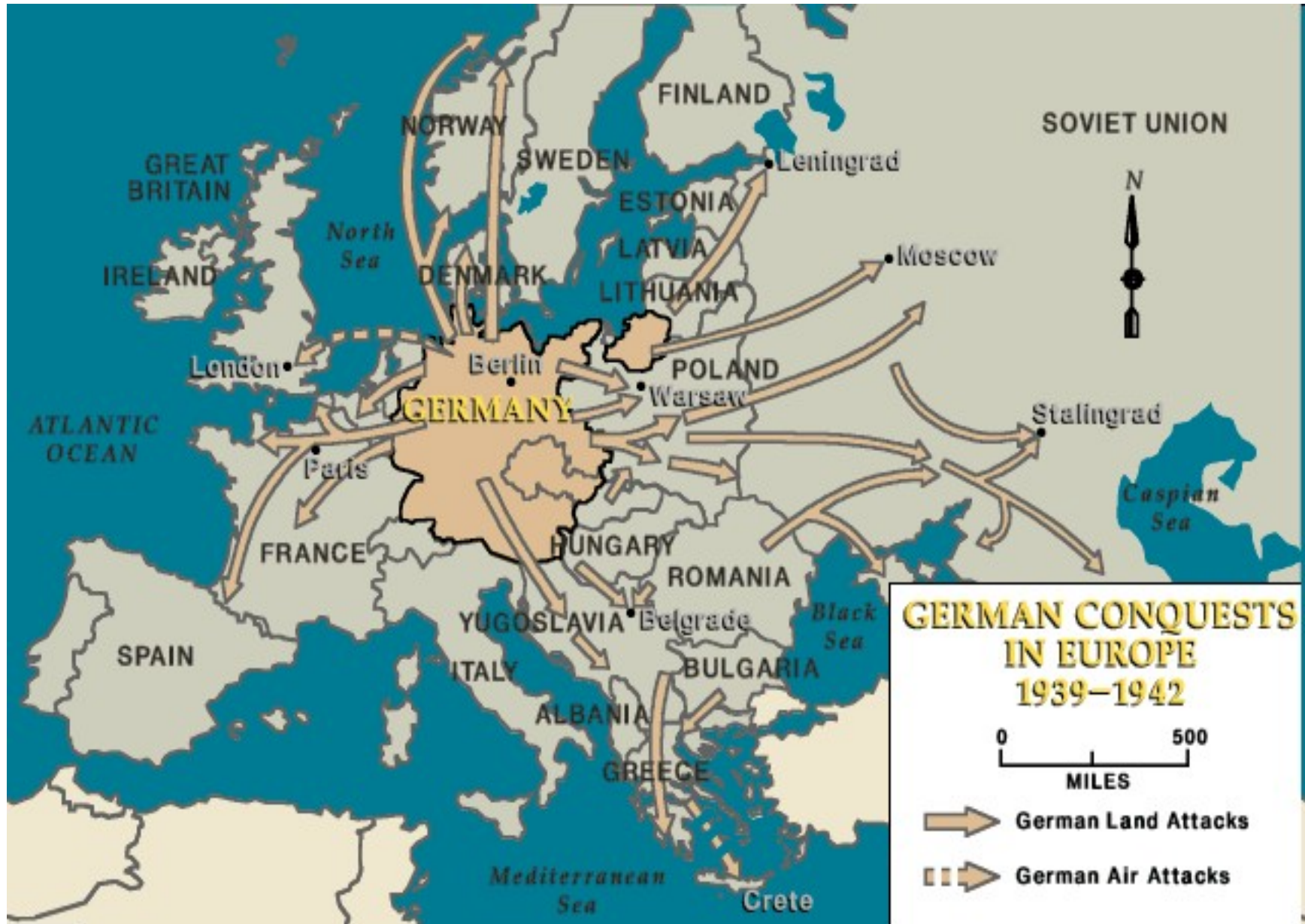


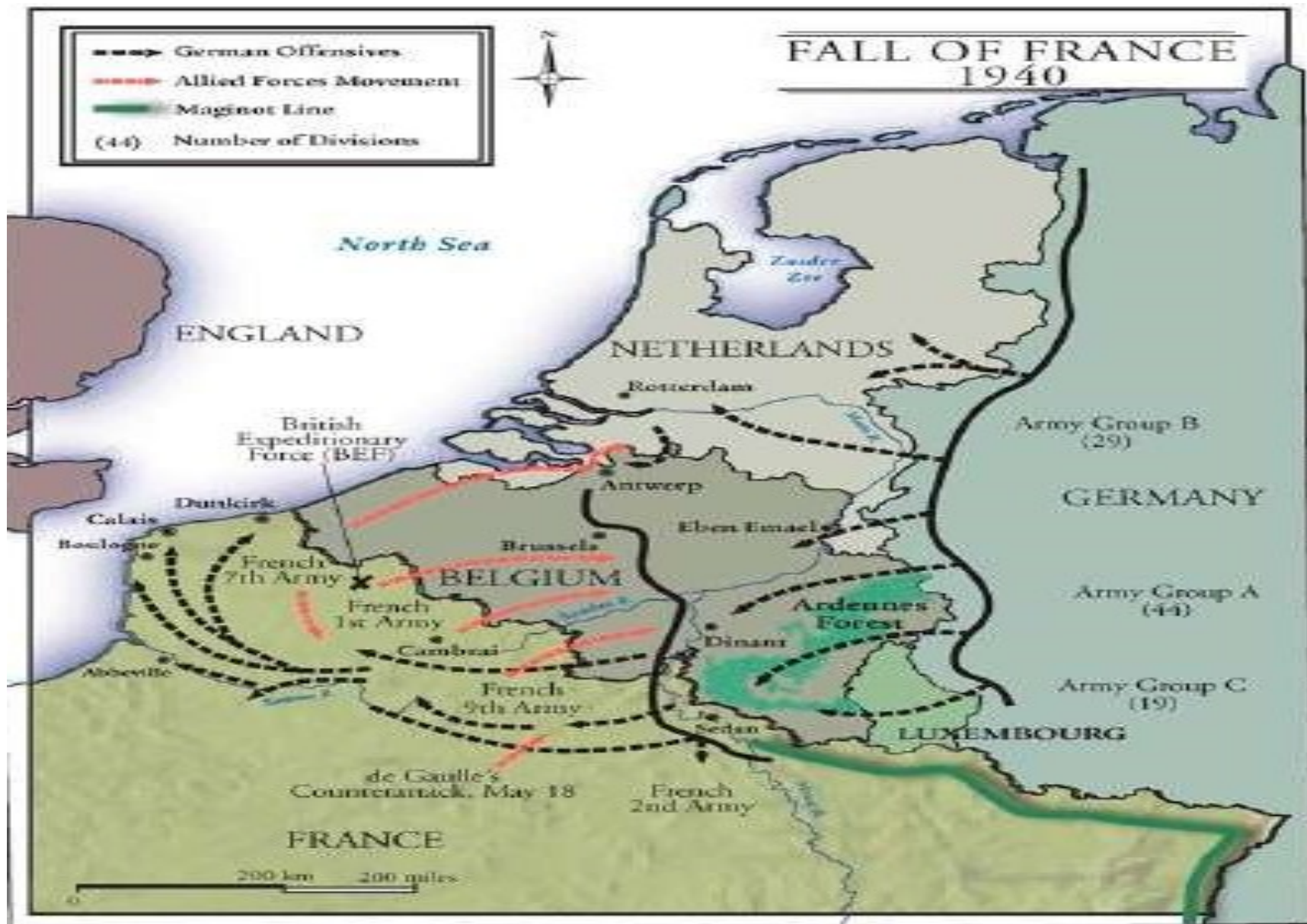
Session Two
Comparative Grand Strategies
Grand Strategy in World War II
21 March 2017

- 1) Germany grand strategy
- 2) U.S. grand strategy

Germany

- Ideology very aggressive
- Lack of credibility: Failure of allied deterrence
- Operational success: Blitzkrieg France 1940
- Intelligence failure: underestimated Soviet Union's strength
- Lack of economic capability to wage long war
- Bad allies
- Too weak: great risks of multiple front war problem
- Cold War the result of Germany's grand strategic decisions in 1939, 1940 and 1941





HITLER'S SIX MONTHS IN RUSSIA



SINCE June 22, Hitler has lost about 2,000,000 troops, killed and wounded, but has taken only 400,000 of Russia's 8,000,000 sq. mi., is losing some of that now. Nazis found burnt grain in the Ukraine and empty factories in industrial areas, for Russia scorched her earth as she retreated and moved war industries to safety in and behind the Urals.

