

Study Guide



CWM
Churchill's War Ministry



SECRETARIAT



Faheem Shekhani
Secretary General



Murtaza Rizvi
Under - Secretary General

COMMITTEE DIRECTORS AND ACDs



Usama Khawar

COMMITTEE
DIRECTOR



Taimur Ali Khan

COMMITTEE
DIRECTOR



Saqib Manzoor

Assistant Committee
Director



Table of Contents

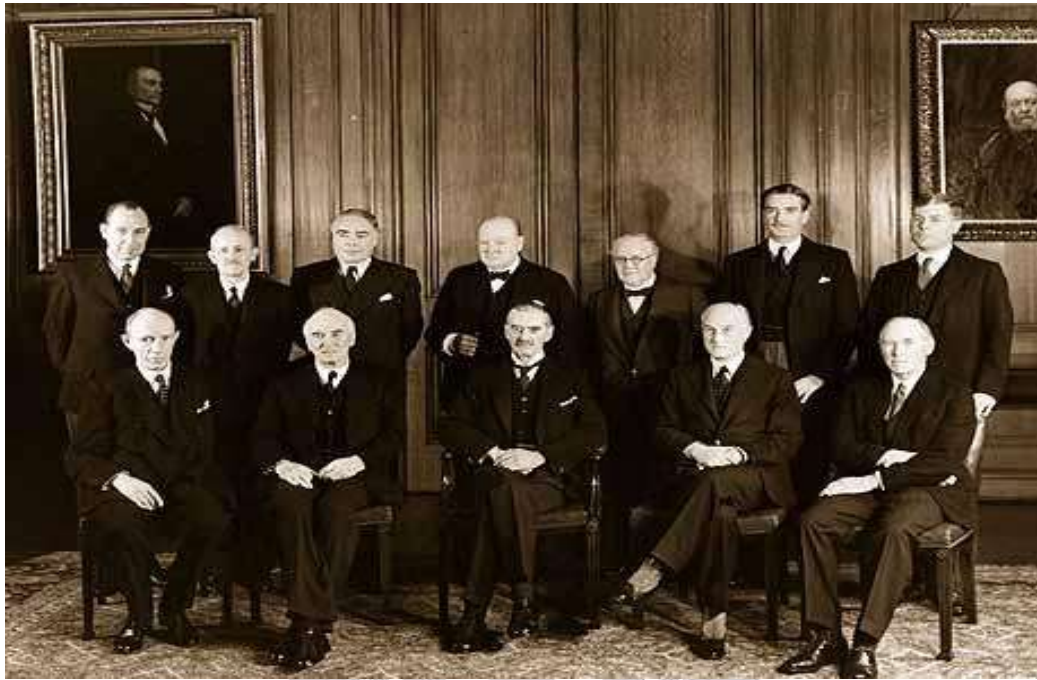
INTRODUCTION.....	4
BASIC FACTS	5
BACKGROUND	5
TIMELINE OF EVENTS.....	6
MILITARY DYNAMICS OF 1939	17
GERMAN BATTLE TACTICS	18
THE GERMAN AIRFORCE.....	19
ALLIED AIRFORCE.....	20
MAD OF EUROPE 1939-1941	22
MAP OF THE BATTLE OF BRITIAN.....	23





TOPIC AREA: OPEN AGENDA

“You must put your head into the lion’s mouth if the performance is to be a success.” - Sir Winston Churchill



INTRODUCTION TO CHURCHILL’S WAR MINISTRY

Greetings Delegates! Churchill’s war Ministry is set in 1939, at the outbreak of the Second World War, this is when the British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill heading a conservative party led coalition government, sits with his war cabinet, to discuss, analyze and ponder upon the peculiar details of the clouds of an inevitable war looming upon the United Kingdom and Europe.

The core purpose of this committee is to devise a viable solution to safeguard all of Europe and the United Kingdom from the clutches of Adolph Hitler the Fuehrer of Nazi Germany, be it strategic war planning, cunning diplomacy, submission, or an all-out attack. The fate of Europe, in fact the fate of the world of 1940’s is in your hands.

