

Jan 26

Poland sept 1939

- lessons learned, war planning, why the german offensive in 1940 was successful, strategic implications of us/soviet favours
- balance of the war can only be explained by the "Phony" war
- Poland defeated, but never surrendered
- have one of the biggest armies 3/4 active duty positions, nearly 1million men at arms, lacked mobility
- horses are prone to heavy machine guns
- no armoured divisions as germans do
- 1939 version of a modern war is obsolete but 1945
- germans have the initiative and the doctrine
- about the principle of military planning
 - poles have army near borders
 - have a doctrine of stopping germans as soon as they can
 - counter attack based on horses
- "Blitzkrieg" lightning warfare
- more worries about short term than long term
 - a series of swirling fronts
- cut off the enemies communication
- hard to control, hard in machines
- needs the right conditions, enemy must be suitable
- if the fixed fortifications/terrain resist tank attack
- but not have depth of defence
- opponent must be un prepared
- high in casualties
- must win quickly
- cannot have on a semi permanents basis
- must be on a decent road system
- with out right conditions
- idea is to use the same forces again in a different place
- air power is critical
- must be complete
- destroy critical points via the air
- infrastructure of the army
- victory is attained by removing your enemies capability to make war
- leadership required
- 1/4 divisions developed by Germany are mechanized MT (motor transport vs horse transport)
- germans had trouble through the war maintaining enough vehicles
- artillery was drawn by horse
- Canadians were different because we did not rely on horses the same way
- horses feed would have to be transported as well
- much of the supply train was supplies for horses
- in the first part of the war more trucks were lost not in action
- very hard to defend blitzkrieg because it cuts off the communications and supplies

His 3314 WWII

- each area had to fight their own mini war with whatever resources they had
- within one week germans advance 250 km to the outskirts of Warsaw
- created pincer movement
- difficult for germans to keep up with the tempo of operations
- fuel was a major hinderance at first
- Poland was not a mobile army
- polish high command leave the country on the 19th of September
- slip into Romania and hungry
- 100 000 troops also escape through blacks
- maintained government outside of occupied Germany
- army still participated in was as fighting allie
- difference between conquered and surrender
- france and England
- sept 1939
- winston churchill thinks that Britain should declare war against the soviet union
- take out two main enemies in one way
- by beginning of October Poland is defeated
- during the phony war soviet is seen as the enemy
- France makes more elaborate plans to invade soviet than Germany
- they are after the resources that the soviet has
- soviet is supplying Germany with resources
- British blocked from the sea will have no effect if they are getting supplies from soviet
- during the first couple of months american neutrality laws are very strict
- Germany has the advantage here
- germo-sovite alliance makes matching the build up ver difficult
- Italians already nervous about Germany taking over Austria
- they also had interests in Austria
- Germany wants the trial area of Italy back
- leaves Italy powerless to do anything about Poland
- encouraging for germans because they have upper hand initiative and won the diplomatic war by making friends of Italy and soviet
- British bond with allies is not prospering
- war is getting harder to visualize as end game
- late sept- early oct - Germany re deploy forces to the west
- border with France is mostly bare, there are some small fortifications
- Germans broke the top grade french code
- masked the french frontier
- conquered Poland and then planned their own offensive
- British building up slowly, they know french are not planning on attacking them
- both the french and germans
- first tanks were small, and only had machine guns, but nothing but an antitank gun could take them out
- stuka, no retractable landing gear, air artillery, could take our targets, scary
- germans never develop and effective long range bomber
- french launch offensive with small amount of men
- caused low amount of casualties, cause disturbances in outposts
- draw back across border after 2 weeks
- 75000 men
- met very little resistance

His 3314 WWII

- dont use their air force
- movements are not well organized
- launched into operation more like its 1918 than 1939
- simplified french political attitudes
- did not want to disturb the germans, dont want to provoke
- everything seems temporary
- British call it the phony war
- french = strange war
- germans = sit down war
- french think that the germans are going to steam roll into them
- nearly all the forces were in Poland
- french could have invaded and taken over the industrial heartland of Germany
- germans had no reserves and only 3 days worth of ammo
- all planes were attacking Poland
- french must have know how week germans were and did nothing
- french and British high commands do not get along and have a hard time planning anything
- different approaches to war and no communication between them
- very minor ground allie
- could not coordinate a french land war with birth naval support
- different war doctrines
- french though that the biritsh had engineered them into the war
- germans consider it possible to divide the alliance
- french still considering drawing out from the war
- things take longer and are full of problems
- British think that french are defeatist
- British think the french want soviet front because they do not want war in france again
- British think that fighting the soviet peripherally will not effect the germans
- British want to take on Germany head on to win
- but germans not attacking Britain
- October HILTER makes peace offer with Britain and France
- terms seem generous but he is not going up Poland
- french divided and want to consider negotiations with HITLER
- he sees that the alliance is not tight
- political general
 - France has a lot of theses
 - politicizes general staff
 - petin? in Spain, anti British, doesn't see Frances problems as being cause by the Germans
 - crossing military/political lines
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- sees that they need to reorganize their defensive theories, ant that tanks are key, theory denied
- France selling MT to other european countries
- french staff split; planning staff + operation staff
- planning staff making plans without consulting the local operations, there is a disconnect
- germans are reading all the coded traffic
- french want to wait
- did not want to push with a defensive strategy when it could backfire
- 6 months after the outbreak of war, many french divisions had never used live ammo
- no military excursuses took place

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- army moral was very low
 - rained a lot in fall
 - no single uniformed training standard in the french army
 - stagnation
- phony war
- no offensive plans
 - hilter wants to attack France but is talked out of it by the head of german army bc November is not a good time to launch offensive
 - they go to winter attire
 - put off to spring
 - conspiracy happening including head of the army to dispose of hitler
 - but hitler is doing very well so they do not have a lot of grounds
 - office looses their nerve
 - army general staff never accepted the way the nazis controls
 - FIAs are a source of important supply of iron ore to both sides, but especially germans
 - British and french see an opportunity to prevent the shipments to Germany
 - would mean war with soviets
 - soviets would still supply Germany so plan is put on ice for a while
 - want to figure out how to stop without going to war with soviets
 - Norway could be key to this
 - borders Russia in northern cape
 - they could enter Sweden via Norway
 - Britain considered attacking 2 democracies that are neutral
 - means neither allie is actually planning a defensive against Germany
 - the easiest way to enter Germany would be through Belgium
 - french and British diverge
 - cannot agree on any war plans
 - royal air force forbidden to bomb german cities
 - but no significant attacks are made at this time
 - bomber command (British) attack german naval bases and ships
 - phony war on land, but actual war at sea
 - soviets occupy small parts of Finland
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- hitler invades and order of France and a couple pf plans are made
 - blitzkrieg is included
 - polish campaign lessons learned
 - blitzkrieg not expected to be as easy against polish
 - France has built up the Maginot line
 - makes Belgium a easier entrance
 - line made up of bunkers tunnels, and machine gun nests, had thousands of men underground
 - not great tank country
 - hitler is shocked that British are still in the war given that polish are done
 - is worries that they were still in the war
 - offer terms
 - knows that the longer the war last the harder the British will be
 - and he knows that once he attacks the soviet that his resources will be gone and he will be fighting a two front war
 - blitzkrieg is too short term for two fronts
 - if he wants blitzkrieg, he knows that he must act quickly