In Oct.-Dec., Nazis thrust to within 40 miles of Moscow, but strong Russian attacks and frigid winter now force German retreat

In November, Germans took Rostov, threatening Caucasus, but were driven out shortly

In Oct.-Nov., Germans drove into Crimea, but failed to take Sevastopol or cross Kerch isthmus

British troops stood ready in Iran to aid in Caucasus defense



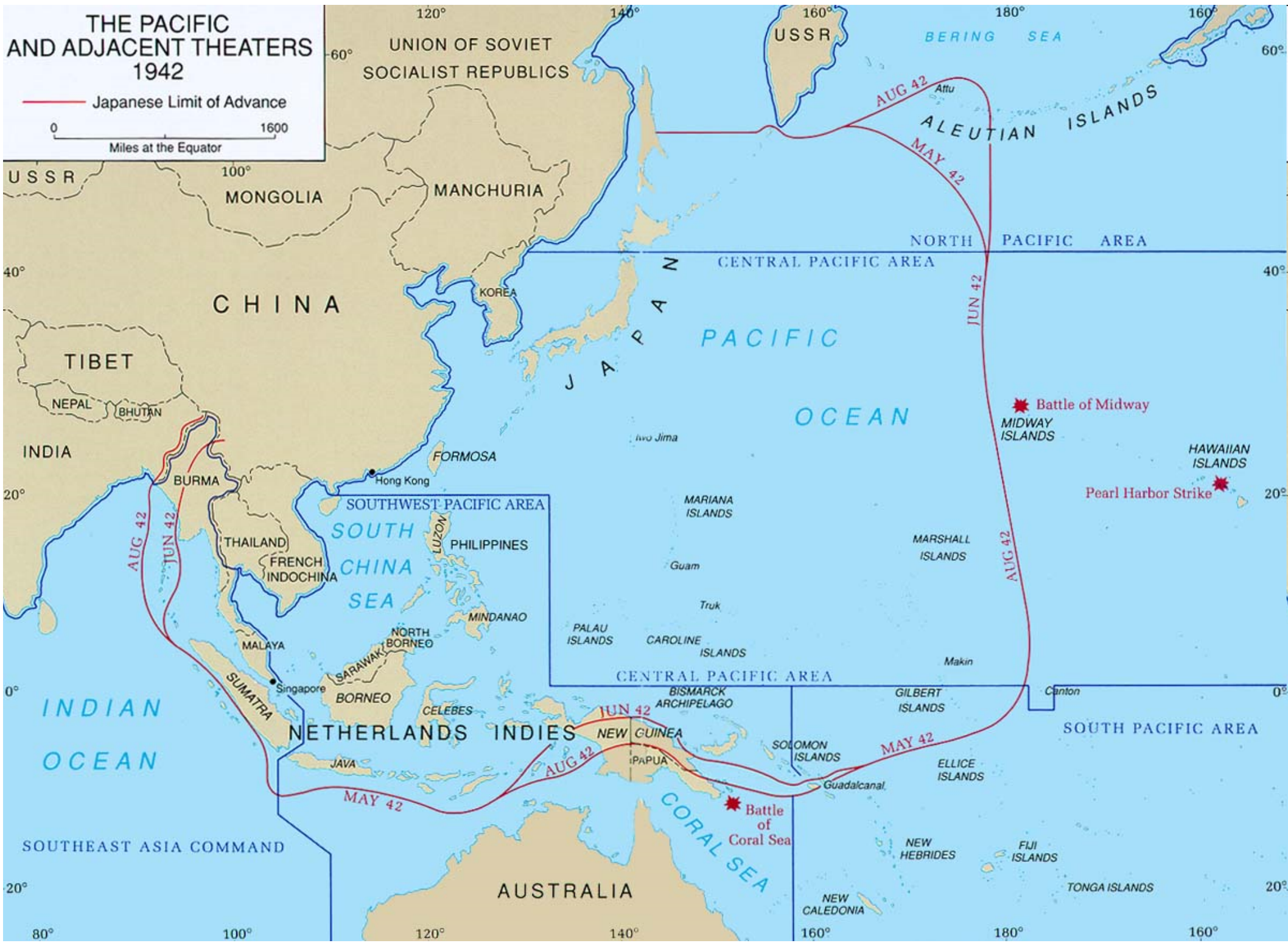
United States

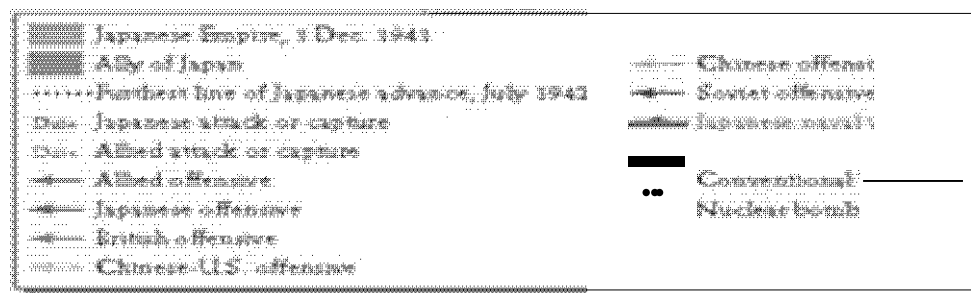
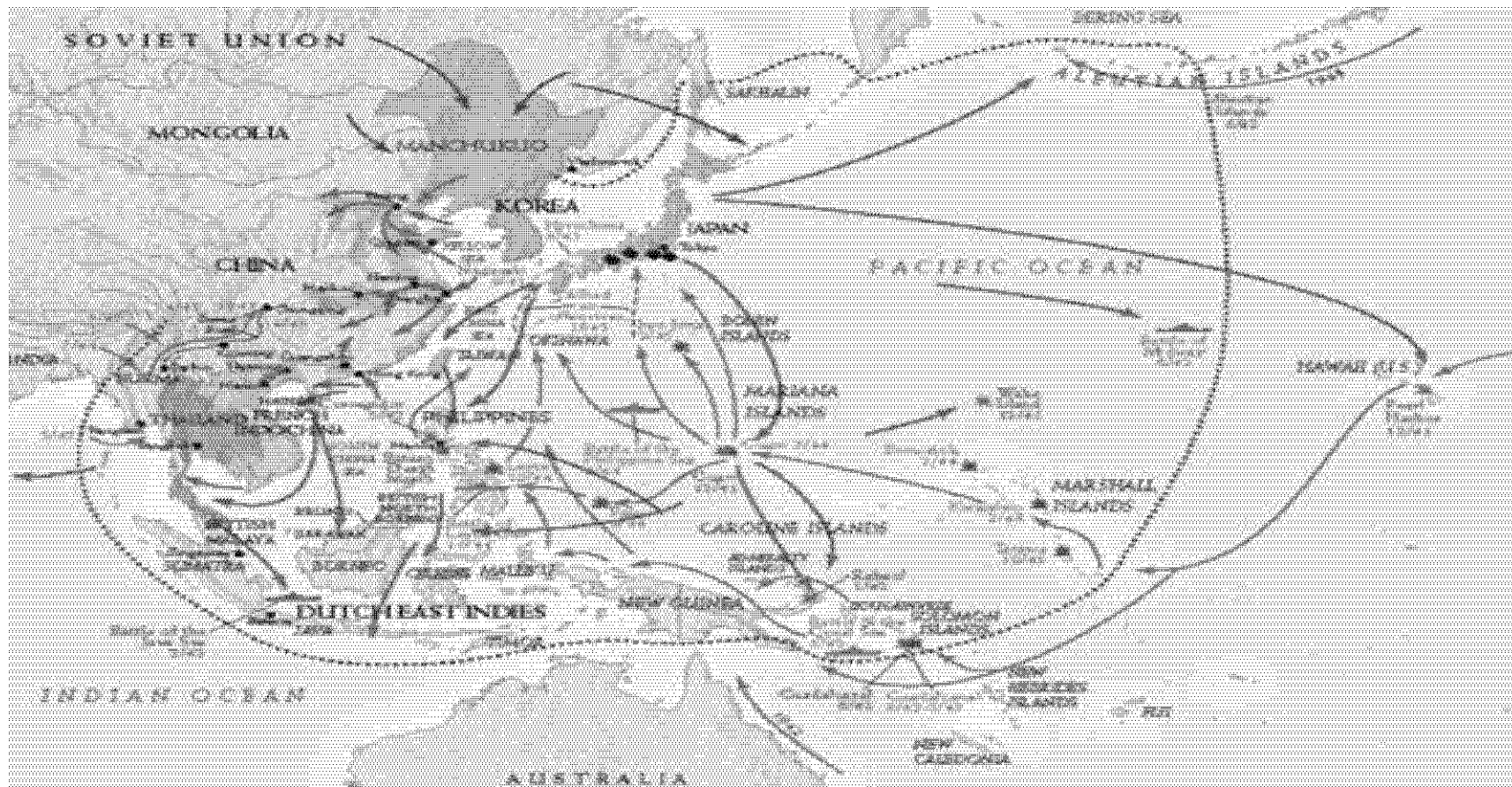
- Prodigious economic power, latent military power
- Supply U.S. military and allies
- Europe first, but in reality fight Europe, Air War and Pacific Wars simultaneously
- Tension between Navy, Army, Army Air Forces
- U.S. has excellent grand strategy, landing in Europe on June 6, 1944, letting the Soviets pay the blood price
- Big consequences for central and eastern Europe, and the Cold War

THE PACIFIC AND ADJACENT THEATERS 1942

— Japanese Limit of Advance

0 1600 Miles at the Equator





NEW ZEALAND

