

# Mobilizing for War

# Converting the Economy

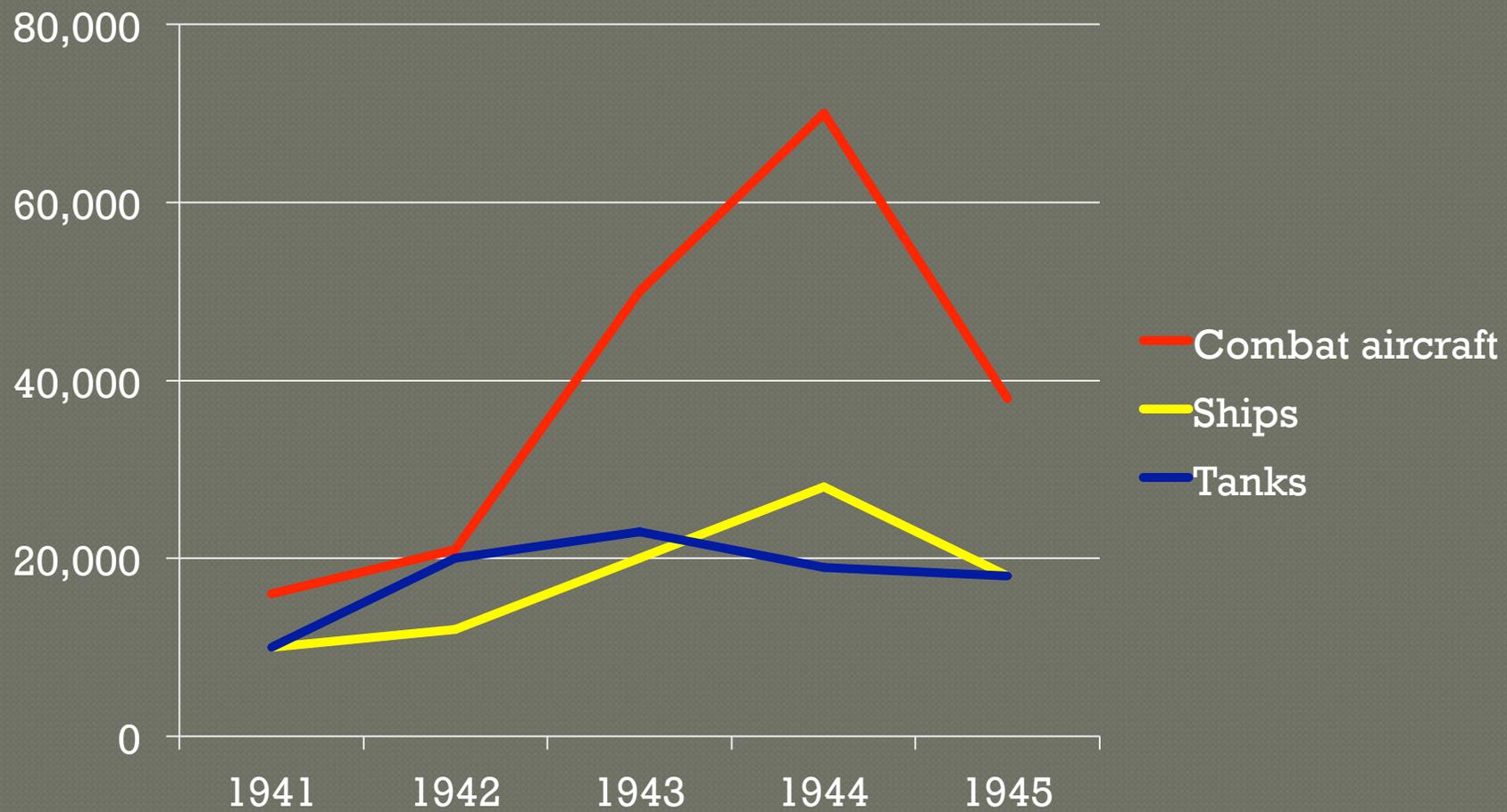
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# War Production

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- ◉ The U.S. had to rapidly increase war production after the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- ◉ Roosevelt believed that government and business had to work together.

# U.S. Output of Military Products



# Cost-Plus

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- The government agreed to pay a company whatever it cost to make a product plus a guaranteed percentage of the cost as profit.
- Under this plan, the more a company produced and the faster they did it, the more money it would make.
- It convinced many companies to convert to war production.

# Tanks Replace Cars

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- The automobile industry was uniquely suited to mass produce military equipment.
- Automobile factories began producing trucks, jeeps, and tanks.
- They also produced artillery, rifles, mines, helmets, pontoon bridges, and a lot more.
- Henry Ford created the assembly line that produced the B-24 bomber.

# Liberty Ships

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- Henry Kaiser applied construction techniques to shipbuilding.
- Parts were pre-fabricated and taken to the shipyard to build the ships.
- Liberty basic cargo ships that were welded not riveted.
- The first Liberty ship took 244 days to build, while subsequent ships only took 41 days.