His 3314 WWII

- British are getting stronger and makes blitzkrieg harder
- gaining anti tank weapons
- tanks fighting infantry to get behind them is the goal
- tanks vs tanks is rare
- armour penetrating guns are much cheaper to build
- superiority of modern aircraft if the enemy can build and distribute anti aircraft guns
- the faster the Germans attack with superiority the less resistance they will meet
- Germans want to take on Belgium and Netherlands
- Allies have Plan D (For the Dyle river)
- they want to meet Germans in Belgium
- Belgium wants neutrality, they do not want a German response
- Allies plan is to respond as quickly as they can in Belgium and prevent Germans from entering France
- British lose a lot of faith in Plan D
- the plan is defensive, but they are not conquering the Germans
- it will be hard to stop the Germans because they will be defending without being dug in
- the German army has high confidence
- British and French have no counter attack planned
- Hitler thinks not bold enough
- General Erich von Manstein
 - plan is to maintain a thrust through Belgium along the channel coast
 - innovative part is to cut through the Ardennes, densely wooded part, few roads
 - high risk, but no one would expect the risk
 - would be in a weak area of French forces
- all the French forces are moving up to meet the Germans at the Dyle river
- as the spring goes on offensive and defensive measures are on hand
- only the Germans have an offensive war winning

Jan 28

- Scandinavia comes under the attention of the Allies
 - interest in raw materials
 - Soviet front
- Churchill sees Russia/Germany as one totalitarian enemy
- German offensive plan, Allies defensive plan
- war between Finland and the Soviet Union last about 4 months
- indicates
 - a good defensive line can hold back a massive power
 - good defensive fortifications are useful even in a modern war
 - Russian wheeled vehicles have hard time on road, even worse off road, inhospitable
 - enforces the idea that the Ardennes will not be passable to German forces
- enforces Allies false sense of security
- German military's relationship with Hitler
 - Hitler was doing well
 - General staff had divided loyalties
 - was hard to secretly convene
 - Generals were not sure if Germany could win a long game war
 - wasn't the Nazis they were opposed to but the strategy of the war, nationalist perspective

His 3314 WWII

- plans to invade france in october 1939
 - generals dont want war in winter
 - hilter accused them of dragging their feet
- Hilter sees the generals as hesitant
- fixes jan 17 1949 as the date to invade france
- a week before the invasion with the plans for the invasion in a briefcase on a light aircraft is forced to land in belgium because of bad weather
 - belgians found the officer trying to burn the records
 - copied and sent to france/ british
 - thought to be a hoax
 - actually was the plan, possibly linked to Admiral Canaris, head of german secret service, was a spy for the allies
- attack is canceled
- opportunity bc the plan of attack was not imaginative, was very similar to the Schelfien plan
- can now recreate plan, important bc this is when General von Manstein comes up with the idea of going through the arden
- Von Rundstedt agrees to give it a try
- bulk of forces goes through forest instead of to the coast
- when they exit the forest they would have to cross a river
 - combat engineer was in charge of pontoon bridges and amphibious crossing
 - germans were the leader of including them in forces
- after river = wide open
- von Manstein plan, hilter claims ownership of it after it was a success, a common thing for hilter to do
- hilters staff was old + well seasoned
- von manstein was younger and seen as a bright young general with new ideas
 - hilter sees as a new generation of generals
 - older generals were looking down on hilter bc of him being austrian corporal
- allies do not change their plans
- germans would not plant the plans bc it announces that germans would be using belgian territory
 - reinforces the defensive plans of the allies
- revolving door idea
 - tank forces moving behind the main body of the allies
- allied plan called plan D, for dial river
- French generals also very old
- Gamelin is very old, does not even have a radio, uses motorcycle dispatch
- Paul Reynaud french PM wants to fire him, but Gamelin has too many friends in the cabinet
- cabinet wants to bring in Petin, ambassador to spain, WWI hero

- Journalists are taken to see the mignot line and see german soldiers playing soccer across the line
 - do not attack with fear of retaliation
- moral v low, need to keep soldiers doing something

- war at sea continues
- most loss of life is happening at sea at this point
- win/lose war will depend on the land battle between france/germany
- British navy blockading the north sea

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- germans launch counter blocked of the British isles. do not have the range to reach north america at this point
 - trying to damage the royal navy and cut off supplies 42/43 peak of success
 - submarines have limited underwater time
 - most attacks happen above water and at night
 - desiel propultion
 - underwater must switch to battery
 - slow underwater 13km/h
 - mainly used for stealth and evasion
 - first ship sunk in war was athenia
 - destination montreal
 - civilians
 - first day of the war, trying to escape the war, first canadian deaths
 - makest the germans look barbarous, affects american public opinion
 - germans dont have enough submarines to win war at start, but cause panic
 - also have ships out at sea, want to track down births navy and scatter it
 - british hunt down german raiders
 - usually only 1/3 of navy is in action, rest coming/home, others are preparing to depart
 - germans go all over the world, thin out British navy
 - affect the british ability to blockade and to convoy
 - goes on for most of the war
 - takes a lot of resources to hunt down a small number of ships
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- Russian invasion of Finland
 - Mannerheim Line
 - all happens in the winter
 - vehicles get stuck, reindeer used
 - russians loose 250 000 men in 4 months, shows that you can bleed and army dry from a strong defensive tactic
 - germans watching
 - russians paper tiger
 - dont conqor or occupy finland just end war w agreement and small amount of land
 - small part of the war, but influences the way that the germans proceed
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- Norweigin Campaign
 - french want to help the fins
 - but france wants to destry the mines in sweeten who is giving resources to germans
 - would mean occupying a neutral territory
 - never happens because would end i war with russia
 - german ships stay within the bounds of neutral waters, close to the norway, british cant do anything about it unless the violate norway
 - norway does not want to collaberat with birtish for fear of reprisal
 - german ship docks in norweigin port, british storm the port and free the crew that were captiave
 - shows germans that norway cannot protect their own neutrality
 - germans put mines in the channels, norway protests, germany must occupy norway
 - had to do it before that allies
 - norway suddenly becomes the object of military on both sides
 - both hitler and churchhill see some significance in norway that does exist

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- both sides send out attacks on Norway
- allies get their first and aim at "helping"
- Germans occupy Denmark with almost no bloodshed
 - the only resistance was the King's Guard
- Norway was suddenly an ally
- Germans use innovative means of invading Norway April 8th/9th
 - use airborne troops/paratroopers, use them to take the airports
 - strategic lift, land, take airport, can carry up to 30 guys/platoon in some planes, make an airbridge, means that within a small amount of time they can be all over the country
 - a form of aerial blitzkrieg
 - early form of special unit, lightly armed, will need to be reinforced quickly
 - don't have nautical landing craft as the French
 - that night Germans lose 2 battalions at sea, 15% of force
 - testing ground for innovation, leadership and new equipment
- almost all of their surface fleet was lost
 - important because Germans need naval control which would be needed to escort a naval attack across the English Channel
 - Hitler sees navy as a liability
 - takes a lot of man. machine power
 - decides that the surface will not be won, but must go underwater
- Allies retake Narvik
 - don't have control of the skies
 - British lose an aircraft carrier
 - undertake some operations, but Germans come out on top, they have the air base, navy is not in control, but Germans don't need it
- the first time that both sides meet operationally, Germans are successful in almost every encounter
- leads to the downfall of Chamberlain as PM of Britain, political crisis in Britain and France
- in May Allies retreat from Norway
- Allies retreat out of continent
- what does Norway mean for the future of Germany
 - large coast - boat bases
 - wide access to the Atlantic Ocean
 - air bases, much closer and does not violate neutral territory
 - war at sea now much more important
- Norway has massive civilian merchant shipping fleet
- companies/liners
- have ships in ports all over the world, now that they are at war they become a commodity of the Allies
- U-boat theory, can they sink ships quicker than they can be built, would limit British ability to make war
- large merchant navy meant that they have enough boats to keep them supplied, more than the U-boats can take on
- many maritime countries are not allies until they are attacked by the Germans, giving a much larger fleet to the Allies
- evacuated in June

