

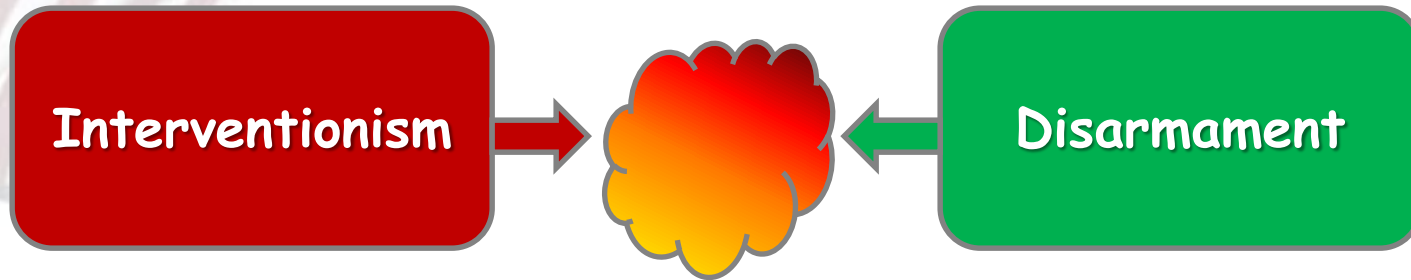


American Foreign Policy: 1920-1941

Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY



Foreign Policy Tensions



- Collective security
- "Wilsonianism"
- Business interests

- Isolationism
- Nativists
- Anti-War movement
- Conservative Republicans

American Isolationism

- ☆ Isolationists like Senator Lodge, refused to allow the US to sign the Versailles Treaty.
- ☆ Security treaty with France also rejected by the Senate.
- ☆ July, 1921 → Congress passed a resolution declaring WW I officially over!



Sen. Henry Cabot
Lodge, Sr. [R-MA]



Washington Disarmament Conference (1921-1922)



- ☆ Long-standing Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902) obligated Britain to aid Japan in the event of a Japanese war with the United States.
- ☆ Goals → naval disarmament and the political situation in the Far East.



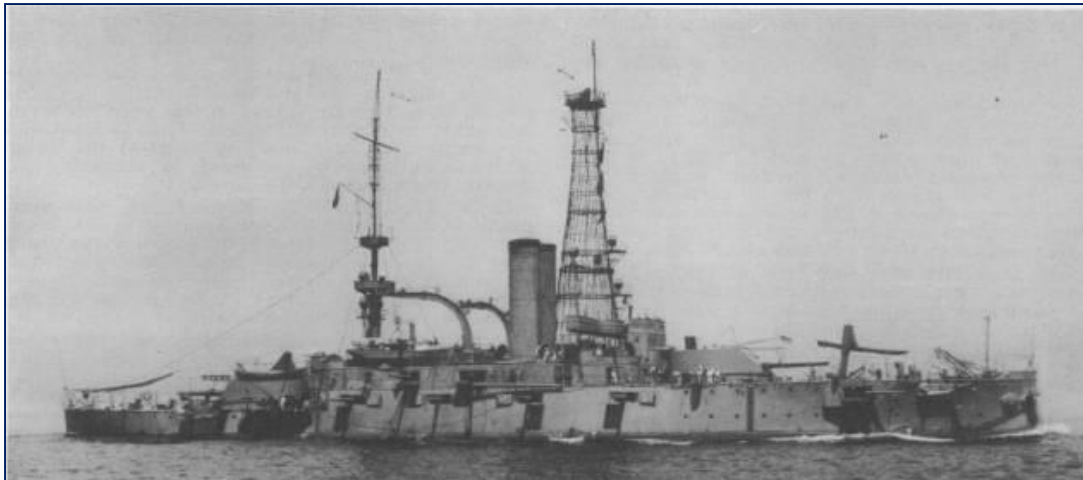
Five-Power Treaty (1922)

☆ A battleship ratio was achieved through this ratio:

US	Britain	Japan	France	Italy
5	5	3	1.67	1.67

☆ Japan got a guarantee that the US and Britain would stop fortifying their Far East territories [including the Philippines].

