

The terms of the treaty severely punished Germany

Germany had to give up land in Europe & all of its overseas colonies

Germany was forced to sign the “war guilt clause” accepting all blame for the war & pay \$33 billion in reparations to the Allies

The German military was reduced to 100,000 troops, 6 warships, no submarines, & could not manufacture war equipment

The Treaty of Versailles: Major Provisions

League of Nations

- International peace organization; enemy and neutral nations initially excluded
- Germany and Russia excluded

Territorial Losses

- Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to west bank of Rhine River
- Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific

Military Restrictions

- Limits set on the size of the German army
- Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material
- Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force

War Guilt

- Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders
- Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years

After WWI, many nations were struggling to rebuild

A global depression in the 1930s led to high unemployment & a sense of desperation in Europe

The Treaty of Versailles created bitterness among many nations



Mussolini & Hitler believed in fascism: the idea that nations need strong dictators
Stalin was a Communist believed that the government should control all property & business

The Faces of Totalitarianism

Fascist Italy



- Extreme nationalism
- Militaristic expansionism
- Charismatic leader
- Private property with strong government controls
- Anticommunist

Nazi Germany

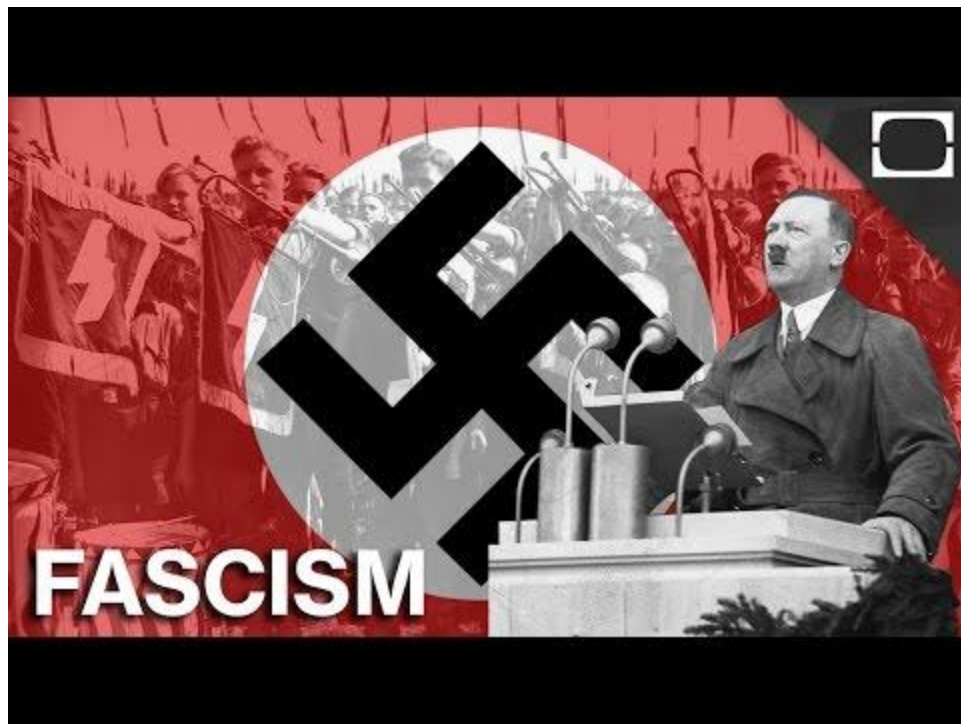
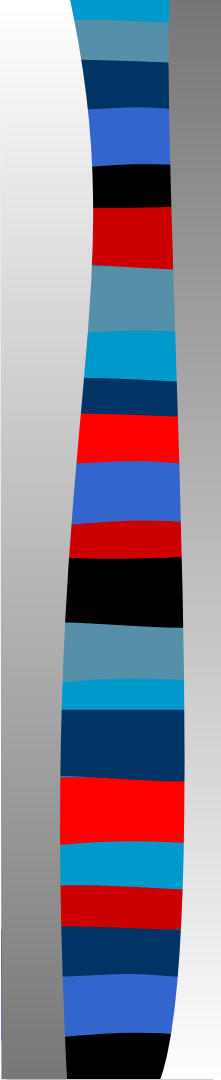


- Extreme nationalism and racism
- Militaristic expansionism
- Forceful leader
- Private property with strong government controls
- Anticommunist

Communist Soviet Union



- Create a sound communist state and wait for world revolution
- Revolution by workers
- Eventual rule by working class
- State ownership of property



In Italy,
Benito Mussolini formed
the Fascist Party

Mussolini gained popularity by promising to revive the
economy, rebuild the military, & expand Italy to create
a new Roman Empire

Mussolini named his Fascist Party after the
fasces, a Roman symbol of authority & power



Adolf Hitler offers economic stability
to unemployed Germans during the
Great Depression and becomes
chancellor in 1933.



Benito Mussolini rises to power
in 1922 and attempts to restore
Italy to its former position as a
world power.



Francisco Franco leads the
rebel Nationalist army to victory
in Spain and gains complete
control of the country in 1939.



Hideki Tojo,
strategy, be
minister in
becomes a





While in jail, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* which outlined his plans for Germany

He wrote that Germans were members of a master race called Aryans & all non-Aryans were inferior

He declared that Germans needed lebensraum (living space) & should conquer Eastern Europe & Russia

He called the Versailles Treaty an outraged & vowed to regain land taken from Germany after the war

When Hitler was released from jail in 1924, he spent years organizing the Nazis into Germany's most powerful political party