Each one of you would be representing a member of Churchill’s war ministry. Every individual will have different positions in the ministry having different personality traits and characters.



BASIC FACTS

- The Second World War was fought from 1939-1945 mainly in Europe, The North coast of Africa and the Pacific Ocean.
- The Second World war was fought by the Allies:
 1. Great Britain.
 2. France
 3. USA (joined in Dec 1941).
 4. Soviet Union (joined in June 1941).
- The Second world war was fought to stop the world domination of Axis powers namely:
 1. Nazi Germany.
 2. Kingdom of Italy.
 3. Empire of Japan.

BACKGROUND

World War II began as a limited conflict in eastern Europe and expanded until it merged with a confrontation in the Far East to form a global war of immense proportions.

After the horrors of World War, I, the 1920s seemed to indicate a long era of international stability, liberal constitutionalism, and economic prosperity, but serious diplomatic, political, and economic problems remained unsolved with their intensity mounting each day.

International agreements reached during the 1920s adhered to future peace. The Washington Conference (1921–22) fixed the ratio of capital ships among the powers and declared open and equal access for the powers, to China. The Locarno Pact (1925) and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) presented the prospect of arbitration as an alternative to force in Europe. Meanwhile, the League of Nations, which had been established in 1919, provided procedures designed to isolate any would-be aggressor and to promote disarmament. The United States however did not join the League.

Despite the promise for peace, Italy, Germany, and Japan were dissatisfied nations in which dangerous tendencies toward nationalism threatened constitutional governments and world order. Germany specifically hated the biased peace process due to its humiliating defeat in world war I.

The harsh terms imposed on Germany at the end of World War I by the Versailles Treaty were deeply resented in that nation. The democratic Weimar Republic, as a product of German defeat, bore the onus of association with the treaty. Antidemocratic and violently nationalistic right-wing organizations and even private armies, such as the virulently anti-

Semitic storm troopers of Adolf Hitler flourished immediately after the war every ready to take over the political landscape of Germany by force.

In Italy, which had obtained little for its efforts on the victorious side in World War I, internal disorder combined with diplomatic frustration to overturn (1922) the fragile, shallow-rooted parliamentary system in favor of the Fascist movement of Benito Mussolini. Harboring territorial ambitions, Mussolini established a corporate state founded on chauvinistic nationalism.



TIMELINE OF EVENTS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WAR

1919

- January - Paris Peace Conference is inaugurated for negotiating peace treaties between the belligerents of the Great War.
- April - League of Nations is founded in the principle for ensuring world peace.



- May - Turkish War of Independence begins with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's arrival to Sivas. Japan joins the League of Nations.
- June - Treaty of Versailles is signed between Germany and Allied powers. Among its severe political and military sanctions was the limitation of German Armed Forces to 100,000 personnel. Germany is also signed on to pay large compensations for war damages to various sources.
- September – Adolf Hitler joins the German Workers' Party.

1920

- January - The Paris Peace Conference is completed with the first annual session of General Assembly of the League of Nations. United States of America does not join the League. The Nazi Party is formed in Germany and Adolf Hitler gives a series of sentimental speeches following its formation.
- August - The succeeding leaders of the Ottoman Empire sign the Treaty of Sèvres with the Allied powers. The Treaty shows similarity with the Treaty of Versailles in the sense that it diminishes demographics of the Ottoman Empire and it radically reduces Turkish Armed Forces.
- August - The U.S.–German Peace Treaty, the U.S.–Austrian Peace Treaty and the U.S.– Hungarian Peace Treaty is signed between consecutive states, ending the state of war between them.
- December - Between the British Government and the Irish Nationalists, a treaty is signed to form the Irish Free State.



1922

- February - The Washington Naval Treaty is signed between the respective governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy—this act marks the end of the Washington Naval Conference. The signing parties agree to limit the size of their naval forces.
- April - Treaty of Rapallo is signed between the governments of Germany and the Soviet Union, reestablishing the diplomatic relations between states, as well as completing a financial common ground.



