

<p>Geography of Eastern Europe, Problems and Opportunities in World War II.</p> <p>e:\history\six\war\geography east.1dp e:\geog\Europe\geog.es1</p>	
<p>1. Germany v. Russia. On August 23, 1939 Stalin signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler. The free world was stupefied. Fascism and Communism-mortal enemies-had joined hands. What had happened, of course, was that Hitler and Stalin had agreed to a deal which each hoped would undo the other. Stalin would not interfere with Hitler while he plundered Poland, in return for which favor Stalin would receive half of the booty; nor would Stalin hamper Hitler when he turned from Poland to deal with Britain and France. Stalin was not so naive as not to suspect that Hitler intended to attack him after he had disposed of the democracies. Hitler's program of Lebensraum required the acquisition of European Russia. Stalin was also buying time in which to rearm and to reorganize an army demoralized by a series of purges, which, for brutality and ruthlessness, were at least the equal of any conducted by Hitler. Nor would it be too much to suspect in Stalin a cynical hope that his hyena partner and the Allies might exhaust themselves in France, as in the last war, whereupon he would wolf them all down. Unfortunately for Stalin and the West, however, the Fuehrer had no intention of fighting a second World War I. Robert Leckie, US Marine and World War II veteran, <i>The Wars of America: Volume 2: San Juan Hill to Tonkin</i> (New York: Harper & Row, 1968), 160.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>In 1940 the Russians lent to Germany 900,000 metric tons of crude oil, 500,000 metric tons of manganese ore, 100,000 tons of chrome ore and a million tons of fodder to feed Germany's horse-drawn army. The Russians however demanded armaments and armament technology. Len Deighton, 435.</p>	
<p>The Russians would be able to make a retreat equivalent to a French withdrawal from Sedan across the Pyrenees and down to Saragossa, before launching any major counteroffensive. Alistair Horne, 589.</p>	
<p>Stalin was certainly the greatest bungler in the Grand Alliance, nearly losing his throne and his head by clinging to the Soviet-German Pact when it was obvious to</p>	

<p>everyone else that Hitler intended to crush him. William L. O'Neill, Professor of History at Rutgers University, <i>A Democracy at War: America's Fight at Home and Abroad in World War II</i> (New York: Free Press, 1995) 198.</p>	
<p>2. German Ambition. In 1941 Hitler followed an even more futile course of action. Instead of continuing to trade with Stalin, who was supplying him with ample oil and raw materials, he sent his tanks and bombers to conquer the Soviet Union. He never again had sufficient supplies. For nations of energetic, highly intelligent and well-educated people, trading could be cheaper and far more beneficial than making war. The history of the second half of the twentieth century clearly indicates that both Japan and West Germany learned that simple lesson. Len Deighton, <i>Blood, Tears and Folly: An Objective Look at World War II</i> (New York: Harper-Collins Publishers, 1993) 600.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Once Barbarossa began, the map changed. The almost unlimited oil supplies from the Soviet Union, which could produce 31 million tons every year, were denied to the Germans. Hitler now depended upon Romanian oil, which was far from unlimited. Even in the years 1943 and 1944, when they were pumping at their maximum capacity, the Romanian fields could provide only about 5.5 million tons to Germany - plus another million tons to Italy - each year. Len Deighton, 501.</p>	
<p>In June 1941 . . . Hitler made his motives clear. "If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials," he declared, "Siberia with its vast forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields. Germany under National Socialist leadership would swim in plenty." Elizabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, <i>World History: Connections to Today</i> (Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003) 778.</p>	
<p>3. Challenges. Hitler's faith in his own military genius had become so swollen by his victories that it had crowded out of his mind most other considerations. For one, the Balkan diversion, especially the resistance of the Yugoslavs, had delayed Barbarossa by four weeks, bringing it that much closer to the dread Russian winter. For another, his very career of conquest had begun to drain off divisions needed to garrison the occupied territory. Also, when he had</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>