☆ Loophole → no restrictions on small warships



Hyper-Inflation in Germany: 1923

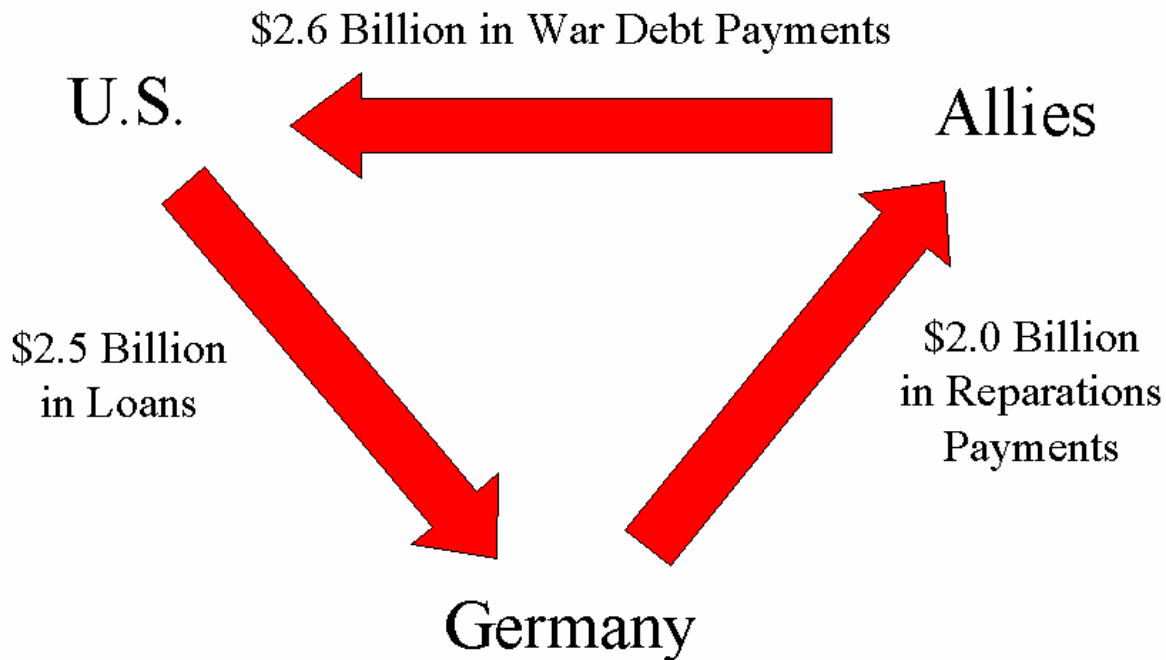
Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

Date	Number of German Marks to the U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,620,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0

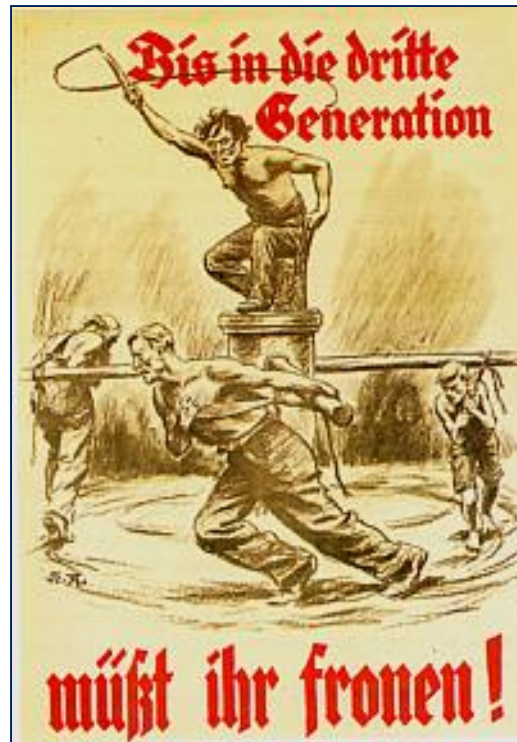


Dawes Plan (1924)

The International Financial System Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan 1924-30



Young Plan (1930)



- ☆ *For three generations, you'll have to slave away!*
- ☆ \$26,350,000,000 to be paid over a period of 58½ years.
- ☆ By 1931, Hoover declared a debt moratorium.