- October - The Russian Civil War concludes with the Bolshevik victory and with the defeat of the last White forces in Siberia. The Civil War was continuing since 1917. Benito Mussolini is appointed prime minister of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel III after the March on Rome.
- November - The Grand National Assembly of Turkey abolishes the Ottoman Sultanate.

1923

- January - The French army occupies the area of Ruhr. This act is carried as a symbolic message to Germany due to its failure to complete the payments of war reparations.
- July - The Treaty of Lausanne was agreed between the Allies and Turkey.
- October – The Turkish Republic is officially formed after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.
- November - Adolf Hitler fails to lead the Nazis in a protest to overthrow the German government—the event is later called as The Beer Hall Putsch. The police suppressed the attempt in the following day.

1924

- January - Founder and the Leader of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lenin dies.
- February - The United Kingdom recognizes the Soviet Union. Following the Beer Hall Putsch (the failed protest for takeover by Adolph Hitler), Adolf Hitler faces trial for treason to the German state and government.
- April - Adolf Hitler is sentenced to 5 years in jail for his active participation in the Beer Hall Putsch [only to serve 8 months]. Italian Fascists won the elections in Italy with a 2/3 majority.
- June - A group of Italians known for their extremist right-wing views kidnapped and later killed Italian socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti. It is believed that the homicide was a response to Matteotti's comments on Fascists which included accusation of fraud.

Revolutionizing Discourse, Reinstating Diplomacy.



- August - The Allied occupation of the area of Ruhr ends with the approval of Dawes Plan. The plan also drew a blueprint for Germany's payment of war reparations. With this Plan, France withdrew its troops from the Ruhr.

1925

- January - Italian leader Mussolini proclaimed political responsibility for the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, the socialist politician.
- February - Between Japan and the Soviet Union, diplomatic relations are established to an extent that both states agreed upon. Adolf Hitler was released from prison.
- December - The Locarno Treaty which defined and settled the borders of Western Europe is signed (and later ratified) in London. Additionally, the Treaty served as a foundation of political normalization between Germany and the Allied Powers of Western Europe.

1926

- January - Belgian and British troops leave Cologne, Germany.
- February - After his release, Adolf Hitler summoned the senior Nazi Party leadership to a convention at Bamberg. His proportionally long speech covered major contemporary political concepts, ranging from party policies to the rejection
- April - The Treaty of Berlin is signed between Soviet Union and Germany, allowing either country to remain neutral if one or the other is attacked by a third country.
- September - Germany joins the League of Nations.
- November - The fallen martyrs of Adolf Hitler's 1923 Putsch are honored with the first annual Memorial Day, with initiations by the National Socialist Party.
- December - Hirohito becomes the Emperor of Japan upon his father's passing.

1927

- December - Iraq gains independence from the United Kingdom.



1928

- August - The main political and military powers of the world meet in Paris to sign the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which outlaws aggressive warfare between states.
- October - In Soviet Union, the First Five Year Plan is presented—the economical readjustment that aims to elevate the status of Soviet industries.

1929

- February - Litvinov's Pact is signed in Moscow by the Soviet Union, Poland, Estonia, Romania and Latvia. The Pact outlaws aggressive warfare along the lines of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- October – Wall Street crashes. With this economically catastrophic event, The Great Depression begins.

1930

- April - London Naval Treaty is signed between UK, USA, France, Italy and Japan in order to regulate the submarine warfare and limit naval shipbuilding.
- September - The Nazi Party received a total of 6,371,000 votes in a national election, which earned them 107 seats in the Reichstag, as well as representing about 18% of the total votes.
- June - The occupation of Rhineland ends with France withdrawing its troops from the area.

1931

- December - Winston Churchill was struck by a car in his visit to New York City. He suffered injuries but recovered fully.

