

1251. *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.*

May, 1935 - The U.S. Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. It held that Congress had improperly delegated legislative authority to the National Industrial Recovery Administration and that the federal government had exceeded its jurisdiction because Schechter was not engaged in interstate commerce.

1252. *Butler* case

1936 - Declared AAA unconstitutional because it involved Congress levying a tax against the general welfare.

1253. *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.*

April 1937 - Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act, ensuring the right to unionize, in a 5 to 4 decision. This decision signaled a change in the Court's attitude towards support of the New Deal and led FDR to abandon his court-packing plan.

1254. *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish*

1937 - Supreme Court upheld the Washington state minimum wage statute.

1255. *Darby Lumber Co.* case

1941 - Overruled the *Hamme* case of 1918 by upholding the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

1256. *Curtiss-Wright Export Corp.* case

1936 - Upheld embargo imposed on arms destined for nations at war in the "Chaco War" that had broken out in 1932 between Bolivia and Paraguay.

1257. Montevideo Conference

The first of several Pan-American conferences held during the period between World War I and World War II concerning mutual defense and cooperation between the countries of Latin America. The U.S. renounced the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries.

1258. Rio de Janeiro Conference

1933 - Delegation of 21 Latin American leaders, including Sumner Welles and Oswaldo Aranha. Led to the break in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Latin American powers.

1259. Buenos Aires Conference

1936 - The U.S. agreed to submit all disputes from the Americas to arbitration.

1260. Lima Conference

1938 - Last of the Pan-American conferences held before the outbreak of World War II. Issued the Declaration of Lima asserting the unity of the Latin American nations and their determination to resist all forms of foreign aggression.

1261. Declaration of Panama

1939 - Latin American governments drew a security line around the Western hemisphere and warned away foreign aggressors.

1262. Act of Havana

1940 - Approved by the 21 delegates of the Pan-American Union. Declared that any Latin American nation was permitted, in the name of defense, to take over and administer any European possession in the New World.

1263. Jones Act

1916 - Promised Philippine independence. Given freedom in 1917, their economy grew as a satellite of the U.S. Filipino independence was not realized for 30 years.

1264. Tydings-McDuffie Act, 1934, Philippines

In 1933 the U.S. had proposed granting the Philippines independence in 12 years while retaining its military bases there. The Philippines rejected the offer and asked for immediate commonwealth status with independence by 1946. The U.S. accepted their offer in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

1265. Nye Committee

Gerald Nye of North Dakota believed that the U.S. should stay out of foreign wars.

1266. "Merchants of Death"

Liberal isolationists' term for companies which manufactured armaments. They felt that the companies were undermining national interests by assisting aggressor nations.

1267. Neutrality legislation

1935 - Upon the outbreak of war, all American exports would be embargoed for 6 months.

1936 - Gave the president the authority to determine when a state of war existed and prohibited loans to belligerents.

1937 - Gave the president the authority to determine whether a civil war was a threat to world peace and prohibited arms sales to belligerents.

1268. Spanish Civil War (1936-1935), Franco

Spain had established a leftist, democratic government in the 1930s. In July, 1936, Gen. Francisco Franco and other army leaders staged a coup and installed a right-wing fascist government, touching off a civil war between loyalist Republican forces (aided by Russia) and Franco's Fascist party (aided by Mussolini and Hitler).

1269. Ethiopia

Mussolini invaded, conquering it in 1936. The League of Nations failed to take any effective action against Mussolini, and the U.S. just looked on.

1270. Mussolini (1883-1945)

Fascist dictator of Italy from 1922-1943. Wanted to recreate the Roman Empire.

1271. Japan attacks China, Chiang Kai-Shek

Chinese leader Kai-Shek defeated the Communists in China, sending them back to Russia and instituting the Kuomintang government. Then in 1931, Japan seized Manchuria from China.

1272. Panay Incident

1937 - On the Yantze River in China, Japanese aircraft sank an American gunboat escorting tankers. The U.S. accepted Japan's apologies.

1273. Quarantine Speech

1937 - In this speech Franklin D. Roosevelt compared Fascist aggression to a contagious disease, saying democracies must unite to quarantine aggressor nations.

1274. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), Nazism

German fascist dictator. Leader of the National Socialist Workers Party, or Nazis. Elected Chancellor of Germany in 1933, he quickly established himself as an absolute dictator.

1275. Munich Conference, appeasement, Neville Chamberlain

1938 - Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland, a portion of Czechoslovakia whose inhabitants were mostly German-speaking. On Sept. 29, Germany, Italy, France, and Great Britain signed the Munich Pact, which gave Germany the Sudetenland. British Prime Minister Chamberlain justified the pact with the belief that appeasing Germany would prevent war.

