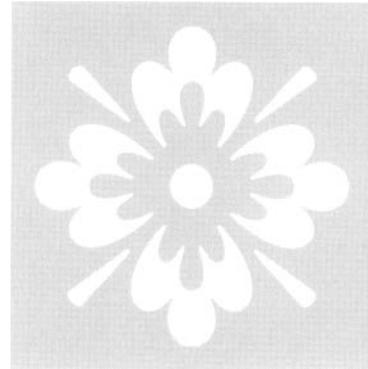


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Yes, although airpower did not win the war, its broad effectiveness made it a decisive factor in the outcome of World War II. (*Conrad C. Crane*) . . . . . 1  
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Yes, the grand coalition of the Allied powers was doomed to collapse after World War II because it was built only on the common interest of defeating the Axis; mutual mistrust and postwar self-interest caused the Cold War. (*Grant Weller*) . . . . . 28  
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No, the relationship between the Americans and British during World War II was characterized by self-interest although they shared a common desire to defeat the Axis. (*Steve Waddell*) . . . . . 44

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No, although the atomic bombing of Hiroshima was justified and morally defensible, the attack on Nagasaki was, in its haste, a morally indefensible result of bureaucratic ineptitude. (*William J. Astore*). . . . . 52

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Yes, the Allies should have bombed the death camps and more aggressively opposed the Holocaust in order to save lives and send a message of condemnation to the Nazis. (*William R. Forstchen*) . . . . . 57

No, Allied bombing raids on the death camps would have been difficult without inflicting heavy losses on the inmates and would have slowed the war effort by diverting airplanes needed for military targets. (*Dennis Showalter*) . . . . . 59

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There was something particularly and specifically German about the Holocaust and other mass killings of World War II. Based on the authoritarian and exclusionary traditions of the Nazi Regime, such atrocities could only have happened in Germany. (*Edward B. Westermann*) . . . . . 154

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No, the British and French hoped to retain, if not reform, their colonial systems after World War II. (*Dennis Showalter*) . . . . . 171

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naval disarmament treaties were a well-advised effort to avoid  
a new, unrestrained arms race; forestall future conflict; and  
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No, the interwar naval disarmament treaties were unwise. The  
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No, the Nuremberg Trials were the victor's justice, complete with  
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defense, and no appeals process. *(Norman J. W. Goda)* . . . . . 221

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Soviet military leadership had been gutted; the Red Army was  
stunned by its losses in Finland; the Wehrmacht was at its zenith;  
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nonaggression pact of 1939. *(Michael S. Neiberg)* . . . . . 227

No, Adolf Hitler should have sent more forces to North Africa in  
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much-needed oil before attacking the Soviet Union.  
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Yes, the invasion of southern France was important for obtaining  
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Normandy invasion, and introducing Free French forces into  
the war. *(Gordon W. Rudd)* . . . . . 236

No, although Operation Dragoon was militarily a triumph and  
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failure because it allowed Soviet domination in Eastern Europe,

which in turn helped set the stage for the Cold War.  
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Yes, resistance fighters and partisans contributed significantly to the military defeat of Germany by undermining morale, disrupting transportation, tying down troop formations, and providing intelligence. *(Mark R. Stoneman)*. . . . . 244

No, although resistance and partisan movements did help boost national pride and distract enemy troops, they were not decisive in bringing about the defeat of Nazi Germany. *(William H. Kautt)* . . . . 246

**Roosevelt:** Was Franklin D. Roosevelt a great war leader? . . . . . 249

Yes, Franklin D. Roosevelt was an astute and effective war leader, who picked excellent military subordinates, prepared the United States for war, and helped orchestrate an effective grand strategy and maintained close ties to Britain. *(William J. Astore)*. . . . 250

No, Franklin D. Roosevelt was not a great war leader because he too easily followed the British lead, favored the Navy over the Army, and let his personal feelings interfere with policy, especially with regard to General Douglas MacArthur. *(John Wheatley)* . . . . . 252

**Submarine:** Did submarines play an important role in World War II? . . . 255

Yes, German U-boats waged a relentless campaign against shipping in the Atlantic, seriously threatening Allied efforts in North Africa and Europe, while in the Pacific, American submarines played a vital role in defeating Japan by destroying the enemy's merchant fleet and cutting off imports to the home islands. *(Kathleen Broome Williams)*. . . . . 256

No, submarines absorbed more resources and suffered greater losses in World War II than their combat successes justified. *(Sarandis Papadopoulos)*. . . . . 259

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No, the Tokyo Trials were essentially without legal validity; they were conducted as retribution against the Japanese for initiating the war. *(John M. Jennings)*. . . . . 267

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Yes, the demand for unconditional surrender was a wise policy despite the questionable claims that it cost the Allies additional resources and casualties to win the war. *(Curtis S. King)* . . . . . 270

No, unconditional surrender was not a wise policy, especially in relation to the defeat of Japan, but Harry S Truman's desire to follow Franklin D. Roosevelt's course, the availability of the atomic bomb, and the need to placate American feelings forced Truman to seek total defeat of the enemy. *(Gian P. Gentile)* . . . . . 274

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No, experience and an effective use of firepower made American ground forces superior to their enemies. *(Wade Markel)*. . . . . 283

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