1932

- January - The Soviet Famine of 1932-33 begins with the collectivization of agriculture of the First Five-Year Plan.
- Heinrich Brüning, German Chancellor, summoned a meeting with Adolf Hitler about the upcoming election. Due to President Paul von Hindenburg's old age, Brüning wanted to convince Hitler to persuade Reichstag to withdraw the elections for the purpose of keeping Hindenburg in power. Hitler however was planning on to



challenge Hindenburg in the elections. The Stimson Doctrine is adopted in the United States, which proclaims the refusal of acceptance of border changes made by force.

- Adolf Hitler was named a liaison to Braunschweig and with this position he was able to gain citizenship. This appointment now enabled Adolf Hitler to run for the office of the President of Germany, against incumbent Paul von Hindenburg. Because Hitler was born in Austria, it was only with this exceptional status of the city of Braunschweig that he was able to be considered a German citizen.
- April - Adolf Hitler loses against Paul von Hindenburg in Presidential elections, in a runoff. September - Hermann Göring is elected the president of the new German Reichstag session. German Chancellor Franz von Papen tried to dissolve the Reichstag with and order, however failed in his attempt to do so by the political regulations of Göring.
- November - Paul von Hindenburg met with his challenger in elections, Adolf Hitler to discuss Hitler's motivations for Chancellorship. Hindenburg offered Hitler Chancellorship which had no power to dissolve the Reichstag or the Vice Chancellor position under Franz von Papen. This regulation by Hindenburg was part of the offer due to his will to force the Nazi Party to cooperate with rival parties.

1933

- January - Adolf Hitler was appointed the Chancellor of Germany. The Nazi Party acquired 3/11 cabinet posts. President Paul von Hindenburg required Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen to accompany Hitler for all meetings between the President and the Chancellor. This, he believed, would deliberately prevent Hitler from arranging radical sociopolitical changes. However, very prematurely, Hitler tried to assemble a reelection of the Reichstag. He failed in his attempt to acquire this great power.
- The Reichstag building was destroyed by fire. The following day, about 10,000 political opponents of the Nazi Party were arrested. President Paul von Hindenburg issued the Reichstag Fire Decree, suspending vital civil liberties in Germany.
- March – Franklin D Roosevelt is inaugurated as President of the United States. Nazi Party receives 44% of votes in Germany's last free election. Reichstag passes the 'Enabling Act' that provides legal base for the dictatorial powers of Hitler. Jewish people not residing in Germany called for a boycott of German goods. Japan leaves

Revolutionizing Discourse, Reinstating Diplomacy.



the League of Nations. This was based on the decision made by League of Nations which supported China in their claim on ownership of Manchukuo. League of Nations also refused to see Manchukuo as an independent state.

- April - In response to Jewish boycott of German goods, Germans started to boycott Jewish businesses. Germany began to exclude Jewish students. The infamous secret police of Germany, the Gestapo, is established.
- June - After a drastic change in the political environment of Germany, all non-Nazi parties are banned, leaving the Nazi Party as the sole official party in the country. Hitler's Government dissolved the Catholic Christian trade unions in Germany. Many Trade Union leaders were arrested and taken to camps and prisons.
- July - The "**Heil Hitler**" salute becomes the official symbolic gesture for all public employees in Germany. Additionally, the public correspondence is changed from 'Sincerely' to 'Heil Hitler' Germany initiated the application of the sterilization program for the undesired populations.
- August - Haavara Agreement is signed. The agreement structured the facilitation of German Jews emigration to Palestine.
- September - Leó Szilárd conceives the idea of the nuclear chain reaction. Jewish writers and artists' works are banned by a legislation passed by Germany's Reich Culture Ministry. Adolf Hitler based a speech on separating the functions of the Nazi SA2 organization and the German Army.
- October - Albert Einstein arrives in the United States as a refugee from Germany. In Germany, the "Law for Literary Leaders" dictated the content of what could now be written. A section of the law excluded Jews from the press, while another required all editors to be Aryans. The Nazi administration, with its continual limitative legislations on the arts shows a characteristic of severe philistinism. Germany leaves the League of Nations. Following this act, **Winston Churchill** gave a speech warning the British Parliament emphasizing on the dangers to peace posed by 2 SA, abbreviation of Sturmabteilung (German: "Assault Division"), byname Storm Troopers, or Brownshirts, in the German Nazi Party, a paramilitary organization whose methods of violent intimidation played a key role in Adolf Hitler's rise to power. [retrieved from britannica.com] the Nazi government and the German military aviation.
- November - The first non-political prisoners were sent to concentration camps in Germany. i.e. Homeless, alcoholic, and unemployed



- December - Germany passes a legislation concerning the habitual criminal, defined as "a person convicted of two criminal offenses, could be detained in a concentration camp indefinitely".