<p>attacked the West in 1940, his Eastern flank had been guarded by the Nonaggression Pact with Russia and only seven divisions; but in 1941 as he prepared to strike in the East, he had 49 divisions holding the Atlantic Wall. Finally, his tactics of annihilation which were ill-suited to the invasion of Britain were also ill-chosen for conquest of Russia. Robert Leckie, 200.</p>	
<p>Hitler persisted in his determination to invade Russia because he believed that he could conquer the Soviet Union in six months. "We have only to kick in the door," he said, "and the whole rotten structure will come crashing down."⁷³ Not every German commander agreed with him. Marshal Goering protested, but his loss of prestige in the Battle of Britain had weakened his standing. Grand Admiral Erich Raeder also objected, insisting that Britain should first be subjugated through the U-boat war. But his advice was rejected. Robert Leckie, US Marine and World War II veteran, <i>The Wars of America: Volume 2: San Juan Hill to Tonkin</i> (New York: Harper & Row, 1968), 200.</p> <p>⁷³ Chester Wilmot, <i>The Struggle for Europe</i> (New York: Harper, 1952), 72.</p>	
<p>Russia was simply too vast and too poorly equipped with roads for the blitz to do its work before the immobilizing snows fell. The blitz might work if it was concentrated against Moscow, the center of Russian gravity, but Hitler envisioned a broad advance from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Intuitive, blindly confident in his destiny to surpass Napoleon and Alexander, Hider overrode his General Staff and cried: "When Barbarossa begins the world will hold its breath!"⁷⁴ Robert Leckie, 200.</p>	
<p>3. Russian Bear. When news of Barbarossa broke, virtually every military expert in the world predicted Russia's rapid collapse. American military experts estimated that the Soviet Union could last no more than three months. Britain's Chief of the Imperial General Staff, gave the Red Army as little as six weeks. British intelligence thought the Russians would last about ten days. Len Deighton, 438.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>In 1940 Russian defeat might have meant the war would last for decades or a frail peace based on partition of the world. Edward Jablonski, 106.</p>	
<p>The scale of this immense conflict is difficult to comprehend. A maximum of 35 million men were</p>	

<p>available to the Soviet armed forces in 1941. About 25 million of them served and of these 13.7 million were killed. Another 7 million civilians died. The Germans lost about 2 million soldiers on the Eastern Front, and another 2 million German civilians disappeared in the flight of refugees before the westward advance of the Red Army at the end of the war. Len Deighton, 496.</p>	
<p>A calculation based upon the deployment of German divisions in combat per month shows that seven-eighths of all the fighting in which the Germans engaged in 1939-45 took place on the Eastern Front. In other words, only one-eighth of the entire German war effort was put into their campaigns in North Africa, Italy and on the Western Front. Len Deighton, 496.</p>	
<p>4. Successes. Everywhere the Germans met with astonishing success. By July 2 they had knocked the Soviet Air Force from the skies and had captured 150,000 Russian soldiers, 1,200 tanks and 600 big guns. On July 3 the German Chief of Staff, General von Halder, wrote in his diary: "It is probably not an exaggeration to say that the campaign against Russia had been won in fourteen days."⁷⁵ Robert Leckie, 201.</p> <p>75 Chester Wilmot, <i>The Struggle for Europe</i> (New York: Harper, 1952), 80.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Yet the very rapidity of this advance on a broad front had spread German strength thin and exposed it to counterattacks on the flanks. This the Russians began to do with great skill. Moreover, the Germans, who had expected to encounter only 200 divisions, were astonished to identify no less than 360 by August 17. Finally, alarmed to learn that the Red Army was concentrating between Smolensk and Moscow, the General Staff urged Hitler to place his maximum power in the center and drive for Moscow without delay. There, they said, they could break the Russians before they had Hitler refused. His eyes were north and south, on Leningrad and Stalingrad, the twin "holy cities of Communism" whose fall would cause a Russian collapse. In the south also were the industry, oil and granaries he desired. Thus Hitler's offensive had psychological and economic objectives which tended to obscure its true objective the Red Army. Robert Leckie, 201.</p>	
<p>Hitler had already ordered 40 divisions disbanded and the</p>	