Locarno Pact (1925)



- ☆ Guaranteed the common boundaries of Belgium, France, and Germany as specified in the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.
- ☆ Germany signed treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, agreeing to change the eastern borders of Germany by arbitration only

Clark Memorandum (1928)



Secretary of State
J. Reuben Clark

- ☆ Clark pledged that the US would not intervene in Latin American affairs in order to protect US property rights.
- ☆ This was a complete rebuke of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine!



Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)



- ☆ 15 nations dedicated to outlawing aggression and war as tools of foreign policy.
- ☆ 62 nations signed.
- ☆ Problems → no means of actual enforcement and gave Americans a false sense of security.



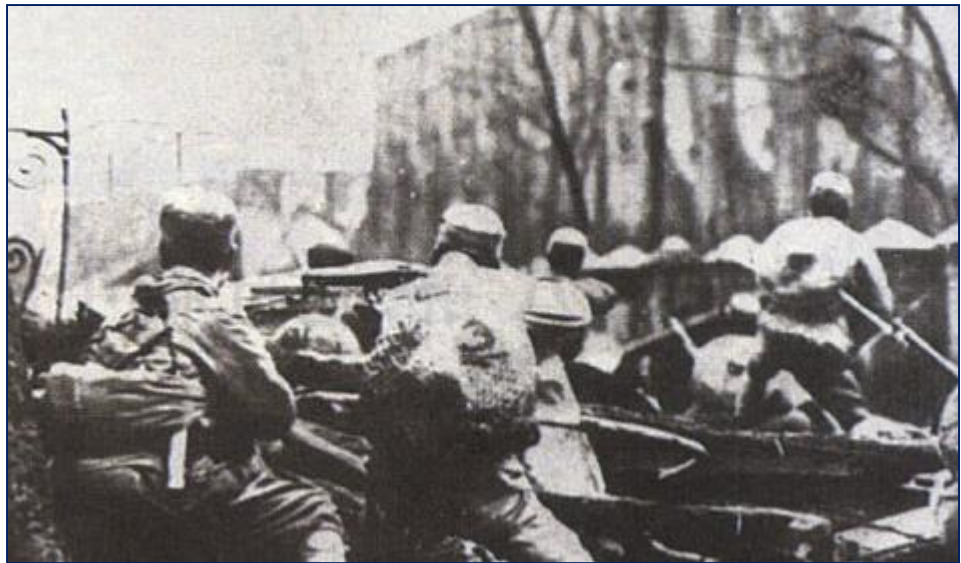
Japanese Attack Manchuria (1931)



- ☆ League of Nations condemned the action.
- ☆ Japan leaves the League.
- ☆ Hoover wanted no part in an American military action in the Far East.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine (1932)

- ☆ US would not recognize any territorial acquisitions that were achieved by force.
- ☆ Japan was infuriated because the US had conquered new territories a few decades earlier.
- ☆ Japan bombed Shanghai in 1932 → massive casualties.



FDR's "Good Neighbor" Policy



- ☆ Important to have all nations in the Western Hemisphere united in lieu of foreign aggressions.
- ☆ FDR → *The good neighbor respects himself and the rights of others.*
- ☆ Policy of non-intervention and cooperation.



FDR Recognizes the Soviet Union (late 1933)

★ FDR felt that recognizing Moscow might bolster the US against Japan.

★ Maybe trade with the USSR would help the US economy during the Depression.

Цвага! УКРАЇНЬКА ТРУДЯЩА ГРОМАДА **Цвага!**
Заходом відділів Союзу Українських Робітничих Організацій
відбудеться
МАСОВЕ ВІЧЕ
в Четвер 28-го Грудня 1933 р.
Початок о год. 7:30 ввечером

в Між. Роб. Домі
3014 Yemans Ave. Hamtramck, Mich.

На вічу будуть обговорені і виснені слідуєчі питання:

- 1.—Причини визнання Союзу Радянських Соціалістичних Республіки Америкою і кампанія Білогвардійщини російської і української проти визнання.
- 2.—Чому українські націоналісти не помагають потерпілим від повіді голодуючим селянам на західні Україні, а пропугують голод і людодіцтво на Радянські Україні?
- 3.—Причини голоду і злиднів селян на Західні Україні і наша допомога для них.

