

## Activity #3: Competing National Objectives

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Team #2: U.S. Interests

Consult the following documents and answer the questions that follow each one.

“The Four Freedoms”:

[http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/powers\\_of\\_persuasion/four\\_freedoms/four\\_freedoms.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/powers_of_persuasion/four_freedoms/four_freedoms.html)

Question	Answer
List and explain the four “freedoms” as outlined by FDR.	
What words in the speech make it clear that FDR was not only addressing the American people, but also those in other parts of the world either under the control of the Axis powers or, like Great Britain and China, fighting desperately to resist their control?	
Which two “freedoms” appear in the founding documents of the American Republic, such as the Bill of Rights of the US Constitution?	
Which two “freedoms” seem to have resulted from the experiences of the US and the world in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century? What events are likely to have led FDR to claim a need for these two “freedoms”?	

Joint Resolution of the U.S. Congress Reaffirming the Principles of the Monroe Doctrine, April 10, 1941: <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/jointmon.htm>

Question	Answer
Why might the US Congress warn against “any attempt to transfer any geographic region of this hemisphere from non-American power to another non-American power”? What non-American nations still had territory in the western hemisphere? Why and to whom might they become obligated to transfer the control of these territories?	
When Congress affirms a traditional opposition to “any attempt on the part of non-American powers to extend their system” to the western hemisphere, who do they imply may legitimately “extend their system” in this hemisphere? On what basis might they justify this?	

Joint Message of Assistance to the USSR by FDR and Churchill, August 15, 1941: <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/joint.htm>

Question	Answer
When FDR and Churchill address Stalin about “long term policy,” to which goal or goals does the document suggest that they are referring? What explains FDR and Churchill’s emphasis?	

Memo by the President’s Special Assistant, Harry Hopkins, to President Roosevelt, December 27, 1941: <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/washconf/washc004.htm>

Question	Answer
What specific goals and values does Hopkins think should be included in the declaration?	

What role, if any, should the Atlantic Charter have in this declaration to be made by the Soviets and the other "United Nations"?	
What probable objections does he foresee from the Soviet Union? How does he suggest dealing with these?	
What does Hopkins suggest about the order in which the signers of the declaration should be listed? What are his reasons? Do you think his concerns are reasonable? Explain.	
Why is there a question as to whether or not to include India and the "Free French" among the signing nations? What does Hopkins suggest? Why do you think he suggested what he did?	

Memo by the President to the Secretary of State, December 27, 1941:  
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/washconf/washc005.htm>

Question	Answer
Did FDR accept Hopkins's suggestions? Explain.	
Did the president appear to go beyond what Hopkins suggested on any issue? Explain.	

Anglo-American Mutual Aid Agreement, February 28, 1942:  
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/angam42.htm>

Question	Answer
What immediate goals are outlined in the preamble to the aid agreement?	
What post-war goals are listed?	
To what extent do these post-war goals match those of the Atlantic Charter? The Declaration of the United Nations? Do they go further than those earlier visions of a post-war world? Explain.	

US-USSR Mutual Aid Agreement, June 11, 1942:  
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/amsov42.htm>

Question	Answer
Although this declaration mentions the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations by name and notes that the USSR had committed itself to the principles of both, it does not list the same specific goals as did the United Kingdom-United States Mutual Aid Agreement you just read. Compare and contrast these two agreements. What do you think explains their similarities and their differences?	

Finally, based on your reading of all of the above documents, answer the following questions:

Question	Answer
<p>Over what particular goals or values did the US appear to differ with her British and Soviet allies? With which of the two allies was this difference the greatest? Explain.</p>	
<p>Were post-war conflicts between the US and her allies likely because of these differences? Explain.</p>	
<p>Why was the US willing to live with such underlying disagreements within the Grand Alliance?</p>	
<p>What US interests or national goals might come into conflict with any of the goals and values articulated in these documents during or after the war? Explain.</p>	

## Activity #3: Competing National Objectives

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Team #3: British Interests

Consult the following documents and answer the questions that follow each one.

United Kingdom-USSR Agreement, July 12, 1941:

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/brsov41.htm>

Question	Answer
What is the second provision of this agreement and what fear does it suggest? Was this something feared by Britain or the Soviets or by both? Explain.	

Joint Message of Assistance to the USSR by FDR and Churchill, August 15, 1941:

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/joint.htm>

Question	Answer
When FDR and Churchill address Stalin about "long term policy," to which goal or goals does the document suggest that they are referring? What explains FDR and Churchill's emphasis?	

