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(U.A.C)**



**FACULTE DES LETTRES, ARTS ET SCIENCES HUMAINES
(FLASH)**

**Département D'Anglais
(DAn)**

Section : ANGLAIS

OPTION : Etudes Anglaises

MEMOIRE DE MAITRISE

THEME

**THE IMPACTS OF WWII ON BRITISH
PEOPLE'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
LIFE**

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Année Académique: 2013-2014

Dedication

This research work is dedicated to my beloved mother, Rosaline Migan and my late father, Maurice Attinsounon.

Acknowledgements

A number of people have consistently brought positive energy to the writing of this research work, and I would like to be grateful to them.

I thank Professor Taofiki Koumakpai for being available to help in achieving the goal of this work by reading its draft and making required suggestions whenever there is a need.

I am grateful to Dr Raimi Fatiou and my lecturers of the English Department of the University of Abomey- calavi for their attention to me at the time I was studying with them.

I also thank my husband, Brice Adjagba for his financial assistance and understanding during the writing of this research work. Furthermore, whenever I feel tired and neglect the work he is there to encourage me.

In the end, I thank my friend Arsene Houadeglah for his advice and moral support.

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Introduction

Prior to the concept, we know when a war starts, but we never guess when it ends. In the history of the world two great wars had occurred: the WWI in 1914 and WWII in 1939. These two wars have affected the whole world to the extent that, normally if people in the world have learnt something about it I think that no one should have stood up and shoot guns today .However, it is amazing what is happening in the world today, no continents, no countries and regions on the earth is spare from the threat of war. The developed countries are fighting themselves; the underdeveloped ones are fighting themselves. Many people are killed from day to day like animals, therefore there is need to wonder.

The most deadliest war is the WWII .My worries go like if slowly we are not preparing a third world war. So faced to this situation, is quite normal to find out the impacts of the wars on people's life. To deal with that topic I intend to understand: what are the different battle fields? What are the weapons used during that war? What have the WWII brought as consequences on the life of British society? The development of this problem started with an outlining of Theoretical study of the Study. Here I present an introduction to the study and the methodology I used in the work. In the introduction to the study I state out the problem, the significance of the study and the purpose of the study. In the methodology of the study we have the sample population, the data collection procedure, and the literature review. In the second chapter we have the impacts of WWII on UK with the exploration of the different battlefields, the nuclear weapons used in that war, and their consequences on British population. Finally in the third chapter we have the suggestions and recommendations. Here I address my suggestions to UNO's leaders before presenting my recommendations to governments in the world.

Chapter One: Theoretical study of the Study

1-1-Intorduction to the study

1-1-1- The Problem Statement

War is the most dangerous thing one can witness in his life. In World War II, there was a great deal of destruction to British infrastructure, many people died in and the years after the war, Britain lost almost all of its remaining colonies as the empire dissolved. In addition, one of the most cruel consequences of the war are millions dead people and soldiers in captivity. 750 000 British people died in WWII. Great Britain had in the WWII 192 000 prisoners. The humanitarian organization, Red Cross, took care of food-supply and return of the imprisoned soldiers. So, I think for better understanding to shed light on “the impacts of the WWII on British people’s social and political life”

1-1-2- The significance of the study

This work is for great importance because it will help to make leaders of the world aware of the harm they are causing to the whole world by engaging themselves in fighting, using lethal weapons. The research work is also important because it helps us to get further knowledge about the danger of the WWII precisely on the British society.

1-1-3-The purpose of the study

My aim in this work is to discover the cruelty of our leaders in the world, to draw people’s attention on the fact that UNO did not play its role well at that time. Besides, if people had forgotten the impacts of WWII on our society, a third one would be more dangerous than what we had experienced in the past.

1-2- The methodology of the study

1-2-1-The sample population

My methodology in this work is fully literary. So to achieve the goal of this study, it would very difficult to specify a population simply because the matter war carries very worldwide issues. No nation, no country, no continent in the world be as hypocritical as saying they are spared from WWII.

1-2-2- The data collection procedure

To achieve the goal of this work, I collect information from books, from internet. I also met professors of history and other person I think is required to give good information.

1-2-3- Literature review

The realization of this work has been possible on behalf of to the consultation of different documents. These documents are from various different orders. We use them according to their interest.

According to Zaloga "It was the most calamitous defeat of all the German armed forces in World War II"¹

In this same trend of idea Berend think that "The coup speeded the Red Army's advance, and the Soviet Union later awarded Michael the Order of Victory for his personal courage in overthrowing Antonescu and putting an end to Romania's war against the Allies. Western historians uniformly point out that the Communists played only a supporting role in the coup; postwar Romanian

¹ -Zaloga 1996, p. 7

historians, however, ascribe to the Communists the decisive role in Antonescu's overthrow"²

For Shirreff "The decisive and horrific weapon used was mustard gas, which broke the morale of the bare-legged and thinly-clad Ethiopian soldiers. Mussolini's instructions to viceroy were brutal and clear. Rebels should be shot, gas used to 'finish off the war' and (in a telegram of 8 July 1936) 'Your Excellency is authorized to begin conducting systematically the policy of terror and extermination against the rebels and the accomplice populations. Without the law of tenfold retaliation the wound will not heal quickly enough.'"³

According to Douglas 2012, at least 500,000 Germans died. And Lilly 2007 estimates 17,800 cases of rape committed by American GIs in Europe.

For Koh, David "Vietnam needs to remember famine of 1945"⁴

At the same time Dower, for example says that "many GIs would keep Japanese body parts, particularly ears, of their dead opponents, with one American soldier famously sending Roosevelt a letter opener fashioned from the bone of a dead Japanese soldier. The president, for some reason, declined to accept it. Dower's book deals comprehensively with the virulent and officially-sanctioned racism of the day, which all sides were guilty of, and it's terrible consequences"⁵.

Sprague, Oliver; Griffiths, Hugh in his *The AK-47: The world's favourite killing machine* wrote: "These all-purpose guns were developed and used by the German army in the 2nd half of World War 2 as a result of studies

² - Retrieved 14 November 2009. "Armistice Negotiations and Soviet Occupation. US Library of Congress."

³ - Shirreff 2009, pp. 5, 8–9

⁴ - Koh, David ,21 August 2008.

⁵ - Dower 1986, pp. 64–6

which showed that the ordinary rifle's long range is much longer than needed, since the soldiers almost always fired at enemies closer than half of its effective range. The assault rifle is a balanced compromise between the rifle and the sub-machine gun, having sufficient range and accuracy to be used as a rifle, combined with the rapid-rate automatic firepower of the sub machine gun. Thanks to these combined advantages, assault rifles such as the American M-16 and the Russian AK-47 are the basic weapon of the modern soldier"⁶

Johann , a scholar in the University of New York says :

“I believe that the turning point was the cancellation of Operation Sea Lion, the invasion of Britain. To me, this was strategic and was worth any cost. Had Britain been defeated in 1940, the Italians would have maintained their African empire and dominated the Mediterranean, the Egyptian army would have revolted and joined the axis, in fact; the Muslim world may have joined. Persia would not have had a British sponsored coup and so the axis had oil. Turkey may have joined the axis and not only supply several million troops but have army group south start in southern Russia at Barbarossa, 700 miles behind the main front. America in 1940 was indecisive and had not been supporting anyone like they did a year later. Germany would not need to expend resources for u boats or anti bombing or Africa. Russia would be isolated and not get the benefit of British or other allied aid. British colonies would see this as opportunity and the Japanese may well take over the Far East British colonies in the fashion of their capture of Indochina. Anyway, I think it would have been worth anything to take Britain. While we say that the fleet may be an issue, think of the Dunkirk evacuation, performed under the umbrella of the Luftwaffe, why couldn't a German invasion go the same way. There are a lot of details I

⁶- Sprague, Oliver; Griffiths, Hugh (2006).*The AK-47: the world's favourite killing machine* .Retrieved 14 November 2009.

could go into, but I think it was possible, but more so than that, it was necessary. Regardless of the eastern front, as long as England existed, the war was lost.”

