

American Military Experience



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 297 / MS 494



BOOK REVIEWS and PRESENTATIONS



15 APR	Paper Due	Ashley Conrad
20 APR	Paper Due	Amanda Graham
22 APR	Presentation	Ashley Conrad
	Paper Due	Brandi Diket
27 APR	Presentation	Amanda Graham
29 APR	Presentation	Brandi Diket



Key Dates



28 MAR	Quiz Chapters II 2, 3 & 4
30 MAR	Article Review #2 due
4 APR	Quiz Chapters II 5 & 6
10 APR	STAFF RIDE – Battle of Mobile Bay
11 APR	Quiz Chapters II 7 & 8
15 APR	Article #3 (II-7 – II-14) sélection due
18 APR	Quiz Chapters II 9 & 10
22 APR	Article Review #3 due
25 APR	Quiz Chapters II 11
29 APR	Quiz Chapters II 12, 13, & 14
4 MAY	Final Exam (Book II)

Renault Taxi de la Marne

September 6-8, 1914



The taxis, following city regulations, dutifully ran their meters. The French treasury reimbursed the total fare of 70,012 francs.

In total, the 600 taxis helped transport approximately 4,000 men 31 miles to the front lines.

The interwar period

1919-1940

Demobilization

November 11, 1918

December 1, 1918

May, 1919

January 24, 1923

Armistice

3rd Army begin occupation of Germany

US rejects Treaty of Versailles

Last US troops depart Germany

Russia

August, 1918

July, 1919

**5,000 US soldiers join Allied forces in
Murmansk-Archangel region**

August, 1918

1 April, 1920

**10,000 US soldiers deploy to Siberia
attempt to rescue Czech troops**

The Interwar Period – 1919-1939

BONUS ARMY:



Land Bonuses in Revolutionary War

WWI Bonus was \$60

Additional Bonus (\$1/day stateside, \$1.25 overseas) to be paid in 20 years

BONUS ARMY:

July 28, 1932 – police dispersed – demands rejected (Hoover)

BEF move back to camp – confront police – 2 BEF killed

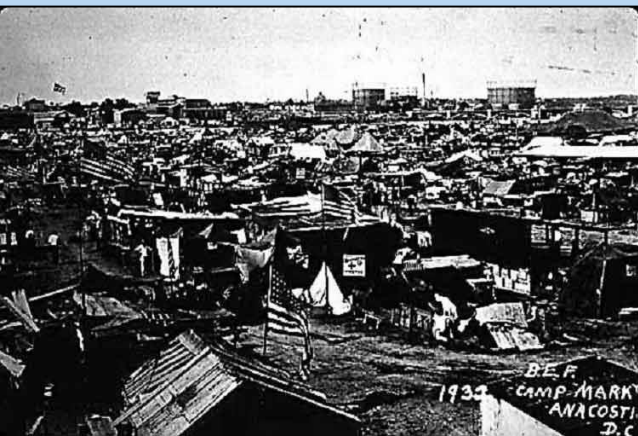
Hoover orders army to evict BEF from DC

Tanks, cavalry, infantry – CN gas

Bonus Army fled to large camp across Anacostia River

Against presidential orders, GEN MacArthur pursues

55 vets are injured, 135 arrested, 1 wife miscarries, 12 week old boy dies after tear gas attack.



BONUS ARMY:

May, 1933 – campsite provided with 3 meals/day (FDR)

Sends Eleanor to visit / eats lunch and is entertained

FDR issues executive order allowing 25k to join CCC

Congress passes Adjusted Compensation Act in 1936

President vetoes \$2 billion of immediate bonuses

Veto overridden (324-61 / 76-19)

NEGRO **RANK and FILE** **WHITE**
VETERANS
MARCH TO WASHINGTON
TO ARRIVE AT OPENING OF CONGRESS
DECEMBER 5th, 1932
TO DEMAND
CASH PAYMENT of BONUS