- Fall of France = great shock + implications it would have for the rest of the war
- the overall general and the masterful of the complex planning that blitzkrieg took

- fall of france sends shock waves across the world
- impacts as far as japan, military, diplomatic, economic
- fall influences the planning of the west until 1944
- May 10th, invasion of france
- churchill becomes PM of england the same day
 - chamberlain was discredited
- must make decisions right away, must address the german onslaught
- germans have a plan that is unknown that is begging
- Schwerpunkt (Main point of attack)
- why were they successful, both the things that they did, and the thing that the french did wrong
- 2000 armoured vehicles at one spot
- schwerpunkt was the ardens
 - almost unknowable
 - very unlikely
 - if they are foolish to attack through the ardens, they will know through aerial reconnaissance, and will take up to 15 days, but only took germans 4

Feb 9 : Italians

- 1941: end of the battle of Britain
- Italy declares 10th of June against Britain
- cause strategic headache for Britain for resupply
- forces Britain to close the Suez Canal
- Syria goes to conflict with Vichy France
- British supplies have to go around Cape of Good Hope - 2-3 weeks longer, fewer supplies in transit
- French have submarine bases in France
- Germans form friendship with French in Syria, stimulate British desire to take Syria

- Italian war starts off slowly
- try attacking through Alps
- against Britain nothing happens
- skirmish fights along Libya border
- dangerous for resupply
- not much happens until Sept 1940
- height of the battle of Britain
- Germans switch tactics
- Sept 1941, Italians launch attack on British Egypt
 - Italians have 140,000 men on the ground
 - Italian officers are not promoted on the basis of skill but on loyalty to racism
 - more of them are parachuters
 - not a lot of resupply
 - hard to maintain combat and sustain it
 - not likely to be successful with their resupply abilities
- North African campaigns usually happen along the coast bc that is where there are roads
- back and forth successes
- In December, British send significant tank forces to North Africa
 - they were on reserve for an invasion of British Isles
 - invasion was not likely over the winter

His 3314 WWII

- designed as a 5 day engagement
- italians have extended supply lines
- fall back bc shorter supply lines
- eject italians from egypt jan 1941
- in libia, capture many troops and equipment
- british obtain key libya ports
 - cut of italian supply
- by feb british have captured 150 000 italians + equipment
- hitler busy planning russia
- as british win, their resupply becomes easier
- in feb/march germans deploy forces to north africa
 - forces that were earmarked for russian invasion
- first time british and german troops come into contact since june 1940
- italians attack greece w/o hitlers say
- if british win greece they now have a foothold on the continent
 - british could take romanian oil fields, which are a back up to russian oil
- eastern europe falls into axis alliance
 - no love for germany of russian
 - protecting their own supplies
- british defeat italian forces at every front
- but germans win everytime
- germans never loose to british on land for a long while
- Hitler in winter 40 and spring of 41
 - want 5 months of campaigning before winter sets in in russia
 - want to be out by oct
- british withdraw forces in north africa and send them to greece, revolving door as germans take over north africa
- now there is a campaign in greece
- blunder of great proportions
- obliges hitler to invade greece to protect romania ect
- at the same time there is a coup in yougoslavia
 - goes from pro german to anti german gov
- so germany invade greece and yougoslavia in april/march
- delays russian invasion
- greece and yougoslavia are not good blitzkrieg country
- germany doesn't want multiple fronts
- theres wasn't predicted any german offensives in north africa
- surprise offensive launches in 1941
- reading the germans mail worked against them
- spring 41
- iraq, syria, north africa, greece/ british offensive, yougoslavia
- campaign season for russia is running out
- british evacuate greece, to crete
- germans launch parachute attack
- british then have to evacuate crete
 - evacuate all the places they are meeting the germans
 - norway
 - dunkirk
-

Invading Russia

- the attack on the soviet union was predicted to be successful
- soviet armies reaction to the fins was not impressive
- had downsized army in 30s
- modern army with a doctrine vs pure numbers
- was in the east was the more brutal and the most difficult + the most decisive theatre of operations in Europe
- casualties are catastrophic for both countries
- civilian deaths was unprecedented
- war against the civilians (deportation and destruction of jews) and soviet civilians
- 20% of the soviet population was lost in 4 years
- german makes allies with romania, and other agreements with eastern countries, sometimes against one another
- any small states were attacked and occupied
- american is lend leasing, life line that britain needs, can now access supplies even though they are broke, us still not part of the war
- when hitler orders general staff to make plans to "liquidate russia"
- wants to restructure and shape ethnic borders
- to follow germans wanting one front at a time, meant for full forces in russia meant that britain would need to be out of the war
- italians and fins help out
- basis of german success was the ability to draw on soviet supplies
- in 1940 1 million tons of wheat, 500 000 tons of iron, 900 000 of oil were bought by germany from russia
 - british have no way of stopping in
- sept 1940 axis pact
 - germany
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - later
 - Romania
 - Hungary
 - Bulgaria
- germans want free axis through finland to access norway
- tell romanians to accept friendship and protection
 - promise land gains to them for use of troops
- soviet red army is not ready yet, not a match for the germans
- stalin wants to buy time, they know germans are massing troops
- germans accepting supplies until the day before the attack
- stalin gives public statement of friendship
- germans attack 22 june 1941 called operation barbarossa
- if they were able to maintain resupply
- russian victory seems possible
- think that the ukrainians will see the germans as relief from russian yoke
- want to make line from caspian sea (iran, BP, oil) to the arctic ocean, wanted to make a defensive line
- russians would have a hard time running away due to poor infrastructure
- though moscow would fall, + ukraine has a lot of food
- if all went well were going to attack middle east after

His 3314 WWII

- if all goes well = attack british supplies in middle east
- 120 divisions, more than 2 million men (sometimes 3 million) difference btw fighting troops and follow up troops
- germans plan on getting to moscow then fan out
- germans - 3 150 000
- russians - 3 000 000
- soviet artillery is outstanding
- 18 romanian divisions
- 14 romanian
- problem with offensive; space, geography, resupply, soviet resistance
- t-34 russian tanks are fantastic, but germans better in everything except artillery
- russians have the ability to reorganize very quickly
- able to organize and harvest industry
- tanks roll off assembly line, to waiting and trained crews
- scorched earth policy
 - germans were depending on their supplies
 - soviets destroy or move their industrial capacity before they fall into german hands
 - machine tools are hard to repair/ obtain
- churchill offers stalin support
- sees it as a means that the germans will be heavily engaged on another front
- after british stabilize northern africa, have american friends, and soviet allies
- britain is no longer on the ropes as it once was
- wanted to use the red army as a tool to occupy the germans, want to facilitate that
- german launch series of development battles
- 300 000 soviets are captured in smolensk
- hard to maintain momentum across front of 300 km
- by august
- capture almost 25 000 tanks, destroyed many aircraft, destroy many artillery
- russian has workforce retrained
- take soviet industrial and human resources full force behind the defence
- by august, soviets launch small offensive, slow germans down
- becomes fight between time and space
- stalin calls himself supreme commander
- takes personal charge of the soviet war
- resupply challenge
 - have trouble with the weak soviet infrastructure
 - hard to get around
 - soviet rail network is a different gauge than the rest of eastern europe
 - problem with north and south, they are not going as well. move forces to the centre
- strong disagreement with hitler about this
- moscow is in the centre prize, north/south road there needed to be intercepted
- by the time germans sort out troops, the russians have reorganized themselves
- distance to resupply with planes is too much
- germans have to reorganize mid campaign, something they were not expecting to have to do
- germans capture kiev - 600 000 troops captured, most killed
 - largest surrender until today
- russians move forces to center, around the same time germans move their troops away from centre
- heavy autumn create large amount of floods

