I. War and Social Order: Sociology of War

A. Society and Social Order

1. Societies have maintained social order through socialization

a. acculturation: language, norms, values, beliefs

b. means: primary institutions

c. not through force: violence and/or coercion

d. result: consensus

e. especially important in large societies

2. “War Stories” and institutions of socialization

a. education: history class

b. mass media:

i. film: The Great Raid

ii. television: Band of Brothers, War Stories

iii. books

c. family

3. “war stories” and social order

a. collective identity a sense of we

i. good vs evil

ii. unique society

b. personal identity

i. think about the rest of the world

ii. what we will do

c. reinforces conventional wisdom

i. US is a peace loving society

ii. Military and its interventions are for

self-defense or to help the helpless

iii. it was necessary to drop the atom bomb

d. reinforces specific cultural values:

i. courage

ii. sacrifice

iii. obedience

iv. respect for authority

v. patriotism

vi. nationalism

e. good war stories and stories about good wars

justify present and future wars

i. Iraq was like Nazi Germany

ii. Hugo Chavez is like Hitler

f. social control

i. if we are good

ii. must support troops by being for the war

4. War stories, WWII, and contradictions

a. good vs evil

b. freedom vs slavery

c. equality vs racism

d. value of human life vs genocide and war crimes

5. What can we learn?

a. we can learn more about American society

i. how ideas like the good, equality, and freedom function to make us conform

ii. why we do and have gone to war

b. learn why we can be continually talked into going to war

c. what and why we value and esteem what and who we do

B. WWII Justification: it was fought over ultimate values and the shape and

destiny of western society

1. Peace vs aggression

2. Democracy (self-determination) vs Fascism

3. Equality vs racism

4. Morality and the value of human live vs genocide and war crimes

II. Peace vs Aggression

A. Aggression - Germany

1. Remilitarized and occupied the Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles

2. Annexed Austria

3. Invaded Czech

4. Invaded Poland Sep 1, 1939

5. Followed by invading Denmark, Norway, Holland,

Belgium and France

6. Began bombing England

a. targeted military, primarily air force installations

b. then began night bombing of cities

7. Signed pact with Japan and Italy Tripartite Pact, called the Axis Powers

8. Invaded Russia in 1941

a. largest land invasion in history, 3 million men, 200 divisions

b. three major directions of attach over 1000 mile front

9. Invaded North Africa: controlled Algeria

C. Aggression - Japan

1. military invasion and occupation of Korea since early 20th century

2. invaded Manchuria in 1931

3. invaded China in 1936-7

4. invaded French Indochina

5. bombed US military bases in Hawaii and

the Philippines - Pearl Harbor and Clark Air Force Base

6. Invaded Dutch East Indies (aka Indonesia)

7. Invaded English Malaysia and Burma

D. “The Peaceful”

1. England

a. an empire upon which the "sun would never set"

b. India (Davis, Late Victorian Holocausts):

c. Australia/Tasmania: genocide

d. Rhodesia

e. South Africa (Johnson, Sorrows of Empire:

concentration camps)

f. China

g. Middle East

h. Native Americans: genocide

i. Asia: Malaysia, Burma, China

2. France

a. Indo China; starvation that killed millions and forced labor

b. Algeria: violence and destruction of society, more violence after

WWII

c. Middle East

d. African Colonies

i. Free French vs Vichy

ii. still today

3. Belgium

a. Congo Free State Leopold II 10 million

b. Congo: forced labor during WWII: uranium mining, rubber harvesting

c, Rawanda

4. Dutch

a. Indonesia

5. US

a. Hawaii b. Philippines c. Cuba

d. Philippines\* e. Panama f. China

g. Russia h. Haiti, Dominican Republic

i. Native Americans

III. Democracy (freedom) vs Fascism (unfreedom, authoritarianmism)

A. Axis Powers were fascist

1. Mythical ideology which put each at the center, a romantic/nostalgia

2. authoritarian political system

3. state directed capitalist ecomomies

4. institutions shaped in relation to 1,2, 3

5. culture militaristic, dominant values self-sacrifice

B. Allies

1. mythical ideology

2. state subsidized capitalist economic

3. plutocratic political system

4. institutions shaped by above

5. culture nationalism, dominant values

C. Fascism: US media

1.. NYT Berlin correspondent: Hitler is not a dictator and doesn’t plan to go to war.