<p>men returned to industry, and his planned reshaping of the Wehrmacht was beginning. But then came the Russian winter. It came early, preceded by raw, drenching October rains, and it came with the German divisions all but spent. As the attack became stalled in mud, Hitler's generals wisely recommended a halt until spring. Hitler refused. The attack would go forward over frozen ground. It did. Throughout November the German columns ground slowly toward Moscow. Drenched by rain or snow, moving in falling temperatures for which they were neither clothed nor equipped, they battled their way into Moscow's western suburbs. Robert Leckie, 201-2.</p>	
<p>5. Scorched Earth and General Winter. Small arms froze solid. The grenade was the only weapon which maintained its efficiency. Soldiers were half drunk on schnapps, frostbitten, and riddled with dysentery. On 10th December Guderian recorded the temperature as falling to minus 63 degrees. It was death to squat in the open and "many men died while performing their natural functions, as a result of a congelation of the anus." Alan Clark, <i>Barbarossa The Russian-German Conflict, 1941-45</i> (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1965), 181.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Tanks were abandoned as engines failed to run in temperatures that had now dropped to 50 degrees below zero. Light and heavy guns, their recoil mechanisms frozen solid, would not fire. Fingers that touched cold metal adhered to it. Mines did not function and only the wooden-handled stick-grenade could be relied upon. Len Deighton, 489.</p>	
<p>Not until December 2, 1941, did the Germans, dressed in their summer uniforms and lacking antifreeze for their vehicles, reach Moscow's suburbs. Within days the weary, half-frozen German troops were repulsed by fresh Soviet forces from Siberia. Overruling his generals, who favored a strategic retreat until the weather improved in the spring, Hitler demanded that his army stand firm against the Soviets along a front that stretched 1,000 miles. The Soviets had already sustained 4.5 million casualties, and Hitler sensed victory. Richard L. Greaves, Robert Zaller, Jennifer Tolbert Roberts, <i>Civilizations of the West</i> (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1992), 923-24.</p>	
<p>The impact of the cold, outside Moscow, was intensified by the complete absence of shelter. The ground was impossibly hard to dig, and most of the buildings had been</p>	

<p>destroyed in the fighting or burned by the retreating Russians. Alan Clark, 173.</p>	
<p>The Russians lost two and a half million soldiers trying to fend off the invaders. As they were forced back, Russian troops destroyed factories and farm equipment and burned crops to keep them out of enemy hand . . . By autumn, the Nazis had smashed deep into Russia and were poised to take Moscow and Leningrad. There, however, the German advance stalled . . . Hitler's forces were not prepared for the fury of Russia's "General Winter." By early December temperatures plunged to -4 degrees. Thousands of German soldiers froze to death. Elizabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, <i>World History: Connections to Today</i> (Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003) 778.</p>	

<p>6. Counter-Attack. Resistance was stiffening, and Stalin's "scorched-earth" policy was slowing them down, but they continued to advance nonetheless. In September Kiev fell with 660,000 prisoners. Hitler was overjoyed. His generals were not. They considered that the opportunity to capture Moscow had been lost. And it was then that Hitler ordered the advance on the Russian capital. As it bounded forward, covering half the distance in only two weeks, Hitler told the German nation: "I declare today-and I declare it without reservation-the enemy in the East has been struck down and will never rise again."⁷⁶ Few observers would challenge him. By October 20 the leading German columns were within 40 miles of Moscow. Robert Leckie, 201.</p> <p><small>76 Chester Wilmot, <i>The Struggle for Europe</i> (New York: Harper, 1952), 79.</small></p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Russia's traditional ally, General Winter, froze the German advance, and now the Russians rose up to counterattack. From Hitler came the order: no retreat. Haunted by the memory of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, he commanded his men to stand their ground, even if bypassed. And that, of course, meant that they would ultimately be fragmented and forced to surrender. Eventually, the German Army was driven back 200 miles from Moscow. Never again would the swastika come so close to obliterating the hammer and sickle. Some 800,000 casualties were lost because Hitler's intuition had gained the ascendancy over the wisdom of his generals. Robert</p>	