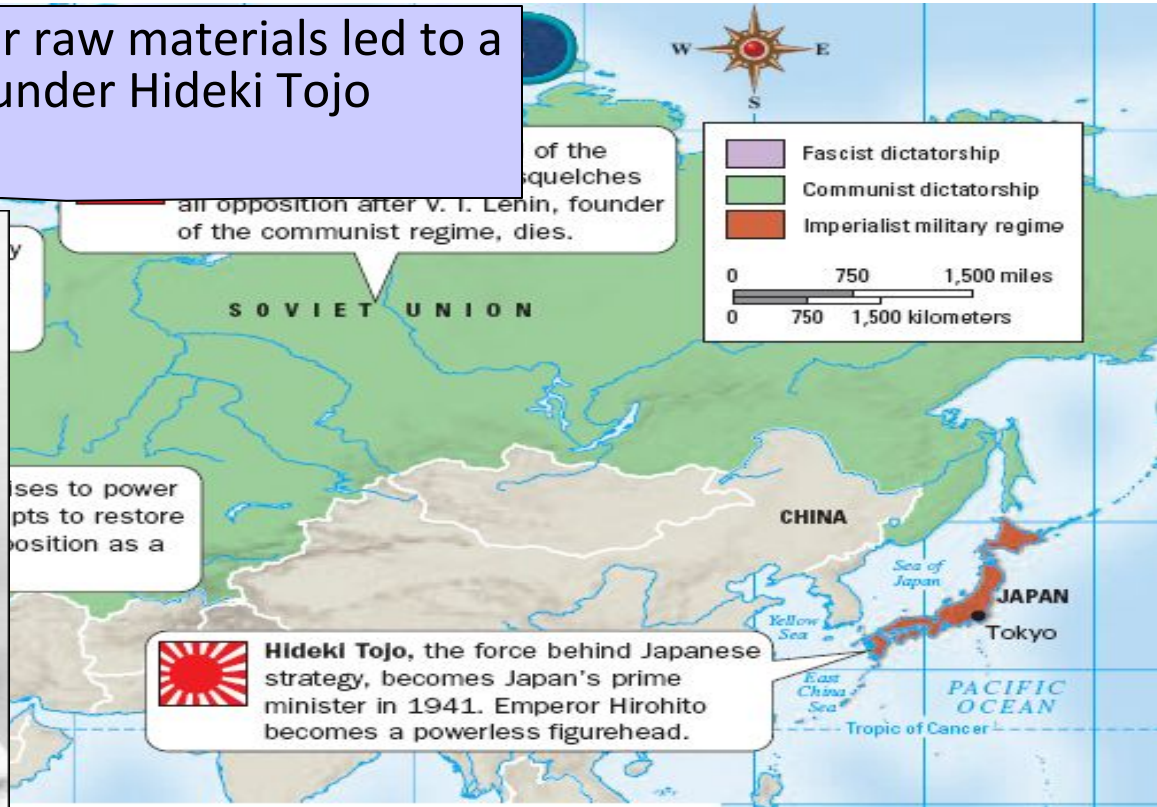
In 1933, Hitler was named chancellor (prime minister) of Germany

As chancellor, Hitler used his power to name himself dictator

He called his gov't the *Third Reich* to promote pride & nationalism

In the 1930s, events throughout the world led to conditions that started World War II

Extreme nationalism & a need for raw materials led to a desire to expand in Japan under Hideki Tojo

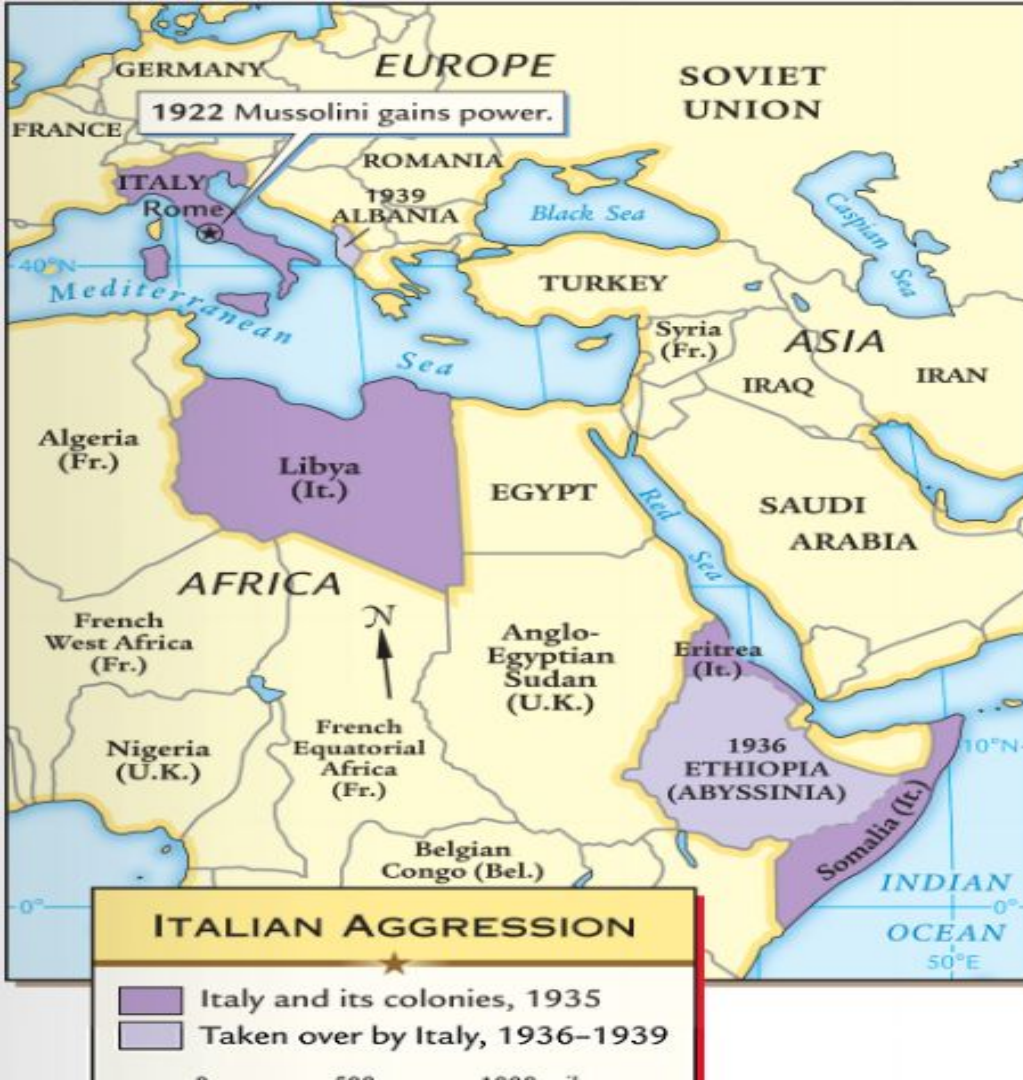


By the 1930s, the world was moving towards another war but few nations were in a position to prevent war

Britain & France were the leaders of the League of Nations but both wanted to avoid another war

The USA was focused on the depression & wanted to avoid foreign affairs





In 1935, Mussolini began his campaign to create an Italian Empire by invading Ethiopia