**MARCH TO BE LED BY
RANK AND FILE VETERANS**

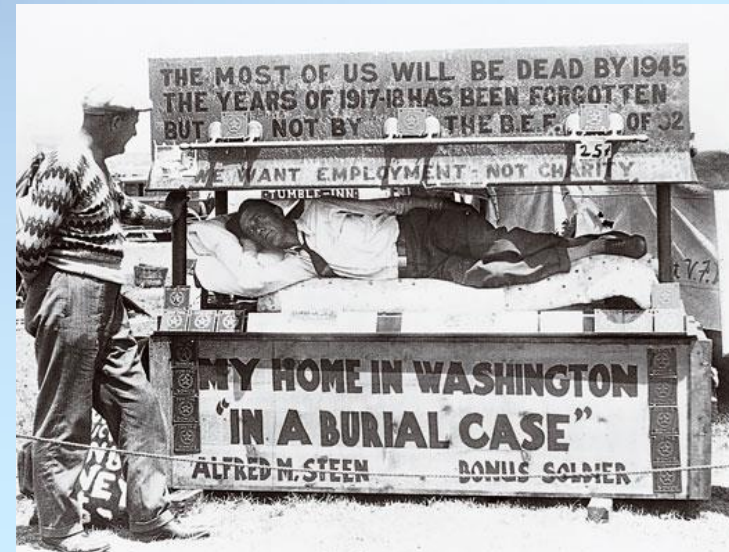
Again the veterans are going to march to Washington, to demand immediate full cash payment of the Bonus! This time we will have fighting leadership that won't sell us out. Why are we going to march? Let's see.

**A WINTER OF HUNGER
FACES THE VETERANS**

Cold, brutal winter is now on us. Over a million and a

**RANK AND FILE VETERANS,
MARCH TO WASHINGTON!**

All Veterans March to Washington!
Veterans' organizations, elect Bonus Marchers. All rank and file veterans, including employed and unemployed veterans, should elect delegated Bonus Marchers. Veterans from shops, mills, mines, factories and farms should be elected. Bonus marchers should be elected from the veteran membership in labor, fraternal and social organizations.



The interwar period

1919-1940

Prewar Mobilization

August 27, 1940

**federalize National Guard
activate Organized Reserves**

September 14, 1940

Selective Service and Training Act

June, 1941

Established Army Air Forces

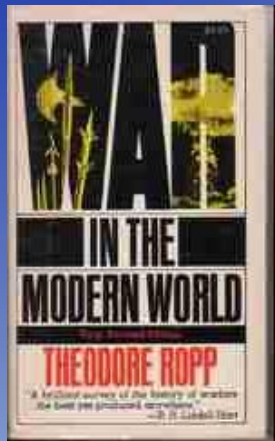
August-September 1941

**Louisiana Maneuvers
(400,000 soldiers)**

October-November 1941

**Carolina Maneuvers
(350,000 soldiers)**

World War II or A World full of Wars



War in the Modern World

Theodore Ropp, 1962

“A brilliant survey of the history of warfare from 1415 to 1958”

WWII consisted of 4 related major wars:

- 1. Second German War**
(Western Front & Africa)
- 2. Great Patriotic War**
(Eastern Front – USSR)
- 3. Great Pacific War**
(Japan vs USA)
- 4. War for East Asia**
(China-Burma-India, Indonesia)



Chapter 25 – The Crisis Deepens: World War II



Chapter 25 – The Crisis Deepens: World War II

The years of Axis Victory

1935

Saar

plebiscite (Nazi over Bolshevism)

1936

Rhineland

remilitarization

1938

Anschluss

annexation of Austria

Sudetenland

Czechoslovakia



Chapter 25 – The Crisis Deepens: World War II

The Munich Agreement

September 29, 1938

Britain's Neville Chamberlain

...peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time. Now I recommend you go home, and sleep quietly in your beds.

Germany's Adolf Hitler

"Oh, don't take it so seriously. That piece of paper is of no further significance whatever."



Our enemies are small worms. I saw them at Munich.
-- Hitler, August 1939

The Growth of Nazi Germany, 1933-1939

Chapter 25 – The Crisis Deepens: World War II

Poland and the Hitler-Stalin Pact

Treaty of Non-Aggression between **Germany** and the **Soviet Union** was signed in Moscow in the early hours of 24 August 1939.



Chapter 25 – The Crisis Deepens: World War II

Poland and the Hitler-Stalin Pact

Treaty of Non-Aggression between **Germany** and the **Soviet Union** was signed in Moscow in the early hours of 24 August 1939.



