安德罗，故意违反排除令。他起诉政府，认为行政命令 9066 违宪，因为它违反了他的第五修正案对正当程序的权利。换句话说，Korematsu 说，如果政府想让他入狱，就必须首先对他进行审判。显然，他唯一做错的事就是出生在一个日本家庭，这不是犯罪。他的案件，Korematsu 诉美国最终由最高法院在 1944 年决定，尽管没有被拘禁的日本美国人被判犯有破坏或间谍罪，但他还是输了。

在战争结束之前，拘留营的制度仍然存在。今天，宪法学者将 Korematsu 的决定与 Dred Scott 和 Plessy v. Ferguson 案件归为同一类别，指出有时最高法院是如此错误，以至于这几个案件与正义完全相反。

尽管被挑选出来进行特殊治疗，但许多日裔美国人仍然寻求入伍，但选秀委员会通常将其归类为 4-C：不受欢迎的外星人。然而，随着战争的开始，军队开始改变主意。在战争期间，共有近 33,000 名日裔美国人在军队服役。特别值得注意的是第 442 团团战斗队，绰号为“Go For Broke”，由于其规模和服役年限，战争是美国军事史上装饰最多的部队。

1988 年，日本美国领导人通过了“公民自由法”，为每名幸存的被拘留者提供了 2 万美元的赔偿金。对于许多人来说，钱是他们一直忠于的政府的一个重要姿态，但是他们怀疑他们只是因为他们的皮肤。

总共有超过 81,000 人有资格获得付款。

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Additionally, Congress authorized that the ten detention sites where Japanese Americans had been held be preserved as historical landmarks to be “reminders that this nation failed in its most sacred duty to protect its citizens against prejudice, greed, and political expediency.”

#### CONCLUSION

The war certainly demonstrated the awesome might of American industry. During the war, shipyard in the United States turned out 2,710 Liberty Ships, the cargo ships that carried men and material to battlefields overseas. That’s an average of two ships launched every day!

Additionally the war changed the pattern of population in the nation. The dominance of California as the most populous state in the nation is largely an effect of the conflict.

Certainly, there were tragedies brought about by the war. The internment of Japanese Americans is the most glaring. However, like discrimination against African Americans and Mexican Americans, prejudice predated the war. Perhaps the war served mainly to bring it to the forefront and highlighted evils that had been lurking in American life for decades. Perhaps, by showing how broken life in America was for some minorities, including women, the war was a catalyst for changes that were to come.

What do you think? Did World War II make life better in America?

#### SUMMARY

World War II had an enormous impact on the United States. The government spent previously unheard of amounts of money on the war and the size and scope of the federal government grew tremendously. Government offices produced propaganda to encourage support for rationing, scrap drives, war bond sales, and participation in efforts such as victory gardens.

Populations shifted, especially to California, which became a center for war production and troop deployments.

American industry transformed itself and produced supplies for the war in record numbers. Government officials and industrial tycoons collaborated and led the celebrated Arsenal of Democracy.

此外，国会授权将日本裔美国人所关押的十个拘留场所保留为历史地标，以“提醒这个国家最神圣的职责是保护其公民免受偏见，贪婪和政治上的权宜之计”。

#### 结论

这场战争无疑展现了美国工业的强大威力。在战争期间，美国的造船厂生产了 2,710 艘自由舰，这些货船将人员和物资运往海外战场。这是每天发射的两艘船的平均值！

此外，战争改变了全国的人口模式。加利福尼亚作为全国人口最多的州的主导地位，主要是冲突的影响。

当然，战争带来了悲剧。日本美国人的拘禁是最明显的。然而，就像对非裔美国人和墨西哥裔美国人的歧视一样，偏见早于战争。也许这场战争主要是为了把它带到最前沿，并突出了几十年来潜伏在美国生活中的邪恶。也许，通过展示包括女性在内的一些少数民族在美国的生活如何破裂，战争是未来变革的催化剂。

你怎么看？第二次世界大战是否让美国生活更美好？

#### 摘要

第二次世界大战对美国产生了巨大影响。政府在战争上花费了前所未有的金钱，联邦政府的规模和范围也大大增加。政府部门进行了宣传，以鼓励人们支持定量配给，废料驱动，战争债券销售以及参与诸如胜利花园之类的活动。