His 3314 WWII

- einatzgruppen, follow up german forces and liquidate
- mud allows russians to regroup
- soviets take advantage of women in their forces, women militias
- women as industrial labourers
- even elderly helped
- use of human resources that the germans did not intend
- Zhukov - one of the best generals
- by october zhukov is appointed commander of moscow
- makes defences very deep
- losses on both sides
- by late autome, germans encounter asaian and siberian troop, they know Japan will not attack the soviet union
- divisions are fresh and well equipped
- all through November germans try for Moscow
- cannot maintain momentum
- Moscow has similar weather to Ottawa
- winter came in November 1941
- by first week of December, most german troops have frostbite
- soviets launch successful counter attack, germans go into winter quarters
- midterm ends dec 1941

Feb 23 -

TERM PAPER OUTLINE

- 1) Essays must be 12-15 double spaced pages in length, exclusive of front matter or appendices. They are due Monday April 15. Late-submission penalties will apply.
- 2) Essays must reflect the bibliographical and organizational framework discussed with the instructor or the teaching assistant. Essays will not be accepted if the selected topic has not been discusses and approved.
- 3) Organization is on of the keys to success. Provide a clear and concise introduction to your topic and be sure to identify very early on what it is you are trying to say with this essay (ie, your argument). STEER YOUR READER, TELL US WHERE YOU WANNA GO AND TAKE US THERE. Without over-doing it. Next provide the necessary amplifying context WHAT DOES THE READER NEED TO KNOW FOR WHAT YOU ARE TRYIGN TO PROVE, MAKE SENSE. Info which to situate your topic. NOT TOO MANY PAGES OF CONTEXT, VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL. Then using the ideas and details obtained from your research, develop your points in the main body of the text. THE GUTS. READER MUS FOLLOW A NATURAL PROGRESSION. MUST WRITE IN A WAY THAT IS PLEASANT TO READ. Finally provide a confident conclusion (not merely a summary of your essay), Do not be afraid to take a stand. SAVE STRONG EVIDENCE (QUOTE/STAT) STRENGTHENS THE CONCLUSION FINAL WORD ON THE MATTER.
- 4) The manner in which you use your evidence (i.e you main research findings) and the nature of this evidence, and are crucial to the success of your essay. In fact, historical argumentation is about evidence. Interpret your sources carefully. Use the best sources, including those that we have discussed. this means that books articles. Period documents, newspapers, and other sources including perhaps some online sources. MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE PRIMARY SOURCE. HEIARCHY OF SECONDARY SOURCES. USE INTERNET WISELY.
- 5) Properly citing you source is essential. This is a research exercise; failure to footnote your research will mean failure in the assignment. Three or four scattered citations for a 12-page

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essay will not do. 3-4 footnotes per page. USE CHICAGO STYLE. SCATTER SOURCES, USE MANY PAGES. CAN COLLAPSE FOOTNOTES TO SAVE SPACE. INTERSPERSE INFORMATION, DO NOT INSERT IN THE ORDER RESEARCH WAS DONE

The purpose of footnoting is to acknowledge a debt to someone else's work and to leave a trail for the reader to follow. Where did the ideas and information contained in your essay come from? Your footnotes will answer this. A common problem isn't knowing what to footnote, the simple answer is almost everything; overdo it rather than underdo it. Without making these acknowledgements to others work you are committing an act of plagiarism.

Do not needlessly quote from a secondary source, sum up in your own words. Exception is citing from primary source. Should quote from the origin source yourself.

John Keegan, *Six Armies of Normandy* (New York, Penguin Books, 1983), 98

in sequence

Keegan, *Six Armies in Normandy*, 177.

third citation

Keegan 211

6) the last pages of your essay will contain your bibliography. this should be divided, as that case may be, into "primary" and "secondary" source selections. all pertinent details which would allow another researcher to locate these sources must be included. what must not be included in your bibliography is a long list of books to which you have made no reference to in your footnotes

must use all or consult all 5 -6 SOURCES

7) use of the internet for research. must use it to find the primary research materials - and only from an institutional source. institutions can be universities, government, archives, libraries and official agencies and organizations. text of a treaty, the contents of a famous political speech or official government statistics. must submit printouts from the webpages in question

8) writing style must be formal, clearly expressed, and grammatically correct. proper spelling and grammar are part of the exercise. make sure you spell check, and proofread carefully. make sure it is not awkwardly expressed. take the time to smooth rough edges and use the proper phrases and terminology. use dictionaries and thesauruses to improve the quality of your work. the existence of avoidable errors will be a factor in determining your grades.

9) do not submit your essay by putting it under the office door. will consider received on the day you find them. PAPER MUST BE SUBMITTED ON MONDAY, APRIL 13 BEFORE 3 PM

IN EMAIL. TOPIC, APPROACH 2- 4 SENTENCES ABOUT YOUR ANGLE AND ARGUMENT. SEND ANY PRIMARY/ SECONDARY SOURCES.

MAKE SURE TOPIC IS NOT TOO BROAD. FINITE + SPECIFIC. TEXTBOOK HAD A BUNCH OF SOURCES AS WELL AS A SYLLABUS. GET TOPICS IN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Feb 25 - Early dec 1941-ending of operation barborossa -> late 1941, early 1942

- most of the german objectives are never achieved
- 5th of December, abandoned offensive operations, go into defensive posture
- failure to reach objectives, first time on land that germans loose
- trace beginning of the germans permanent commitment to ground warfare
 - blitzkrieg was limited by time and defeating countries separately
- launching of barbarossa = 2nd large ground operation
- failure in Russia = large front to maintain, cannot keep up the costs (\$ + men)
- the offensive would now fall on the allies shoulders
- soviets have strongest anti aircraft defensive in the world, areal defines grid
- german airforce - not a strategic airforce
 - not able to interdict soviet reinforcements of the soviets supply
 - decimated(June - dec 1941)
 - limited in France
 - only minor blitzes in England
 - #s and innovation is limited by the drain on the eastern front
- October 1941 is the last time and offensive is launched on Moscow
- east becomes defensive force more anti tank
- Evidence of the germans inability to harmonize military, resupply etc.
- inability to control events
 - first time in war
 - blitzkrieg is no longer possible in same matter or scale
- 2000 km front
 - Russia harnessed human and industrial potential to organize military forces
- germans could not get out after barbarossa

- first week of dec = Pearl harbour
- germans have been stopped at Moscow, soviets have organized counter strike
- US in now acquired as a fighting allie
- the two major forces (Russia +US) now allies with Britain
- americans are involved by Jan 1942
- americans create system + structure to coordinate with British
 - soviets not a close of a working relationship
 - rough harmony
 - really 2 separate fronts
 - Stalin is not trusted by churchill, Soviets did not trust the US
 - have own way of war fare and needs
 - fighting for own ideological views
 - no joint command
- germans now have 2 major fronts
 - allies want to keep soviets in the war to provide a major distraction
- fictional american neutrality is over
 - industrial forces of US are now at the disposal of Britain