“EASY” VICTORY IN POLAND

1-30 SEPTEMBER 1939



Losses:

German

11,000 KIA

3400 MIA

27,000 WIA

400 Aircraft

shutdown/badly damaged

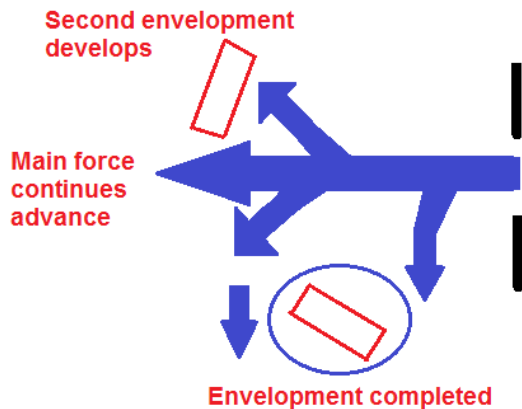
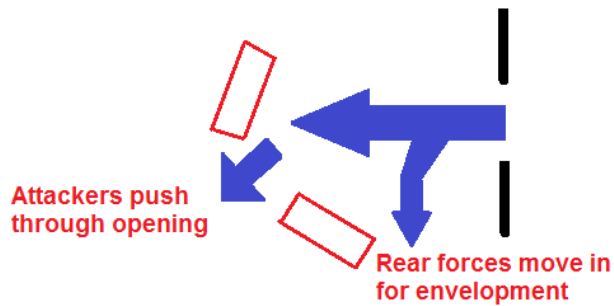
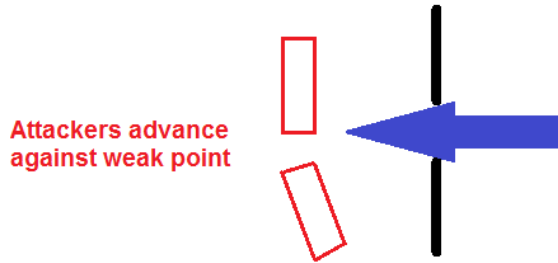
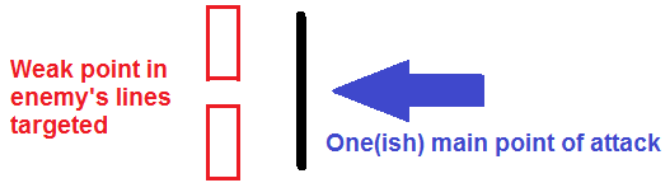
Poland

70,000 KIA

133,000 WIA

700,000 POW

Blitzkrieg



Blitzkrieg Basics

- though "blitzkrieg" is a German word (literally "lightning war", meaning "a war as fast as a lightning"), the word did not originate from within the German military
- first used by a journalist in the American newsmagazine *TIME* describing 1939 German invasion of Poland
- based on speed and surprise
- organized around light tank units supported by planes and infantry (foot soldiers)

September-November 1939

- 1 SEP** Germany invades Poland
Norway and Switzerland declare their neutrality
- 3 SEP** UK, Australia, India, New Zealand & France declare war on Germany
- 4 SEP** Dominion of Newfoundland declares war on Germany
Japan announces its neutrality
- 5 SEP** United States publicly declares neutrality
- 6 SEP** South Africa declares war on Germany
- 10 SEP** Canada declares war on Germany
- 17 SEP** Soviet Union invades Poland from the east
- 28 SEP** German-Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty
(partition of Poland originally defined in Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 23, 1939))
- 10 OCT** British Prime Minister Chamberlain declines Hitler's offer of peace
- 12 OCT** French Premier Édouard Daladier declines Hitler's offer of peace
- 30 NOV** The Soviet Union attacks Finland – the “Winter War”

Phoney War -- Sitzkrieg

- From September 1939 to April 1940 the war in the West was strangely inactive.
- German and French forces hunkered down in defensive positions behind the West Wall and the Maginot Line.
- Both expected their opponent to launch a major push that did not occur.



Disappearing artillery copula, Fort Hackenberg, Maginot Line

COMPARISON OF FORCES

MAY 1940

	<u>ALLIED</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>
TANKS (ALL TYPES)	2631	2439
AIRCRAFT	2000	3700
Artillery	10,700	7,400
TYPES OF UNITS:		
INFANTRY DIVISIONS	126	134
ARMORED DIVISIONS	6	10
MOTORIZED DIVISIONS	0	4
TANK BRIGADE	1	0
TANK BATTALION (INDEP)	27	0
LIGHT MECH BATTALION	10	0

“EASY” GERMAN VICTORY OVER FRANCE

10 MAY- 22 JUNE 1940



Losses:

German

30,000 KIA

133,000 WIA

French

90,000 KIA

200,000 WIA

1.9 Million POW

British

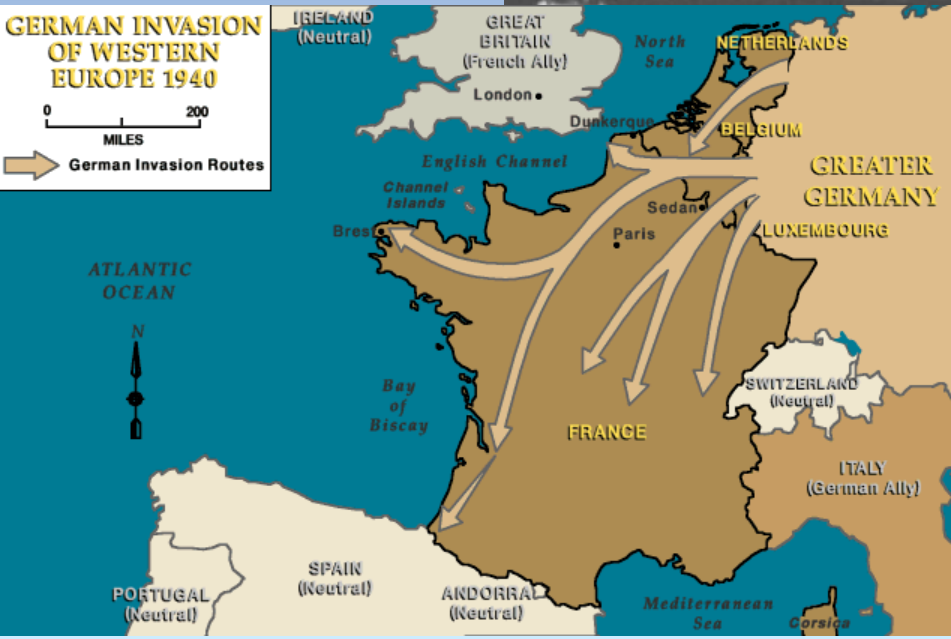
4,206 KIA

16,815 WIA

47,959 POW

GERMAN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE 1940

0 200
MILES
German Invasion Routes



DUNKIRK EVACUATION MAY 26–June 4, 1940



LOCATION



The evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and other Allied troops from the French seaport of Dunkirk (Dunkerque) to England. Operation Dynamo used hundreds of naval vessels and civilian boats in the evacuation.

TIMELINE

SUNDAY, MAY 26

- German forces resume offensive toward Dunkirk
- Operation Dynamo is ordered to commence

MONDAY, MAY 27

- Operation Dynamo's first full day
- Luftwaffe destroys Dunkirk harbour
- 7,669 troops rescued

TUESDAY, MAY 28

- Belgian army surrenders
- Clouds and smoke-filled coastline increase evacuation effort
- 17,804 troops rescued

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

- Maximum effort launched by Luftwaffe
- French army joins evacuation effort
- 47,310 troops rescued

THURSDAY, MAY 30

- Bad weather interferes with the Luftwaffe
- German Panzers withdraw from Dunkirk
- 53,823 troops rescued

FRIDAY, MAY 31

- 35,000 troops captured at Lille
- Dynamo sees its biggest day
- 68,014 troops rescued

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

- Clear weather gives Luftwaffe its biggest day
- Four destroyers and 27 other vessels sunk
- 62,429 troops rescued

SUNDAY, JUNE 2

- BEF evacuation complete
- 26,256 troops rescued

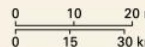
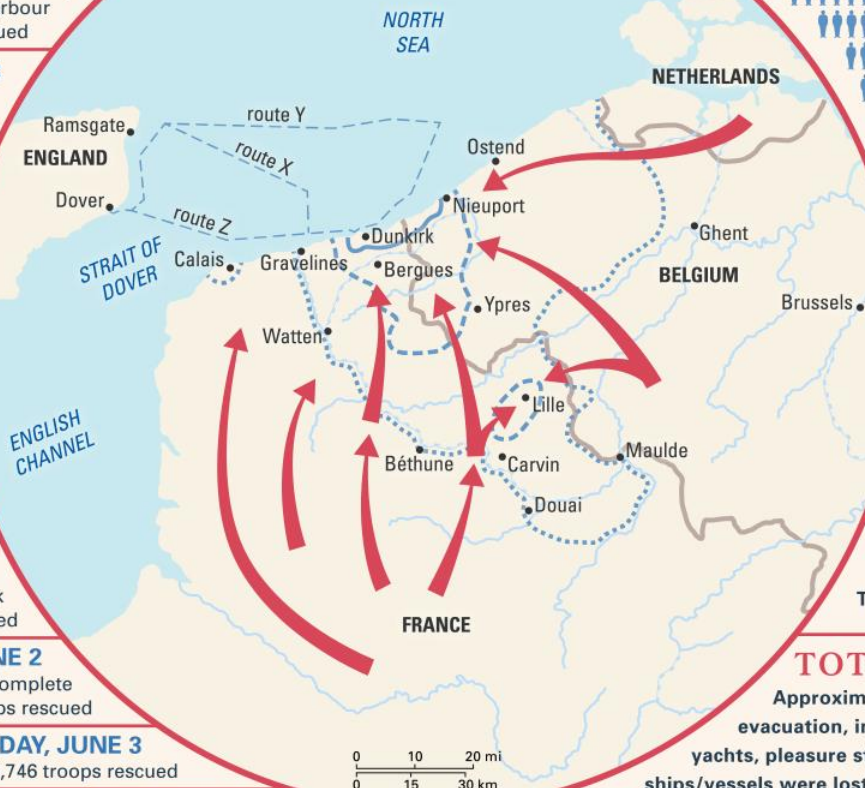
MONDAY, JUNE 3