1934

- January – Germany passes a legislation entitled "Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring". The 10-year German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact is signed between the eponymous states.
- February - The Austrian Civil War is concluded with the victory of Austro-fascists. Another German legislation is passed and it established the Nazi Party Courts with full judicial status that gave powers of investigation and punishment of misdemeanors by Nazi Party (NSDAP) members (immoral behavior, loss of interest in party members etc.). The German Army declared the dismissal of all non-Aryans from military service.
- May - In Bulgaria, a military coup d'état detained governmental power and abolished political parties. Although at the time being, King Boris III was reduced to a puppet-king, he successfully regained political power within a year with his counter coup.
- June - In Germany, the events known as the Night of the Long Knives took place. The SS and the Gestapo killed potential rivals of 3 Special courts without the usual safeguards in legal procedure, to deal with political cases. Hitler. These individuals spanned across a wide range of political backgrounds; from the Nazi Party to the SA leader Ernst Röhm and to the anti-Nazi conservatives. Adolf Hitler and Mussolini met in Venice, Italy.
- July - The SS is now instituted as an independent organization of the Nazi Party, reporting directly to Adolf Hitler.
- August - President Paul von Hindenburg dies. As a result, Adolf Hitler is self-entitled as the Führer of Germany, becoming Head of State as well as Chancellor. Wehrmacht 4 members begin swearing a personal oath of loyalty to Hitler. The former method of such oath was to the German constitution.
- September - The Soviet Union joins the League of Nations.



- November - Winston Churchill gave a note to the House of Commons as a form of warning regarding the foreseeable aerial attacks to Britain by hostile forces [as many as 40,000]. The Wehrmacht was the unified armed forces of Germany from 1870–1918 and 1935 to 1946. Londoners would be lost in the first week of war].
- December - Japan renounces the Washington Naval Treaty and the London Naval Treaty.

1935

- March - The first of many violations of Versailles Treaty begins with Adolf Hitler announcing the mandatory military conscription.
- May - The Intel that Germany was rearming leaked, and in a state of frenzy, France concluded a separate alliance with the Soviet Union. German military required "Aryan heritage" for service. June - Germany and the United Kingdom signs the Anglo-German Naval Agreement—the agreement aims to limit German naval rearmament by allowing Germany to build a fleet that's 35% the tonnage of the British fleet.
- September - Nuremberg Laws are passed in the Reichstag. These laws properly introduced **anti-Semitism in German legislation.**

1936

- February - The German Secret police, Gestapo, was commissioned in only answering to Adolf Hitler via Heinrich Himmler. This act invades normal civil law. The British Cabinet approves a report that commissions the expansion of the Royal Navy and the remilitarization of the Army. The report also introduced 'shadow factories' which are paid for with public money, but are managed by industrial companies.
- March - Germany remilitarizes the previously occupied Rhineland, violating the Treaty of Versailles. Upon this act's success, the Reichstag is dissolved by Adolf Hitler and relections took place—a great amount of approval for the action is summoned. The United Kingdom, United States, and France sign the Second London Naval Treaty. Italy and Japan declined to sign this treaty on political basis.
- May - The Second Italo–Abyssinian War ends as the Italian troops march into the Ethiopian capital.

1937



- January - Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated for second term as US President. Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Germany would continue to guarantee Dutch and Belgian neutrality.
- July - The Second Sino-Japanese War begins with The Marco Polo Bridge, where Chinese and Japanese troops clash.
- September - China, in a session in the League of Nations, requested intergovernmental intervention regarding the Japanese invasion—in a form that the League approves.

