London Conference:

* 66 nations meet to discuss. Reveals Roosevelet’s early foreign policy was subordinated to his domestic economic recovery
* Organize an attack on depression
  + Stabilize values of the avrios nations’ curriences to create exchange-rate stabilization
* Roosevelt first said that he woud attend the conference but soon changed it
* Wanted to pursue gold-juggling and other inflationary poliices at home as a means of recovery
  + By accepting currency exchange, he would be tied up instead of at home.
* Yanked rug from the conference. Bad American sentiments
  + Plunged the world into greater economic depression
  + Strengethened extreme nationalism
* Roosevelt played into the hands of the dictators who wanted to shatter peace.

Freedom for(from?) the Filipions and Recognition for the Russians:

* Withdrawal from Asia. Americans were not eager to throw expensive tropical liability in the Phillipines.
  + Organized labor demanded the exclusion of low-wage Filipion workers. Eliminate competition
* Tydings-McDuffie Act which provided for the independence of Phillipines, naval bases were still tretained.
* Freeing themselves FROM phillipines.
  + Selfish eye to their own welfare and with disregard for state of Asia.
  + Isolationists rejoiced, Japan no longer felt fear from an inward looking America.
* Roosevelt recognized Soviety Union
  + Extended the hand of diplomatic politics to 16 year old regime. Hope for trade and so that they would be a formidable force over Russia.

Becoming A Good Neighbor:

* Refreshing relations with Latin America
* Good Neighbor Policy
  + US was giving up its ambition to be a world power and instead was interests in Western Hemisphere
* Roosevelt wanted to alliance with Latin America to help defend the hemisphere
* Renounced armed intervention part of the Monroe Doctrine
  + Seventh Pan-American Conference, US delegation endorsed non intervention
* Last marines departed from Haiti in 1934
* Cuba was released from the Platt Amendment
* Acid Test was succseful
  + When American oil was seized, Roosevelt hashed out an agreement rather than invade. He held great esteem in Latin America ( Traveling Salesmen of peace)

Secretary Hull’s Reciprocal Trade:

* Secretary of State Hull: Trade was a two way street. A nation can sell aborad only as it buys aborad
  + Tariffs were bad
* Hull-Roosevelet leadership passed the RTA in 1934.
  + Aimed at both recovery and relief.
  + Avoided the uncertainities of wholesale tariff; reduced the most objectionable parts of Hawley-Smott by amending them
  + Roosevelt could lower existing rates by 50%, as longas the country was going to do other such reductions..
  + Hull managed to negotiate with 21 countries by 1939
    - US Foreign Trade increased, bolstered the entire trading system and relations.

Impulses Toward Storm Cellar Isolationism.

* Communism USSR led the way ,with crafty rulers like Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler rising to power.
* Hitler was the most dangerous
  + Power + Impulse. Hypnotizing orater.
* Hitler + Mussolinin allied to form Rome-Berlin Axis.
* Imperial Japan also faced likease gangersterism.
  + Resented the ungenerous Treaty of Versailles. Additional space for people on the island.
  + Tokyo gave notice to termination of a 12 year Naval Treaty enacted by the Washington Treaty
  + Japanese torpedoed in London and accelerated their construction of giant ships
* Italy attacks Ethiopia out of revenge
  + LON didn’t do anything, didn’t put an oil embargo
* Isolationism festering in America received a strong boost from outside poblems
  + Suffered the disillusionment born of their participation in WWI.
  + Bitter memories of ungrateful and defaulting debtors
  + Johnson Debt Default Act
    - Prevented debt dodging nations from borrowing further in the United States
* Americans more fearful of being a part of the war then that totalitarian nations may rise to power.
  + Wanted so that Congress could not declare war, except in case of invasion.

