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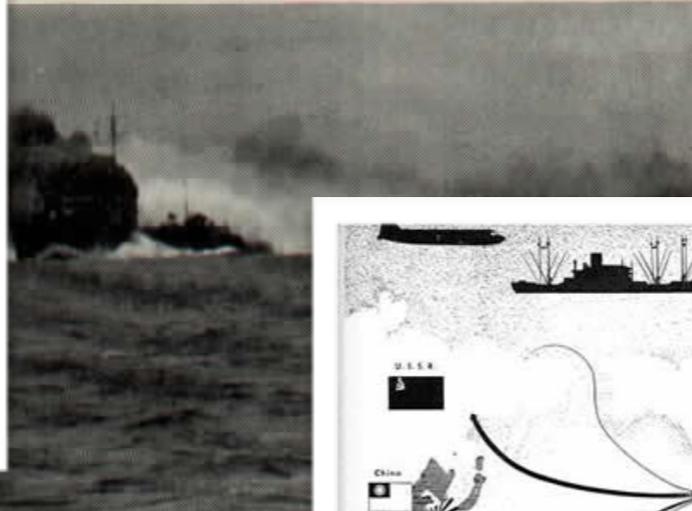
HELP THE ALLIES NOW TO WIN

So our **MEN** will never be necessary

CASH AND CARRY

LIFE

September 14, 1943



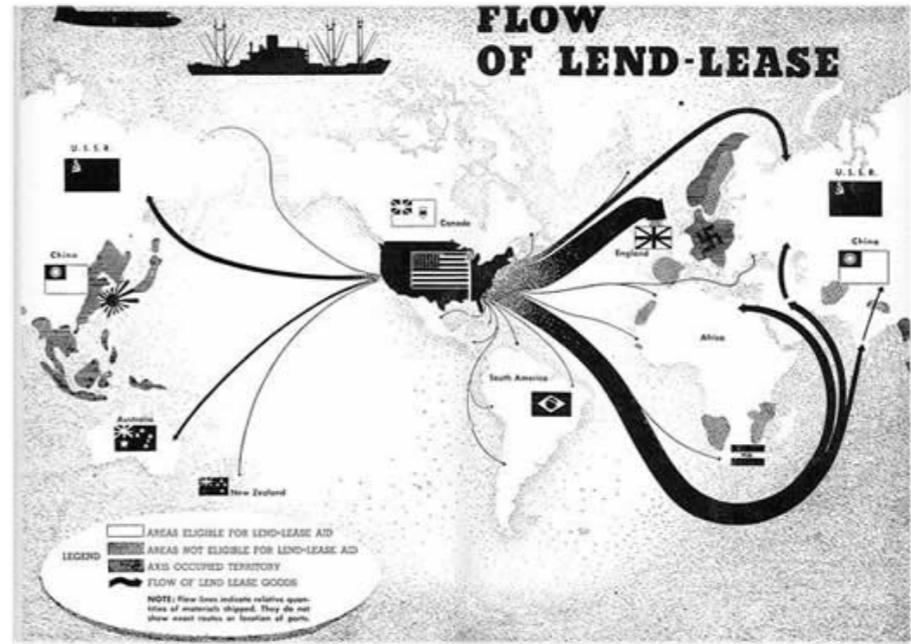
DESTROYERS FOR BASES



The fact of sending old U. S. destroyers to Britain was only a casual subject when, in the last issue of LIFE, posed the question and listed the pros and cons. On Sept. 8, with the war's suddenness because a "Hague" treaty had just been signed, a complete flow in the world was U. S. destroyers. At one time, since President Roosevelt's decree in Britain and required in exchange, 1 year later, the U. S. naval and air bases on eight British-owned islands or island groups from New Zealand to British Guiana (see following pages).

As a result, all these bases together, America's Atlantic defenses, were made possible to be set up in the Atlantic to better, and more, than in both great oceans. And finally, we have disposed the President's decision that his deal was the nation's most important defense measure since the Lusitania. Purchase in 1940. Political work at the end of the making (see p. 27) was overwhelmed by popular approval of his will accomplishment.

To the U. S. Navy, which has, and it destroy, on a building, loss of these overseas and extended DDT, savings, of the old Bramble type built in 1918-20, was important chiefly as indicated by the number of ship command posts available for training its young officers. To Britain, the gain of



Essay 2

Maddie Bitting, Mallory Mittan, Kalli Douma

“President Roosevelt recognized the dangers of fascism early and did all that he could, under the circumstances, to lead the nation away from a policy of isolationism.”