1938

- January - Following the USS Panay incident, the Allison incident occurs, further stressing the relations between Japan and the United States. March - Austria is annexed by Nazi Germany with the Anschluss movement.
- August – Soviet Union wins the Battle of Khasan against Japan. Alternatively known as the Battle of Lake Khasan. **Winston Churchill**, in his speech conducted in the House of Commons, suggested with utmost importance that if United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union collectively asserted pressure on Germany, Hitler might abandon its claims for the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. However, his suggestions were not met with much support by the British politicians.
- September - Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy sign The Munich Agreement. The Munich Agreement is concluded to allow Germany to annex the Czechoslovak Sudetenland area in exchange for peace. This was a failed attempt to appease Hitler.
- November – In Paris, German Jew Herschel Grynszpan—who was exiled—assassinates German consular aide Ernst vom Rath. The Kristallnacht Pogrom begins in Germany. Also referred as the Night of Broken Glass; many Jewish shops and synagogues are smashed, looted, burned, and destroyed throughout the country.

1939

- January - For the first time in history, an uranium atom is split in United States. The 5-year naval expansion programme intended to provide for a huge German fleet, otherwise known as the Plan Z, is commissioned by Adolf Hitler, for the purpose of



proclaiming Germany as a naval supreme state. Adolf Hitler was intending to defeat the Royal Navy.

- March - The pro-German Slovak Republic is created. Germany occupies Czechoslovakia in violation of the ongoing peace process and the Munich Agreement conducted for this aim. The Czechs do not structure any organized resistance due to their loss of their main defensive line with the annexation of the Sudetenland. Germany creates the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The protectorate includes those portions of Czechoslovakia not incorporated into Germany, Poland, Hungary, (or the new Slovak Republic). Adolf Hitler continues with his expansionist policy, and demands the return of the Free City of Danzig to Germany. The Polish are granted a guarantee of independence by the UK and France.
- April - The Spanish Civil War ends with the Nationalists' victory—as a result, Spain becomes a dictatorship. Adolf Hitler commissions the German military to start relevant preparations for the Fall Weiss the codename for the attack on Poland.
- Italy, under commands of Benito Mussolini, invades Albania. Albania responds with little to none military resistance, resulting in their personal union of the Italian and Albanian crown. Even though the Soviet Union suggests a tripartite alliance with the UK and France, both countries reject it. Adolf Hitler declares the renunciation of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement and the German–Polish Non-Aggression Pact.
- May - Soviet Union leaves victoriously and peace is sustained between states. Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Norway, and Finland—reject Germany's proposal of a non-aggression pact. The Pact of Steel is signed between Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Although the initial naming of the Pact declares further cooperation between the two states, the main purpose of the Pact is military alliance.
- July - British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declares support for Poland and states British government's outlook on the Free City of Danzig, not seeing it as an internal German-Polish affair. Chamberlain further asserts that Britain would intervene on behalf of Poland in case of territorial hostility.
- August - The Einstein-Szilárd letter is sent to Franklin D. Roosevelt, warning the US President on the possibility of a German atomic bomb program, which induced the Manhattan Project. Between the Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact is signed—the pact made secret provisions regarding the division of Eastern Europe. This protocol was conducted by Hitler to make sure the threat of Soviet intervention during the German invasion of Poland is completely eradicated. Mussolini states that if the German Dictator, Adolf Hitler, invades Poland, Italy will



not follow the Pact of Steel. After this message, Hitler delays the launch of the invasion for five days in order to make sure British and French neutrality on the subject.

- September – Germany sends an ultimatum to Poland regarding the Polish Corridor and the Free City of Danzig. Without response to the dictatorship's ultimatum, Germany invades Poland, starting the war.

MILITARY DYNAMICS OF 1939

During the first half of the 20th century the military might of any nation was determined by the number of divisions they had in their armed forces, hence strength was in numbers.

In September 1939 the Allies, namely Great Britain, France, and Poland (for a brief period), were together superior in industrial resources, population, and military manpower.