German losses - 3/4 million for operation barbarossa

- indicative of climate and treatment of the captured

His 3314 WWII

- 5 million + soviet casualties
- 3 million + POW
- disconnect btwn forces available and industrial planning
- germans dont move to full war economy until 1942 after Barbarossa
- germans lost 1/4 of forces deployed
 - best trained
 - incredible officers lost
 - jr leaders = moral, a lot are lost
 - key personal lost, hard to rebuild structure
- btwn dec - feb 42 lost another 350 000 men , 250 000 dead
- Soviets have winterized equipments (winter camo, trucks etc.)
 - fins could not believe that germans had outfitted their troops with boots that were the right size
 - have steel bottom boots with leather
 - leather shrinks, barely able to walk
 - shows preparation
 - fins + Russians have boots bigger
- soviets organized partisan activities
 - local troops organized behind german lines
 - disrupt german activity (vehicles etc)
- germans have swirling front
 - in rear as well bc of partisan forces
 - germans must now keep a lot of people to protect supply line
 - areas of "german control" are not always in control of the whole thing
 - lots of areas to hide
 - more complex front
- Germans have Einsatzgruppen, extermination units, not part of the official german army structure
 - ferret out and destroy human targets
 - jew, governing class, anyone in position of authority who could start up resistance
 - partisans and their supporters, whole villages sometimes, executed on the spot
- Front is one of the most bloody of the war
- For the first time in the war german moral is affected
 - first lost
 - post traumatic stress disorder (Battle fatigue, shell shock)
 - many different symptoms
 - if it happens in the german army -> you are shot, lack of battle fatigue in the german army indicates that you fight until you die
 - can go to the back, rest and get recycled into your unit, can do light duties if too worn down
 - beginning of the end for the german army winter 41-42
 - could not be known at the time
- hitler blames his generals
- fires 35 senior generals
 - Guderian (father of blitzkrieg)
 - Genral Gerd von Rundstedt
 - are both rehired later in the war
- hitler assumes the high commander position, military chief of staff
- stalin does the same

His 3314 WWII

- both armies now have men with little military experience leading them
 - stalin was more open to suggestions
 - stalin does it first
- soviet union = principle combatant power to defeat germans
 - capacity + production
 - soviet performance was downplayed, focus fell on western allies, impressive military feats
 - just recently is the true performance coming to light
 - in 1942 - able to produce 25 000 combat aircraft (in entire war Canada produces 1600) more than 1000 more than germans, and germans have other fronts
 - produce 2500 high quality tanks, triple that of germans
 - 30 000 artillery pieces, germans 12 000
 - soviets mainly supply themselves
 - by 1944 have 400 divisions in the field
 - over 6 million men in the army
 - soviet ability to survive is shocking

Divided council in Berlin - atlantic war

- thinks its ridiculous to attack soviet union until Britain is out of the war completely
- still bleeding sores in the Mediterranean
- blockade of Britain could crush them
- navy -> if you can sink allied ships quicker than they can build them, they will have to get supplies from overseas, sink them too
 - could coordinate with Japanese in middle east area
- germans think that it may be a resupply war
 - with US in the war, Britain can become floating supply depot
 - they think they will launch into Germany from there
 - if supply is cut off then this cannot happen
- Germany must increase naval output to naval submarines
 - can affect strategic position
 - it is easier to cut off convoys from north american than fight in Mediterranean
- US = big factor, war in the atlantic would limit US impact on war
- ultimately is a means that germans seek to hinder the resupply of Britain and allies try to overcome u-boat
- tasked with sinking merchant navy
 - civilian ships carting goods and people
 - almost an entire division can fit on the large luxury British liners
 - can get across ocean in 5 days
 - if you sink one of those you get an entire division, and prevent more troops from being brought
- economic war
 - oil tankers, grain carriers
 - if you can sink the oil tanker quicker than they can be built then supply can be an issue
- more of a campaign in the atlantic than a battle, not finite
- Admiral Karl Doenitz
 - successful submarine ace during the first world war
 - head of the german boat arm
 - becomes head of navy
 - feels he needs 300 u-boats to have successful economic victory
 - only 1/3 can be engaging the enemy at any one time

His 3314 WWII

- feels they would be sufficient to destroy shipping
- Greek merchant fleet + Norwegian are at the disposal of the allies
- losses are significant, but new building + allies gives them more ships than when war broke out
- by 1940 - Germans now have bases on open atlantic, easier access
 - German u-boats in the St. Lawrence River, operating off of gaspe and Nova Scotia
 - set up weather transmitting station 1943
 - inuit hunters had found out about it
 - no one formally knew about it
 - advances weather reports, more direct weather
- have transatlantic submarine war capability
- sinking about 20 ships a month in early 1940
- after french and Norway bases, sink 80-100 ships per month
- tough time for British
 - to get organized
 - by 1941 allies have 30% more vessels than when war broke out
- peaks in late 42 early 43
- new ship building is also rapidly rising
- mutual
- GB builds about 40 merchant ships per month
 - not enough to make up for german destruction
 - but allies contribute
- were the germans ever even close to winning the battle of the Atlantic
 - raw data suggests that only a fraction of ships put to sea were lost
- almost like a land battle at sea
- Canadian navy heavily involved in protection by the Canadian navy
 - good percentage of ships successfully shepherded across navy
- by 1942 allies are not losing
 - build up of strength in the British isles
- Canada is a major supplier of raw materials to the US
 - we are not at full productive capacity until 43
- Germans cannot stop NA production of goods, they can slow down the transport
 - Germans were never even close to winning based of economic standards
 - based of Britain not being able to sustain themselves in the war
- Not one major troop ship is sunk
- Hampered the allie, but not critically and not catastrophic
- Ships traveled in convoys
 - in all theatres/ oceans
 - air cover for the convoys
 - mid atlantic = out of range = black hole
 - would take up 10s of miles of square ocean
 - would be surrounded by ships with sonar
 - trained listeners could tell what it was/ how deep

March 2 - Battle of the Atlantic cont.

- by 1944, convoys are efficient, see much less subs
- spring 43 = defeated, can't assemble in large number, or organize
- ship captains may not have even known where there were going until they opened sealed envelope after hitting the open ocean
- Halifax was the primary western centre for convoys, until 42 then US and Boston come into play
- wolf pack tactics did work, but were hard to make happen
 - they would sometimes be seen and avoided by many miles
- U-boats were very tiny compared to the ships that they were attacking
 - must preserve torpedoes, if they ran out they would have to return to port
 - Dass boot = best submarine movie of all time
 - 70% of u-boat crews were lost
 - called metal coffins
 - greatest casualty for navy
 - operational control time, by having to go all the way back to France
- plotting enters use technology to figure out where the wolf packs are
- use of aircraft is critical
- in May 43 almost one u-boat sunk a day
 - mostly caught leaving France
- technologies, sea/air superiority, weapons systems, intelligence
 - depth charges create such disturbance in the water that they lose contact with the radar and the sub
 - headhogs and squid - sends charge ahead of you
 - merchant ships had naval guns upon them
- merchant aircraft carriers - large ships converted to allow take off and landing
- subs are dangerous, take a great toll in 42/42, but they are never able to deny the north atlantic to the allies
- unless losses are combined with declined production rates, is insufficient to win a battle

United States

- Us entered war sept 7 1941
- same week germans are denied Moscow
- until then Us was neutral
 - a long time for the largest military country to be on the sidelines
- Roosevelt
- recognize that german victory is not in Americas interests
 - would mean that Germany would control the atlantic
- America helped Chinese vs japan
 - heavily involved in watching wars instead of playing
 - help in the wars but do not get hands dirty