Leckie, 202.	
December 6, 1941-that was the date of the great Russian counterattack, the day upon which the Russian bear turned upon its tormentor. Robert Leckie, 202.	
In 1951 . . . 20th Panzer division had lost 35 percent of its officers 19 percent of NCOs, and 11 percent of its men by 26 July. Equally disturbing was the higher than expected quality of some Soviet equipment, particularly the T-34 tank, which proved to be extremely effective in combat [during operation Barbarossa]. Williamson Murry, Allan R. Millett, <i>A War to the Won: Fighting the Second World War</i> (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2000) 125.	
By 1 September [1941 in the East] the Germans had suffered 409,998 casualties on the Eastern Front, out of 3,780,000 soldiers available at the beginning of the campaign. Even with replacements, combat units were short 200,000 men . . . Only 47 percent of the panzers were in commission; the rest were destroyed, disabled, or deadlined for repair and maintenance. Williamson Murry, Allan R. Millett, 129.	

7. Transportation. The German army depended mostly upon heavy draft horses, but these breeds proved unsuited to cold conditions. Without shelter they collapsed and died at temperatures below minus 4 degrees Fahrenheit. They consumed excessive amounts of forage. Yet only these powerful horses could pull the heavy wagons the army used. In a major example of German army incompetence there was a grave shortage of winter horseshoes. Len Deighton, 471.	Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:
In 1941 the Wehrmacht lost half of its 500,000 horses. HP Willmott, 219.	
With shaggy-coated Siberian Kirghil ponies, that could endure temperatures as low as minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit. Russian units could cover 100 kilometers in one night, caring nothing for lines of supply and communications. Len Deighton, 472.	
Of the whole army only about 10 per cent had been equipped with wheels and tracks. Even this attempt to mechanize the army had been achieved only after 16,000 German civilian vehicles were commandeered in 1939. Len Deighton, 167.	

8. Supply Lines. The German supply services could not	Main Ideas: Key Words:
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<p>depend upon motor transport. The German army had too few trucks even after stripping the conquered countries of them. The mixture of over 2,000 different types of motor vehicles, many of them inferior models coming from occupied countries, was already a storekeeper's nightmare, with over a million different spare parts in stock. To entirely replace rail with road movements would have required ten times the number of vehicles the army possessed in 1941. Len Deighton, 445.</p>	<p>Analysis:</p>
<p>By now the German supply lines were 1,000 kilometers long. Over 70 per cent of German locomotives lay idle with boilers burst by low temperatures. The depots, where German tracks met Russian-gauge ones, were a chaos. Along much of the railway network and the roads, Russian guerrilla forces were creating havoc. Len Deighton, 485.</p>	
<p>There was no alternative to using Russia's inadequate railway network. Locomotives with boilers that would keep going in sub-zero temperatures would have to be manufactured. Because Russia's lines were of a different gauge to German ones, new track would have to be laid as they advanced. The speed of the advance was limited to the speed at which a new railway could be built. The wishful dream, of capturing Russian railways intact and running them with German crews, was not only doubtful but would still require lengthy and laborious unloading from German trains into the Russian ones. Len Deighton, 445.</p>	
<p>9. German Supplies. Modern battles are not won by tricks, or by good luck. In the main they are won by supply officers who, thoroughly understanding the operational plan, contrive to have the right ammunition, fuel and food in the right place at the right time. Len Deighton, 445.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Germany lacked natural resources, especially metals and minerals. Stockpiling imports from neighboring countries, seizures in occupied areas, and blockade running prevented crippling shortages. Goering's four-year plan organization sponsored whole new industries to cope with these difficulties. Steelworks were created which were able to use low-grade home produced iron ore. With the help of the IG Farben chemical group, synthetic oil and rubber factories were developed. In 1938 5% of rubber used in Germany was synthetic, in 1943 94%. 16% of</p>	