2. 1920s WSJ, NYT, CSM and, CT “Mussolini is Italian

savior”

3. 1933 NYT: expect transformation and/or softening down of more violent programs

4. 1933 LAT: attacks against Jews are rhetorical

5. 1934 Fortune celebrated the Italian corporate state

6. Japan?

D. Fascism: US corporations

1. investments doubled when Hitler came to power

2. US corporations build war equipment for the Axis

a. Ford, GM, ITT, IBM, Coca Cola

b. US banks financed investment

c. insurance companies profited

d. oil Italy to keep the war machine going in Africa

e. Japan?

f. JF Dulles law firm, nickel to Nazis Germany

E. US Government and Fascism-Germany

1.US and Britain were much more worried about communism

2. Hitler would provide balance of power between capitalism and

communism

3. Hitler’s invasion of Russia was not of great concern to allies

4. as outcome more predictable, US and Britain tried to destroy anti-fascists in European countries

*e. 2/3 of German Army were in the east*

f. 1933: FDR of Mussoline: “admirable Italian

gentleman”

k. U.S. Neutrality Act kept aid from going to freedom fighters in Spain - 1935 (Abraham Lincoln Brigade)

m. US attended Berlin Olympics in 1936 despite

i. already were putting Gypsies in concentration camps

ii. passed anti-Semitic laws Nuremberg Laws 1935

iii. incarcerating opposition in concentration camps

iv. violated Treaty of Versailles

v. draft

vi. militarized Rhineland

vii. annexed Austria

n. Nazi's "great Pr": countries agreed to hold Olympics again in Berlin in 1940

g. 1937 US State Department fascism was a moderate force that “must succeed” of socialism

h. US ambassador to Italy: Fascism represents “true democracy”

i. 1938 FDR approved of Munich settlement (appeasement: basis for the establishment of world order upon the basis of peace and justice) despite

j. 1941 US consul in Berlin: Germany has no desire to see other people suffer under her rule and subjects should be happy in their care

h. French and Norwegian "resistance"

i. U.S. government immediately full diplomatic recognition to Vichy France

4. U.S. Government and Fascism -Japan

a US did not respond to Japanese invasion of Manchuria, or

the atrocities committed there

b. No response to invasion of China nor the Rape of Nanking

c. no response to its invasion and occupation of Korea for

the first half of the century

d. primary concern: Japan's goal of establishing and economic zone independent from colonial west and expanding U.S.

8. Self-determination

a. Atlantic Charter: US and GB

i. Article I: not benefit from war

ii. Article II: self-determination all countries

“could choose the form of government

under which it will live.”

iii. clarification: Churchill, doesn’t apply to

the British Empire

iv. clarification: FDR, doesn’t apply to French

colonies

b. US and Self-determination

i. Hawaii, Haiti

ii. Cuba, Philippines

iii. Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador

iv. transported French troops back to Indochina in order to reoccupy it after Waa

H. Equality vs racism

Clinton: " Jesse Owens stuffed Nazi racial superiority

1. Jesse Owens back in America

2. US segregated, idea of superior race, Plessey vs

Ferguson 1896

a. Nazi Germany: US segregation proof of racial theories

b. Japan: protecting non-white Asian from white colonialism

3. Back in the US: during war for "highest values"

a. Fair Employment Practices Commission established only after threat of march on Washington

i. not enforced

ii. ignored

b. Hate strikes

i. sharing rest rooms with blacks

ii. blacks in skilled positions

c. white race riots

i. 1943 253 incidences in 47 cities

ii. worst Detroit

\*white mobs roamed the city assaulting

blacks

\*25 and 700 hundred injured,blacks killed,

\*many by police who sided with the mobs

iii. LA: Zoot Suit Riots

\*targeted Mexican-Americans

\*thousands of marines, sailors, soldiers, and civilians

\* hundreds beaten

3. arm forces segregated

a. Troop ships, troop trains, camps

i. Queen Mary

b. worst jobs (251)

i. loading ammunition 300 killed in one explosion

ii. subsequent refusal: tried for mutiny, one black soldier shot and killed by MP

c. In the Navy blacks served in mess and finally general labor

d. excluded from Marines, Army Air Corp, Coast Guard

e. blood segregated

f. Tuskegee Airmen 99th Fighter Squadron

4. Racism against Japanese EO 9066 1944 Supremen Ct ok(only a few Americans protested publicly)

a. Gen John L. DeWitt "the Japanese race is an enemy race. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not"

b. 100,000 sent to concentration camps

i. no warrants

ii. no trials

iii. no appeal

iv. California: Camp Manzanar and Tule Lake

c. lost jobs, homes, businesses

d. 1989 survivors given $20,000

e. justification

i. “racial affinities” racial characteristics are such that we cannot understand or even trust the citizen Japanese

ii. possessed information to the contrary

iii. original dissent: “same as treatment accorded to members of the Jewish race Germany"

5. Time (253) "The ordinary unreasoning Jap is ignorant. .Perhaps he is human. Nothing . . . indicates it."

a. Japanese rendered in propaganda

i. insects or monkeys

ii. inhuman

b. German leaders not Germans

c. "Fighting 442sn" Division most decorated in

European theater of the war

6. Jehova's Witnesses

7. Mexican-American and Native American

a. not segregated

b. disporportionate casualites

8. Eugenics theory: forced sterilzation in 30 states “feeble minded”

I. War was not to save the Jews

1. 1934 Senate tried to pass resolution about treatment

of Jews, buried in committee, heavy influence from FDR

2. FDR ignored reports on atrocities which were in

newspapers in US as early as

3. US didn't declare war on Germany

4. Sumner Welles don't make it public º mos to Stephen

Wise in August of 1942

5. St.Louis immigration

6. Jewish Organizations

7. didn't bomb railroad Lines, didn't bomb creamatkriums

8. war created final solution

9. US was anti-semitic

10. IBM and the Holocaust

J. Respect for human life vs war.criminJns

1. Nuremberg Trials based on indictments against Garman leaders and organizations

2. Japanese War Crimes Trials: International Malitary

Tribunal for the Far East

;. Indictments

a. Crimes"against the PEace

i. waging an aggressive war

)i. in violation of international treaties

iii. most s-pious crime “crime of the collectivg”