- 26,746 troops rescued

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

- Last night of Dynamo; 26,175 troops rescued

- Front line, May 25
- Front line, May 28
- Front line, May 31
- Evacuation route
- German attack
- International boundary



INITIAL PLAN/ACTUAL OUTCOME

1 person icon = 1,500 troops

2 days 45,000 troops

9 days 338,226 troops

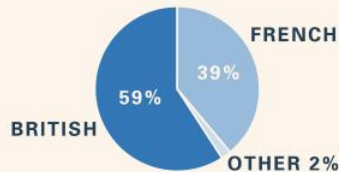
EVACUATIONS BY DAY

	beaches	harbour
MAY 27	0	7,669
MAY 28	5,930	11,874
MAY 29	13,752	33,558
MAY 30 - 29,512		24,311
MAY 31 — 22,942		45,072
JUNE 1 — 17,348		45,081
JUNE 2 — 6,695		19,561
JUNE 3 — 1,870		24,876
JUNE 4 — 622		25,553
TOTAL	98,671	239,555

TOTAL ALLIED SHIPS/VESSELS

Approximately **1,000** ships/vessels participated in the evacuation, including some **700** civilian craft (rowing lifeboats, yachts, pleasure steamers, fishing boats, barges, etc.). Around **240** ships/vessels were lost and another **45** damaged. This includes **6** British destroyers and **3** French destroyers sunk and another **26** damaged.

PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS EVACUATED BY COUNTRY



PLANES LOST



Battle of Britain



"VERY WELL, ALONE"

(Copyright in All Countries.)

Battle of Britain



10 July – 31 October 1940

British Losses

544 KIA

422 WIA

1,547 aircraft destroyed

German Losses

2,698 KIA

967 POW

1,887 aircraft destroyed

Civilian (British)

40,000 killed

50,000 wounded



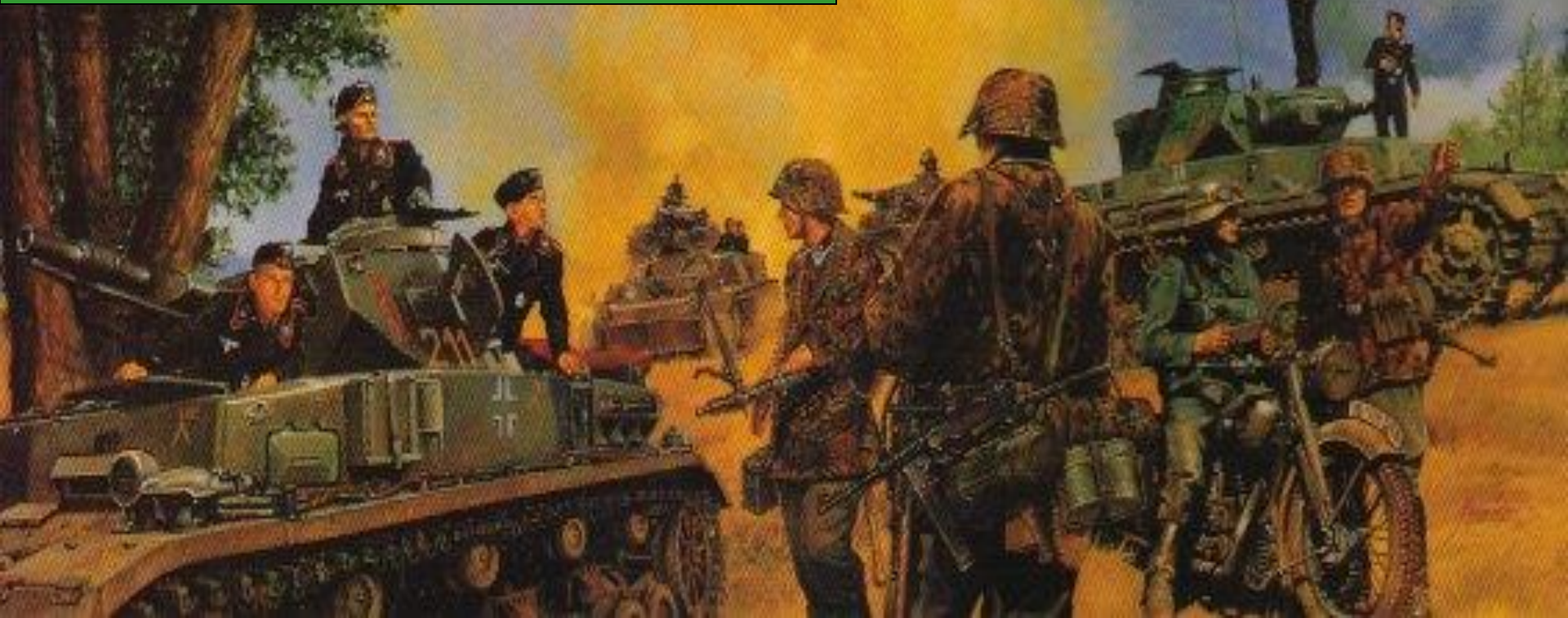
The Eastern Front: The Real War in Europe !