<p>German oil consumption was synthetic in 1938. By early 1944 the figure was 56%. Synthetic oil production quadrupled between 1938 and 1944. It was not enough. RAC Parker, 138.</p>	
<p>10. Russian Roads and Maps. The primitive quality of Russian roads, many of them no more than tracks that became deep mud when the rain started, saved Moscow that year. As one military theorist said, it was the German dependence upon wheels, rather than having tracked mobility for all arms, that cost them victory. However, tracked mobility for all arms would have meant thousands more thirsty vehicles for an army that could not find fuel for those it already had. Len Deighton, 471.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>In 1941 German General Runstedt wrote of the Russian invasion. The maps we were given were all wrong. The roads that had been marked nice and red and thick on a map turned out to be tracks. Even railroads, which were to be used by us, simply did not exist. I realized soon after the attack had begun that everything that had been written about Russia was nonsense. Edward Jablonski, 98.</p>	
<p>Neither of the Axis powers had the transport infrastructure, the long term investment plans and financial reserves, the management techniques and skilled labor necessary to turn economic potential into war material on the scale necessary to meet their widening military commitments. Neither had the political will and moral authority to enable them to supplement their own war efforts by enlisting the support of peoples under their jurisdiction. HP Willmott, 315.</p>	
<p>11. Russian Supplies. In one of the most remarkable transigrations in industrial history, the Soviet system dismantled and evacuated a total of 1,523 strategic factories from the path of the advancing Germans in the winter of 1941-2, and shipped them to the new industrial areas beyond the Urals, out of bombing range. Martin Walker, <i>The Cold War, A History</i> (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1993), 140.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>By November 1941 the Germans had seized more than half the entire Soviet productive capacity of coal and steel and more than one-third of Soviet grain producing land. RAC Parker, 139.</p>	
<p>12. American Supplies. The United States provided</p>	<p>Main Ideas:</p>

<p>supplies equal to about one-tenth of all Soviet production. Nearly 3 million tons of high quality steel, more than half a million tons of non-ferrous metals, four million tons of food and no less than 385,000 trucks plus 51,000 jeeps came from the United States. From 1942, the Red Army owed much of its food and most of its mobility to American supplies. RAC Parker, 141.</p>	<p>Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>In 1941 Hitler believed that American mobilization would be complete after 1943 and that therefore Germany had two years in which to subjugate Europe before American power could make an impact on the battlefield. HP Willmott, 184.</p>	
<p>The amounts manufactured for Lend-Lease alone were staggering. At war's end the Soviet Union possessed 665,000 motor vehicles, 400,000 of them made in America. The United States also supplied 2,000 locomotives, 11,000 freight cars, and 540,000 tons of rail, with which the Soviets laid more track than during the 11 years of ruthlessly enforced industrialization that began in 1928. At the same time, America was providing Great Britain with much of its armament, rising to a peak of 28.7 percent of all British military equipment in 1944. William L. O'Neill, Professor of History at Rutgers University, <i>A Democracy at War: America's Fight at Home and Abroad in World War II</i> (New York: Free Press, 1995) 214-5.</p>	
<p>13. Leningrad. In September 1941, the two-and-a-half year siege of Leningrad began. [Russian] Food was soon rationed to two pieces of bread a day . . . They boiled wallpaper scraped off walls because its paste was said to contain potato flour. Owners of leather brief cases boiled and ate them—"jellied meat," they called it. Elizabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, <i>World History: Connections to Today</i> (Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003) 778.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Although more than a million Leningraders died during the German siege, the survivors struggled to defend their city. Elizabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, 779.</p>	
<p>14. Stalingrad. The German 6th Army's minimum requirements of supplies of all kinds had been estimated at 550 tons. The round trip from the airfields at Tatsinskaya and Morozovsk involved a flight time of nearly three hours excluding loading and unloading. With only one sortie per day likely, this meant that a force of 225 Ju 52</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>

<p>aircraft would have to be serviceable every day. In fact, there were never more than eighty Junkers operational at a time. The largest amount ever brought into Stalingrad in one twenty-four-hour period was 180 tons, on 14th December. After Christmas, when Tatsinskaya and Morozovsk had been overrun, the nightly average fell to about 60 tons. Alan Clark, 284.</p>	
<p>The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the costliest of the war . . . Trapped, without food of ammunition and with no hope of rescue, the German commander finally surrendered in early 1943. The battle cost the Germans approximately 300,000 killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. Elizabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, 786.</p>	
<p>Supply problems bedeviled the Luftwaffe as well. By mid July [1941], its units were seriously short of fuel and ammunition. Only 5 July Fliegerkrops VIII reported that fuel had run short, even though it had already scaled back operations. Williamson Murry, Allan R. Millett, <i>A War to the Won: Fighting the Second World War</i> (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2000) 127.</p>	
<p>Not surprisingly, the German advance in August [1941] was minimal. In the north, Leeb's forces flowed to a snail's pace; where they had averaged nearly 17 miles per day before 10 July, they now were averaging one mile. Williamson Murry, Allan R. Millett, 128.</p>	