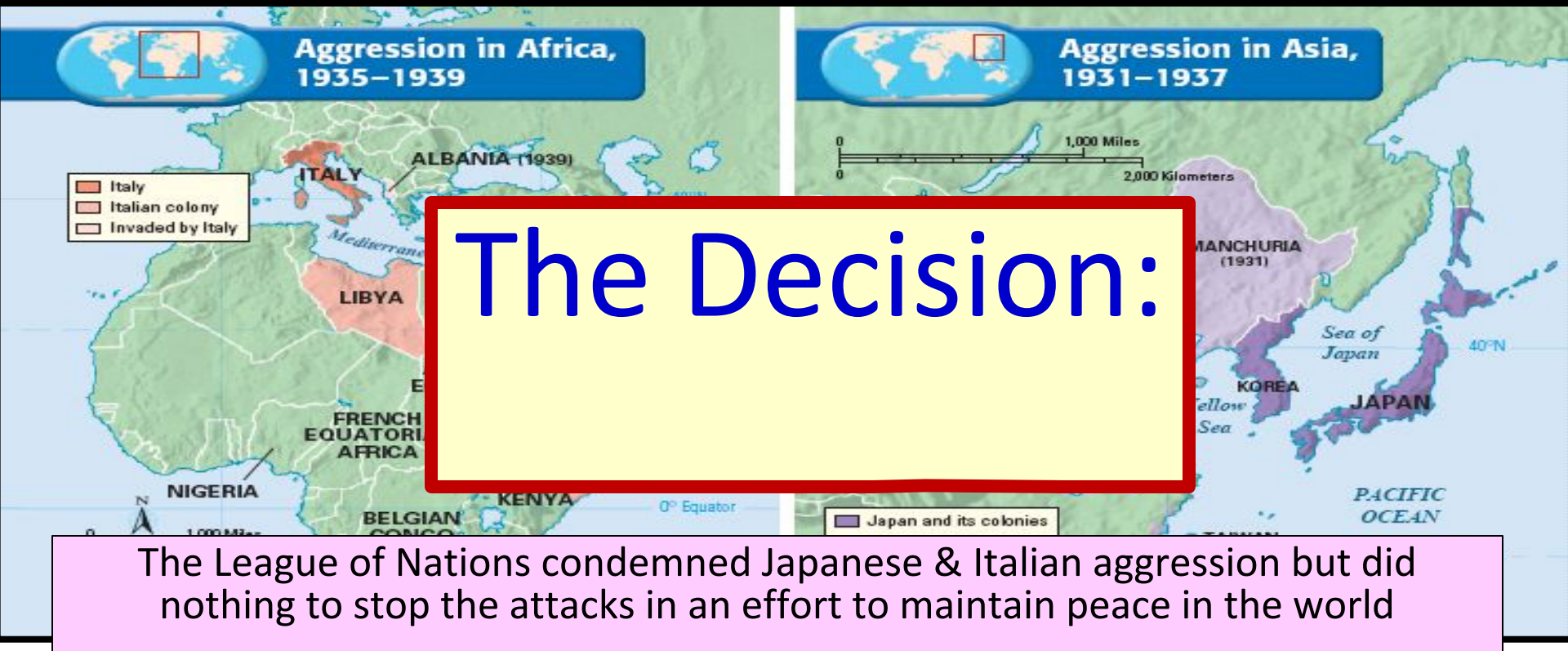
The Italian army easily defeated the Ethiopians



Ethiopian soldiers defending their country from the Italian military

Critical Thinking Decision #1:

How should the League of Nations respond?



The failure of the League of Nations to stop Italy or Japan, encouraged Hitler to expand Germany too

In 1935, Hitler defied the terms of the Treaty of Versailles & expanded the size of the German military

In 1936, Hitler moved his army to the Rhineland

Both times, the League of Nations refused to stop Hitler in order to keep peace in Europe



The failure of the League of Nations to stop Italy or Japan, encouraged Hitler to expand Germany too

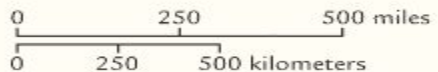
In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria

Next, Hitler demanded that the western border of Czechoslovakia, an area known as the Sudetenland, be given to Germany



GERMAN AGGRESSION

- Germany, 1933
- Taken over by Germany, 1935-1939



Critic

How should

Germany was allowed to keep the Sudetenland if Hitler promised to stop expanding



& France met with Hitler & Mussolini at the Munich Conference in order work out an agreement to avoid war



Britain & France used *appeasement* with Hitler: they gave in to his demands in order to avoid war

Six months after the Munich Conference, Hitler broke his promise & annexed all of Czechoslovakia



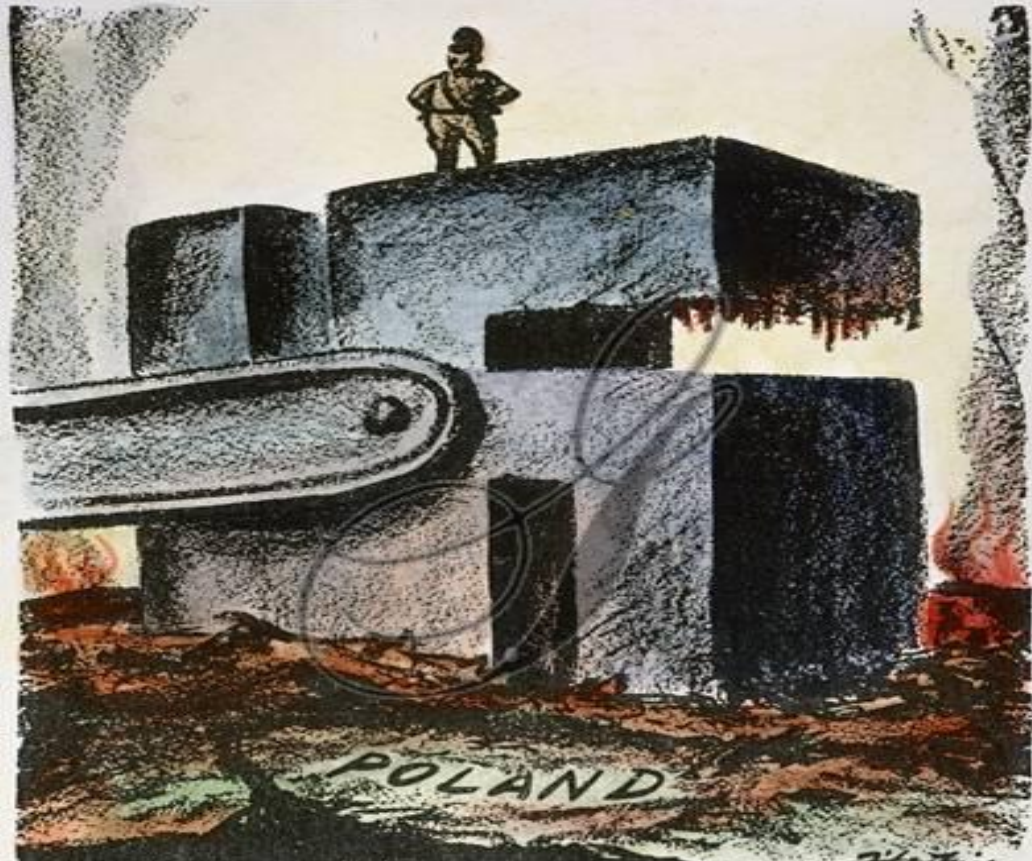
After the Munich Pact, British Prime Minister declared he had gained “peace for our time”