His 3314 WWII

- Churchill admits that the war could not have been won without the help of US
- tendency in the non american to deny the role of the US as the essential role it played in the war
- US is fighting the biggest 2 front war
- draws the allies other contributions
- build up and maintain forces to conquered japan
- US combines industrial capacity
- and mobilization of infrastructural and human resources
- US wanted to avoid entering another european first world war
 - felt that the international system that was put in place had failed
 - felt taken for granted in the first world war via economy
 - a lot of hatred
- us and Canadian isolation different
 - Canada was assumed to be in was because of the colony status
- united states benevolently neutral
 - aids the allies because she is scared of Germany
- Cash and carry policy
 - government cant be seen as selling
 - must be private companies on their own ships
 - must pay cash
 - major way of helping the allies
 - no profits can be made
 - no state to state sales
- in 1940
- US was never that neutral
- Ogsdenburg Accord - Aug 1940
 - US Canada defence agreement
 - Roosevelt and King
 - military treaty with a country that is at war
 - cannot be neutral and do this
 - germans view this with negative eye
- by doing this Canada brings US closer to war
- British are short on convoy escorts
 - destroyers, smallest ocean going ship
- US recognizes that Britons survival is key
- 41
- germans are winning in Africa
- Italy has joined the war
- British can no longer pay the US
 - means that us must loan/lease
 - B needs billions \$ worth of equipment
 - B must pay for the equipment or return it when the war was over
 - innovative + legal
 - isolationist dont like, feel like they are being suckered into war again
 - views defence of Britain the indirect defence of the united states
- congress authorizes 7 billion dollars (of 1941 money)
 - in the end 48 billion dollars worth of goods to allied or occupied countries
 - 20% of american production
- Britain receives 26 thousand combat aircrafts

- big chunk of Britain's airforce
- all on pay back basis
- april 1941
 - Hyde-park agreement
 - creates a free trade zone in north american for war goods
 - Canada now has access to american goods
 - helps us, we never use military aid
 - we dont have the american dollars to pay for things, we sell goods to them, get cash from it, and we use those american dollars for goods from
 - Germans see this as hostile
- July 1941 - Navy begins - marines take over areal surveillance and occupy Iceland

March 4 - United States

- economic and military commitment to the allie cause and the defeat of Germany, all short of war
- Germany declaring war on US was a mistake, US had not declared intentions to declare war on Germany
- summer 1941
- Japan is the principle aggression in the east
- soviet must prepare for two front war
- after 41 world view becomes more US centric than before
- US was harnessing policy to the allies
- march 1941 = lend/lease act
- after June 41 operation Barbarossa
- Rocky relationships between US and Russia
 - was needed to win the war
- If soviets lost, german military would be greatly strengthened
- Summer 41 = US navy takes active role in convoys
- war fever in the US
- some speculate Roosevelt wanted to get into war so that there would be casualties so that germans become the aggressor and people get behind the cause
- August - timing is critical because they see the soviets going down, Roosevelt and Churchill meet on ship off Canada
 - ATLANTIC CHARTER
 - draw up how they desire germanys defeat
 - public commitment for US to defeat nazi Germany
 - no military commitment
 - US agreed to aid the soviets (lend/lease)
 - not many supplies are sent before the US is in the war before dec 41
 - provide trucks, food, cold weather gear
 - Roosevelt commits to restore sovereignty to all the states under german occupation
 - destruction of nazi Germany
 - meant war
 - publicly
 - says to congress that Germany is the most dangerous threat to the united states, and the worlds greatest aggressor
 - US has been careful not to build up the army too much

His 3314 WWII

- the power of the US is latent power
 - US is a sleeping giant
 - in terms of economic and industrial ability
 - population base
 - has oil and gold
- by 1941 - US army has doubled in size
 - 36 Divisions
 - not about the power of the military right away
 - have about 6 months before US can mobilize
- Japan = early conquests, the rest of the war is reversing it
- 1944 US can build 2000 vessels a year
 - Germany sinks 2500 ships
 - British and Canadians are also producing ships
- 100 000 tanks
 - big machines, take a lot of materials, skill workers, space to make, and ways to transport
 - required all these facets to have

PACIFIC

- less captured Japanese documents
 - after the WWI
 - japan was a revisionist, dissatisfied allie of the first world war
 - a lot of the islands in the south pacific, were former German colonies
 - Japan felt that they had a special interest in Chinese affairs
 - similarity between British isles and japan
 - want foothold on the continent
- Japanese already at war with china since 1937
- Clash with the soviet union in 1939
 - soviets win badly
- asian homeland = unstable
- Japan thinks gaining china is fine with west
 - japan is not involved in west, why would west interfere with them
- Japan thinks that they need china for their health of their mother island
- japan = militaristic
 - ascendancy of military staff
 - generals in the cabinet
 - army and navy are rivals
- different system and worldview
- different factors at play toward history and future
- between 41/45 Japanese are fighting massive campaign in china
 - similarity to russia
 - both are large front distracting the force
- the 1930s
- Canada's national wealth depends on trade - they were one of the slowest to get out of the depression
- Japan feeling the pinch as well
- has embryonic democracy
 - partial democracy
 - there is a parliament
 - not full democratic principle

His 3314 WWII

- ideologies that promised a way out and economic stability
- strong nationalist vent
- japan has right to the northern pacific
- not dissimilar to what is happening in Germany
- developing around the same time
- right wing - devoted to Japan's engrandisement
 - want to reverse some of the policies of Versailles
- fertile breeding ground to right wing totalitarianism with strong nationalist though
 - some of it tied directly to the Chinese emperor
 - deity = living god
 - hard to contest god
- becomes country in turmoil, with a growing sense of destiny, would eventually mean war to gain what they though was theirs
- popular support
 - was in Japans interest for japan to see for themselves the stability that mainland china would bring them
 - would not be at the mercy of western
 - sea of japan = english channel
 - creates sense of national purpose in japan
 - manufacture incidents
- create Manchuria puppet state in 1931
 - US protests because they have economic interests there
- in 1918 after the Russian revolution;
- similar to Germany after Versailles, Japanese push the envelope, and were validated in their goals
- July 1937 - Japan invades China
 - civil war happening in china
 - war lords system = sophisticated civil war
 - communists do most of the fighting against Japanese
 - China has massive military and civilian casualties
 - systematic/organized killing
 - not un noticed elsewhere, but nothing happens, no real response
 - by 1938 a good deal of china is in Japanese hands
- would eventually impact how Japan would move against allies
- American are in Philippines, taken over from Spain
- Japanese navy preoccupies the US
 - ships are more for ocean dominance than escorting goods
 - ignore naval limitation treaty in 1922
 - seems to have only one opponent - US navy
- in 1912 - predicts that japan is going to attack US at Hawaii
 - no hint that americans are going to get involved
 - not appeasement, but isolation
 - the problem is that US is in the Pacific
 - US navy tries to convince government to reinforce pacific
 - US is slow to react, their navy is scattered
 - a lot of real estate to cover
 - where to keep navy that would be safe, but close enough to intervene
 - choice becomes hawaii
- Colonies of conquered nations are effected

His 3314 WWII

- french/ dutch colonies get japans attention
- US worried
- have local troops and second line aircraft
- Resources
 - tin
 - rubber
 - no military force can operate without
 - if you acquire you get it for your own war machine, and deny it to you enemy
 - forces them to create synthetic rubber (which they do)
- for japan, Europe is an example of what you occur in pacific
 - want to make home islands self-sufficient
 - similar to Germany wanting to take space in the east
 - then have the military means to protect it
 - in north china - high grade iron ore (which the Japanese islands have little of)
 - occupy in similar timing
- until 1940 - Japanese more carefully, dont want any negative attention
 - stay away from colonies that belong to countries that are fighting in Europe
- want to close the Burma road
 - feel that Britain is week
 - say that it is aggressive to supply china from the back
- Japanese want bases on french colonial islands
- by the summer of 1940/41
- US now feels that Philippines and Hawaii are now in dangers
- strategic situation is now changing
 - no other country is capable of harming Japan other than US
- Japan is stock piling metal - buying from US at high rate
 - have created time tables based on stocked goods
 - war would require x ton of products per month
 - finite amount of military resources
 - must be able to quickly stock pile in advance and then be able to hold
- US limits its exportation of oil to Japan
 - hard to get the oil there
 - in the even of war, all their overseas supplies of oil would be cut off
 - need Indonesian oil
 - must stock pile it, of conquer it
- American hostility is obvious
- Japan acts as US to the axis
 - japan aids Germany as US aid Britain
 - but no aggression
- Japanese seek diplomatic solution with US
 - US denies over china
 - unless japan makes peace with china, they will not align with
 - the discussions go no where
- April 1941 - Japan signs non-agression pact with Soviets
 - ensuring free hand elsewhere
 - soviets still not at war with Germany
 - soviets worry about germans and dont have to worries about japanese in the event that germany attacks
 - preparing for war on other fronts