Congress Legislates Neutrality:

* Avalanche of articles condemended the munitions manufcaturaers as war-fomenin merchangs of death.
* A cmmitee, headed by Senator Gerald Nye, was appointed to investigate the blood business.
  + Shifted blame from submarines onto American bankers and Arms Manufacturarers.
  + Munitions had made money out of the war, launched into illogical conclusion that they had caused the war.
  + Elimiate the industry
* Congress made haste to legislate the nation out of war
  + Neutrality Act of 1935: When the president proclaimed the existence of war, certain restrictions would go into effect
    - 1) No American could sail on a belligerent ship
    - Sell or transport munitions
    - Make loans to a munition
* Marked the abandonment of traditional freeom of the seas.
  + Tailored to keep the nation out of a conflict
  + Seemed honorable and desirable to a new nation
* Tragically short sighted
  + Falsely assumed that peace or war lay in their own hands.
  + Failed to recognize that it might have used its power to shape international events
  + Made no distrinction of agressors and victims, overbalanced in favor of the dictators who had armed themselves
  + No longer was going to use its strength to aid its democratic friends.

America Dooms Loyalist Spain:

* Spanish rebels rose, Head by Franciso Franco, with Musollini and Hitler, to overthrow the Loyalist Regime
* Washington continued official relations with Loyalist government
  + Previously, Spain would have been able to ppurchase the munitions
  + Instead, put an embargo on BOTH sides
* America watched on the sideline as a democracy fell instead of protecting it.
* America build its armed forces to a point to deter agressors.
  + Allowed navy to decline in strength
  + Roosevelt called for more strength but he was though to be a warmongerer.
* WWII onset caused a change.

Appeasing Japan and Germany:

* Marco-Polo bridge caused an all out invasion of China.
* Raised the iron curtain
* Roosevelt declined to invoke the neutrality legislation by refusing to call the China incident a war.
* Wanted to help China and tested waters :
  + “Quarantine Speech” : Economic embargoes on only the aggressors
  + Speech met with great distaste
* Japan sank the Panay in chinese waters
  + Tokyo made apologies and the U.S. accepted it.
  + Subjected Americans in china to slappings and strippings
* Hitler grew louder and bolder in Europe
  + Militarizing.
  + Took over the Rhinelands
  + Occupied German-Speaking Austria. People hoped it was his last conquest
* He took over Sudetenland soon as well. Britain and France wanted to appease him and called a conference ( Munich)
* Munich Conference: Betrayed Czech and let Hitler have it, hoping that these concessions would slake Hitler’s thirst for power.
  + Took over the rest of Czech in 6 months

Hitler’s Belligerency and U.S. Neutrality.

* Joseph Stalin was a key to the peace puzzle
* Soviety Union signs a non agreesion pact with Germany
  + Hitler-Stalin meant he could make war on Poland
  + Stalin wanted that Germany would be kill eand be killet.
* Signing asked for Poland to return areas from WWI.
* Sent his armu into Poland
  + Britain and France declare war promptly within hours of hearing this.
  + They were powerless though.
* Roosevelt of course issues neutrality.
  + Hoped that the democracies would win, but they wanted to be out and not be sucked in.
  + Britain and France NEEDED supplies
* Neutrality Act of 1939
  + Provided that European democracies could buy American materials on cash and carry
  + Transport the munitions on their own ships and would have to pay in cash.
* Added other isolation policies: Declared danger zones in which American ships could not go
* Improved moral and economic position as Britain was king of the seas.

Fall of France:

* A few months of phony war, ominious silence
* Shifted from Poland to France
* In action during this anxious period was relieved by the Soviets, who wanted to attack Finland
  + Finland was given money but was still flattened
* Hitler attacks Denmark and Norway
  + Attacked Netherlands and Belgium
* France was forced to surrounder
  + Italy came in and added on to the pain
* France’s collapse shocked Americans. Brtiains sang
  + Britain was the last resort, otherwise he would have Europe at his disposal
  + Posed a dire threat to America.
  + Roosevelt moved with energy and dispatch. Called upon to build HUGE airfleets and a two-oceaan navy, which could also check Japan
* Within a year, gave 37 billion dollars, five times larger than New Deal debt.
* Secret Service Draft
  + Got men ready for war, 1.2 million men.
* Netherlands, Denmark, France had been crushed. Latin America was to be protected
* U.S. BRINGS BACK THE MONROE FREAKING DOCTRINE!