The German Army however, because of its armament, training, discipline, doctrine and fighting spirit, was the most efficient and effective fighting force. Against Germany's 100 infantry divisions and six armored divisions, France had 90 infantry divisions, Great Britain had 10 infantry divisions, Poland had 30 infantry divisions, 12 cavalry brigades, and one armored brigade. A division had around 12,000 to 25,000 men.



Sir Winston Churchill wielding a PPSH-41 gun.

However, it was the qualitative superiority of the German infantry divisions and the greater number of their armored divisions that made the difference in 1939. The firepower of a German infantry division far exceeded that of a French, British, or Polish division; the standard German division included 442 machine guns, 135 mortars, 72 antitank guns, and 24 howitzers.

Allied divisions had a fire power only slightly greater than that of World War I. Germany had six armored divisions in September 1939; the Allies, though they had a large number of tanks, had no armored divisions at that time. The six armored, or panzer, divisions of the German army consisted of around 2,400 tanks.



GERMAN BATTLE TACTICS

According to the doctrines laid down by General Heinz Guderian, the German tanks were used in massed formations in conjunction with motorized artillery to punch holes in the enemy line and to isolate segments of the enemy, which were then surrounded and captured by motorized German infantry divisions while the tanks ranged forward to repeat the process: deep drives into enemy territory by panzer divisions were followed by mechanized infantry and foot soldiers.



Adolf Hitler reviewing troops on the Eastern Front, 1939. Heinrich Hoffmann, Munich

These tactics were supported by dive bombers that attacked and disrupted the enemy's supply and communications lines and spread panic and confusion in its rear, thus further paralyzing its defensive capabilities. Mechanization was the key to the German **blitzkrieg**, or "lightning war," so named because of the unprecedented speed and mobility that were its salient characteristics. Tested and well-trained in maneuvers, the German panzer divisions constituted a force with no match in Europe.



*German Pz. IV (foreground) and Pz. III (background) tanks, 1942. U.S. Army photograph
German Junkers Ju 87 "Stuka" dive-bomber. UPI/Bettmann Archive*

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE

The German Air Force, or **Luftwaffe**, was also the best force of its kind in 1939. It was a ground-cooperation force designed to support the Army, however its planes were superior to almost all Allied planes. In the rearmament period from 1935 to 1939 the production of German combat aircraft steadily mounted. The table shows the production of German aircraft by years.

Year	combat types	other types
1933	0	368
1934	840	1,128
1935	1,823	1,360
1936	2,530	2,582
1937	2,651	2,955
1938	3,350	1,885
1939	4,733	3,562

The standardization of engines and airframes gave the Luftwaffe an advantage over its opponents. Germany had an operational force of 1,000 fighters and 1,050 bombers in September 1939.

ALLIED AIR POWER

The Allies had more planes in 1939 than Germany did, but their strength was made up of many different types, some of them were obsolete.

The corresponding table shows the number of first-line military aircraft available to the Allies at the outbreak of war. The British Air force was known as the RAF (Royal Air force).



aircraft	British	French	Polish
Bombers	536	463	200
fighters	608	634	300
reconnaissance	96	444	—
coastal command	216	—	—
fleet air arm	204	194	—
Allied air strength, September 1939			

Great Britain, which was held back by delays in the rearmament program, was producing one modern fighter in 1939, the **Hawker Hurricane**. A higher-performance fighter, the Spitfire, was just coming into production and did not enter the air war in numbers until 1940.

Revolutionizing Discourse, Reinstating Diplomacy.



Hawker Hurricane of the RAF (Royal Air Force) pictured above.

The value of the French Air Force in 1939 was reduced by the number of out dated planes in its order of battle: 131 of the 634 fighters and nearly all of the 463 bombers. France was desperately trying to buy high-performance aircraft in the United States in 1939.

At sea the odds against Germany were much greater in September 1939 than in August 1914, since the Allies in 1939 had many more large surface warships than Germany had. At sea, however, there was to be no clash between the Allied and the German massed fleets but only the individual operation of German pocket battleships and commerce raiders.