iv. no political, economic, military or other

considerations shall serve [s an excuse or

justification

v. law of individual responsibility

not superior orders

nïr acts of state

b. War crimds in all occupied countries

i. waging “total war” methods of combat and

occuratimn in violation of t(e laws and

customs of war

ii. Rulesof Aerial Warfare Hague 1923

iii. no wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, destruction of private property, or injury to non-combatants

iv. German bombing of cities: “inhuman barbarism that has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity”

v. murder and torture of civilians Rape of Nanking

vi. treatment of prisoners of war

c. Crimes against humanity in occupied territories

i. murder, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts

ii. committed against civilians

d. conspiracy

i. General Plan

ii. a, b, and c

I. Allied war crimes

A. Saturation bombing: bombing non-combatants:

600,000 killed 800,000 wounded 50% non-combatants

1. The British

a. The British: Arthur “Bomber” Harris

i. method: Thousand plane night raids with incendiary bombs

ii. goal: terrorize civilian population

Stutgarrd, colgne, Hamburg (30,000 killed,

80% of buildings destroyed)

More than combined British loss through

bombing

b. resisistance

2. The US

a. Thousand plane daylight raids with

incendiary

b. resistance

3. Dresden

a. “The Hospital City” filled with refugees

b. no military or strategic value

c. Russia troops were near

d. Feb 13 British 1000 planes with incidiary bombs:

thermite and phosophorous

e. Feb 14 US 700 planes

f. fire storm (1500-3000degrees) bricks melt

g. 135,000 mostly non-combatants including

American prisoners of war

4. Japan “death list cities”

a. 50 largest cities excluding Hiroshima and Nagasake

b. firebombing: incindiaries and napalm

c. US Airforce

i. 87.4% residential

ii. 260,000 killed, 9-13 million homeless,

2 million buildings, 60% of ground area

burned out

d. Tokyo March 9

i. residential with incindiary bombs

ii. 16 sq miles burned

iii. 267,000 buildings destroyed

iv. firestorm: rivers, lakes, bomb shelters

v. 90-100,000 killed, 180,000 injured

5. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

a. justification

i. save lives that would be lost in invasion

ii. humanitarian: save Japanese lives

iii. unconditional surrender

b. reality

i. no mission for 3 months,

ii.Japanese navy destroyed,

iii. industry destroyed,

iv. supply lines severed through blockade

v. military government losing control

vi. invasion not even contemplated for 9 months, already seeking peace

vii. Truman: letter from the Emperor “looking for peace”

viii. Officials diary of meeting: telegram from

Emperor asking for peace.

ix. unconditional surrender: not supported by

Jt Chiefs of Staff include Chairman

Joint Intelligence Committee

Churchill

British Foreign Office

General George Marshall

McCarthur’s command

x. US Bombing Survey: would have surrendered in 1945 w/o bombing or invasion

c. political goals

i. Two bombs - Fat Man and Little Boy

\*virgin targets

\* civilian targets

ii. end quickly: Russia was about to enter war in East on Aug 8

iii. Establish US post-war dominance:

Sec of War Stimson: “master card” for

Future in Asia

iv. Fear of communism

Willima Leahy, Chr US Joint Chiefs of Staff "The use of this barbaric weapon at Hiroshima and Nagaski was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender."

Eisenhower: “no longer mandatory to save human lives.”

Sec of State Byrnes" our possessing and demonstrating the bomb would make Russsia more manageable . . . and allow US to "dictate our own terms at the end of the war."

6. War crimes? LeMay

2. De-nazisifcation

a. By 1947 40% of higher civil servants were

ex-Nazis

b. by 1947 30% of leaders of industry were ex-

Nazis

c. Kennan: "Class of people competent to assume the

burden of leadership

d. US CIA used Nazis to undermine socialism and

communism in Europe

i. Lt. Gen Eugene Kolb on Klaus Barbie in 1973

"His skills were badly needed"

L. We had to fight Hitler

1. he threatened borders, resources, markets, and colonial

control

2. but who created Hitler

a. Treaty of Versailles undermined stability of

society

i. reparations

ii. loss of territory and resources

iii. loss of colonies

iv. trade sanctions

b. New government unstable

i. tied to defeat and treaty

ii. faced inflation, depression, 20% unemployment

c. we are the consequence of social forces and

the destabilizing effect

3. global power structure created the disease and claim to be cure

4. other althernatives

a. take iron heel off of Germany

b. boycotts embargos

c. civil disobedience

d. guerilla action