Assess the validity of this statement by analyzing THREE of the following:

cash and carry
quarantine speech
destroyers-for-bases deal
Lend-Lease

Thesis

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt recognized fascism very early on and his fear of it grew immensely in the 1930's and 40's. This fear caused him to take many actions in order to protect his country. One of these actions include "Cash and Carry" Pact which allowed US to give aid to the Allies as long as they paid for it in cash and carried the supplies on their own ships. Another action of Roosevelt was the "Destroyers for Bases" Deal in which he gave Britain 50 destroyers for 8 defensive bases. On final action was the Lend-Lease Act where the US would lend the Allies aid as long as they paid US back.

Cash and Carry

- Cash and carry is defined as policy adopted by the United States in 1939 to preserve neutrality while aiding the Allies. Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them.
- “Cash and Carry” that was cash payment and transport on non American ships, this allowed the U.S to deliver weapons for their troops. Only naval powers could use this possibility. The “Cash and Carry” method of transporting weaponry and other necessities of war was a great advance.
- The Neutrality Act of 1937, passed in May. A "cash and carry" provision that had been devised and was added. This was FDR's plan to aid France and Great Britain in the event of war with Germany without being directly drawn into the conflict. The President could permit the sale of materials and supplies to belligerents in Europe as long as the recipients arranged for the transport and paid immediately in cash, with the argument that this would not draw the U.S. into the foreign conflict. Roosevelt believed that cash and carry would aid France and Great Britain in the event of a war with Germany, since they were the only countries that controlled the seas and were able to take advantage of the provision.

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CASH AND CARRY



The Old Man of the Sea



How're We Doing?

Destroyers for Bases

- In the 1940's America's President Roosevelt's fear of fascism was growing rapidly. He realized that by that time the only thing in Hitler's way was Great Britain and his beloved country would be next.
- FDR had a difficult decision between staying isolated and out of the war as "Fortress America" or aiding Britain in hopes of preventing fascist Germany from reaching America.
- At this time, Britain was in critical need of destroyers because German submarines threatened starving Britain with attacks on shipping.
- On September 2, 1940 FDR made the risky decision and gave Britain 50 old model, four funnel destroyers left over from WW1. In return, Britain granted the US eight valuable defensive base sites from Newfoundland to South America. These were to promised to remain to the US for 99 years.



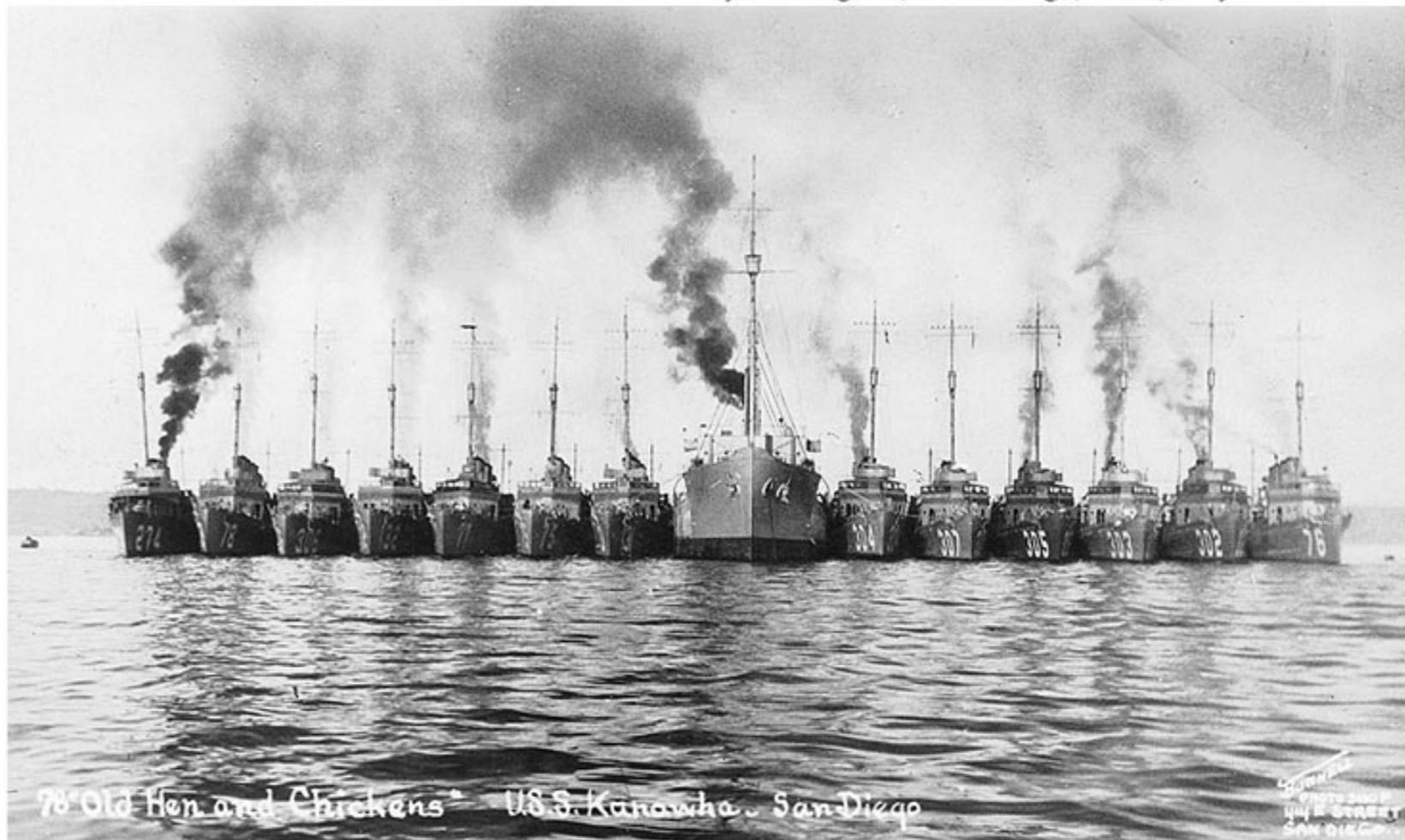


Buchanan (later HMS Cambeltown) DD-134 USS Crowninshield (later HMS Chelsea, Russian Dersky) DD-193 USS Abel P. Upshur (later HMS Cla



- This deal earned applause from the "aid the British" supporters, but condemnation from the isolationists.
- The transfer also violated the neutral obligations of the US, but majority of America wanted to help Britain with "all the aid short of war".

Photo # NH 98029 USS Kanawha with 13 destroyers alongside, at San Diego, Calif., early 1920s

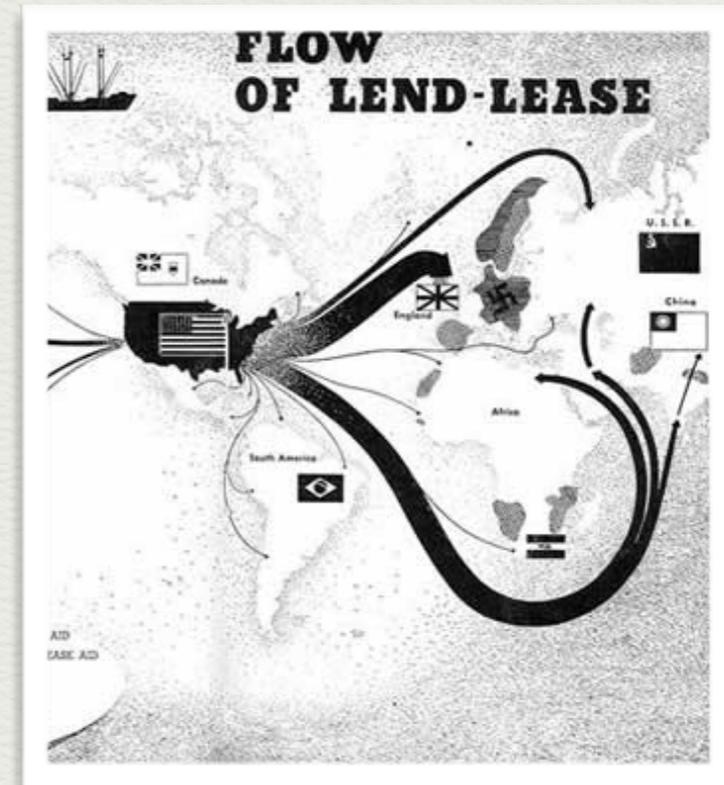


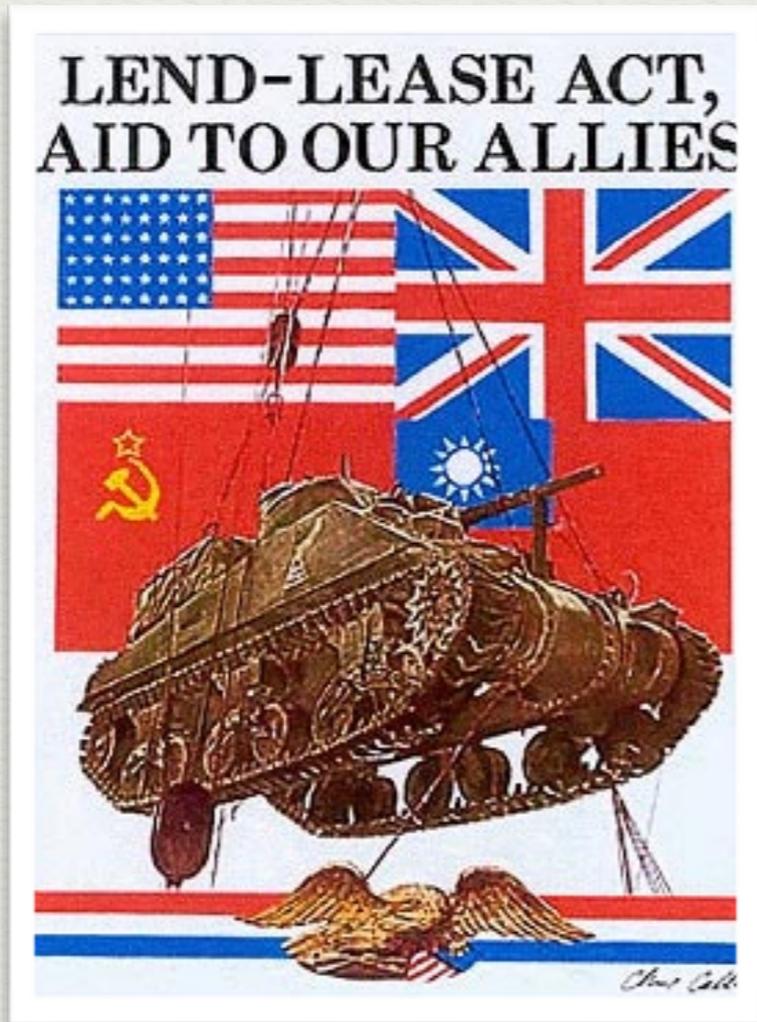
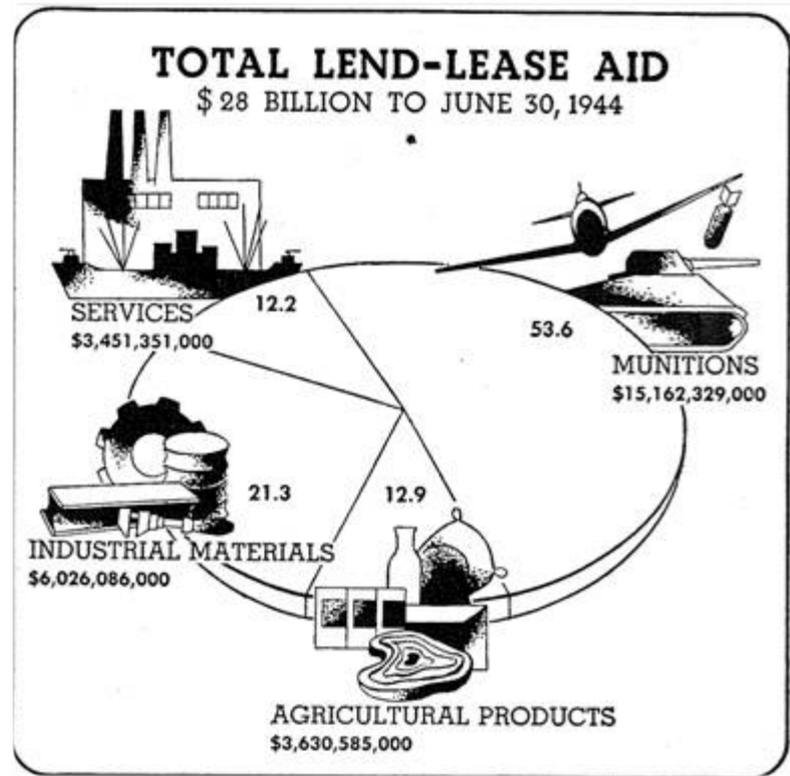
78 "Old Hen and Chickens" - USS Kanawha - San Diego

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Lend-Lease Act

- Policy of FDR of lending our arsenal to Great Britain
- compared to lending a garden hose to our neighbor so he can put a fire out at his house and to stop the spreading of the fire so it doesn't burn down our house as well
- this policy moved the US out of isolationism and was now supporting Britain without actually having to send troops over to fight
- Roosevelt recognized the threat of Fascism and began to take steps to open the US back up the the world. The lend lease policy was one of the steps he took in order to breakaway from isolationism. The lend lease was a subtle declaration of where we as a nation stood on who's side we were on. Even though, at the time, lend lease supporters called the policy a way of "keeping the war out of the Western Hemisphere". The lend lease eliminated any thought of neutrality and turned the U.S. into an arsenal of democracy. The US was no longer in isolation





Conclusion

In conclusion, President Roosevelt's early recognition of fascism lead him to lead America away from isolation. Some of Roosevelt's actions included "Cash and Carry" Act, "Destroyers for Bases" deal and the Lend-Lease Pact.