人口转移，特别是转移到加利福尼亚，加利福尼亚成为了战争生产和部队部署的中心。

美国工业改变了历史，为战争提供了创纪录的供应。政府官员和工业大亨合作并领导了著名的民主军火库。

### 3 DID WWII MAKE LIFE IN AMERICA BETTER?

When men left to fight, women stepped up to fill in. The famous Rosie the Riveter symbolized all the women who worked in factories and on farms. For many American women, it was the first time they took jobs outside the home or earned a paycheck. Some women joined the fight as delivery pilots, nurses, or support personnel in government offices. Although most went back to being housewives after the war, it was an important psychological step toward gender equality.

Although African Americans still were relegated to segregated units, they served in an effort to both defeat discrimination and the Axis. A. Philip Randolph convinced President Roosevelt to order an end to discrimination in industries that contracted with the government, and groups like the Tuskegee Airmen won praise for their skill and bravery.

Native Americans served as code talkers, using their native language as an unbreakable code in the Pacific.

Mexican immigrants were welcomed into the country to work in fields left empty by Americans who had joined the military. In Los Angeles, the Zoot Suit Riots showed the level of racial animosity that existed between White servicemen on leave and the city's Hispanic community.

The minority who suffered the most were Japanese Americans. Roosevelt signed an executive order that led to the internment of the entire Japanese American population of the West Coast. The Supreme Court upheld this clear violation of their civil rights. In the face of such mistreatment, young Japanese American men formed the 442nd and fought with incredible bravery in Italy against the Nazis. Eventually in 1988, the government apologized for the internment and paid reparations to those who had suffered.

当男人离开去战斗时，女人们开始加油。对于许多美国妇女来说，这是她们第一次在家外工作或赚取薪水。一些妇女作为战斗飞行员，护士或政府机关的支持人员参加战斗。尽管大多数人在战后回到了家庭主妇的手中，但这是迈向性别平等的重要心理步骤。

尽管非洲裔美国人仍然被归为隔离单位，但他们为打败歧视和轴心国而努力。答：菲利普·兰道夫（A. Philip Randolph）说服罗斯福总统下令制止与政府签约的行业中的歧视，像图斯克吉航空兵这样的团体因其技巧和英勇而受到赞扬。

美洲原住民充当代言人，将其母语用作太平洋地区坚不可摧的代号。

墨西哥移民受到欢迎进入该国，在参军的美國人留下的空地上工作。在洛杉矶，Zoot Suit Riots 显示了休假的白人军人与该市的西班牙裔社区之间存在的种族仇恨程度。

受害最大的少数民族是日裔美国人。罗斯福签署了一项行政命令，导致对整个西海岸的日裔美国人进行了拘留。最高法院维持这一明显侵犯其公民权利的行为。面对这种虐待，年轻的日裔美国人组成了第 442 人，并在意大利与纳粹分子英勇作战。最终，在 1988 年，政府为这次拘留道歉，并向遭受痛苦的人赔偿。



## KEY CONCEPTS

**Rationing:** Limiting the amount of a certain product that can be purchased to make people reduce use and therefore limit demand. For example, during World War II, people could only purchase gasoline on certain days of the week.

**Scrap Drives:** Campaigns during World War II to collect metal that could be melted down and reused for the war effort.

**War Bonds:** Government savings bonds sold during World War II in order to raise money for the war effort. Everyone, including children and students were encouraged to save their money to purchase these.

**Victory Garden:** Personal gardens people grew during World War II to support the war effort. By growing their own food, people reduced demand on commercially produced food.

**Arsenal of Democracy:** Idea promoted by President Franklin Roosevelt that the United States would produce the material the allies needed to win the war, including ships, tanks, aircraft, bullets, bombs, etc.

**Newsreel:** Short movies produced by the government and shown before regular movies during the 1930s, 40s, 50s and 60s. They were an important way people received information and saw video of events before television news was universal.

**Double V Campaign:** The idea during World War II that African American soldiers were fighting to defeat both fascism abroad and discrimination at home.

**Zoot Suit:** A style popular among young Hispanic, African American and Filipino men during World War II based on oversized pants and jackets.



## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES & PROGRAMS

**Office of Price Administration:** Government agency that set prices on anything except agricultural products during World War II. It also had the power to ration products.