<p>Moscow. Resistance was stiffening, and Stalin's "scorched-earth" policy was slowing them down, but they continued to advance nonetheless. In September Kiev fell with 660,000 prisoners. Hitler was overjoyed. His generals were not. They considered that the opportunity to capture Moscow had been lost. And it was then that Hitler ordered the advance on the Russian capital. As it bounded forward, covering half the distance in only two weeks, Hitler told the German nation: "I declare today-and I declare it without reservation-the enemy in the East has been struck down and will never rise again."⁷⁶ Few observers would challenge him. By October 20 the leading German columns were within 40 miles of Moscow. Robert Leckie, US Marine and World War II veteran, <i>The Wars of America: Volume 2: San Juan Hill to Tonkin</i> (New York: Harper & Row, 1968), 201.</p>	
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<p>15. Soviet Diplomacy. Individual shortcomings are not</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words:</p>
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<p>chiefly why the postwar settlement would seem so one-sided. No amount of brilliance, unity, or advanced planning could have generated terms much more favorable to the West. Stalin would get about what the Red Army was taking anyway by force of arms; the Allies could not compel Russia to deal fairly with the nations it was "liberating." Any effort to do so would have jeopardized the Soviet offensive, without which Overlord would be at serious risk. William L. O'Neill, 192.</p>	<p>Analysis:</p>
<p>If Roundup had gone forward in 1943 it would have come at a time of greater Soviet need, thus strengthening the Allied position. It might also have enabled the Allies to liberate at least part of what became Russia's European empire. However, what the Allies actually faced at Teheran was a poker game in which Stalin held the high cards. That, and not incompetence or treachery, explains most of what followed. William L. O'Neill, 192.</p>	
<p>16. Roosevelt's Hand. Most historians agree that the Soviets were allowed to take only what they could not have been kept from seizing. The Asian territories thus disposed of, though often regarded as a bribe to obtain help against Japan, were beyond Allied control and ripe for Soviet picking. Since there was no way to keep them out of Russia's grasp, Roosevelt and Churchill made a virtue of necessity, for the sake of cordial relations. In Europe too the settlement was determined by Soviet power. The Allies, having waited so long to invade France, were in no position to demand that the Russians retreat from positions they had won by hard fighting. It was not sympathy for Communism, but the lack of prewar preparedness, aggravated by bad strategy, that were responsible for the Allies' weak hand at Yalta. William L. O'Neill, 193-4.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Why did Roosevelt fail to take out insurance for himself by warning Americans that the peace was not going to be made in heaven? Stalin suggested as much when Roosevelt told him that it would be nice, when Russia reannexed the Baltic States, to offer them some semblance of democracy to appease American opinion. Stalin replied in effect that it would be better still if Washington told Americans the truth and persuaded them to accept it. William L. O'Neill, 192.</p>	
<p>Eliminating the Axis states would create vacuums of power, which the Soviets were going to want to fill</p>	