In 1939, Hitler demanded that western Poland be returned to Germany but he did not want to provoke a war with the Soviet Union

Stalin & Hitler agreed to the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, promising never to attack each other

Secretly, Germany & the USSR agreed to divide Poland

On September 1, 1939, Hitler ordered the German military to attack Poland



World War II in the Pacific Overview

Who: US vs. Japan

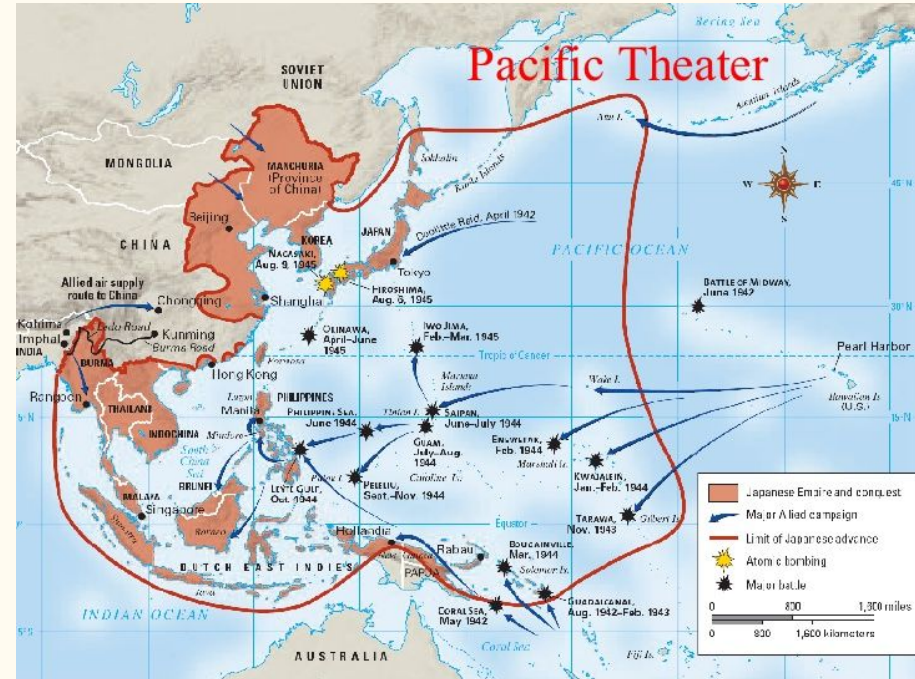
When: Conflict officially begins at Pearl Harbor 1941 ended in August 1945

Where: Pacific Ocean covering from Hawaii to East Asia, and Southeast Asia

Leaders: Hideki Tojo and Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, Franklin D Roosevelt and General Douglas MacArthur

What: Japan wanted to create an empire in the Pacific. They declared war on the US following Pearl Harbor. A 4 year conflict that only ended with the US dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Kamikaze and Japanese Code: Continue Fighting at all costs and there is no surrender. Kamikaze attacks were suicide attacks.

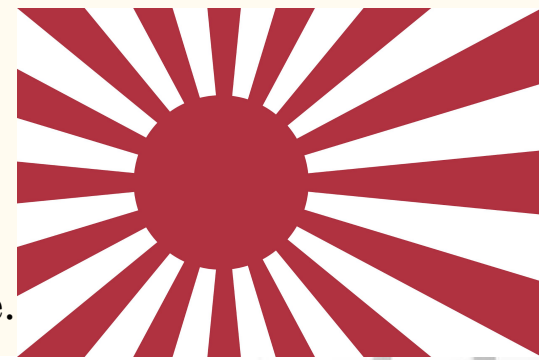


Japanese Imperialism

Japan wanted to join the 'club' of Imperialism.

Goal: Remove western imperialism and replace with their own empire.

1. Japan invades Manchuria in 1931
2. Put in place a puppet government.
3. Full blown war by 1937



Nanking Massacre or Rape of Nanking: 6 week invasion in late 1937, Japanese Army brutally murders hundreds of thousands of Chinese people in Nanking, There are no official numbers for the death toll in the Nanking Massacre, though estimates range from 200,000 to 300,000 people

Pearl Harbor

When: December 7th, 1941 (Sunday Morning)

Where: Pearl Harbor, Oahu Hawaii

What: Japanese kamikaze planes attack the US Naval base Pearl Harbor. Japan declares war on the US the next day. We declare war on Japan a few days later.

Casualties: 2,400 people dead, destroyed and damaged 20 naval vessels including 8 battleships, destroyed over 300 airplanes