The British Ambassador (Halifax) to Prime Minister Churchill, December 25, 1941:

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/washconf/washc003.htm>

Note #1: This document makes reference to India. In 1931, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa all became fully self-governing as dominions in the newly formed British Commonwealth of Nations. India was not granted self-government, however, despite loyal and critical service in the British Empire's war effort during the Great War and despite many promises from London during the war and after. The Amritsar Massacre of 1919 by British troops sparked more than a decade of protests, riots, arrests, non-violent actions, and political maneuvering. In 1935 the British created a federal government for India, but although the provinces gained a large measure of autonomy, the imperial viceroy retained a veto power. The Indian National Congress movement, founded in 1885, was at the forefront of the campaign for independence. In 1937, elections put the Congress in control of six

provinces, but in 1939 the elected Congress ministers resigned when the viceroy declared war on Germany without consulting them, even though the Congress had earlier promised to fight willingly in the war in return for independence. By 1941, India was an important conduit of anti-Axis aid to the USSR and, unlike in World War I when the fighting was far away, was under potential threat when on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese invasion force landed in the British colony of Malaya on the eastern rim of the Indian Ocean.

Note #2: This document also refers to “St. Pierre and Miquelon.” These are islands off the coast of Canada inhabited largely by fishermen. When Hitler overran France in 1940, they remained under Vichy control, even though many inhabitants were sympathetic to De Gaulle and the Free French. Britain, who recognized the Free French as the legitimate French government-in-exile, controlled Newfoundland, only 30 kilometers away, whereas both Canada and the US recognized the Vichy regime. On Christmas Eve, 1941, just weeks after Pearl Harbor, the Free French seized the islands without bloodshed. While the British heartily approved, US Secretary of State Cordell Hull was livid because he had earlier opposed De Gaulle’s plan to take control of the islands, saying that it would disrupt his plan to encourage Vichy France to resist German designs on their fleet and bases in North Africa. Hull also complained bitterly that the action of the Free French was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. This incident touched off a month of diplomatic maneuvering that left the liberators in place on the islands but embittered the American government against De Gaulle.

Question	Answer
<p>The War Cabinet wanted to exclude India from the list of possible signatories to the Joint Declaration. Although the document does not say, what probably explains this? Why did Halifax disagree with this? Explain why Halifax was also likely sensitive to FDR’s views and US public opinion. Was there anything about any of the governments that were being allowed to sign that made Halifax see India’s inclusion as consistent with this?</p>	
<p>What reasons did Halifax mention for leaving De Gaulle’s Free French off the list of signatories? Why did he conclude that they ought to be included? What did he mean by “in spite of St. Pierre and Miquelon”?</p>	
<p>To what “purposes and principles” did the Draft Joint Declaration claim to adhere? What values were expressed by the Draft Joint Declaration itself?</p>	

Why might the exclusion of India from the list of signatories be seen by many, including the US government and public, as a contradiction of the moral basis of the Grand Alliance?	
In what ways does the Draft Joint Declaration resemble the United Kingdom-USSR Agreement of July 12, 1941? What explains this?	

The British Secretary of State (Anthony Eden) to the British Ambassador (Halifax), December 29, 1941: <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/washconf/washc008.htm>

The British Secretary of State (Anthony Eden) to the British Ambassador (Halifax), December 29, 1941 [No. 2]: <http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/washconf/washc009.htm>

Question	Answer
Why and upon what basis did Eden and the War Cabinet argue for the inclusion of "Czecho-Slovakia" and Luxembourg?	
What did they think about the inclusion of the Free French and why?	
What concerns were expressed about the listing of the members of the British Commonwealth? What explains this?	
What was decided about India?	
What in Eden's two notes suggests some friction in these negotiations between the British and the US?	



Anglo-American Mutual Aid Agreement, February 28, 1942:  
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wwii/angam42.htm>

Question	Answer
Why do you think the drafters of this document felt it was necessary to refer to the Atlantic Charter?	
Why do you think the document fails to specify terms for British repayment of U.S. aid?	

Finally, based on your reading of all of the above documents, answer the following questions:

Question	Answer
What issues were sources of friction between the British and the US? Do these issues reflect deeper differences over the meaning or application of the principles of the Grand Alliance as expressed in the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations? Explain.	
What evidence suggests that the British feared that the US might not regard them as equal partners in the alliance? Do you see any evidence that the British, even though reluctantly, accommodated themselves to American predominance in the alliance? If so, why would the British be willing to accept this secondary position?	