- germans are shocked
 - when they launched Barbarossa
 - they were depending on Soviet not wanting to move troops to german front from east
 -

March 9 - US and pacific

- Differenced btwn pacific and European war
 - US does not have to take over everything ever area of territories that were seized by the Japanese
 - can isolate them/render them useless, can sink transport ships
 - very different from Europe
 - you dont have to go across land to hit japan
 - to make them submit, must stop them from being able to make war
 - massive area to cover
 - mainly naval war
 - no front lines - operation required a lot of logistics
 - must bring everything you might need with you
- April 1941
 - Japanese have signed non aggression pact with soviets
 - the idea of protecting the soviets neutral and protecting the rear
 - Germany did a similar thing in 1939
 - Soviets not at war with Japan
 - crack in the axis alliance
- July 1941
 - Japan land 150 000 men in indonesia
 - all Japanese holdings in US are frozen
 - GB and all colonies also freeze all Japanese assets
 - Washington announces that if the Japanese take the dutch east indies that it would mean war with the US (and all her allies)
 - in the short term - Japan had military supremacy in the are, and in the pacific (Theatre dominance)
 - once they are cut off, Japan had 2 options
 - back down
 - seize the raw materials
 - inevitable war with the US
- The issue of china
 - main stumbling block
 - Japan did not need to take the aggressive road
 - no evidence that America wanted war to be able to crush japan and reorganize the pacific
- America though that the power of the US was sufficient to keep the Japanese away
 - Japan was concerned about the size of the US fleet
 - more concerned about the US industrial capability
 - medium/long term, Japan could not keep up
 - Admiral Yamamoto - Japanese naval commander had been in the US, knew some of the US naval commanders, had great doubts about japans ability to sustain war with US
 - Japan would have to have quick cheap victories, then withstand the US counter attacks for as long as possible
 - not a war winning strategy to be on the defensive

His 3314 WWII

- Japan had stock piled of resources in the Pacific Islands - they only had enough stocks to last for 3 years
 - for war with china
 - would only last 18 months or less with war with the US
 - therefore they would need to seize supplies if they were going to dictate war
 - means they must not let US initiate war, and must seize resources before the US
 - could the navy transport/refine all this oil
 - not clear
- the success of submarines in the war is the US over Japan
- in October 1941 - civilian government resigns in Japan
 - General Tojo becomes PM
 - aggressive nationalist
 - war is now only a matter of time
- Japanese proposals to the US
 - seems to be set up for the US to say no
 - china was not debatable
 - both sides were looking for the other to make the first move / become the aggressor
 - lead to Japan deciding that the launch of the offensive against the US begins to be planned
- decide to attack the US, Gb and Netherlands (in dutch east indies) all in the same time frame
 - seemed impossible for the dutch east indies to be taken before the Philippines, they could serve as an advanced base camp for the americans
- americans were able to read Japanese diplomatic codes, new attack was going to happen, but time and location were not clear
 - only vague references
 - code within a code
 - frantically trying to determine it
- 7th of December 1941 - Japanese ambassador to US breaks diplomatic ties/attack on pearl harbour
 - happens 30 min after attack on pearl harbour has happened
 - none of the air craft carrier are in port at the time
 - dominance is air attacks on ships
 - with aircraft carriers, the ships do not even need to see each other anymore
 - means the americans cannot assemble a major fighting force
 - without air support, and attack on ships would be suicidal
 - battle ship slowly becoming obsolete
 - need military platforms - air craft carriers
 - destruction at pearl harbour is inconvenient, but carries are more important
 - AU is main base, pearl harbour is advanced based, principle naval bases in San Fran
 - good transshipment to Hawaii
 - if Japanese land in Hawaii, then the US would have to have fought from the east coast of the US
 - in terms of geography, there would be even greater distances
 - Impact of destroying pearl harbour is small, if they had landed there it would have been massive
 - Japanese have best torpedo of the war
 - long lance torpedo
 - US torpedo are awful, dont detonate, subs are hitting the targets

His 3314 WWII

- dont make decent ones until 1941
- Japanese fighter plane - the zero
 - hadn't had a "first class" pilots to fight against
 - British also thought that they could not fight in the dark, and would never be good fighter pilots because of their eyes
 - Portrayed as animals in propaganda, Europeans are not portrayed as much as animals in cartoons , etc.
 - though that the americans we're too soft and that the public would not allow for high casualties
 - thought they then could negotiate a settlement with the US
- most of the land army are in china for most of the war
 - never have a plan to invade Australia, but the US doesn't know this
- Australia plays the same role as Britain in the pacific
 - advanced staging based
 - Japan wants to cut off Australia via a series of oceanic strong points which would be able to locate and attack that would be able to cut off any air force that was launched from Hawaii or Australia
 - like an oceanic Maginot line
 - if you want to defeat Japan, you have to defeat the Japanese in Japan
 - peripheral approach was taken in Europe, take everything Germany had conquered
 - US have a direct approach - take key spots and then get the mother islands
 - The Japan outpost could no longer be supplied
 - also had to protect Australia, stop advance
- Japanese has many strong naval bases in the many islands
 - could use a combination of ships/planes to created a barrier
- Dec 41 - Hong Kong, first land battle of war for Canada, everyone is killed/captured
- ultra decryption
 - intercept Yamamoto and shoot him down/kills him
- British colonies are now under independence movements fostered by Japan
 - US has not plan on helping reasserting the British colonies
 - British contribution is mainly for their own colonies
- Idea of land campaign is thought to not be a war winning strategy
 - navy fights with army over war winning
- Naval War
 - has no visible front
 - does not want any British interference
- McArthur - Land Commander
- land campaign without it necessarily being an land army campaign
 - combination of marines and army

Pearl Harbour

- Japanese dont hit fuel sources (bunker fuel + aviation gas) or the aircraft carriers
 - short term - does not inhibit US from keeping ships at the sea
 - punch not fully blunted
 - can still dominate air
- Japanese form of blitzkrieg
 - never use more than 11 divisions (150 000 guys)
 - use same crew to overwhelm one spot then move on
 - dont want multiple fronts
 - when they attack almost always have less superiority