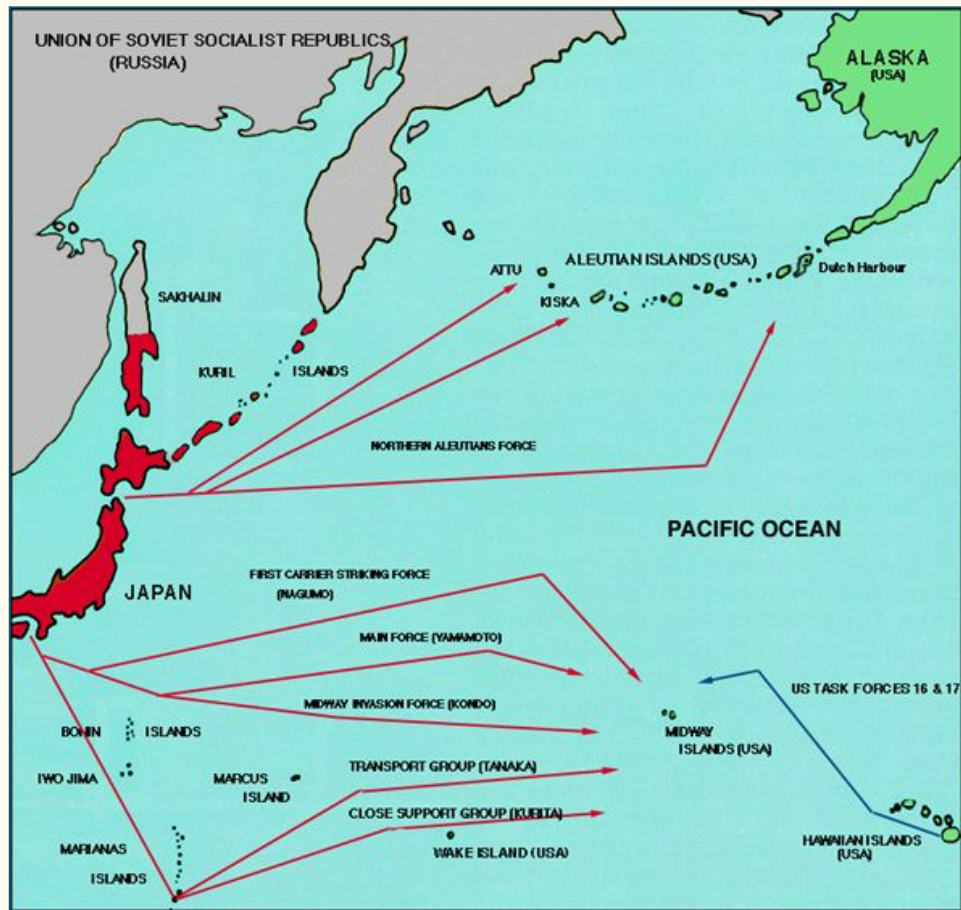
Battle of Midway

A major victory for the Allies that took place on Midway Island June 4-6, 1942

Context: By cracking Japan's naval code and learning about the planned invasion of Midway Island, the Allies achieved their first victory over Japan.

Outcomes:

1. US: Kept control of Midway, lost 1 aircraft carrier
2. Japanese: lost 4 aircraft carriers



US Secret Code

Japan was never able to crack the US secret code

US = “Code Talkers”

- 420 Navajo
- Used their language
- Efficient

Only code in modern military history that has not been broken

See movie, Code Talkers



US Island Hopping

- US began to use strategy of island hopping
- Island hopping is a military strategy of selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands & bypassing others
- Strategy: helped US cut off the bypassed islands' supplies & reinforcements, thus rendering those islands useless to Japan



Japanese Internment Camps

Executive Order 9066:

1. President Roosevelt, encouraged by officials at all levels of the federal government, authorized the internment of tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens from Japan.
2. Dated February 19, 1942
3. Gave the military broad powers to ban any citizen from a fifty- to sixty-mile-wide coastal area stretching from Washington state to California and extending inland into southern Arizona.
4. Some Japanese-American citizens of were allowed to return to the West Coast beginning in 1945, and the last camp closed in March 1946. In 1988, Congress awarded restitution payments to each survivor of the camps.





When World War II began, Germany used a “lightning war” strategy called blitzkrieg that relied on fast, strong attacks using air raids, artillery, & tanks

Poland

On September 1, 1939, German troops invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war two days later.

On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east.

In less than a month, German forces captured Poland which surrendered on September 27.

For Hitler, the conquest of Poland was only the beginning. He then captured Denmark and Norway.

In May of 1940, German troops invaded Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg and marched into France.



US response

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.”

North African Campaign 1940-1943

The North African military campaigns of World War II were waged between September 13, 1940, and May 13, 1943.

They were strategically important for both the Western Allies and the [Axis](#) powers. The Axis powers aimed to deprive the Allies of access to Middle Eastern oil supplies, to secure and increase Axis access to the oil, and to cut off Britain from the material and human resources of its empire in Asia and Africa.

In addition, after the disastrous defeat in Western Europe in spring 1940, the North African campaign offered the Allies the opportunity to open up a new front against the Axis, and, after Germany [invaded the Soviet Union](#) in June 1941, to ease German pressure on the Eastern Front.

Germany's expansion



Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake



On June 22, 1941, Adolf Hitler launched his armies eastward in a massive invasion of the Soviet Union: three great army groups with over three million German soldiers, 150 divisions, and three thousand tanks smashed across the frontier into Soviet territory.

The invasion covered a front from the North Cape to the Black Sea, a distance of two thousand miles.

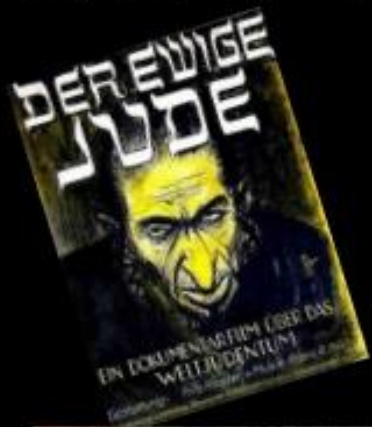
Barbarossa was *the* crucial turning point in World War II, for its failure forced Nazi Germany to fight a two-front war against a coalition possessing immensely superior resources.



Why Did Hitler Invade the Soviet Union?



Hitler had always believed that war with the Soviet Union was inevitable. Nazi ideology held the Soviet Union to be the center of a global Judeo-Bolshevist conspiracy. Thus, war against the Soviet Union would have not only geopolitical objectives, providing the German nation with living space (*Lebensraum*) in the east, but a major ideological goal as well: the destruction of Judeo-Bolshevism.





The Master Plan



As the Germans had hoped, the British and French forces took the bait and sent their entire armies into Belgium and assumed defensive positions. Then three German Panzer corps smashed through the Ardennes behind the Allied lines and cut off the Allied armies in Belgium.

Battle of Britain



- Hitler crushes France in June 1940
- Hitler's *last enemy was Great Britain*, who along with France had been defeated at the battle of Dunkirk
- *Battle of Britain*, largest air battle ever fought in the history of warfare.
- July to November 1940 and was won by the *Royal Air Force (RAF or British Air Force)*.
- First major German loss in WWII and forced Hitler to change his strategy
- British people fought for their country and a possible Nazi invasion (*Operation Sea Lion*).
- Hitler wanted to gain air supremacy.