<p>whatever America did. Roosevelt's job then, as he apparently saw it, was to prevent the resulting friction between America and Russia from getting out of control. William L. O'Neill, 193.</p>	
<p>17. Leadership. In criticizing Roosevelt, one must compare him to other world leaders, none of whom, except de Gaulle, who had little influence, possessed a Clausewitzian grasp of the relationship between military means and political ends. Although Churchill said that Stalin was the greatest bungler of the Second World War, one could as easily nominate Hitler. His failure to prepare in advance for a cross-channel assault enabled Britain to stay in the war. Hitler's invasion of Russia went a long way toward guaranteeing his own defeat. Hitler lacked a grand strategy, making haphazard plans as he went along that were always being overtaken by events. The Japanese were worse, their strategy being to attack the greatest industrial power on earth and hope for a miracle. William L. O'Neill, 198.</p>	<p>Main Ideas: Key Words: Analysis:</p>
<p>Even Churchill, justly admired at home and abroad for his indomitable courage, was opportunistic and shortsighted, advancing Mediterranean schemes that would have done little to defeat Germany while leaving the Soviets masters of Europe. His conversion to fear of Russia, so often used as a club with which to beat Roosevelt's Soviet policy, was tardy and ineffective-and, in any case, at odds with his peripheral obsessions. He too had no grand strategy worth the name, despite his unquestioned brilliance. William L. O'Neill, 198.</p>	
<p>By this standard, a realistic rather than an ideal one, Roosevelt appears more impressive. His policies brought victory to the United States at a human cost that was low compared to that of others and left America at the end of the war the world's richest and most powerful nation. Partly a matter of luck, this also resulted from a deliberate policy of subordinating postwar considerations to immediate requirements. William L. O'Neill, 198.</p>	
<p>Roosevelt had good reasons for avoiding brutal candor, beginning with the fact that he still hoped Stalin was a reasonable man with whom one could do business. Another was that the public's shock upon learning of Stalin's plans for Poland and the Baltic States would weaken Roosevelt politically. It might also weaken civilian morale at a time when American casualties had</p>	

<p>yet to peak-which would not be until after D-Day. Moreover, revealing Stalin's expansionist plans would be a godsend to Nazi propagandists, damaging the Allied cause in Europe and stiffening German resistance. If not presented in the right way it would antagonize Stalin, too, just when the Allies would need him most on account of Overlord. William L. O'Neill, 199.</p>	
<p>In view of their losses in the previous war and their immense contribution to winning this one, the British cannot be blamed for arguing as they did. Democratic states, and America was no exception, shrink from campaigns that are sure to incur heavy losses. But, unless the Allies wished to hand Europe over to the Soviets, which Britain certainly did not, there was no alternative to Overlord. William L. O'Neill, 199.</p>	

<p>Assignment. Write at least a one page report on the following:</p>	
<p>1. Write one paragraph on how a World War II outcome, of your choosing, could have been improved, based on hindsight and your knowledge of geography.</p> <p>Suggest a change in military policy, in the country of your choosing, which would have improved the outcome of the war.</p>	
<p>2. Write one paragraph discussing the probable consequences of your proposed change.</p>	
<p>3. Discuss: the geographic problems which were encountered, your proposed solution and the probable outcome of your solution.</p>	
<p>4. Include: a discussion of geographic concepts involved, statistics (numbers) and a poster, picture, map and/or diagram which illustrates your proposal.</p>	

Ideas.	
What is the purpose of fighting a war?	
1. Goals:	
Category	Goal
Political:	to conquer particular states
Economic:	to capture farmland or natural resources
Social:	to get workers, subjugate people, to liberate people
Geographic:	to conquer particular areas.
2. Geographic problems.	
Maps	Terrain\geography
Temperature/climate,	Transportation/mobility,
Supply,	Fortifications,

3. Solutions.	
How do we achieve our objectives?	
Military Strategy,	Offense\Defense
Retreat\Scorched Earth	Mobile\fortification
Espionage\spying\Intelligence	Scouts\Reconnaissance
Military Equipment	Military Funding,
New Alliances	Limited Goals\Redefine “victory”

4. Alternatives to War:	
Diplomacy	Trade
Boycott	Embargo
Naval Blockade	

5. Ways to Win a War.	
How do you win a war?	
Defeat the opposing army	
Siege\logistics\cut-off supplies,	
Break the will of the resisting people,	
Undermine the Government	
Undermine their economy,	
Undermine the People	
Guerilla Warfare,	

<p>6. Battle Plans.</p> <p>How do you plan for war?</p>	
<p>Identify Geographic Problems:</p>	<p>Solutions:</p>
<p>Where will you attack?</p>	<p>How will you attack?</p>
<p>Why?</p>	<p>Objectives:</p>
<p>Probable Outcomes:</p>	
<p>6. Defense Plans.</p>	
<p>Identify Geographic Problems:</p>	<p>Solutions:</p>
<p>Where will you defend?</p>	<p>How will you defend?</p>
<p>Why?</p>	<p>Objectives:</p>
<p>Probable Outcomes:</p>	