**Office of War Information:** Government agency that produced propaganda during World War II. They made posters, radio advertisements and movies.

**War Production Board:** Government agency during World War II that worked with industry to realign the nation's factories and produce the material needed for the war.

**Bracero Program:** Government program during World War II to allow immigration from Mexico in order to provide agricultural workers.



## PEOPLE AND GROUPS

**Conscientious Objectors:** People who refuse to join the military for personal, moral reasons, such as because of religious beliefs.

**Rosie the Riveter:** Character who represented all the working women during World War II. In the most famous image of her, she declares "We Can Do It!"

**WASPs:** Female pilots who delivered finished aircraft from factories to the front lines during World War II.

**WAVES:** Women who served in the navy during World War II. They took the place of men in positions away from the front lines, thus freeing up more men for combat.

**A. Philip Randolph:** African American leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters union. He convinced President Franklin Roosevelt to issue Executive Order 8802 to end discrimination in industries that fulfilled government contracts.

**Code Talkers:** Native Americans who used their native languages to share messages during World War II instead of using a secret code based on English. Because the Japanese had no knowledge of these languages, they could not intercept the American messages.

**Tuskegee Airmen:** Unit of African American fighter pilots during World War II.

**442nd Regimental Combat Team:** Army unit made up of Japanese Americans during World War II. They served with distinction despite the internment of their family members back home and are the most decorated military unit in American history.



## EVENTS

**Zoot Suit Riots:** Violent conflict between White sailors on leave in Los Angeles and young Hispanic men. The media and local leaders blamed the unrest on the Hispanics.



## EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Executive Order 8802:** An executive order issued by Franklin Roosevelt during World War II that forbid discrimination in industries that fulfilled government contracts.

**Executive Order 9066:** Executive order signed by Franklin Roosevelt in 1942 that authorized the internment of Japanese Americans living on the West Coast.



## COURT CASES

**Korematsu v. United States:** 1944 Supreme Court case in which the Court ruled that the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was constitutional. Most people believe it was a failure of the Court to uphold justice.

## Q U E S T I O N   F O U R T E E N

# What made the GREATEST GENERATION great?

In 1998, journalist Tom Brokaw published a collection of stories of young men and women who lived through World War II. He titled his book, “The Greatest Generation” and the nickname for this group of Americans stuck.

The Greatest Generation were born in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. They were children during the exciting and vibrant years of the 1920s. They were teenagers and young adults during the hard times of the Great Depression. They learned sacrifice and through the New Deal they learned to trust the federal government as a power for good. Those lessons were then reinforced by their experience in World War II. This generation sacrificed themselves in the farms, factories and battlefields of that conflict. They collectively fought and defeated Hitler and Imperial Japan. They put their young lives on hold, while they gave of themselves for the collective survival of freedom.

This was the defining experience of their generation. Going forward, it was the Greatest Generation that developed computers, built America’s highways, raised the suburbs and the eventually the Hippies. They included such seminal individuals as John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

What about their experience made them great? What was it about those few years in their lives during the 1940s that forged this group of Americans into a generation we can rightly remember as “great?” What made the Greatest Generation great?

1998 年，记者汤姆·布罗考（Tom Brokaw）发表了一系列经历过第二次世界大战的年轻男女故事。他将自己的书命名为“最伟大的一代”，并为这群美国人留下了绰号。

最伟大的一代出生于 20 世纪初。他们是 1920 年代激动人心的充满活力的孩子。他们是大萧条时期的青少年和年轻人。他们学会了牺牲，通过新政，他们学会了相信联邦政府是永远的力量。这些经验教训在第二次世界大战中得到了加强。这一代人在那场冲突的农场，工厂和战场上牺牲了自己。他们共同战斗并击败了希特勒和日本帝国。为了自己的集体生存而放弃自己的年轻生命，而放弃自己的生命。

这是他们这一代人的决定性经历。展望未来，是最伟大的一代开发了计算机，修建了美国的高速公路，抬高了郊区，最后兴起了嬉皮士。他们包括约翰·肯尼迪和罗纳德·里根等开创性人物。

他们的经验如何使他们很棒？在 1940 年代的那几年中，这几年造就了这些美国人，使他们成为我们可以正确记住的“伟大”一代吗？是什么使最伟大的一代变得伟大？





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