Lend-Lease Act

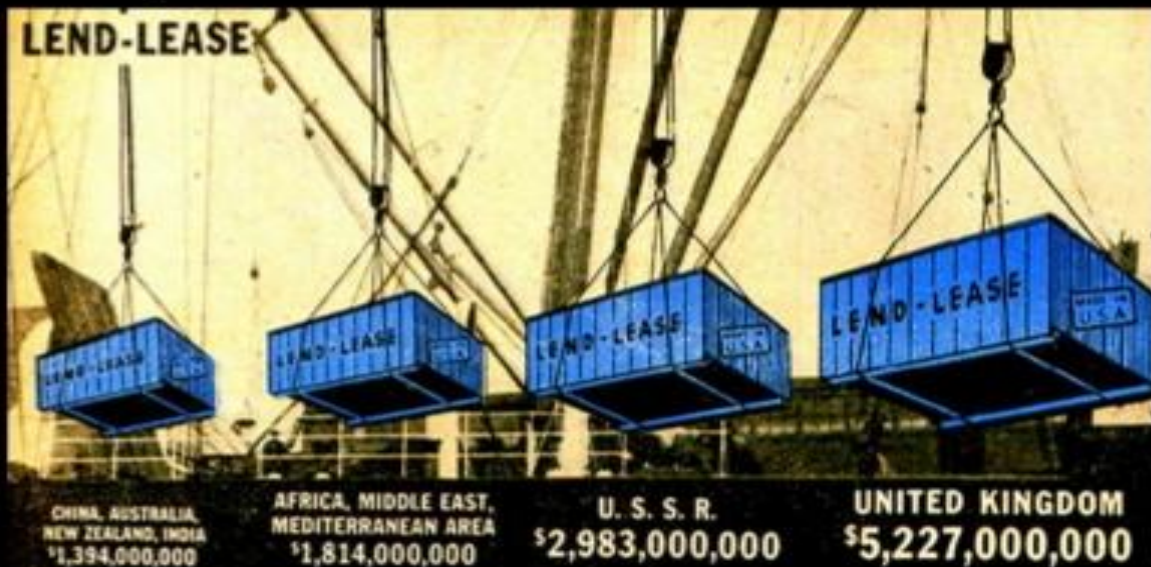


President Roosevelt proposed the Lend-Lease Act in March 1941, which stated that the United States could lend or lease arms to any country considered "vital to the defense of the United States." Congress passed the act by a wide margin.

"Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Winston Churchill, Feb. 9, 1941

"If your neighbor's house is on fire," Roosevelt reasoned, "you don't sell him a hose, you give it to him. Then, you take it back after the fire is out. This helps your neighbor and makes sure that the fire doesn't spread to your own house."



Recording



The Lend-lease bill was approved by Congress in 1941, which originally authorized \$7 billion. Thirty-five other nations besides Great Britain, USSR, France, and China received loans from the lend lease. By August 1945, the amount totaled \$48 billion, of which the United States received \$6 billion in repayment by these nations.

LEND LEASE ACT

• RENTING, LEASING, GIVING BRITAIN AND LATER SOVIET UNION AND CHINA, MILITARY WEAPONS TO ARM THEM AGAINST THE GERMANS AND JAPANESE...

• FDR's FINAL ATTEMPT TO REMAIN NEUTRAL!

• USA BECOMES THE “ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY”



“A Day That Will Live in Infamy.”



President Franklin Roosevelt declared December 7, 1941, as a "date that will live in infamy." On December 8, 1941, the United States Congress declared war on Japan.

The attack on Pearl Harbor had united a divided country as the nation developed a wholehearted commitment to victory in World War II.



Strange... But True

There was only one “Nay” vote from Congress when Roosevelt asked for a declaration of war against Japan. That vote came from Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin. She also voted against the U.S. entry into WWI in 1917. After serving 25 years in Congress, she was voted out of office by an angry American public during the 1942 congressional election.

President Roosevelt:
An angry U.S. nation declared war on Japan, Dec. 8, 1941, the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

D-DAY

NORMANDY 1944



U.S. and Allied Forces Become Aggressive...

• 1942:

- **U.S. troops arrive in Europe**
- **Russian forces hold off Germany's attempt to capture Stalingrad.**

1943:

- **U.S. and British troops defeat Germany in North Africa**
- **Allied forces capture Sicily, and parts of Southern Italy.**

• 1944:

- **More than 600 U.S. bombers begin an assault on Berlin**
- **Allied forces capture Rome, Italy**
- **Allied forces mobilize in an attempt to capture territories in France**
- **Invasion of Normandy set for June 5, 1944; had to be delayed because of bad weather conditions.**

D-Day Objectives

- Land on 5 beaches, stretching 50 miles along coast of Normandy, France.
- Beach codenames: Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword
- Secure the coastline in order to mobilize troops to liberate France from German control



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower briefing American troops before invading Normandy

(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/soldiersmediacenter/2561212534/in/set-72157605500980913/>)

Taking the Beaches

- American troops storm Utah and Omaha
- Canadian troops storm Juno
- British troops storm Gold and Sword
- Utah, Juno, Gold, and Sword captured without many casualties, or much German resistance
- American forces at Omaha face strong German resistance; become pinned back against water, with increasing casualties.



US infantrymen storm Omaha beach

(<http://www.flickr.com/photos/soldiersmediacenter/2560388523/>)

D Day

D Day was a major turning point in World War II, some 150,000 Allied troops landed that day on multiple beachheads in France to fight the Nazis, the largest amphibious military landing ever.

This would give the allies a foothold of continental Europe and a location to move tanks, artillery, soldiers, and other essential resources that would assist in the war.

This event led to the beginning of the liberation of Europe from Nazi Germany



The “Final Solution”

The Nazis frequently used euphemistic language to disguise the true nature of their crimes. They used the term “Final Solution” to refer to their plan to annihilate the Jewish people.

It is not known when the leaders of Nazi Germany definitively decided to implement the "Final Solution."

The genocide, or mass destruction, of the Jews was the culmination of a decade of increasingly severe discriminatory measures.

On July 31, 1941, Nazi leader Hermann Goering authorized SS General Reinhard Heydrich to make preparations for the implementation of a "complete solution of the Jewish question."

These senseless killings would take place in Concentration camps, death camps, and killing centers.



Map of Death and Concentration Camps



The Holocaust in Popular Culture



DOCUMENTED NUMBERS OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST AND NAZI PERSECUTION

Jews: up to 6 million

Soviet civilians: around 7 million (including 1.3 Soviet Jewish civilians, who are included in the 6 million figure for Jews)

Soviet prisoners of war: around 3 million (including about 50,000 Jewish soldiers)

Non-Jewish Polish civilians: around 1.8 million (including between 50,000 and 100,000 members of the Polish elites)

Serb civilians (on the territory of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina): 312,000

People with disabilities living in institutions: up to 250,000

Roma (Gypsies): 196,000–220,000

Jehovah's Witnesses: around 1,900

Repeat criminal offenders and so-called asocials: at least 70,000

German political opponents and resistance activists in Axis-occupied territory: undetermined

Homosexuals: hundreds, possibly thousands (possibly also counted in part under the 70,000 repeat criminal offenders and so-called asocials noted above)