Marion Carl , another scholar says:

“I think to answer this question you have to choose the earliest battle, that had the Allies lost, the war was all but over. In my mind the obvious answer is The Battle of Britain and the cancellation of operation Sea Lion. If we had lost the battle in the air over Britain, the success of operation Sea Lion was all but assured. With Britain occupied and a puppet government installed, you can begin to see the cascading effect of this defeat. With the war over in the West, as with France, Great Britain would have to bargain away its' empire, and technologies to have any kind of freedom at home. The Italians no longer have to fight for North Africa and the Germans will now never have to deploy and loose a Stalingrad sized army in the desert. The Axis now control the straits of Gibraltar and have access to oil in the Middle East. With the Med closed off and Italy not out of the war the battle for the soft underside of Europe will never occur. Hitler's navy can now sortie and Norway won't have to be so heavily garrisoned. Even when the invasion of Russia takes place, with the North Sea controlled by Germany, the US has no way to send lends lease material to the Soviets. The added man power the Axis now have available to fight the Russians is staggering. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans, will the Japanese take over the British possessions [India] as they did the French? Would there even have been a viable China, Burma, India theatre? Would China have survived without a British controlled India and Burma as a conduit for supplies? How would that

have affected the US fight in the Pacific? What does Australia and Canada do? Can you imagine the P 51 without the Merlin engine! If you buy any of my long winded rant it is amazing to think that this could have happened if Goering had not let Fighter command off the hook and started bombing London!”

Woody says:

“Everyone always wants to find that one instance, that one turning point that made a difference. You missed the point with this article. There was never a ‘single point’. The turning point happened every day, in every country, when millions of common citizens in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand and countless other countries went to work and did their best for a common good making B-17s or B-25s or Avro Lancasters.

The turning point happened every day in the occupied countries of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Austria, France, China, the Philippines, and countless other countries when men, women and children risked their lives to gather information and transmit it by radio to the allies, or set a bomb on a railroad, or assassinate a high ranking officer or official. They did this knowing that if caught they would suffer a horrible and merciless torture that in many ways was torture just for the sake of torture, and only then if they were lucky would they be shot. Many died from hanging where instead of a rope, a piano wire was used. The turning point happened every day in the field at the fronts, in Algeria, Libya, Italy, France, Greece, the Balkans, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, and countless other countries and small islands in the Pacific when fighting men dove on top of hand grenades, or made a stand against overwhelming forces knowing they were about to die.

The turning point was when female nurses volunteered to move up as close as possible to the front to help nurse wounded and dying soldiers and sailors and flyers, instead of staying at home in Ottawa, be it Canada or Kansas. No, the turning point happened every day in every country in a million different times and places. That’s why we call them the greatest generation, not because of one decision but because of the millions of millions of little turning points that were made every day that helped win the war.”

Nejat says:

“I believe the turning point of the war was in the autumn of 1941 when the Soviets learned through their informants including Richard Sorge that the Japanese would not be invading through Manchuria and would be attacking the British colonies and the US instead because of their need for resources. Soviets were able to redeploy most of their troops there to Moscow to stop the German onslaught in the winter of 1941 and counterattack. They left their eastern flank weak knowing Japan would be elsewhere. It was the first time German army was stopped in its tracks and even beaten back”⁷.

Steve says:

“To begin, I would like to say how much I enjoy your magazine – every month it is a cover-to-cover read for me. I especially enjoyed the article in your July/August 2010 issue titled . What was the Turning Point of the War?

While I am definitely not a scholar of the caliber of those who contributed to the article, I would like to offer another date/event that I feel could be argued as “the turning point of the war. That date would be August 15th, 1940. That was the date when a single event would set in motion, a series of events that would cost Germany the war.

That was the date when a single plane, piloted by Hauptman Walter Rubensdorffer, while lost in the fog, dropped its bombs on the outskirts of London. This led to retaliatory strikes by Great Britain on targets in and around Berlin on August 25th. This then caused Hitler to rescind No. 17 Directive issued on August 1st 1940 that prohibited “terror attacks” on England’s cities which shifted Luftwaffe attacks from the RAF airfields, to its populated areas. It was this single shift in strategy that would allow the RAF (which admittedly, by those in command, was a week or less from total destruction) the brief yet crucial respite that allowed them to recover and eventually defeat the Luftwaffe.

Simply put, it was this date that cost Germany the Battle of Britain, which caused them to shift their attentions to the attack of the Soviet Union (for which

⁷ - <http://www.historynet.com/what-was-the-turning-point-of-world-war-ii.htm#comment-293639>

they were not yet ready), allowed England to remain free to be used as a staging ground for future air attacks by the RAF and USAAF, and lastly, as a launching point for the raids against fortress Europe on D-Day.

It is frightening to think how the war may have turned out had the Luftwaffe continued to pound the airfields of the RAF.

Thanks for your time and your great work.”⁸

kerry skidmore says:

“Mr. Rees is very correct in his conclusion that December, 1941, was the turning point of World War II. However, this only marks the correct time for the turn in the war, but does not pinpoint the most critical piece. Thanks to the Japanese Navy, the United States entered the war fully committed to victory. America’s entry was early enough that it changed the course of the war from what was inevitably a deadly stalemate al-la World War I. Pearl Harbor was the trigger. Tangentially the single moment that irrevocably sealed the Axis defeat was the launch of the first liberty ship, SS. Patrick Henry, on 27 Sept 1941. Though the first “liberties” were commissioned before the war, their purpose changed and the purpose and methods of building them changed with the declaration of war. As a demonstration of the awesome impact an involved and focused United States had on the war, 3,000 liberty ships, 534 Victory ships, hundreds of service vessels, and mightiest warship fleets ever seen came down the ways was filled with every imaginable tool of war and warriors and went half way around the world to win a war. Why the early U.S. involvement was the tipping point? By December, 1941, World War II was headed for a deadly stalemate. By 7 December the European and Asian combatants had reached a virtual strategic stalemate which was in most ways no different than that of WWI, the various armies were bleeding themselves and each other white and the war had devolving to a unmoving

⁸ - <http://www.historynet.com/what-was-the-turning-point-of-world-war-ii.htm#comment-293639>

stalemate. It is reasonable to predict the Second World War would also reach that same state without US intervention after 1941:

- Great Britain. Still exhausted from WWI, was soundly beaten in France, and bombed to near capitulation during Operation Eagle Attack. England had effectively retreated to the castle keep. England could indefinitely count on US support to ensure their survival. Assured of survival, the British rejuvenated their military and concentrated on retaining what it could of the overseas empire; particularly the Middle East and India.
- France. Ceased to be a factor in a Compiègne railroad car 20 June 1940. Her captured equipment and formidable navy were never a factor.
- Italy. Short of fuel and technology; shorter on leadership at every level. The major adversaries: Japan, Russia, and Germany were all as logistically crippled as Britain by Dec 1941:
- Japan. Japan's navy was first class but logistically crippled in every way. They had less than two years of oil supply and the size of the major fleet units was limited to 3/5ths of the US and Britain. The ability to build new units was severely hampered by the need to import everything as well as a shipping industry which was not geared to mass production. While Japanese industry was struggling to bring two monster battleships and two carriers into service, the North Carolina class battleships were on the ways as were the Essex class carriers. Comparisons of the emerging warships (the Yamato class battleships had not radar, lethal longitudinal bulkheads; the Shokaku class carriers were comparable to the Yorktown class of 1937-41); technologically and strategically, the Japanese Navy was past its apogee. The Japanese Army, structured for shock assaults, primitive logistical support, inferior armor, and nonexistent transport and supply capabilities. By 1941 the Japanese army

Kwangtung Army, mired in China since 1937 (and even into August, 1945) had managed to fight two disastrous border clashes with the soviet Far Eastern army of Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov. The soviet army armor and tactics so completely overwhelmed the Japanese forces they sued for peace and lived in morbid fear of any future conflicts with the Soviet Union. They were forced to

tie up 700,000 troops at the border. Kotanti states the only discussions of invasion were premised on the fall of Moscow and/or the transfer of all eastern troops to counter the German invasion. Stalin transferred all but 30 divisions which was sufficient to dissuade any further Japanese incursions. Internally, the Japanese army and navy were as antagonistic to each other as to the allies. Their ability to develop an effective Pacific defense barrier was hampered by limited army support for garrison forces, an inability to supply their forces, and a crippling lack of technological and industrial strength. By 1941, the empire had reached its high point. In their desperation to avoid being eclipsed they planned the Pearl Harbor attack.