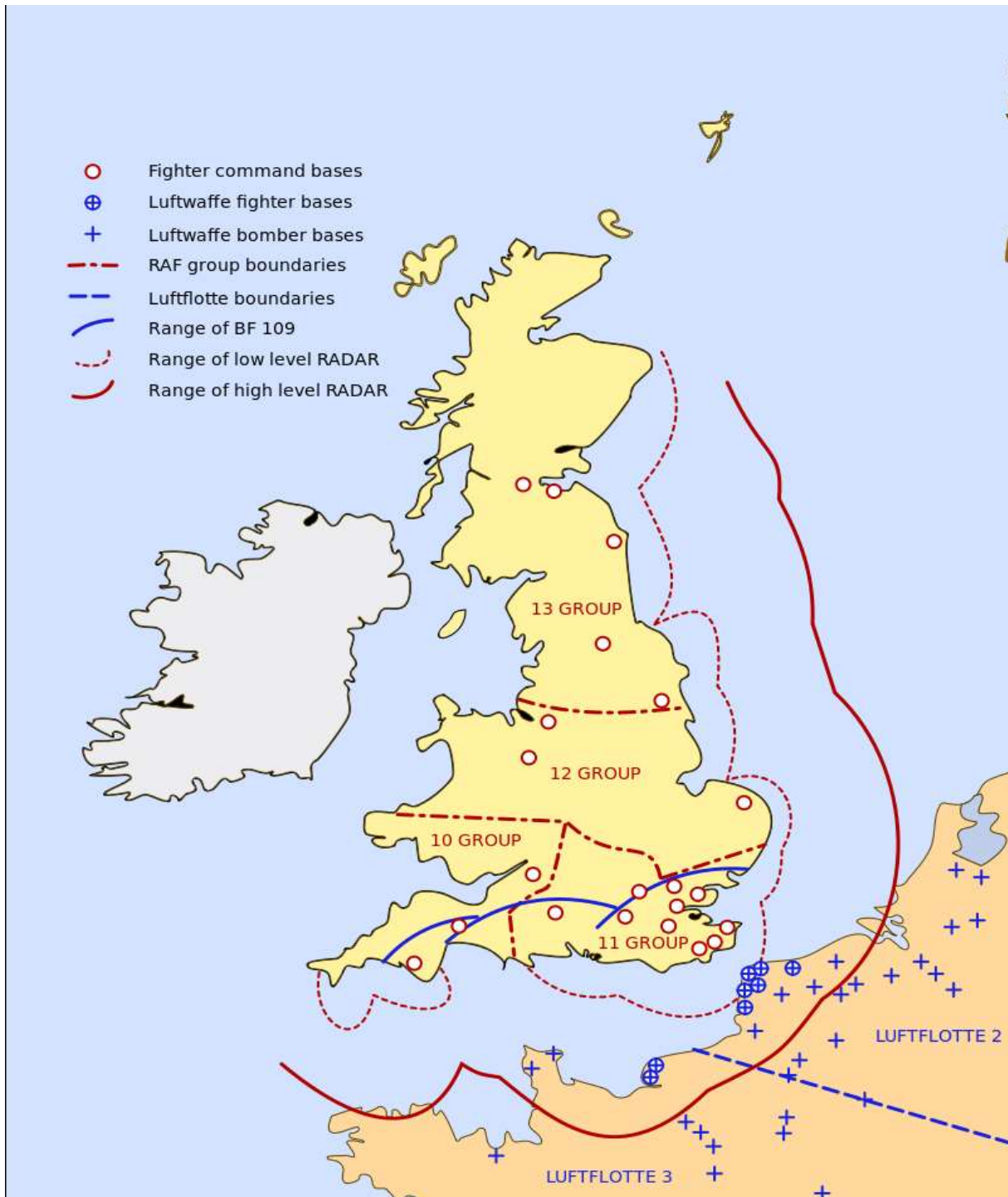


MAP OF EUROPE FROM 1939-1941





MAP OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN 1940



“Ladies and Gentlemen, War is upon us, good luck!”