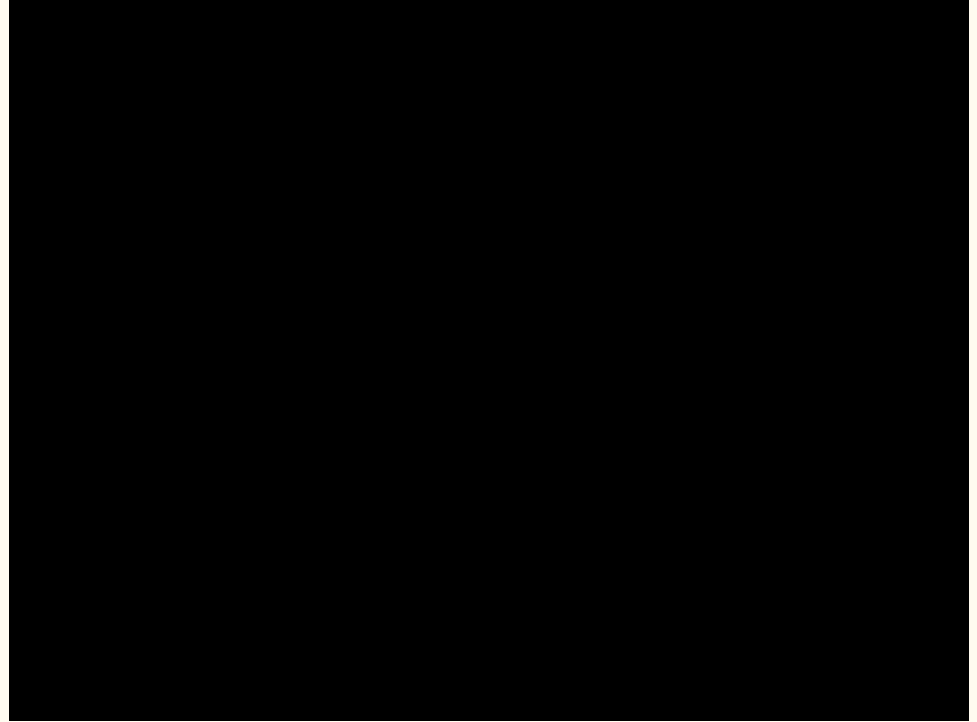
The Battle of the Bulge

Battle of the Bulge, also called **Battle of the Ardennes**, occurred between December 16, 1944–January 16, 1945

This was the last major German offensive on the Western Front during World War II

It was an unsuccessful attempt to push the Allies back from German home territory.

After this loss, German would on the defensive and try to protect Germany Proper



Yalta Conference

DECISIONS MADE AT YALTA

1. Created a **United Nations** to promote world peace.
2. Germany and Berlin would be divided into 4 zones controlled by the US, British, France and Soviet Union
3. Eastern European countries under Soviet control would have “free elections”
4. Stalin agreed but kept Eastern Europe under Soviet control after WWII leading to the Cold War



Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met in February, 1945 at the **Yalta Conference** to discuss plans of dividing up Europe anticipating the defeat of Germany

The division of Germany and Berlin



Battle of Berlin

The Battle of Berlin was the last major battle in Europe during World War II. It resulted in the surrender of the German army and an end to Adolf Hitler's rule.

The battle began on April 16, 1945 and lasted until May 2, 1945.

The battle was primarily fought between the German Army and the Soviet Army. The Soviet army vastly outnumbered the Germans. The Soviets had over 2,500,000 soldiers, 7,500 aircraft, and 6,250 tanks. The Germans had around 1,000,000 soldiers, 2,200 aircraft, and 1,500 tanks.

What was left of the German army was ill-equipped for the battle. Many of the German soldiers were sick, wounded, or starving. Desperate for soldiers, the German army included young boys and old men.



Cont...

The battle began on April 16 when the Soviets attacked along the Oder River near Berlin. They quickly defeated the German forces outside Berlin and advanced on the city.

By April 20th the Soviets began bombing Berlin. They worked their way around the city and had it completely surrounded in a few days. At this point, Hitler began to realize that he was going to lose the battle. He desperately tried to move a German army from western Germany to Berlin in order to save the city.

Once the Soviets entered the city, the fighting became fierce. With the city in ruins and the streets full of rubble, tanks were of little use and much of the fighting was hand-to-hand and building-to-building. By April 30, the Soviets were approaching the center of the city and the Germans were running out of ammunition. At this point, Hitler admitted defeat and committed suicide along with his new wife, Eva Braun.

On the night of May 1st, most of the remaining German soldiers attempted to break out of the city and escape to the western front. Few of them made it out. The next day, May 2nd, the German generals inside Berlin surrendered to the Soviet army. Only a few days later, on May 7, 1945 the remaining leaders of Nazi Germany signed an unconditional surrender to the Allies and the war in Europe was over.

Fate of the Dictators: Mussolini

After Allied forces invaded Italy in July of 1945, Mussolini was forced from power and captured

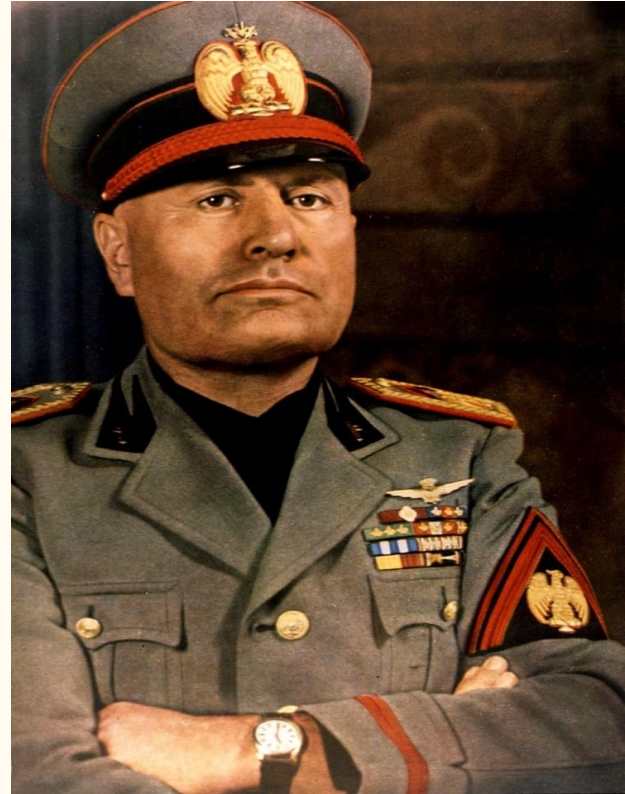
On April 25th he fled [Milan](#), where he had been based, and tried to escape to the Swiss border.

Mussolini and his mistress Petacci were shot on April 28th, two days before Adolf Hitler's suicide.

The bodies of Mussolini and Petacci were taken to Milan and left in a suburban square for a large angry crowd to insult and physically abuse.