**Hitler break pact
with Stalin and
attacks USSR on
June 22, 1941**

“We have only to kick
in the door and the whole
rotten structure will
come crashing down.”

Hitler on Russia (1941)



Logistical Support Status

22 June 1941 - Operation Barbarossa begins.



[19 days]



11 July 1941 - Roughly 25% of German supply vehicles had *permanently* broken down.

Keil und Kessel

Campaign

Encircled Soviets

- Bialystock - Minsk 340,000
- Smolensk 310,000
- Uman 406,000
- Kiev 675,000
- Bryansk - Vyazma 658,000



Ideology and POWs

Soviet Prisoners in German Hands

June - December 1941 - 3.9 million captured

By February 1942 - 1.1 million still alive

Capable of hard labor in Feb 42 - 400,000

Alive in May 1945 - 100,000 of original 3.9 mil

Source: Williamson Murray, "Barbarossa," *Military History Quarterly*
Vol 4, No. 3 (Spring 1992)

Russo-German War 1941 - 45

US & British Lend Lease Aid

18,700 Aircraft

10,800 Tanks

9,600 Artillery tubes

2,600,000 tons POL

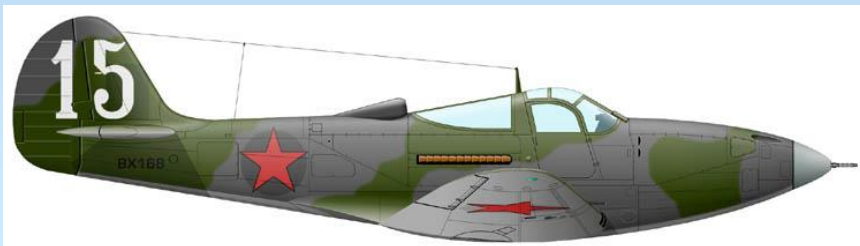
427,000 motor vehicle

1900 Locomotive engines

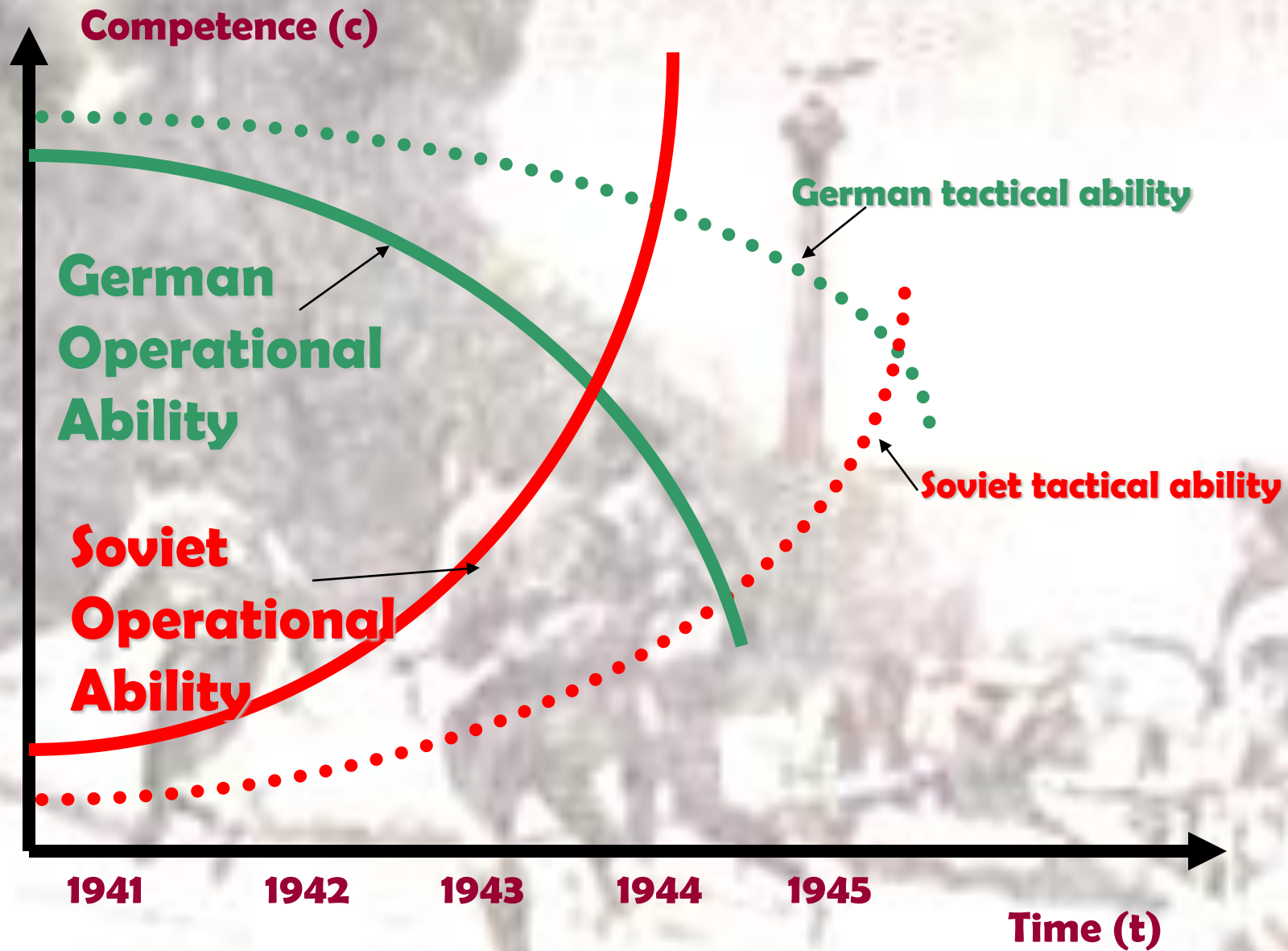
4 million tons of foodstuff


6 million tons of raw materials

15 million pairs of boots



Comparative Ability: A Model



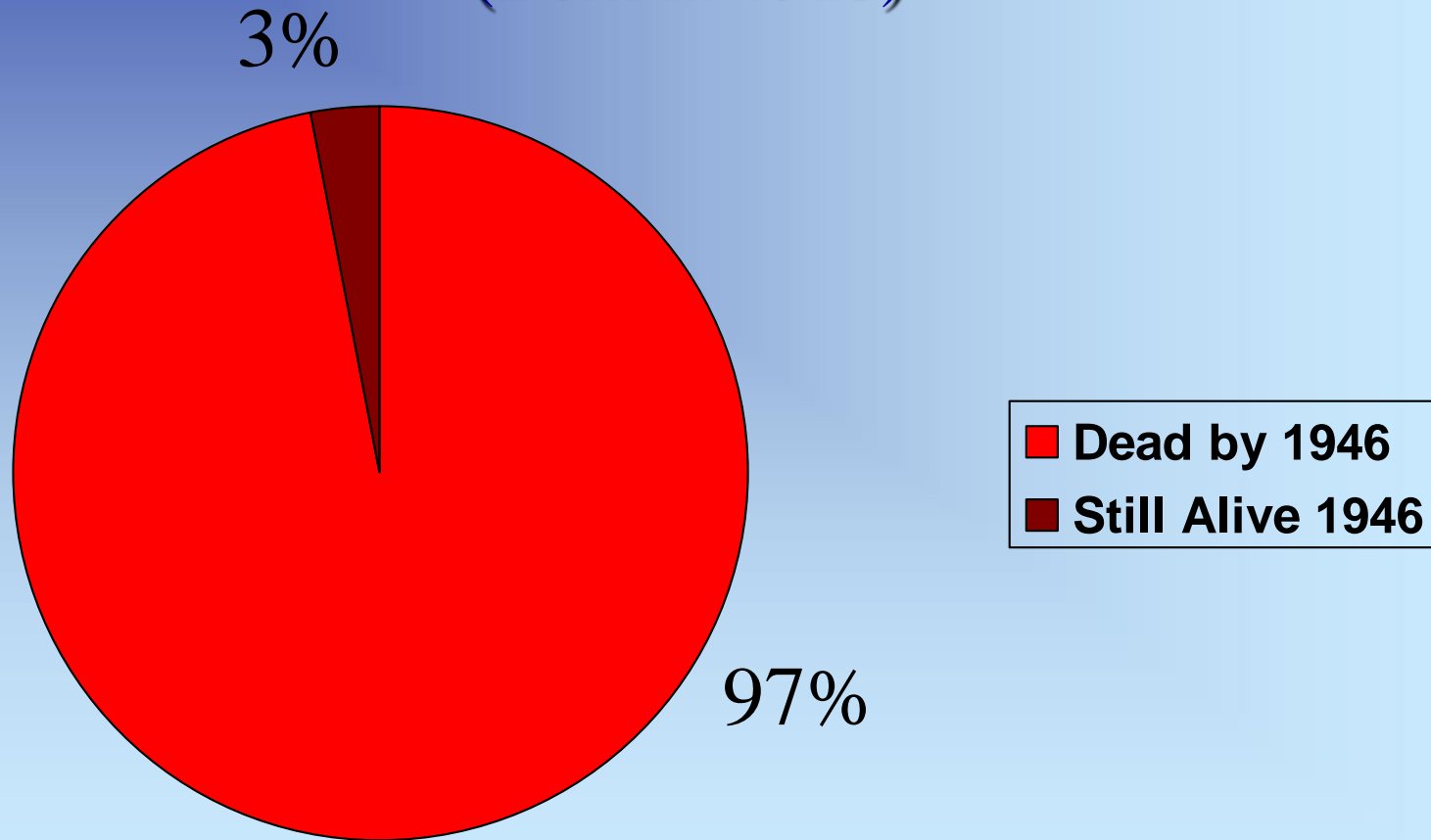
A dramatic painting of a battlefield during WWII, featuring tanks and soldiers in a fiery, smoke-filled environment. The scene is filled with intense orange and red flames, suggesting a major battle or a city under attack. In the foreground, a tank is visible, and soldiers are engaged in combat. The overall atmosphere is one of chaos and destruction.

Soviet Deaths in WWII:
27,000 per day (average)
June 1941 - May 1945

Effective Political Will??

Soviet Males--Class of 1941

(Born in 1923)

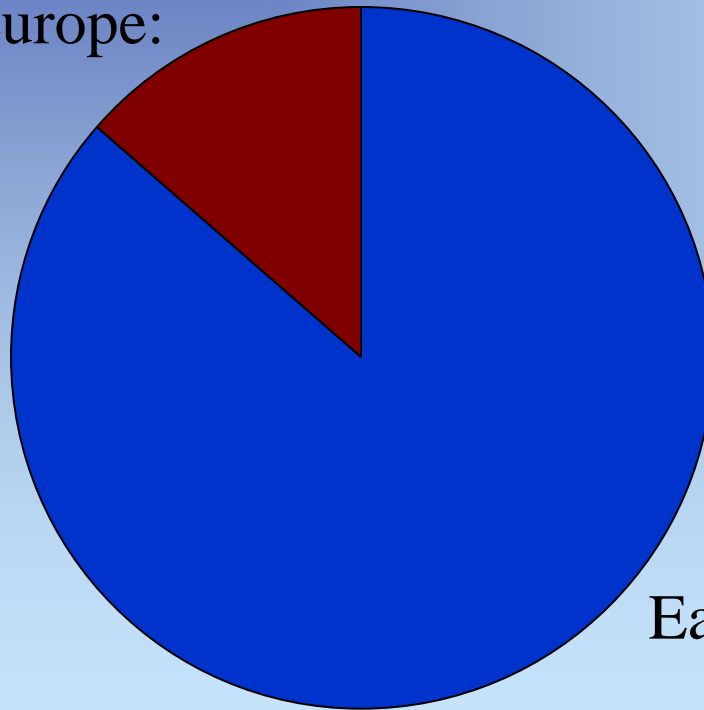


Where was the German Army killed?

Division Combat-Months

Ger. Army and Waffen SS

Africa, Italy,
Northwest Europe:
1,121



Eastern Front:
7,146

Comparison of Soviet and US Mortality In World War II

Thousands