На віче кличемо всіх що співчувають визвольні боротьбі українських трудящих, за їх соціалне освободження з лабет польського, румунського і чехословацького капіталізму. На вічу будуть промовляти місцеві і позамісцеві бесідники.

ВСТУП ВІЛЬНИЙ. **ВІЧЕВИЙ КОМІТЕТ.**

ВИКЛИК НА ДИБАТУ

Окружний Комітет Союзу УРО апельє до членів українських заможових організацій як Укр. Народного Союзу і Укр. Роб. Союзу: Члени више зазначених організацій, домагайтися від своїх редакторів «Свободи» і «Народної Волі» щоб вони вступили публічно в Дієвічє на дебат. Запевнимо нас що наші редактори з Укр. Школярських Вістей, на наше домагаєня можуть явитися. Тагніть Ви своїх! Нехай публічно а трибуни доказуєть про дієсний стан пошкодених і голод як на Радянській так і на Західній Україні. За дальшими інформаціями заинтересовані справою зголошуйтися на адрес окружного секретаря:

Окружний Секретар Союзу У.Р.О. 4959 Martin Ave. Detroit

Nye Committee Hearings (1934-1936)

- ☆ The Nye Committee investigated the charge that WWI was needless and the US entered so munitions owners could make big profits ["merchants of death."]
- ☆ The Committee did charge that bankers wanted war to protect their loans & arms manufacturers to make money.
- ☆ Claimed that Wilson had provoked Germany by sailing into warring nations' waters.
- ☆ Resulted in Congress passing several Neutrality Acts.



Senator Gerald P. Nye [R-ND]



FDR's "I hate war" Speech (1936)



Ludlow Amendment (1938)



Congressman Louis Ludlow
[D-IN]

- ☆ A proposed amendment to the Constitution that called for a national referendum on any declaration of war by Congress.
- ☆ Introduced several times by Congressman Ludlow.
- ☆ Never actually passed.



Neutrality Acts: 1935, 1936, 1937

☆ When the President proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically go into effect:

- Prohibited sales of arms to belligerent nations.
- Prohibited loans and credits to belligerent nations.
- Forbade Americans to travel on vessels of nations at war [in contrast to WW I].
- Non-military goods must be purchased on a "cash-and-carry" basis → pay when goods are picked up.
- Banned involvement in the Spanish Civil War.

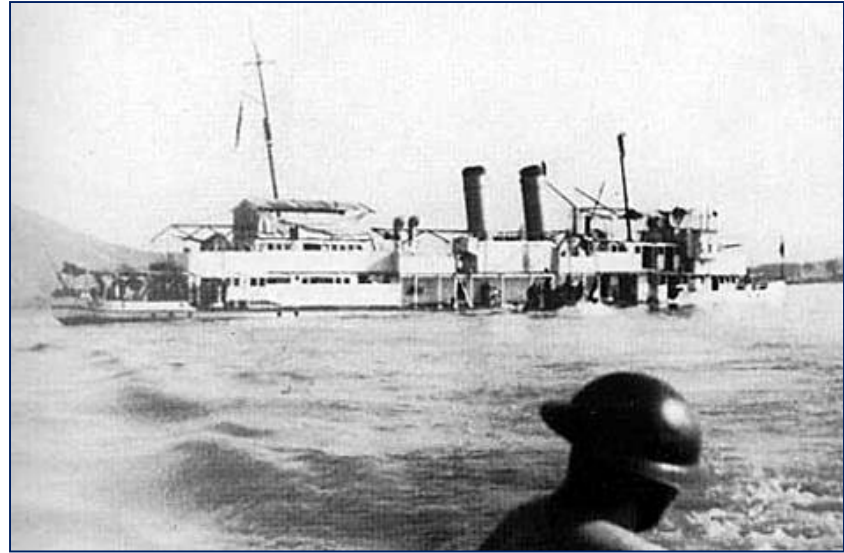
☆ This limited the options of the President in a crisis.

☆ America in the 1930s declined to build up its forces!



Panay Incident (1937)

- ☆ December 12, 1937.
- ☆ Japan bombed *USS Panay* gunboat & three Standard Oil tankers on the Yangtze River.
- ☆ The river was an international waterway.
- ☆ Japan was testing US resolve!
- ☆ Japan apologized, paid US an indemnity, and promised no further attacks.
- ☆ Most Americans were satisfied with the apology.
- ☆ Results → Japanese interpreted US tone as a license for further aggression against US interests.



Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)



The American "Lincoln Brigade"



Fascist Aggression

- ☆ 1935: Hitler denounced the Versailles Treaty & the League of Nations [re-arming!] Mussolini attacks Ethiopia.
- ☆ 1936: German troops sent into the Rhineland. Fascist forces sent to fight with Franco in Spain.
- ☆ 1938: Austrian *Anschluss*.
Rome-Berlin Tokyo Pact [AXIS]
Munich Agreement → APPEASEMENT!
- ☆ 1939: German troops march into the rest of Czechoslovakia.
Hitler-Stalin Non-Aggression Pact.
- ☆ September 1, 1939: German troops march into Poland → *blitzkrieg* → WW II begins!!!

1939 Neutrality Act

- ☆ In response to Germany's invasion of Poland.
- ☆ FDR persuades Congress in special session to allow the US to aid European democracies in a limited way:
 - The US could sell weapons to the European democracies on a "cash-and-carry" basis.
 - FDR was authorized to proclaim danger zones which US ships and citizens could not enter.
- ☆ Results of the 1939 Neutrality Act:
 - Aggressors could not send ships to buy US munitions.
 - The US economy improved as European demands for war goods helped bring the country out of the 1937-38 recession.
- ☆ America becomes the "Arsenal of Democracy."



“America First” Committee

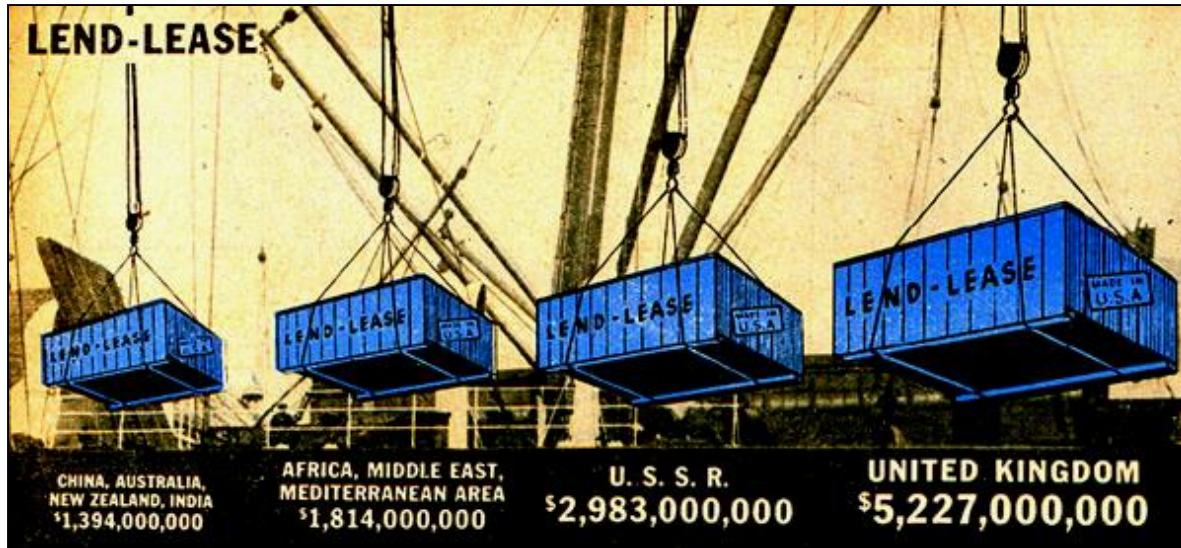


Charles Lindbergh



“Lend-Lease” Act (1941)

Great Britain.....	\$31 billion
Soviet Union.....	\$11 billion
France.....	\$ 3 billion
China.....	\$1.5 billion
Other European.....	\$500 million
South America.....	\$400 million
The amount totaled:	<u>\$48,601,365,000</u>