They were then hung upside down from a metal girder above a service station on the square. The bodies were beaten, shot at, and hit with hammers.

Initially, Mussolini was buried in an unmarked grave but, in 1946, his body was dug up and stolen by fascist supporters. Four months later it was recovered by the authorities who then kept it hidden for the next eleven years.

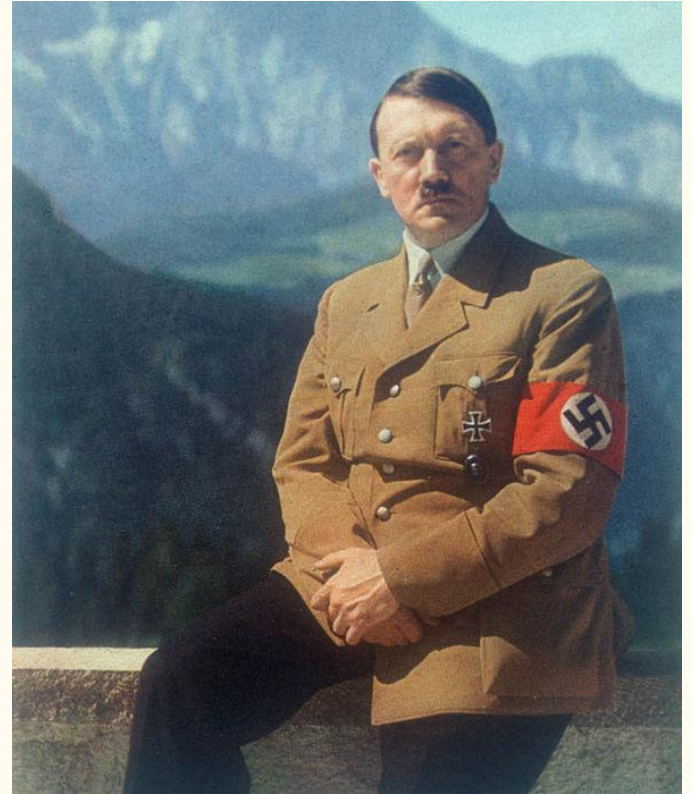


Fate of the Dictators: Hitler

Warned by officers that the Russians were only a day or so from overtaking the chancellery and urged to escape to Berchtesgarden, a small town in the Bavarian Alps where Hitler owned a home, the dictator instead chose suicide.

It is believed that both he and his wife swallowed cyanide capsules and for good measure, he shot himself with his service pistol.

The bodies of Hitler and Eva were cremated in the chancellery garden by the bunker survivors (as per Hitler's orders) and reportedly later recovered in part by Russian troops. A German court finally officially declared Hitler dead, but not until 1956.



V-E Day: May 8th, 1945

Victory in Europe Day, 8 May 1945 marks the formal acceptance by the Allies of World War II of Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender of its armed forces.

This would be the end of the war for France, Britain, and Russia; however, the United States would shift its focus on the Pacific



Nuremberg Trials



Battle of Iwo Jima

The American amphibious invasion of Iwo Jima during World War II stemmed from the need for a base near the Japanese coast.

Following elaborate preparatory air and naval bombardment, three U.S. marine divisions landed on the island in February 1945.

Iwo Jima was defended by roughly 23,000 Japanese army and navy troops, who fought from an elaborate network of caves, dugouts, tunnels and underground installations

Despite the difficulty of the conditions, the marines wiped out the defending forces after a month of fighting, and the battle earned a place in American lore with the publication of a photograph showing the U.S. flag being raised in victory..



Battle of Okinawa



“The military significance of invading Okinawa was massive. The battle itself was a terribly bloody and drawn-out affair, lasting far longer than anyone had planned. The Japanese defenders were wiped out, but showed the Americans what an invasion of the main islands of Japan would be like - slow, bloody, and more bloody. The kamikazes were brutal and numerous. It provided an even closer base to Japan to continue the bombing raids on Japan, but not requiring the expensive B-29 flights from the Marianas. The 8th Air Force from the European Theater of Operations (ETO) could be moved there and up the rate of bombing what little remained of Japan’s industrial capacity. It effectively blocked off any remaining hope of getting supplies from any of their holdings to the south, so no oil, food, or rubber. This meant that Japan would eventually be a pre-industrial country, if the war continued long enough. And, finally, it was the base of operations for the upcoming invasion of Japan.”

Potsdam Conference

- The Allied leaders met after the defeat of Germany in July, 1945 at the **Potsdam Conference** to discuss plans for defeating Japan and its unconditional surrender
- The goals of the conference also included the establishment of postwar order, peace treaty issues, and countering the effects of the war.
- President Truman (who succeeded Roosevelt after his death) learned of the successful tests of the Atomic bomb while at the conference



Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Led by Robert Oppenheimer, the *Manhattan Project* successfully produced two Atomic bombs at **Los Alamos**, New Mexico (called **Fat Man** and **Little Boy**)
- On August 6th, 1945 a B-29 bomber called the *Enola Gay* dropped the first Atomic bomb on **Hiroshima, Japan**
- Three days later, a second bomb exploded over **Nagasaki**
- Japan surrendered on August 14th, 1945—thus ending World War II and beginning the Atomic Age



The Aftermath

SHORT TERM

It is estimated that between 60,000 and 80,000 people were killed instantly when the bomb fell for 44.4 seconds before detonating 580 metres above the ground.

Subsequently, a large number of people died from the effects of radiation sickness, putting the final death toll at around 135,000 – although many estimate it to be higher.

It was followed by the attack on Nagasaki on 9 August, 1945. The estimated total death toll for the second attack is around 75,000.

LONG TERM

The incidence of leukaemia among survivors increased noticeably five to six years after the bombings, and about a decade later survivors began suffering from thyroid, breast, lung and other cancers at higher than normal rates.

For solid cancers, the added risks related to radiation exposure continue to increase throughout the lifespan of survivors even to this day, almost seven decades after the bombings.

Women exposed to the bombings while they were pregnant experienced higher rates of miscarriage and deaths among their infants.

Children exposed to radiation in their mother's womb were more likely to have intellectual disabilities and impaired growth, as well as increased risk of developing cancer.

Japan Surrenders



On September 2, 1945, Japanese foreign affairs minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on board USS Missouri.

This would lead to the end of a 4 year conflict between the United States and the Empire of Japan and end World War II

Terms Of Surrender

1. **There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest**, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.
2. Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in **Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied** to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.
3. The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and **Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.**
4. The **Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes** with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.
5. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as [a] nation, but **stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners.** The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strength[en]ing of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.
6. **Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those industries which would enable her to re-arm for war.** To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.
7. **The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished** and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

V-J Day: September 2nd, 1945