His 3314 WWII

- have complete control of the air and sea, so they can overcome their land inferiority
 - keeps supplies and reinforcements that the americans do not have
- most of their troops have lots of experience
- Naval and Aircraft abilities shock the US
 - able to establish supremacy
 - always recycling forces + repeat
 - the idea of using air/land, dominate, then move on
 - are not defeated until may 42
- Japanese start the war with naval supremacy
 - only threat is at pearl harbour - but they neutralize that
 - but the US repairs them and are put back into service - the attack was not long term effective
- Loss of life
 - american loses approx. 3500
 - not a major amount considering the context
 - impedes an immediate counter stroke
 - Feb 15 in Singapore 150 000 men captured, greatest British military defeat
- British
 - outclassed in the air - airforce preoccupied elsewhere
 - resist a while, but does not impact the Japanese plans
- Simultaneously land in Indonesia and the Philippines
- Japanese bomb Australia
 - subs also engage just outside of Sydney Harbour, Similar to Canada ports
 - more of a war zone than Canada
 - becomes massive military base for US
 - Churchill is angry at Australia because they were fighting in the middle east, but the AUS PM pulls them out to protect their mainland
 - British can no longer protect them and they must do it themselves
 - similar as Canada, British weakness led to US promising protection
 - end of the British empire
 - end of the white dominions, break commonwealth - does no longer direct policy
 - anglo- australia anemnity
 -
- Spring 1942
- 3 Major fronts
 - eurpope
 - middle east
 - japanses - american pacific
- all can be looked at in isolation ,b ut not divorce

March 23 - Italian Campaign

- end of 1943
 - dec 1943
 - important Canadian battle
 - large amount of casualties
 - Ortona?
- Sr staff is brought back to England to prepare and implementing operation overload

- Experienced people were transferred as well as critical supplies are removed
- Italy has become a liability
 - strategic failure
- allies attempt to land at Anzio
 - Monte Cassino
 - mainly American
 - forced back, maintain bridgehead, reinforcements are sent in
 - was an attempt to cut behind German lines and move forward to Rome
- D-Day offers the potential to victory that Italy did not have
 - Rome is not fought for, the Germans simply give it up
 - becomes almost an open city

Strategic Bomber Offensive

- Second Front - Major Strategic offensive happening in the air
- happening at the same time as all other offensives
 - form of campaign that impacts the economy
 - like a naval campaign
- accelerates in 1943 and again in 1945
- The idea that bombers could affect a strategic outcome
- Germans are increasing in force
- mainly British and Canadians
- against Germany and German occupied area
- Air craft were costly so using an Air Force meant that high resource costs
 - expensive in man power to make and operate
- were the results worth it?
 - Allies were not convinced that they were accomplishing what they set out to do
 - which was to bring Germany to her knees
 - mainly German cities
 - to make Germany uninhabitable
 - to induce defeatism
 - the Reich did not need to be defeated from the ground to be crushed
 - to kill civilians in numbers that were promised would never happen to them
- Sir Arthur Bomber Harris (RAF)
 - there is no other way to strike at the Germans because of geography
 - Strategic arm
 - the only one that the Allies had, would need to have hand on the land, which they did not have
- London had survived the Blitz, debated that you must occupy to defeat your enemy
- Bombing debates
 - morality
 - personalities
 - effectiveness
 - can only be a post war debate
- Think of the bomber war as strategic, and as a campaign that operated with land efforts
 - under assault from the air long before on the ground

April 1 - Eastern Front

- Churchill was hesitant to bomb french targets bc of the death of french civilians
- Kursk operation citidael
- battle of the ruhr
- hamburg
- Berlin nov 1943-march 1944
- rapid movement of soviet forces to the west
- Albert Speer, german armaments minister
 - originally an architect
 - tolt organization (german for death)
 - slave labour, pows, people brought in from occupied countries
 - was building a new berlin
 - was in jail for 20 years, but otherwise got away with it
- germans have shocking low fuel

Operation Overlord

- literature on war is Normandy centric
- June 6 1944 - invasion of Normandy
- takes 10 weeks to get out of Normandy
- portrays Normandy as the nail in the coffin of the war
- one of the great cooperative venture between us, uk, and canada
- may have to do with the commander being american
- Normandy pales on compared to the eastern front
 - soviet language/ records
 - socialist words weaken academics
- must be put into context of everything else that was happening at the time

- Actual # of men who land is smaller than Sicily
- 5 divisions + paratroopers
- 140 000 men
- launched from the British isle
 - made possible by the battle of Britain
 - essential as a staging area for invasion
 - millions of men/vehicles
 - all things need to be shipped to Britain, could not be possible if they had lost the battle of Britain
 - southern England becomes arsenal
 - practice invasions happen
 - amphibious training
 - mock battles
- supreme commander - US general Dwight eisenhower
- Artificial Harbours -Mulberries
 - massive concrete sections that are tower from britain, sunk, and then allow a space for boats to dock/ unloaded
 - equivalentents to the port of dover

His 3314 WWII

- lesson from diep raid - the chances of attacking a port and keeping it in tact are slim
- St laurent, arrromanches
 - are still there
 - 12 000 tons of goods daily
- required a shocking amount of resources and personal
 - happened in 13 month, which is quick for this scale
- 140 000 missions flown
- 6 thousand vessels
- germans know allies are preparing assault
- Normandy is relatively far from key British ports
- Calais was closest, but not ideal landing ground, but good for air coverage
 - opposite dover
- Normandy made most sense for Rommel
 - mainly agricultural
 - good tank country
 - lack proper intelligence
 - lack reconnoissance
 - weak intelligence gathering in Britain
 - Tides/ moon cycles pointed to june being an ideal time
 - they discounted this time because the weather was bad
 - deception plan
 - thought that there was a major force building at Calais
 - radar was jammed
 - key German commanders were outside Normandy at the time of attack
 - Rommels wifes birthday
 - another key figure was visiting his mistress in paris
 - 4/6 key german leaders were not in Normandy
 - Germans have 58 divisions in Normandy
 - weak divisions
 - have 10 armoured divisions, but not well prepared/available immediately
 - had 5000 km of coastline to guard
- had to build the atlantic wall
 - not a solid wall
 - is a name that is given to the general german defensive networks in the coast
 - concert pill boxes, barbed wire, mines, beach obstacles, machine gun nests, poles put in place to break gliders, trenches networks, subterranean tunnels that allowed troops to navigate likely landing spots safely
 - very thin, break through at one point and the whole wall is for naught
 - built with slave labour
 - if you dont defeat them on the beaches then you are done
 - could seal them off, but would not be able to defeat them
 - hard without air superiority
 - only 160 planes in all France
 - cant reinforce by day without air superiority
- debate about how to counter attack/ use strategic reserves
 - German tanks reserve near Paris
 - Rommel wants it that day
 - and wants to use it at his digression
- when the allies land, hitler is asleep, he has taken a sleeping pill

His 3314 WWII

- no counter attack until late june 6/7
- because there was no plan

- The actual landing is still a very human endeavour
- a small number of guys in the landing craft battling alone
- germans lay down curtain of bullets
- one machine gun can do much damage
- artillery are firing, anti tank guns, barbed wire, booby traps, anti tank ditches, germans hide and move around through tunnels
 - holes with steel ring, machine gun attaches, 360 capability, can move hole to hole like a rabbit
- Americans landing at Omaha
 - open beaches
 - imposing cliffside/ravine, when they get off beach there is no stable ground, ravine like, difficult to get vehicles up
 - cross crossing gun fire
- is a very individual experience
- german motors kill more people than bullets
- landing on a 3/4 rising tide
- the guys who landed first would mark the obstacles for future waves
- US have heaviest losses at omaha
- d-day = 80 km of front
- first 24 hours
 - 135000 men
 - 20, 000 vehicles
- takes 6 days to link up the fronts
- first 10 week they are still getting naval support
- bottles up close to the shore
- 10 week only 30 - 40 km inland
 - canada suffers 18 000 casualties
 - 500 men dead a week in normandy alone
 - allies suffer 200 000 casualties
- germans are unable to whitstadrn
- Rommel is severely wounded in july, is out of the battle
 - A few days later bomb plot on hitler
- End of july/early august
 - patton wants to adapt
 - fillese pocket
 - germans wanted to loop back and trap the germans
 - instead has to go the other way
 - hilter launches a counter offense, which just pushed the germans deeper into the pocket
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