Pearl Harbor



Pearl Harbor from the Cockpit of a Japanese Plane



Pearl Harbor – Dec. 7, 1941



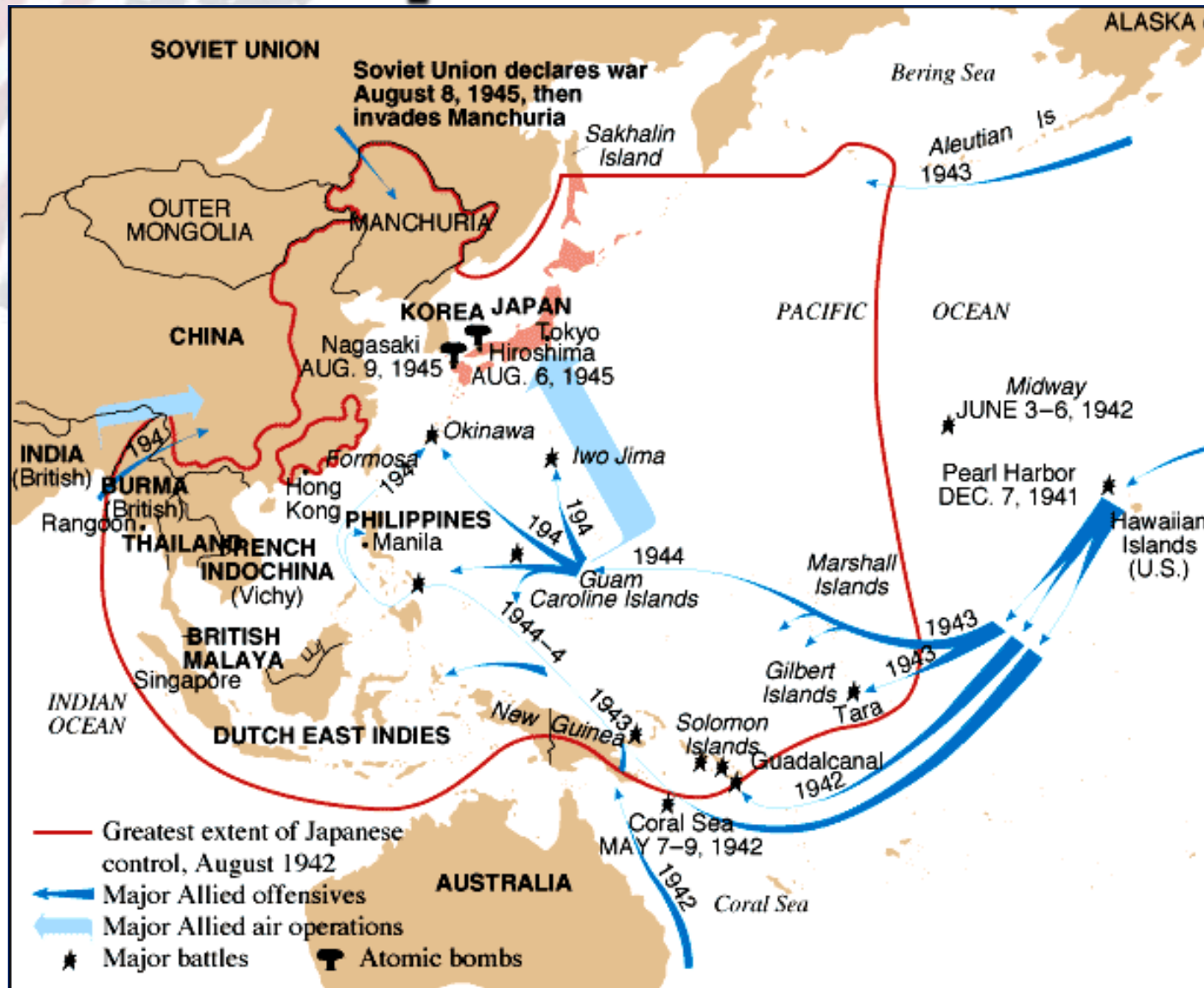
A date which will live in infamy!