# War Production Board

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- ◉ To prioritize the governments orders and reduce confusion, Roosevelt created the War Industries Board.
- ◉ Set priorities and production goals.
- ◉ Controlled the distribution of raw materials and supplies.

# Building an Army

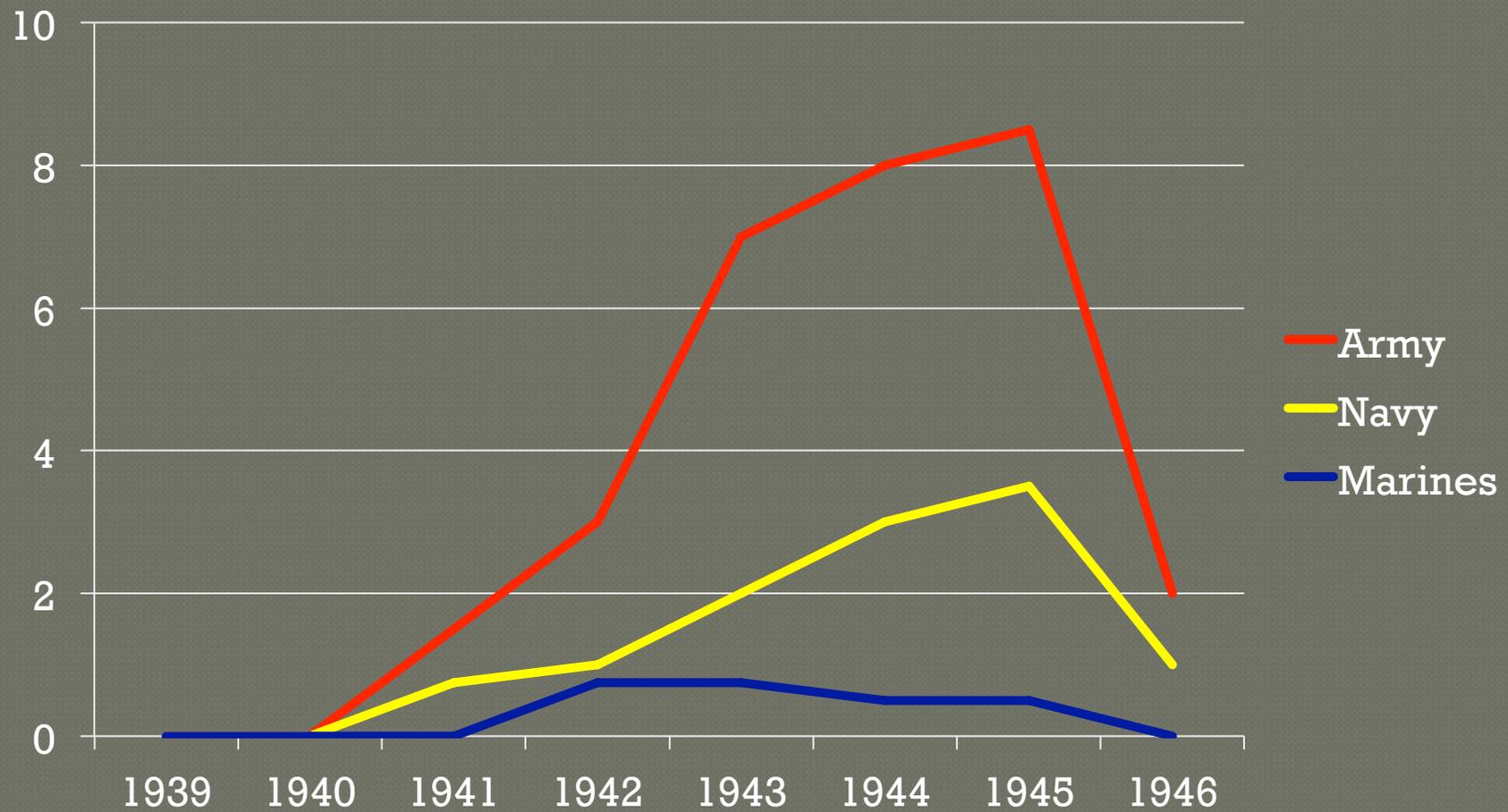
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# The Draft and Enlistment

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- September 1940, the Selective Service Act was passed – the first peacetime draft
- In the month after Pearl Harbor, more than 60, 000 men enlisted (volunteered)

# U.S. Armed Forces, 1939-1946



# African-Americans in the Military

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- African-Americans were segregated into their own military units.
- They trained separately, had separate barracks, separate mess halls, latrines, etc.
- Double-V – double victory – win the war over Hitler's racism and racism at home
- Tuskegee Airmen – All black Air Force unit

# Women in the Armed Forces

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- Women first allowed into the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1941
- 1942 – the Army established the Women's Army Corps (WAC) – women became part of the regular army – non-combat
- Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPS) flew more than 12,000 deliveries of planes to the front
- The Coast Guard, Navy, and Marines soon added women's units.