- Russia. The Soviet Union was not beaten by December 1941 and never would have surrendered. The military purges of the 1930's and the 1941 destruction of three soviet armies aside, Stalin's armies were growing more capable since the disastrous June. 1100km, half of the European Russian territory was lost. However, by December, 1941, most of their military factories had been moved to the Urals and were grinding out improved aircraft and, importantly, T-34 tanks. Whether Moscow fell or not, another 1400 km and another 167 million people dedicated to the "Rodina" stood before any German hope of victory. By December, 1941, news of the atrocities being committed by the German occupation had reached every sector of the Soviet Union. Stalin, famous for stating "a single death is a tragedy, a million is a statistic," had no qualms about whatever it took to preserve the Soviet Union. He absolutely meant it. In August 1942, his order 227, decreed, "Not a step backward!" He issued similar

commands in the first 22 days of Barbarossa, but these cost him half a million casualties. To illustrate his resolve to all he stated he would not leave Moscow; yet his train was waiting and his chauffer had the car warmed up. He would have moved, ironically to ekaterinburg, and taken his war apparatus STAVKA with him. It worked; people were digging tank trenches with their dinner bowls. His approach was cold blooded but it worked. Further, he had good reasons to believe the German invasion was spent.

- Germany. Could Germany have ever won WWII? No. Despite the most professional army on earth, in 1941, Germany was a virtually landlocked, resource poor, ethically corrupt nation of 73 Million people. Germany was not even a unified country until 1871. Even after the Bismarck era, the country was confronted by a series of regional conflicts. The Prussian military grew enormously competent from the conduct of these campaigns; simultaneously a national psyche emphasizing their nascent nationalism and a propensity for superior technology rose. Germany was the dominant land power by 1914. Germany lost World War I largely because they ran out of resources. Their U-boat blockade gets all the press, but the allied blockade literally starved Germany into submission. Again the Achilles heel of Germany leveraged the outcome. Germany tried to conduct a lightning campaign to win in the West, only to bog down into trench warfare across the whole front. They had few alternatives to break the stalemate except to affect an unrestricted blockage on the British Isles. Ultimately they only brought the US into the war which sealed their fate.

The armistice crippled Germany. When they finally emerged they were saddled with a psychopathic leadership and in the rush to meet the leadership demands, the army general staff overlooked the glaring weaknesses and challenges inherent in their environment. While the German army was by no means ready to go to war, they did made a number of brilliant and lucky stokes which gave them stunning victory after stunning victory. Careful examination of

the 1939-1940 conquests reveals they were really repeats of their 1870's conflicts: regional conflicts at or adjacent to their border, marked by quick victories. Granted the victories were stunning uses of new technology and armor tactics. However, the German army took trains to the front, drove down paved roads and refilled the panzers in every town. Dennis Showalter, in his excellent book, "Hitler's Panzers," characterizes the German army on 22 June 1941 as an army relying on lightning motorized strike forces but armed with too few motorized units. The Panzer groups had 80% all motor vehicles yet they made up only 30% of the German army. Much of the rest was on foot or horseback. German industry could not make tanks and trucks at the same time. It is not a problem when the supporting infantry and service units could make it to the front in time to support the armored spearhead units quickly using the numerous European trains and paved roads they provide all the support necessary to maximize the impact of the rapidly moving spearhead units. The invasion of the Soviet Union quickly revealed all the ignored logistical handicaps. Briefly, the German army groups faced: virtually no passable roads, a railroad system of a different gauge, no gas or unsatisfactory fuels of every kind, and a totally scorched earth: no food, no shelter, no bridges; all in unbelievably bad weather. The German army's challenges were further exacerbated when Hitler turned his SS loose on the captured territories. The legions of the Waffen SS, particularly Totenkopf, and its collaborators unleashed such cruelty that the army had to send more and more units to garrison the rear to prevent sabotage.

The irony is the populations of the occupied areas were not committed to being part of the Soviet Union. The cruel occupation and genocide drove them to Stalin's cause. Despite all the obstacles German spearheads were within sight of Moscow by December, 1941. Had Hitler not interfered, Army Group Centre likely would have taken Moscow before the Soviet Far East Troops arrived. The impacts are interesting. It is not likely Moscow could have been held after the first of the year. The conquest of Kiev would have been delayed (The Lötzen

decision diverted Guderian's 2d Army Group south on 23 August to help overwhelm the Kiev garrison, delaying the German advance on Moscow until Typhoon in October) and, the ultimate drive to the caucas oil fields would have been delayed even longer. Quite simply German army and air units could not get sufficient support to conduct offensive operations 700 km inside enemy territory. There was little fuel, parts, or reinforcements and any gains were possible only by pooling of resources already at the front. When Guderian was diverted south (August) to assist with the capture of Kiev, Stalin had proof the Germans were at the end of their capabilities. He threw the Cossacks from the East at Group Centre.

The Moscow front was stabilized by January, 1942 and would not retreat once winter ended. Had the US not intervened starting 8 Jan 1941, the two powers would have both grown stronger at a concomitant pace assuring stalemate. The blows and counterblows would have resulted in little real movement for years; until the Germans and Russians had bled each other white. It is ironic that the major opponents to the Communist regime: Ukraine, Baltic States, and the Belarus were under German control and were enslaved. It is reasonable to conclude that Germany was the key to the conduct of WWII. While they were the best prepared Army, and supporting air force, they were limited to one kind of war, lightning strikes with a quick armistice. The strategy developed as a result of both their environmental constraints and neighbors (principally France). So the German army was too limited in its capabilities to support a front more than 500 km from Germany (see also their North African debacle), particularly the capabilities to support and conduct an extended war. Conversely their leadership was too ethically and morally corrupt to not try. It is a tribute to their superb military that they were able to conquer most of Europe, get to the gates of Moscow and almost to the Suez. Unfortunately they were also strong enough to hold out against the entire world

for nearly two more years. The only result was the additional loss of millions of lives. All for a war Germany could never have won.

Chapter Two: Impacts of WWII on UK

2-1- The different battlefields

With the fall of France in June 1940, Britain alone was left to face the growing power of Nazi Germany. Though much of the British Expeditionary Force had been successfully evacuated from Dunkirk, it had been compelled to leave much of its heavy equipment behind. Not relishing the idea of having to invade Britain, Adolph Hitler initially hoped that Britain would sue for a negotiated peace. This hope quickly eroded as new Prime Minister Winston Churchill reasserted Britain's commitment to fight on to the end. Reacting to this, Hitler ordered on July 16 that preparations begin for the invasion of Great Britain. Dubbed Operation Sea Lion, this plan called for an invasion to take place in August. As the Kriegsmarine had been badly reduced in earlier campaigns, a key prerequisite for the invasion was the elimination of the Royal Air Force to ensure that the Luftwaffe possessed air superiority over the Channel. With this in hand, the Luftwaffe would be able to hold the Royal Navy at bay as German troops landed in southern England.

2-1- 1-The Luftwaffe Prepares

To eliminate the RAF, Hitler turned the chief of the Luftwaffe, Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring. A veteran of World War I, the flamboyant and boastful Göring had ably overseen the Luftwaffe during the early campaigns of the war. For the coming battle, he shifted his forces to bring three Luftflotten (Air Fleets) to bear on Britain. While Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle's Luftflotte 2 and 3 flew from the Low Countries and France, Generaloberst Hans-Jürgen Stumpff's Luftflotte 5 would attack from bases in Norway.

Largely designed to provide aerial support for the German Army's blitzkrieg style of attack, the Luftwaffe was not well-equipped for the type of strategic bombing that would be required in the coming campaign. Though its

principal fighter, the Messerschmitt Bf 109, was equal to the best British fighters, the range at which it would be forced to operate limited the time it could spend over Britain. At the start of the battle, the Bf 109 was supported by the twin-engine Messerschmitt Bf 110. Intended as a long range escort fighter, the Bf 110 quickly proved vulnerable to the more nimble British fighters and was a failure in this role. Lacking a four-engine strategic bomber, the Luftwaffe relied on a trio of smaller twin-engine bombers, the Heinkel He 111, Junkers Ju 88, and the aging Dornier Do 17. These were supported by the single-engine Junkers Ju 87 Stuka dive bomber. An effective weapon in the war's early battles, the Stuka ultimately proved highly vulnerable to British fighters and was withdrawn from the fight.