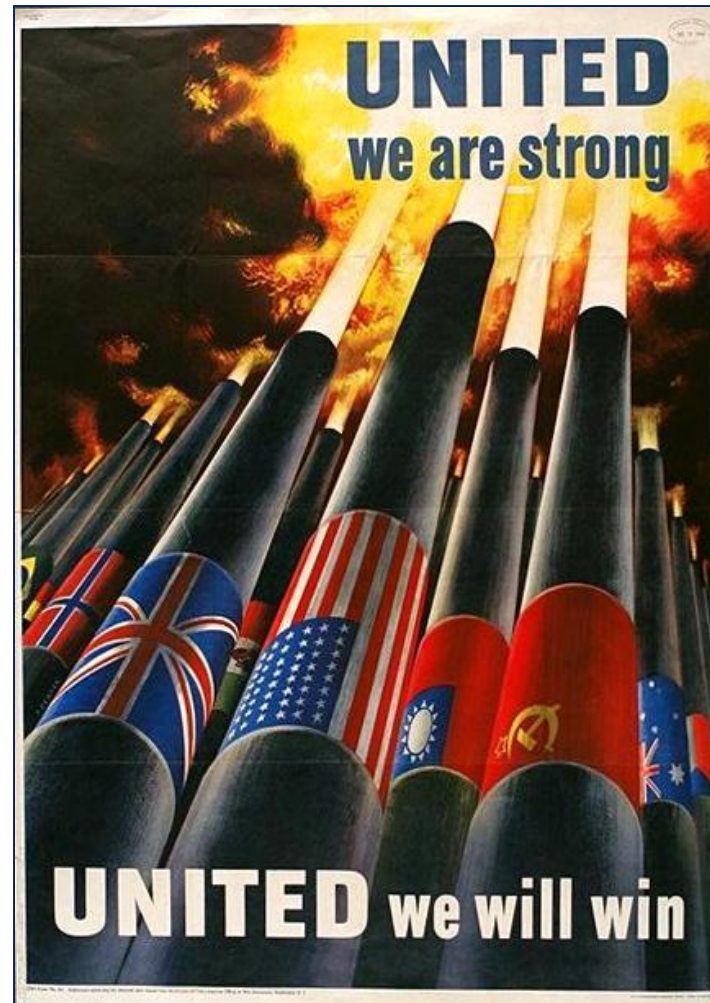
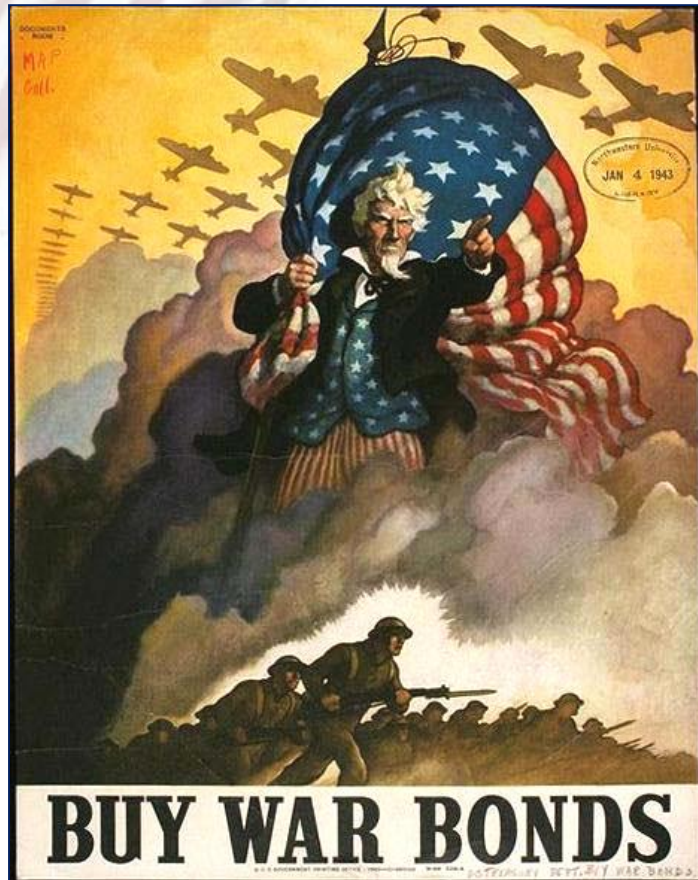
FDR Signs the War Declaration



Pacific Theater of Operations



Paying for the War



Paying for the War



Betty Grable: Allied Pinup Girl

(She Reminded Men What They Were Fighting For)

