

In the wake of Pearl Harbor on December 7th 1941 by the Japanese, the U.S. government asked for Hollywood's aid in promoting patriotism, creating informational films for military personnel and even telling those on the home front that they could support the war effort by saving bacon fat.

• **Blitzkrieg**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Blitzkrieg relies on close co-operation between infantry and panzers (tanks). This photo was taken during operations along the Terek River in 1942.

Blitzkrieg (German, literally **lightning war**) is a popular name for an offensive operational-level military doctrine which employed mobile forces attacking with speed and surprise to prevent an enemy from implementing a coherent defence. The doctrines resulting in the blitzkrieg effect were developed in the years after World War I as a method to help prevent trench warfare and linear warfare.

• **WAR BONDS** (obligations d'état)

One of the means by which the U.S. Government financed its war effort during both the First and Second World Wars was through the sale of War Bonds: low-denomination government securities sold directly to citizens. (United States Savings Bonds fulfil a similar function today.) Even lower denomination War Savings Stamps were sold, mostly to children, who could save them up and turn them in for a War Bond. War Bonds were partly used as an effort to get civilians involved in the war effort, partly as a financing tool, and partly as an anti-inflationary measure, to get money out of circulation in a time when a lot of money was chasing after a small amount of goods, due to the wartime economy.

- "Uncle Sam" led to the idea that Uncle Sam symbolized the federal government.

Non-aggression pact

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **non-aggression pact** is an international treaty between two or more states, agreeing to avoid war or armed conflict between them and resolve their disputes through peaceful negotiations. Sometimes such a pact may include a pledge of avoiding armed conflict even if participants find themselves fighting third countries, including allies of one the participants.

It was a popular form of international agreement in the 1920s and 1930s, but has largely fallen out of use after the Second World War. The most famous is the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between the Soviet Union and Germany, which lasted until the 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union in Operation Barbarossa.

After the German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact was signed (August 23 1939) Hitler was able to concentrate on his attack of Poland. This attack marks the official start of the Second World War.

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Molotov signs the German-Soviet non-aggression pact. Behind him are Ribbentrop and Stalin.

The **Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**, also known as the **Hitler-Stalin Pact** or **Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact** or **Nazi-Soviet Pact** and formally known as the *Treaty of Nonaggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, was a non-aggression treaty between the German Third Reich and the Soviet Union. It was signed in Moscow on August 23, 1939, by the Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov and the German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. The mutual non-aggression treaty lasted until Operation Barbarossa of June 22, 1941, when Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

Although officially labelled a "non-aggression treaty", the pact included a secret protocol, in which the independent countries of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania were divided into spheres of interest of the parties. The secret protocol explicitly assumed "*territorial and political rearrangements*" in the areas of these countries, which practically rendered it into an aggressive military alliance, in spite of its official name. Subsequently all the mentioned countries were invaded by either the Soviets, the Nazis, or both. Only Finland, which fought twice against the Soviet Union in WWII, successfully resisted conquest, but was forced to concede territory.

- **Doolittle Raid on Japan, 18 April 1942**

<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/misc-42/dooltl.htm>

- **Dr. Kildare**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Dr. James Kildare was a fictional character, the primary character in a series of American theatrical films in the late 1930s and early 1940s, an early 1950s radio series, and a 1960s television series of the same name. The character was invented by the western fiction author, Frederick Schiller Faust.

Japan's Flag

The white background of the flag symbolizes honesty and purity. The red color represents sincerity and passion. The circle-shape or disc stands for the sun, which for 2,500 years has been a symbol of the emperor whom they believed to be a descendant of the sun goddess.

<http://www.united-states-flag.com/japan-rising-sun.html>