2-1- 2-The Dowding System & His "Chicks

Across the Channel, the aerial defense of Britain was entrusted to the head of Fighter Command, Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding. Possessing a prickly personality and nicknamed "Stuffy," Dowding had taken over Fighter Command in 1936. Working tirelessly, he had overseen the development of the RAF's two frontline fighters, the Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire. While the latter was a match for the BF 109, the former was a bit outclassed but was capable of out-turning the German fighter. Anticipating the need for greater firepower, Dowding had both fighters outfitted with eight machine guns. Highly protective of his pilots, he often referred to them as his "chicks."

While understanding the need for new advanced fighters, Dowding was also key in recognizing that they could only be employed effectively if they were properly controlled from the ground. To this end, he supported the development of Radio Direction Finding (radar) and the creation of the Chain Home radar network. This new technology was incorporated into his "Dowding System" which saw the uniting of radar, ground observers, raid plotting, and radio control of aircraft. These disparate components were tied together through

a protected telephone network that was administered through his headquarters at RAF Bentley Priory. In addition, to better control his aircraft, he divided the command into four groups to cover all of Britain.

These consisted of Air vice Marshal Sir Quintin Brand's 10 Group (Wales and the West Country), Air vice Marshal Keith Park's 11 Group (Southeastern England), Air vice Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory's 12 Group (Midland & East Anglia), and Air vice Marshal Richard Saul's 13 Group (Northern England, Scotland, & Northern Ireland). Though scheduled to retire in June 1939, Dowding was asked to remain in his post until March 1940 due to the deteriorating international situation. His retirement was subsequently postponed until July and then October. Eager to preserve his strength, Dowding had vigorously opposed the sending of Hurricane squadrons across the Channel during the Battle of France.

2-1- 3-German Intelligence Failures

As the bulk of Fighter Command's strength had been husbanded in Britain during the earlier fighting, the Luftwaffe had a poor estimate of its strength. As the battle began, Göring believed that the British had between 300-400 fighters when in actuality, Dowding possessed over 700. This led the German commander to believe that Fighter Command could be swept from the skies in four days. While the Luftwaffe was aware of the British radar system and ground control network, it dismissed their importance and believed that they created a inflexible tactical system for the British squadrons. In reality, the system permitted flexibility for squadron commanders to make appropriate decisions based on the most recent data.

2-1- 4-Tactics

Based on intelligence estimates, Göring expected to quickly sweep Fighter Command from the skies over southeastern England. This was to be followed by a four-week bombing campaign which would begin with strikes against RAF airfields near the coast and then move progressively inland to hit the larger sector airfields. Additional strikes would target military targets as well as aircraft production facilities. As planning moved forward, the timetable was extended to five weeks from August 8 to September 15. During the course of the battle, a dispute over strategy emerged between Kesselring, who favored direct attacks on London to force the RAF into a decisive battle, and Sperrle who desired continued attacks on the British air defenses. This dispute would simmer without Göring making a clear choice. As the battle began, Hitler issued a directive prohibiting the bombing of London as he feared reprisal strikes against German cities.

At Bentley Priory, Dowding decided the best way to utilize his aircraft and pilots was to avoid large scale battles in the air. Knowing that an aerial Trafalgar would allow the Germans to more accurately gauge his strength, he intended to bluff the enemy by attacking in squadron strength. Aware that he was outnumbered and could not completely prevent the bombing of Britain, Dowding sought to inflict an unsustainable rate of loss on the Luftwaffe. To accomplish this, he wanted the Germans to constantly believe that Fighter Command was at the end of its resources to ensure that it kept attacking and taking losses. This was not the most popular course of action and it was not entirely to the Air Ministry's pleasing, but Dowding understood that as long as Fighter Command remained a threat the German invasion could not move forward. In instructing his pilots, he emphasized that they were to go after the German bombers and avoid fighter-to-fighter combat when possible. Also, he

wished the fighting to take place over Britain as pilots who were shot down could be quickly recovered and returned to their squadrons.

Fighting first began on July 10 as the Royal Air Force and Luftwaffe skirmished over the Channel. Dubbed the *Kanalkampf* or Channel Battles, these engagements saw German Stukas attacking British coastal convoys. Though Dowding would have preferred to halt the convoys rather than waste pilots and planes defending them, he was blocked from above by Churchill and the Royal Navy who refused to symbolically cede control of the Channel. As the fight continued, the Germans introduced their twin-engine bombers which were escorted by Messerschmitt fighters. Due to the proximity of the German airfields to the coast, the fighters of No. 11 Group often did not sufficient warning in order to block these attacks. As a result, Park's fighters were required to conduct patrols which strained both pilots and equipment. The fighting over the Channel provided a training ground for both sides as they prepared for the larger battle to come. During June and July, Fighter Command lost 96 aircraft while downing 227.

The small numbers of British fighters that his aircraft had encountered in July and early August further convinced Göring that Fighter Command was operating with around 300-400 aircraft. Having prepared for a massive aerial offensive, dubbed *Adlerangriff* (Eagle Attack), he sought four uninterrupted days of clear weather in which to begin it. Some initial attacks began on August 12 which saw German aircraft cause minor damage to several coastal airfields as well as attack four radar stations. Attempting to hit the tall radar towers rather than the more important plotting huts and operations centers, the strikes did little lasting damage. In the bombing, the radar plotters from the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) proved their mettle as they continued working with bombs

bursting nearby. British fighters downed 31 Germans for a loss of 22 of their own.

Believing that they had caused significant damage on August 12, the Germans began their offensive the next day, which was dubbed *Adler Tag* (Eagle Day). Beginning with a series of muddled attacks in the morning due to confused orders, the afternoon saw larger raids strike a variety of targets across southern Britain, but inflict little lasting damage. Raids continued on and off the next day, opposed in squadron strength by Fighter Command. For August 15, the Germans planned their largest attack to date, with Luftflotte 5 attacking targets in northern Britain, while Kesselring and Sperrle assaulted the south. This plan was based on the incorrect belief that No. 12 Group had been feeding reinforcements south over the preceding days and could be prevented from doing so by attacking the Midlands.

Detected while far out at sea, the aircraft of Luftflotte 5 were essentially unescorted as the flight from Norway precluded using Bf 109s as escorts. Assaulted by fighters from No. 13 Group, the attackers were turned back with heavy losses and accomplished little of consequence. Luftflotte 5 would not play a further role in the battle. In the south, RAF airfields were hit hard taking varying degrees of damage. Flying sortie after sortie, Park's men, supported by No. 12 Group, struggled to meet the threat. In the course of the fighting, German aircraft accidentally struck RAF Croydon in London, killing over 70 civilians in the process and enraging Hitler. When the day ended, Fighter Command had downed 75 Germans in exchange for 34 aircraft and 18 pilots. Heavy German raids continued the next day with weather largely halting operations on the 17th. Resuming on August 18, the fighting saw both sides take their highest losses of the battle (British 26 [10 pilots], German 71). Dubbed the "Hardest Day," the 18th saw massive raids hit the sector airfields at Biggin Hill and Kenley. In both

cases, the damage proved temporary and operations were not dramatically affected.

In the wake of the August 18 attacks, it became clear that Göring's promise to Hitler to quickly sweep aside the RAF would not be fulfilled. As a result, Operation Sea Lion was postponed until September 17. Also, due to the high losses taken on the 18th, the Ju 87 Stuka was withdrawn from the battle and the role of the Bf 110 reduced. Future raids were to focus on Fighter Command airfields and factories at the exclusion of everything else, including the radar stations. In addition, German fighters were ordered to tightly escort the bombers rather than conducting sweeps.

The critical phase of the battle, Park's men struggled to keep their fields operational as losses mounted in the air and on the ground. September 1 saw the one day during the fighting where British losses exceeded the Germans. In addition, German bombers began targeting London and other cities in early September as retribution for continued raids on Berlin. On September 3, Göring began planning daily raids on London. Despite their best efforts, the Germans were unable to eliminate Fighter Command's presence in the skies over southeastern England. While Park's airfields remained operable, an overestimation of German strength led some to conclude that another two weeks of similar attacks might force No. 11 Group to fall back.

On September 5, Hitler issued orders that London and other British cities be attacked without mercy. This signaled a key strategic change as the Luftwaffe ceased hitting the beleaguered airfields and focused on the cities. Giving Fighter Command a chance to recover, Dowding's men were able to make repairs and prepare for the next onslaught. On September 7, nearly 400 bombers attacked the East End. While Park's men engaged the bombers, No. 12 Group's first official "Big Wing" missed the fight as it took too long to form up. Eight days later, the Luftwaffe attacked in force with two massive raids. These were met by

Fighter Command and decisively defeated with 60 German aircraft downed against 26 British. With the Luftwaffe having sustained massive losses in the

previous two months, Hitler was forced to indefinitely postpone Operation Sea Lion on September 17. With their squadrons depleted, Göring oversaw a switch from daytime to nighttime bombing. Regular daytime bombing began to cease in October though the worst of the Blitz was to begin later that autumn.

2-1- 5-Aftermath of WWII

As the raids began to dissipate and autumn storms started to plague the Channel, it became clear that the threat of invasion had been averted. This was reinforced by intelligence showing that the German invasion barges which had been gathered in the Channel ports were being dispersed. The first significant defeat for Hitler, the Battle of Britain ensured that Britain would continue the fight against Germany. A boost for Allied morale, the victory helped cause a shift in international opinion in favor of their cause. In the fighting, the British lost 1,547 aircraft with 544 killed. Luftwaffe losses totaled 1,887 aircraft and 2,698 killed.

During the battle, Dowding was criticized by Vice Marshal William Sholto Douglas, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, and Leigh-Mallory for being too cautious. Both men felt that Fighter Command should be intercepting raids before they reached Britain. Dowding dismissed this approach as he believed it would increase losses in aircrew. Though Dowding's approach and tactics proved correct for achieving victory, he was increasingly seen as uncooperative and difficult by his superiors. With the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Charles Portal, Dowding was removed from Fighter Command in November 1940, shortly after winning the battle. As an ally of Dowding, Park was also removed and reassigned with Leigh-Mallory taking over No. 11 Group. Despite the political infighting that plagued the RAF following the battle, Winst

Churchill accurately summarized the contribution of Dowding's "chicks" in an address to the House of Commons during the height of the fighting by stating, "*Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.*"

On the Eastern Front, the front line at the end of December 1943 remained in the Soviet Union, but, by August 1944, Soviet forces were inside Poland and parts of Romania in their relentless drive west. By the time of the Conference, Red Army Marshal Georgy Zhukov's forces were 65 km (40 mi) from Berlin. Stalin's position at the conference was one which he felt was so strong that he could dictate terms. As U.S. delegation member and future Secretary of State James F. Byrnes commented, "[i]t was not a question of what we would let the Russians do, but what we could get the Russians to do." Moreover, Roosevelt had hoped for Stalin's commitment to participate in the UN.

Premier Stalin, insisting that his doctors opposed any long trips, rejected Roosevelt's suggestion to meet at the Mediterranean.^[3] He offered, instead, to meet at the Black Sea resort of Yalta, in the Crimea. Each leader had an agenda for the Yalta Conference: Roosevelt wanted Soviet support in the U.S. Pacific War against Japan, specifically invading Japan, as well as Soviet participation in the United Nations; Churchill pressed for free elections and democratic governments in Eastern and Central Europe (specifically Poland); and Stalin demanded a Soviet sphere of political influence in Eastern and Central Europe, an essential aspect of the USSR's national security strategy.

Poland was the first item on the Soviet agenda. Stalin stated that "For the Soviet government, the question of Poland was one of honor" and security because Poland had served as a historical corridor for forces attempting to invade Russia.^[4] In addition, Stalin stated regarding history that "because the Russians had greatly sinned against Poland", "the Soviet government was those sins."^[4] Stalin concluded that "Poland must be strong" and that "the Soviet Union is interested in the creation of a mighty, free and independent Poland." Accordingly, Stalin stipulated that Polish government-in-exile demands were

not negotiable: the Soviet Union would keep the territory of eastern Poland they had already annexed in 1939, and Poland was to be compensated for that by extending its western borders at the expense of Germany. Comporting with his prior statement, Stalin promised free elections in Poland despite the Soviet sponsored provisional government recently installed by him in Polish territories occupied by the Red Army.

Roosevelt wanted the USSR to enter the Pacific War with the Allies. One Soviet precondition for a declaration of war against Japan was an American official recognition of Mongolian independence from China (Mongolian People's Republic had already been the Soviet satellite state in World War One and World War Two), and a recognition of Soviet interests in the Manchurian railways and Port Arthur (but not asking the Chinese to lease), as well as deprivation of Japanese soil (such as Sakhalin and Kuril islands) to return to Russian custody since Treaty of Portsmouth; these were agreed without Chinese representation, consultation or consent, with the American desire to end war early by reducing American casualties. Stalin agreed that the Soviet Union would enter the Pacific War three months after the defeat of Germany. Stalin agreed to Roosevelt to keep the nationality of the Korean peninsula intact as Soviet Union entered the war against Japan.

Furthermore, the Soviets had agreed to join the United Nations, given the secret understanding of a voting formula with a veto power for permanent members of the Security Council, thus ensuring that each country could block unwanted decisions.

2-2-Nuclear Weapons

By mid-November, the Germans had nearly taken Stalingrad in bitter street fighting when the Soviets began their second winter counter-offensive, starting with an encirclement of German forces at Stalingrad and an assault on the Rzhev salient near Moscow, though the latter failed disastrously. By ^{early} February 1943, the German Army had taken tremendous losses; German ti

at Stalingrad had been forced to surrender, and the front-line had been pushed back beyond its position before the summer offensive. In mid-February, after the Soviet push had tapered off, the Germans launched another attack on Kharkiv, creating a salient in their front line around the Russian city of Kursk.

The true fact of showing the nuclear weapons should be through pictures in the annex pages.

2-3- The consequences of the weapons on the population

2-3-1- Casualties and war crimes

Estimates for the total casualties of the war vary, because many deaths went unrecorded. Most suggest that some 60 million people died in the war, including about 20 million soldiers and 40 million civilians. Many civilians died because of disease, starvation, massacres, bombing and deliberate genocide. The Soviet Union lost around 27 million people during the war, including 8.7 million military and 19 million civilian deaths. One of every four Soviet citizens was killed or wounded in that war. Germany sustained 5.3 million military losses, mostly on the Eastern Front and during the final battles in Germany.

Of the total deaths in World War II approximately 85 percent, mostly Soviet and Chinese were on the Allied side and 15 percent on the Axis side. Many of these deaths were caused by war crimes committed by German and Japanese forces in occupied territories. An estimated 11 to 17 million civilians died as a direct or indirect result of Nazi ideological policies, including the systematic genocide of around six million Jews during The Holocaust along with a further five million Roma, Slavs, homosexuals and other ethnic and minority groups. Roughly 7.5 million civilians died in China under Japanese occupation,^[285] and hundreds of thousands (varying estimates) of ethnic Serbs, along with gypsies and Jews, were murdered by the Axis-aligned Croatian Ustaše in what would become Yugoslavia, with retribution-related killings of Croatian civilians later in the war.

2-3-2- Military production during World War II and Home front during World War II



Source: T-34, the most-produced tanks of the war going to the front. Over 57,000 T-34s had been built in the USSR by 1945.

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In Europe, before the outbreak of the war, the Allies had significant advantages in both population and economics. In 1938, the Western Allies⁹ had a 30 percent larger population and a 30 percent higher gross domestic product than the European Axis (Germany and Italy); if colonies are included, it then gives the Allies more than a 5:1 advantage in population and nearly 2:1 advantage in GDP¹⁰. In Asia at the same time, China had roughly six times the population of Japan, but only an 89 percent higher GDP; this is reduced to three times the population and only a 38 percent higher GDP if Japanese colonies are included.

Though the Allies' economic and population advantages were largely mitigated during the initial rapid blitzkrieg attacks of Germany and Japan, they became the decisive factor by 1942, after the United States and Soviet Union joined the Allies, as the war largely settled into one of attrition. While the Allies' ability to out-produce the Axis is often attributed to the Allies having more

⁹-United Kingdom, France, Poland and British Dominions

¹⁰-Gross Domestic Products.

access to natural resources, other factors, such as Germany and Japan's reluctance to employ women in the Labour force, Allied strategic bombing, and Germany's late shift to a war economy contributed significantly. Additionally, neither Germany nor Japan planned to fight a protracted war, and were not equipped to do so. To improve their production, Germany and Japan used millions of slave labourers; Germany used about 12 million people, mostly from Eastern Europe, while Japan pressed more than 18 million people in Far East Asia.

2-3-3-The chaos of the Blitz in London

Many regard the stand of the people of London during the Blitz and the so-called 'Blitz Spirit' as one of the country's finer moments during World War Two. Homes were destroyed, people were killed and whole lifestyles overturned. But as the US propaganda film 'Britain Can Take It' concluded: "Bombs can only kill; they can never destroy the indomitable spirit of the people of London. Britain can take it." This was an image the government was keen to play on. The people of the East End of London cheering Winston Churchill as he inspected bomb damage in the docklands were exactly what the propagandists wanted. Shown in cinemas throughout the land, it was meant to exude the 'Blitz Spirit'.

However, not everyone in London willingly participated in the 'Blitz Spirit'. Some used the chaos of the Blitz to engage in less than savoury activities. When the 'Café de Paris' was bombed in March 1941, thirty diners were killed and over eighty wounded. In the immediate aftermath, survivors witnessed people coming in off the street and looting property in the café handbags were taken and rings were removed from the dead and dying. On the very same night, a bomb hit a dance hall in the East End and 200 were killed or wounded. But this was not reported in the press as the front-page news was dominated by what had happened at the up market 'Café de Paris.

The part played by the media in upholding this image of wartime spirit was very important. The Blitz witnessed the very important and dangerous work done by Bomb Disposal Officers who dealt with unexploded bombs – and there

were many in London that had to be dealt with on a daily basis. One such officer was Bob Davies who gained an emergency commission in the Royal Engineers because of his pre-war engineering experience. He and his team gained fame when they dug 80 feet into the clay soil and made safe a 1000kg UXB that fell in front of St. Paul's Cathedral. Davies himself destroyed the bomb in a controlled explosion on Hackney Marshes – the explosion left a crater 100 feet wide. Had it exploded in Central London, the bomb would have caused enormous damage to an area already badly hit by other bombs.

The media eulogized over his bravery as it epitomized exactly what was expected in war torn Britain. Davies and a colleague were awarded the George Cross even if certain newspapers called for him to receive the Victoria Cross. The story behind Davies imploded in May 1942. Davies was court-martialled after being charged with large-scale and systematic theft throughout his time as a Bomb Disposal Officer. He also got cash from the owners of some of the properties he saved. Davies also wrote out cheques knowing that they would be defaulted. Later investigations also revealed that the 1000kg bomb he 'made safe' had no fuse in it and could not have exploded. However, Davies would not have known this while he and his team were digging down to the bomb and in their minds it could have exploded at any time. Davies was sent to jail for two years and released in 1944. However, it was the media that played up the story as part of the 'Blitz Spirit'. These gallant men of the RE are many a time running a race with death. It was the type of reporting that the government would have approved of, as its impact on morale was very high. However, the truth was slightly different.

The media was pressurized by the government to portray the 'Blitz Spirit' in a purposeful and positive manner. The novelist Bernard Kops recalled: "Some people recall a poetic dream about the Blitz. They talk about those days as if they were a time of communal spirit. Not to me. It was the beginning of an era of utter terror, of fear and horror. I stopped being a child and came face-to-face with the new reality of the world.

The Channel Islands were the only part of the United Kingdom to be occupied by Nazi forces during World War Two. The Channel Islands suffered accordingly and while what happened on the islands was small-scale when compared to countries such as France or Poland, the impact of the Nazi invasion on the Channel Islands was marked.

2-3-4-The Channel Islands implications

The German Army invaded the Channel Islands on June 30th 1940. From that day on the day-to-day lives of the islanders changed markedly. Some decided that they had no other choice but to work with the Germans and were branded collaborators. Others chose passive resistance. For Hitler the islands held enormous strategic value. The most fortified sections of the Atlantic Wall were in the Channel Islands. However, Hitler's assessment of the islands was wrong. Winston Churchill immediately gave them up as lost and recognized that they had little strategic importance to the UK while the Nazis made great use of their occupation in propaganda films.

The Nazis occupied the Channel Islands for five years. The most important impact on those who lived on the islands affected the Jews or those classed as Jews. On October 18th 1940, a law was passed on the Channel Islands that required all Jews to register with the civilian authorities. Those who were involved in this within the government were led by Clifford Orange. He was severely criticized by the islanders after the war in Europe ended because of the zeal he put into his work. What condemned Orange was the fact that he classed those who were not Jews as Jews. Nazi law stated that if you had one grandparent who was a Jew, you were a Jew. Orange applied this rigorously. However, it is known that at least 2 families were classed as Jews when, in fact, they did not come within the Nazi criteria. This was blamed on Orange. It would be easy to criticize Orange and those who worked for him but they themselves were subject to Nazi law. If Orange had fallen foul of his task it was certain that his masters would have arrested him.

In May 1941 the Nazi authorities confiscated all Jewish businesses on the Channel Islands. None of the owners received compensation.

Rumours spread among the islands as to the treatment of the Jews. However, it is now accepted that there is no evidence of any male Jew being arrested from the islands population. It is known that three Jewish women were arrested and that they were murdered in the Auschwitz death camp in Poland. Rumours circulated within the islands that some Jewish families had committed suicide rather than face the traumas of being taken prisoner. However, such rumours were never substantiated and were almost certainly based around Allied propaganda.

In September 1942, the German authorities announced that all British subjects on the Channel Islands who did not have permanent residence papers would be deported. The police on the island were required to enforce this. 2,200 were deported to Nazi Germany for the duration of the war.

As the war developed, the islanders became more and more opposed to the Nazi occupation. The German occupiers had taken control of the islands minimal media outlets – primarily newspapers and radio. As a result, illegal newsheets were printed. The most famous was the Guernsey Underground News Sheet (GUNS), copies of which were frequently thrown into the back of Nazi cars or posted in town/village squares. Those who produced ‘GUNS’ were betrayed by an islander called Paddy O’Doyle and received sentences from between 10 and 15 months in a German prison.

Only one public execution took place on the Channel Islands during their occupation. The story is odd and tragic. Sixteen Frenchmen left occupied France with the intention of joining the Free French in the UK. They landed in the Channel Islands but believed they were in the Isle of Wight. Giving themselves up to the ‘English’, they were arrested by the Nazis. The leader, Francois Sourbet, was put on trial and shot by firing squad.

The lives for the islanders changed dramatically after a British commando raid codenamed ‘Operation Bassault’ in October 1942. Ten commandos landed at Hog’s Back, in a raid that was meant to give heart to the

inlanders and to destabilise the Germans on the island. In fact it only served to make the Germans tighten up security on the island and further restricted the lifestyles of those who lived on the Channel Islands. In total six commando raids were carried out on islands that Churchill had specifically stated had no strategic value.

After D-Day, and in fear of more sizeable commando raids, the Nazis adopted a more strict approach to controlling the islanders. All the beaches were mined and put out-of-bounds to the civilians on the islands. The islands were used as a base for treating German soldiers injured in the battles in northern France after the Allies had broken out of their beachheads on June 6th. Once more and more of northern France was freed from Nazi control, more and more Channel Islanders tried to get there to escape Nazi rule on the islands.

Once it became clear that Nazi rule in Western Europe was coming to an end, the people on the Channel Islands turned on those they considered to be collaborators. The people on Sark were all classed as such by those on the larger islands. However, the small size of the island meant that the people there had little choice but to do what they could to get on with the German occupiers who could have made their life a great deal worse if they had not. Women on the islands who had become too friendly with the Germans were also targeted. Known as 'Jerry Bags' or 'Horizontal Collaborators', life became difficult for them if they remained on the islands once the Germans had left.

Chapter Three: Suggestions and recommendations

3-1- The different conferences and decisions about WWII

All three leaders' ratified previous agreements about the post-war occupation zones for Germany: three zones of occupation, one for each of the three principal Allies: The Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. They also agreed to give France a zone of occupation, carved out of the US and the UK zones. Also, the Big Three agreed that all original governments would be restored to the invaded countries (with the exception of the French government, which was regarded as collaborationist; in Romania and Bulgaria, where the Soviets had already liquidated most of the governments; the Polish government-in-exile was also excluded by Stalin) and that all civilians would be repatriated

Key points of the meeting are as follows:

- Agreement to the priority of the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. After the war, Germany and Berlin would be split into four occupied zones.
- Stalin agreed that France would have a fourth occupation zone in Germany, but it would have to be formed out of the American and British zones.
- Germany would undergo demilitarization and degasification.
- German reparations were partly to be in the form of forced labour.
- The forced labour was to be used to repair damage that Germany inflicted on its victims.
- Creation of a reparation council which would be located in the Soviet Union.
- The status of Poland was discussed. It was agreed to reorganize the communist Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland that had been installed by the Soviet Union "on a broader democratic basis."
- The Polish eastern border would follow the Curzon Line, and Poland would receive territorial compensation in the West from Germany.
- Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland, but forestalled ever honoring his promise.

- Citizens of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia were to be handed over to their respective countries, regardless of their consent.
- Roosevelt obtained a commitment by Stalin to participate in the U.N.
- Stalin requested that all of the 16 Soviet Socialist Republics would be granted U.N. membership. This was taken into consideration, but 14 republics were denied.
- Stalin agreed to enter the fight against the Empire of Japan within 90 days after the defeat of Germany.
- Nazi war criminals were to be hunted down and brought to justice.

3-1-1-Declaration by United Nations

On New Year's Day 1942, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Maxim Litvinov, of the USSR, and T. V. Soong, of China, signed a short document which later came to be known as the United Nations Declaration and the next day the representatives of twenty-two other nations added their signatures. This important document pledged the signatory governments to the maximum war effort and bound them against making a separate peace. The complete alliance thus effected was in the light of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and the first clause of the United Nations Declaration reads that the signatory nations had subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the *Atlantic Charter*.

Three years later, when preparations were being made for the San Francisco Conference, only those states which had, by March 1945, declared war on Germany and Japan and subscribed to the United Nations Declaration, were invited to take part.

The original twenty-six signatories were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia subsequent adherents to the Declaration were (in order of signature): Mexico, Philippines, Ethiopia, Iraq, Brazil, Bolivia, Iran, Colombia, Liberia, France, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Uruguay, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon

3-1-2-Moscow and Teheran Conferences

In a declaration signed in Moscow on 30 October 1943, the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and China called for an early establishment of an international organization to maintain peace and security. That goal was reaffirmed at the meeting of the leaders of the United States, the USSR, and the United Kingdom at Teheran on 1 December 1943

Thus by 1943 all the principal Allied nations were committed to outright victory and, thereafter, to an attempt to create a world in which “men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.” But the basis for a world organization had yet to be defined, and such a definition came at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1943. The United States Secretary of State, the venerable Cordell Hull, made the first flight of his life to journey to Moscow for the conference. On October 30, the Moscow Declaration was signed by Vyaches Molotov, Anthony Eden, Cordell Hull and Foo Ping Shen, the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Declaration pledged further joint action in dealing with the enemies’ surrender and, in clause 4, proclaimed:

“That they [the Foreign Ministers] recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.”¹¹

In December, two months after the four-power Declaration, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, meeting for the first time at Teheran, the capital of Iran, declared that they had worked out concerted plans for final victory.

As to peace, the declaration signed in Moscow on 30 October 1943 read:

“We are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.”¹²

3-1-3-Dumbarton Oaks Conference

The first blueprint of the UN was prepared at a conference held at a mansion known as Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. During two phases of meetings which ran from 21 September through 7 October 1944, the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR and China agreed on the aims, structure and functioning of a world organization.

The principles of the world organization-to-be were thus laid down. But it is a long step from defining the principles and purpose of such a body to setting up the structure. A blueprint had to be prepared, and it had to be accepted by many nations.

For this purpose, representatives of China, Great Britain, the USSR and the United States met for a business-like conference at Dumbarton Oaks, a private mansion in Washington, D. C. The discussions were completed on October 7, 1944, and a proposal for the structure of the world organization was submitted by the four powers to all the United Nations governments and to the peoples of all countries for their study and discussion.

¹¹ - Retrieved from declaration signed in Moscow on 30 October 1943, p18

¹² -Idem ,Moscow on 30 October 1943

According to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, four principal bodies were to constitute the organization to be known as the United Nations. There was to be a General Assembly composed of all the members. Then came a Security Council of eleven members. Five of these were to be permanent and the other six were to be chosen from the remaining members by the General Assembly to hold office for two years. The third body was an International Court of Justice, and the fourth a Secretariat. An Economic and Social Council, working under the authority of the General Assembly, was also provided for.

The essence of the plan was that responsibility for preventing future war should be conferred upon the Security Council. The General Assembly could study, discuss and make recommendations in order to promote international cooperation and adjust situations likely to impair welfare. It could consider problems of cooperation in maintaining peace and security, and disarmament, in their general principles. But it could not make recommendations on any matter being considered by the Security Council, and all questions on which action necessary was had to be referred to the Security Council. Another important feature of the Dumbarton Oaks plan was that member states were to place armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council in its task of preventing war and suppressing acts of aggression. The absence of such force, it was generally agreed, had been a fatal weakness in the older League of Nations machinery for preserving peace.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals were fully discussed throughout the Allied countries. The British Government issued a detailed commentary, and in the United States, the Department of State distributed 1,900,000 copies of the text and arranged for speakers, radio programs and motion picture films to explain the proposals. Comments and constructive criticisms came from several governments, e.g., Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Union of South Africa, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. Extensive press and radio discussion enabled people in Allied countries to judge the merits of the new plan

for peace. Much attention was given to the differences between this new plan and the Covenant of the League of Nations, it being generally admitted that putting armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council was a notable improvement. One important gap in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals had yet to be filled: the voting procedure in the Security Council. This was done at Yalta in the Crimea where Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, together with their foreign ministers and chiefs of staff, met in conference. On February 11, 1945, the conference announced that this question had been resolved, and it summoned the San Francisco Conference.

“We are resolved,” the three leaders declared, “upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security... “We have agreed that a Conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on the 25th April, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the formal conversations of Dumbarton Oaks.” The invitations were sent out on March 5, 1945, and those invited were told at the same time about the agreement reached at Yalta on the voting procedure in the Security Council. Soon after, in early April, came the sudden death of President Roosevelt, to whose statesmanship the plans for the San Francisco Conference owed so much. There was fear for a time that the conference might have to be postponed, but President Truman decided to carry out all the arrangements already made, and the conference opened on the appointed date.

On 11 February 1945, following meetings at Yalta, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin declared their resolve to establish "a general international organization to maintain peace and security".

3-1-4-San Francisco Conference

On 25 April 1945, delegates of 50 nations met in San Francisco for the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The delegates drew up the 111-article Charter, which was adopted unanimously on 25 June 1945 in the San Francisco Opera House. The next day, they signed it in the Herbst Theatre auditorium of the Veterans War Memorial Building.

3-1-5-San Francisco Conference

Forty-five nations, including the four sponsors, were originally invited to the San Francisco Conference: nations which had declared war on Germany and Japan and had subscribed to the United Nations Declaration.

One of these, Poland, did not attend because the composition of her new government was not announced until too late for the conference. Therefore, a space was left for the signature of Poland, one of the original signatories of the United Nations Declaration. At the time of the conference there was no generally recognized Polish Government, but on June 28, such a government was announced and on October 15, 1945 Poland signed the Charter, thus becoming one of the original Members.

3-1-6-Treaties and Trusteeship

The conference finally agreed that treaties made after the formation of the United Nations should be registered with the Secretariat and published by it. As to revision, no specific mention was made although such revision may be recommended by the General Assembly in the course of investigation of any situation requiring peaceful adjustment.

The conference added a whole new chapter on the subject not covered by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals: proposals creating a system for territories placed under United Nations trusteeship. On this matter there was much debate. Should the aim of trusteeship be defined as "independence" or "self-government" for the peoples of these areas? If independence, what about areas too small ever to stand on their own legs for defence? It was finally recommended that the promotion of the progressive development of the peoples of trust territories should be directed toward "independence or self-government."

- **Debates and Vetos**

There was also considerable debate on the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the conference decided that member nations would not be compelled to accept the Court's jurisdiction but might voluntarily declare their acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction. Likewise the question of future amendments to the Charter received much attention and finally resulted in an agreed solution.

Above all, the right of each of the "Big Five" to exercise a "veto" on action by the powerful Security Council provoked long and heated debate. At one stage the conflict of opinion on this question threatened to break up the conference. The smaller powers feared that when one of the "Big Five" menaced the peace, the Security Council would be powerless to act, while in the event of a clash between two powers not permanent members of the Security Council, the "Big Five" could act arbitrarily. They strove therefore to have the power of the "veto" reduced. But the great powers unanimously insisted on this provision as vital, and emphasized that the main responsibility for maintaining world peace would fall most heavily on them. Eventually the smaller powers conceded the point in the interest of setting up the world organization.

This and other vital issues were resolved only because every nation was determined to set up, if not the perfect international organization, at least the best that could possibly be made.

- **The Last Meeting**

Thus it was that in the Opera House at San Francisco on June 25, the delegates met in full session for the last meeting. Lord Halifax presided and put the final draft of the Charter to the meeting. "This issue upon which we are about to vote," he said, "is as important as any we shall ever vote in our lifetime."

In view of the world importance of the occasion, he suggested that it would be appropriate to depart from the customary method of voting by a show of hands. Then, as the issue was put, every delegate rose and remained standing. So did everyone present, the staffs, the press and some 3000 visitors, and the hall resounded to a mighty ovation as the Chairman announced that the Charter had been passed unanimously.

- **The Charter Is Approved**

The United Nations did not come into existence at the signing of the Charter. In many countries the Charter had to be approved by their congresses or parliaments. It had therefore been provided that the Charter would come into force when the Governments of China, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States and a majority of the other signatory states had ratified it and deposited notification to this effect with the State Department of the United States. On October 24, 1945, this condition was fulfilled and the United Nations came into existence. Four years of planning and the hope of many years had materialized in an international organization designed to end war and promote peace, justice and better living for all mankind.

3-2- Suggestions

Individuals are clearly affected by international conflict, especially war. Some individuals die in war. Others suffer permanently debilitating injuries. Families experience the premature death of a relative. Politically, the most salient effect of war on individuals is on images and attitudes. Individuals are most directly affected by firsthand experiences. Decision makers, for example, are often influenced by their wartime experiences as they continue to grapple with similar issues after a war's end. It is now a commonplace that the impacts of the two world wars on later perceptions show that as generals are prepared to fight the last war, diplomats are prepared to avoid it. Although it is possible to illustrate the impact of historical conflicts, it is much more difficult to validate the causal propositions concerning the effects of war on individuals' images and attitudes.

Wars do not affect only those who participate directly. Indeed, events that are terribly important for the nation can have so great an impact that the perceptual predispositions of those who did not participate in the making of the policy will be affected almost as much as those who did. The very dramatic and pervasive nature of a war and its consequences, the experiences associated with it, the diplomacy that preceded it, the methods of fighting it, the alliances that were formed, and the way the war was terminated will deeply influence the perceptual predispositions of most citizens. In the case of world war II , anyone who is aware of the conflict can perhaps be considered a direct participant, and policy makers who were old enough to remember the first world war can be assumed to have been affected by it. Wars can thus affect entire generations of individuals, and there is quite extensive evidence that generational attitudinal changes persist long after the original stimulus is gone. From these it quite normal to let people understand that a war no matter its form has a generational effects on people. That is why I suggest the following:

- I would like that our political leaders beware of the fact that war generations become war weary; and those who remember war's dislocations and suffering wish not to experience them again. A war is a disease, and all those who have suffered its ravages are provided with immunity against future infection.
- We must do everything to avoid war since those who posit the existence of war-weariness, future wars begin because memories fade; they are started by a new generation too young to remember or to have lived through the last war.
- The British society's experience of World War II, must lead to a commitment to prevent the next Great War through greater involvement in international affairs.
- I now suggest that the British experience may lead to a new isolationism, to a rejection of the involvement and interventionism that followed World War.
- . While there is general agreement that British political leaders and the government should learn from past mistakes.

3-3- Recommendations.

Destruction is a part of war, perhaps its most salient feature. War kills people, destroys capital, and damages the land. War can also destroy the political and economic institutions, both domestic and international, that organizes and sustains societal activity. Yet war also has a rejuvenating character. The demands of war and wartime mobilization, whether for increased production or greater social coordination, are generated in a context that rewards successful adaptation and makes rapid change possible. Wars affect bystanders as well as participants. The systemic changes wrought by war, for example, affect all nations in the system, regardless of whether they actually participated. Different perceptions of the long-term effects of war are at the heart of many of

the literature's key debates. There is no question but that numerous effects occur during wartime. People die; nations are victorious and are defeated; indeed, nations die and are born. The long-term consequences are more elusive, however.

It is important to confront the argument that postwar British aid may have been responsible for the recovery rates of both defeated and victorious states following World War II. The postwar needs a good adjustment decisions which can be a determinant of the assimilation process. There is then need to correlate total aid by year with annual growth rates for all recipient states grouped together, in order to find if there is any significant relationship between high-aid years and subsequent high growth

Wars affect the international system not only by affecting the number of great powers, but also by affecting the total number of actors in the international system. Most of the political units which disappeared perished in war, which in Europe meant that the thousand state-like units spattering the political map of fourteenth-century Europe dwindled to fewer than thirty by World War I, and that war thus shaped and reshaped the European state system. Great Britain must pay attention to its historical increase in the size of political units it can provoke a long-term decrease in the number of autonomous political units, a political evolution that, according to me, can drive another war. In addition, it is important to mention that two of the three waves in Britain are directly related to war: both world wars in the twentieth century involved. The world wars profoundly affect the international system of Britain.

Conclusion

Every event has its consequences and nothing happens accidentally- there is no doubt about it. It does not matter if the event touches just one personal life or the whole world. We talk about important but also about insignificant events. Some consequences appear immediately but people can meet some of them many years later.

So owing to these observations, we can retain that not only the WW2 lasted longer than the WW1 but has serious impacts on the political and social life of the British society. Less than half as many British troops had died this time, the loss of 303 000 soldiers and 60 000 civilians in air raids was a very heavy price to pay for the mistakes of the inter-war years.

Britain had lost its major position of power. At the end of the war Britain had to face a financial failure. In implication of their war endeavor they incurred debt in the value of \$14 billion. This occurred devaluation of the pound and shortness of viand. Thanks to the US Marshall Aid Program, Britain was able to recover quickly from the war. Wages were about 30% higher than in 1939 and prices had hardly risen at all.

Before the war it was quite common among the people who belonged to the upper class that they had butlers and maids. But after 1945, women from the middle class were taking care of their households by themselves and there was a lack of maids because the servants can hardly find a job. Some of them fought in the war and sometimes there had no place to come back. During the war, some houses became temporary hospital for injured people and there were no jobs for servants. After the war, old families had not enough money to keep their mansions and that's why they rented or sold them to museums, galleries or to people who became rich after the war.

The other ring of the bell is that, before the war it was usual that all the family had a dinner together. But the post-war trend was that people became

more separate from one another. This led to the fact that family members were getting more isolated and the old strong family structures became less tied. The consequence of this situation was that children's freedom was more tolerated and accepted by their parents. We can also mention that the Second World War had undoubtedly some impacts on human relations. Many men died in the war and some came back with injuries. These were not able to work like the healthy ones and it did not bring so much satisfaction into families.

In other respect, the war has influenced many societies, and minds of people not in Britain but all around the world. The life after the war was completely different from the one before the wars. People were experienced from the first war but the second one was much crueler and it has a bad impact on generations. The eyewitnesses still remember the terror and they are able to hand over the terrible experiences.

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ANNEX

Picture 1: British Crusader tanks moving to forward positions during the North African Campaign.



Source : en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IWM-E-6724-Crusader-19411126.jpg

Picture2: British troops firing a mortar during the Battle of Imphal, North East India, 1944.



Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IND_004723.jpg

Picture 3: Red Army personnel and equipment crossing a river, 1944



Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RIAN_archive_633180_Stream_crossing.jpg

Picture 4: Chinese civilians to be buried alive by Japanese soldiers



Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chinese_civilians_to_be_buried_alive.jpg

Picture 5: Collaboration with the Axis Powers during World War II, Resistance during World War II, and German-occupied Europe.



Source :http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_101I-031-2436-03A

Picture 6: American Boeing B-17E. The Allies lost 160,000 airmen and 33,700 planes during the air war over Europe.



Source http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Color_Phographed_B-17E_in_Flight.jpg

Picture 7: German U-995 Type VIIC. Between 1939 and 1945, 3,500 Allied merchant ships were sunk at a cost of 783 German U-boats.



Source :http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:U995_2004_1.jpg

Picture 8: Soviet T-34, the most-produced tank of the war. Over 57,000 were built by 1945



Source :http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RIAN_archive_1274_Tanks_going_to_the_front.jpg