Bolstering Britain with the Destroyer deal:

* Before the fall of France, Washington had adopted technical neutrality.
  + Britain was the key to stopping Hitler
* Hitler launches air attacks in august 1940, preparing for another invasion
* Battle of Britain is in the aire over the British Isles
  + Leads Hitler to postpone plan indefinitely
  + Debate intensified in the US over what foreign policy to embrace
* Committee to Defend US by aiding the allies
  + Anti-war, isolationists.
  + America should concentrate what strength it had to defend its own shores.
* Britain was in critical need for destroyes
  + Germany was wrecking them with U-BOATS
  + Roosevelt tranfers fifty destroyers from WWI
  + Britain promised to hand over 8 valuable defensive sites.
  + President just did the order
* Flagrant violation of neutrality acts.
  + America wanted to help with all aid but war.

FDR shatters the two-term tradition:

* Senator R. Taft of Ohio and Lawyer Thomas E. Dewey.
* Convention was swept of by a latecomer, Wendell L. Wilie, from Indiana
  + Had been a demorat and the head of a huge public utilizies corporation.
  + Complete novice in politics.
    - Appeal lay in personality, trustful
* We Want Wikie
  + Condemned FDR’s dictatorship and costs of zigzags
* Wilkie wasn’t opposed to New Deal but rather its extravagances and inefficiencies.
  + Rich Man’s Roosevelt
* Roosevelt delayed to the last minute to announce his decision to challenge the sacred two term tradition
  + Wanted to retire but he was needed at the time.
  + Only a champ could beat Wilkie
* Wilkie launched out in a whirlwand, campaigning every where
  + Attacked aid to Britain policies but didn’t insult interventionism
* Not much to choose between the two candidates, both promised to stay out and strengthen.
* Roosevelt was busy and only made a few speeches
  + You’re boys are not going to be sent to any foreign wars, which plagued him
* Roosevelt prevailed: 27k to 22, 449 to 82.
  + People wanted experience at this time.

Congress Passes the Landmark Lend-Lease Law:

* Britain was at the point of financial tether, tis credits were being rapidly consumer
* People were tired of investing money into the war, instead wanted to give loans out in a better way by leasing American arms
* Senator Taft
  + Who wants a chewedup tank
* Leand Lease Bill
  + Nation out of war rather than drag it in. Or billions, not bodies. Send guns, not sons
* Limitless supply of arms to the victims of aggression who would finish the job and keep the war on their side.
* Isolationists:
  + Blank Check Bill
  + Senator Burten Wheeler: New Triple A bill designed to plow udner every 4th boy.
* It was a challenge hurled into the teeth of the Axis Dictators.
  + No more neutrality. Universally debated from every where.
  + Needed at the time, wanted to help Britain than face Axis alone. .
* Robin Moor was torpedoed, showing that war was unofficially on

Hitler’s Assault on the Soviet

* Fall of France, Invasion of Soviet Union.
* Neither trusted each other
  + Decided to stop coconspirators and seize oil and other resources from Soviety Union.
  + Hitler launched an attack on his soviety neighbors.
    - The two would fight it out and weaken each other
* America promised assistance to Soviety and the USSR
  + 1 billion dollars in lend-lease fund.
  + Halted the invasion.
* Atlantic Conference
  + Churchill and Roosevelt met together. Atlantic Charer was passed
* Atlantic Charter:
  + Wilson’s Fourteen Points basically
  + No territorial changes
  + Right of people to choose their own government
  + What right did neutral America have in this matter?

US Destroys Hitler’s U-Boats

* Lend-lease shipments of arms to Britain on British ships were bound to be sunk
* Britain did not have enough destroyers
* FDR issues navy to escort lend-lease shipments as far as Iceland where Britain would shepherd them away
* Shoot on sight policy
* Merchant ships could be armed when the left, bracing themselves for Hitler’s attacks

Surprise Assault on Pearl Harbor: