

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Telegram from U.S. Naval Attaché in Chungking, China, to Secretary of the Navy, December 19, 1941: <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/psf/box2/t16b02.html>**

The following is my estimate of the situation as it exists at present. My own observations plus "inside information" indicate that there is no time to lose. We must at all costs hold Singapore; and to gain this end we cannot depend upon the British facilities, their ability, or their initiative to act promptly. For the defense of Burma they have been seeking American volunteer air force and Chinese troops. Our fighter planes and light bombers with adequate spare parts and ground staff accompanying them must be sent immediately by carriers convoyed if necessary by our entire fleet.

With them should come at least four divisions of troops including armoured units. These are for assignment after arrival to the Far East theatre of operations. For the Chinese ground forces lighter armament must also come quickly from existing supplies and the Chinese notified for the only possible field for final defeat of Japanese army is in China. The present expectations of useful activity by the Chinese are ill-conceived due to their shortage of equipment, poor condition of their troops, and their fear of losing what equipment remains to them. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's [the leader of China] orders for counter-attacks cannot be effectively executed, and the operations which are being so widely hailed in the press are largely illusory. Due to the events of the past week there is a dangerous under-current in certain powerful official circles which deprecates American and English prestige and our ability to win this war. That it is already too late is even being said by some.

There is also occurring a rapid deterioration of the economic situation which may become acute and break the Generalissimo's control if Singapore falls. There are other influential figures in China which have long opposed Chiang Kai-shek's faith in us and such a situation would permit these to attain control and abandon the democratic front and utilize the present Japanese desire to settle the China war to obtain a tolerable peace, thereby giving the Japanese free access to the resources of China and the manpower of China, thus fully developing the long predicted "yellow peril." India is at least as vulnerable to our reverses as is China. German and Japanese propaganda is very strong there, and ours is conspicuous by its absence. A crying necessity is a strong (predominately so) broadcasting station to the far east; preferably located in the Philippines.

Unless we break Japan quickly we shall lose future Chinese and Indian cooperation and have no point in far east from which to operate. We must also take advantage of present Russian ascendancy which may not last long. Germany undoubtedly will launch another attack elsewhere soon to prevent British help to far east then strike again at Russia in spring with Japan also invading Siberia. We must employ all possible force with same daring that enemy has struck and without thought of losses to meet this crisis. Otherwise we shall find ourselves facing a controlled and hostile far east as well as Europe with no possible foothold for comeback.

**Questions to Answer:**

1. How are the British troops in the Pacific portrayed?
2. How does he characterize the situation in China? What would be the outcome if Japan took China?
3. Do you agree or disagree with the preferred course of action? Explain your answer.

**2. Memorandum by the U.S. and British Chiefs of Staff, American-British Grand Strategy, December 31, 1941:**  
**<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/psf/box1/t05uu01.html>**

**I. GRAND STRATEGY**

1. At the A[merican] – B[ritish] Staff conversations in February 1941 it was agreed that Germany was the predominant member of the Axis Powers and consequently the Atlantic and European area was considered to be the decisive theatre.
2. Much has happened since February last, but notwithstanding the entry of Japan into the war, our view remains that Germany is still the prime enemy and her defeat is the key to victory. Once Germany is defeated the collapse of Italy and the defeat of Japan must follow.
3. In our considered opinion, therefore, it should be a cardinal principle of A[merican] – B[ritish] strategy that only the minimum of force necessary for the safeguarding of vital interests in other theatres should be diverted from operations against Germany.”

**II. ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF OUR STRATEGY**

4. The essential features of the above grand strategy are as follows...
  - a. The realization of the victory programme of armaments, which first and foremost requires the security of the main areas of war industry.
  - b. The maintenance of essential communications.
  - c. Closing and tightening the ring around Germany.
  - d. Wearing down and undermining German resistance by air bombardment, blockade, subversive activities and propaganda.
  - e. The continuous development of offensive action against Germany.
  - f. Maintaining only such positions in the Eastern theatre as will safeguard vital interests...and denying to Japan access to raw materials vital to her continuous war effort while we are concentrating on the defeat of Germany.”

**Questions to Answer:**

- 1. Summarize the grand plan outlined here. What does this strategy reveal about the significance of Japan in this war?**
- 2. How might Joseph Stalin feel about this strategy?**



I. Identify the following on the map:

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Germany           | 9. Tunisia |
| 2. France            | 10. Egypt  |
| 3. Great Britain     | 11. Libya  |
| 4. Mediterranean Sea | 12. Sicily |
| 5. Norway            | 13. Italy  |
| 6. Sweden            | 14. Spain  |
| 7. Morocco           |            |
| 8. Algeria           |            |

II. Identify the significance of the following people and events:

- General Erwin Rommel
- General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Operation Torch
- U-Boats
- General George S. Patton
- Anzio