1276. Austria annexed

March 12, 1938 - After the Austrian leader resigned under growing Nazi pressure, German troops set up a government called the Anschluss, which was a union of Germany and Austria.

1277. Nonaggression pact between Germany and U.S.S.R.

August 23, 1939 - Germany and Russia agreed not to attack each other, which allowed Hitler to open up a second front in the West without worrying about defending against Russia. Granted Western Poland to Germany, but allowed Russia to occupy Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Eastern Poland. Hitler intended to break the pact.

1278. Invasion of Poland, Blitzkrieg

September, 1939 - Germany used series of "lightning campaigns" to conquer Poland. The invasion caused Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

1279. Axis Powers

A series of treaties in 1936 and 37 between Germany, Italy, and Japan created what was called the "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis." The countries were thereafter referred to as the Axis Powers.

1280. "Cash and carry" revision of neutrality

Stated the warring nations wishing to trade with the U.S. would have to pay cash and

carry the goods away in their own ships. Benefitted the Allies, since German ships could not reach the U.S. due to the Allied blockades.

1281. Fall of France

Summer, 1941 - Germany invaded France and set up the Vichy government, which lasted until the Allies invaded in 1944.

1282. America First Committee

1940 - Formed by die-hard isolationists who feared the U.S. going to war.

1283. Isolationism, Charles Lindbergh

Lindbergh, known for making the first solo flight across the Atlantic, became politically controversial because he was an isolationist and pro-Germany.

1284. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

1940 - Formed by isolationists who believed that the U.S. could avoid going to war by giving aid in the form of supplies and money to the Allies, who would fight the war for us.

1285. Smith Act

Required fingerprinting and registering of all aliens in the U.S. and made it a crime to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

1286. Tojo (Hideki)

Prime Minister of Japan (1941-1944) and leading advocate of Japanese military conquest during World War II.

1287. Destroyer Deal

1940 - U.S. agreed to "lend" its older destroyers to Great Britain. (Destroyers were major warships that made up the bulk of most countries' navies.) Signaled the end of U.S. neutrality in the war.

1288. Election of 1940: candidates, issues

Democrat - Franklin D. Roosevelt, Republican - Wendell Willkie (lost by almost 5 million votes). The issue was the New Deal, about which there was a major debate.

1289. "Lend lease" March 1941 - Authorized the president to transfer, lend, or lease any article of defense equipment of any government whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the U.S. Allowed the U.S. to send supplies and ammunition to the Allies without technically becoming a co-belligerent.

1290. Atlantic Charter

August 1941 - Drawn up by FDR and Churchill with eight main principles:

- Renunciation of territorial aggression
- No territorial changes without the consent of the peoples concerned

- Restoration of sovereign rights and self-government
- Access to raw material for all nations
- World economic cooperation
- Freedom from fear and want
- Freedom of the seas
- Disarmament of aggressors

#### 1291. Pearl Harbor

7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 - Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

#### 1292. Japanese relocation

The bombing of Pearl Harbor created widespread fear that the Japanese living in the U.S. were actually spies. FDR issued executive order 9066, which moved all Japanese and people of Japanese descent living on the west coast of the U.S. into internment camps in the interior of the U.S.

#### 1293. Bond drives

Celebrities and government representatives traveled around the U.S. selling government bonds to raise money for the war effort. Extremely successful in raising funds.

#### 1294. War Production Board

Converted factories from civilian to military production. Manufacturing output tripled.

#### 1295. War Labor Board

Acted as a supreme court for labor cases. Did more harm than good when it tried to limit wages, which led to strikes.

#### 1296. Office of Price Administration (OPA)

Government agency which successfully combatted inflation by fixing price ceilings on commodities and introducing rationing programs during World War II.

#### 1297. General Dwight D. Eisenhower (1870-1969)

Served as the supreme commander of the western Allied forces and became chief of staff in 1941. Sent to Great Britain in 1942 as the U.S. commander in Europe.

#### 1298. General Douglas MacArthur

Military governor of the Philippines, which Japan invaded a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack. MacArthur escaped to Australia in March 1942 and was appointed supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific. Received the Medal of Honor.

1299. Genocide, "Final Solution"

Genocide is destruction of a racial group. Hitler's "Final Solution" was the genocide of non-Aryan peoples.

1300. Second front

The Russians were suffering heavy casualties fighting the German invasion of Russia. Stalin urged the Allies to open a "second front" in the west to relieve the pressure on the Russians. The Allies did so, but only after a long delay.