
HISTORY 1130:
Themes in Global History:
Trade, Economy, and Empires

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A. Causes and Outbreak of World War II

B. World War II Timeline

C. Special Topics
1. Atomic Bomb
2. Holocaust

D. Economic Cost of World War II

A. Causes and Outbreak of World War II

-After World War I, defeated Germany, disappointed Italy, and ambitious Japan were anxious to regain or increase their power; all three eventually adopted forms of dictatorship (see National Socialism and fascism) that made the state supreme and called for expansion at the expense of neighboring countries. These three countries also set themselves up as champions against Communism, thus gaining at least partial tolerance of their early actions from the more conservative groups in the Western democracies. Also important was a desire for peace on the part of the democracies, which resulted in their military unpreparedness. Finally, the League of Nations, weakened from the start by the defection of the United States, was unable to promote disarmament; moreover, the long economic depression sharpened national rivalries, increased fear and distrust, and made the masses susceptible to the promises of demagogues.

-The failure of the League to stop the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1931 was followed by a rising crescendo of treaty violations and acts of aggression. Adolf Hitler, when he rose to power (1933) in Germany, recreated the German army and prepared it for a war of conquest; in 1936 he remilitarized the Rhineland. Benito Mussolini conquered (1935–36) Ethiopia for Italy; and from 1936 to 1939 the Spanish civil war raged, with Germany and Italy helping the fascist forces of Francisco Franco to victory. In Mar., 1938, Germany annexed Austria, and in Sept., 1938, the British and French policy of appeasement toward the Axis reached its height with the sacrifice of much of Czechoslovakia to Germany in the Munich Pact.


-When Germany occupied (Mar., 1939) all of Czechoslovakia, and when Italy seized (Apr., 1939) Albania, Great Britain and France abandoned their policy of appeasement and set about creating an “antiaggression” front, which included alliances with Turkey, Greece, Romania, and Poland, and speeding rearmament. Germany and Italy signed (May, 1939) a full military alliance, and after the Soviet-German nonaggression pact (Aug., 1939) removed German fear of a possible two-front war, Germany was ready to launch an attack on Poland.

-World War II began on Sept. 1, 1939, when Germany, without a declaration of war, invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany on Sept. 3, and all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations, except Ireland, rapidly followed suit. The fighting in Poland was brief. The German blitzkrieg, or lightning war, with its use of new techniques of mechanized and air warfare, crushed the Polish defenses, and the conquest was almost complete when Soviet forces entered (Sept. 17) Poland. While this campaign ended with the partition of Poland and while the USSR defeated (but did not invade!) Finland in the Finnish-Russian War (1939–40), the British and the French spent an inactive winter behind the Maginot Line, content with blockading Germany by sea.

-World War II was the most extensive and costly armed conflict in the history of the world, involving the great majority of the world’s nations, being fought simultaneously in several major theatres, and costing tens of millions of lives. The war was fought between two groups of powers: the alliance of the British Commonwealth, United States, Soviet Union, China, and the governments-in-exile of France, Poland, and other occupied European countries, collectively known as the Allies; and the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan and their allies, collectively known as the Axis. Most of the fighting occurred in the European theatre in and around Europe, and in the Pacific theatre in the Pacific and East Asia.

-The German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 is the most common date in the West for the start of World War II. Others cite the Japanese invasion of China on 7 July 1937 as the war’s beginning, or even the 1931 Japanese incursion into Manchuria. The war ended in Europe with the surrender of Germany on 8 May 1945, but continued in Asia and the Pacific until the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the subsequent Japanese surrender on 2 September 1945.

-It was the first war in which air power was a significant factor and civilian suffering and terror a primary military strategy. Indeed, the first combat operation in the European Theater of World War II was a German bombing attack against Poland, while the last combat operation in the Pacific Theater was a thousand-aircraft bombing attack on Japan, on 14 August 1945.
B. World War II Timeline

*During the nearly six years that World War 2 raged, approximately 61 million individuals (military and civilian) lost their lives. Russia suffered more than any other nation, with nearly 25 million deaths, followed by China with 11 million and Germany with 7 million. The United States entered World War 2 after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. During the next four years, the U.S. lost 295,000 soldiers in death, and had a total of 405,399 American casualties (including wounded). In comparison, during the Civil War fought in the United States from 1861-1865, 624,511 individuals lost their lives.

- September 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland. Britain and France give Hitler ultimatum.
- September 3, 1939 Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
- September 17, 1939 Soviet forces, under terms of a secret agreement with Germany, marched into Poland from the East.
- April 9, 1940 Germany invades Denmark and Norway.
- May 10, 1940 German army invades Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.
- May 10, 1940 Chamberlain resigns as British Prime Minister; Winston Churchill becomes new Prime Minister.
- May 12, 1940 Germans cross French frontier using air/tank/infantry "Blitzkrieg" tactics.

B. World War II Timeline (cont.)

- May 14, 1940 Netherlands falls to Germany.
- May 28, 1940 Belgium surrenders to Germany.
- June 10, 1940 Italy enters war on the side of Germany, declares war on UK and France. Italy invades France.
- June 14, 1940 Germans enter Paris.
- June 22, 1940 France and Germany sign armistice at Compiègne.
- September 27, 1940 Germany, Italy and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact in Berlin.
- March 11, 1941 U.S. Congress passes the Lend-Lease Act.
- April 6, 1941 German forces invade Greece and Yugoslavia
- June 22, 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union.
- December 7, 1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Philippines, and Guam; U.S. Pacific fleet crippled.
- December 8, 1941 U.S. Congress declares war on Japan.
- December 11, 1941 Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.
- December 11, 1941 United States declares war on Germany.
- February 19, 1942 President Roosevelt issues Executive Order 9066 forcing many Japanese and Japanese Americans in western U.S. to be exiled to "relocation centers" (Japanese Relocation Order).
- April 18, 1942 American airplanes bomb Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kobe.
- June 4-6, 1942 Battle of Midway ends Japanese expansion east.
- November 8, 1942 British and American troops land in Morocco (North Africa).
- November 19, 1942 Soviets counterattack Germany at Stalingrad.
- September 3, 1943 Allied troops land on Italian mainland after conquest of Sicily.
- September 8, 1943 Italy surrenders.
- December 1, 1943 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet for the first time at the Tehran Conference.
B. World War II Timeline (cont.)

- June 6, 1944 Allied troops cross the English Channel and land on beaches in Normandy, France (D-Day).
- July 20, 1944 Hitler wounded in bomb plot.
- October 20, 1944 Americans invade Philippines.
- December 16, 1944 Germans launch counter-offensive in Belgium (Battle of the Bulge).
- February 1945 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet in Yalta in the Crimea (Yalta Conference).
- April 12, 1945 President Roosevelt dies of a cerebral hemorrhage. Truman becomes president.
- May 1, 1945 Admiral Doenitz takes command in Germany; suicide of Hitler announced.
- May 7, 1945 Germany surrenders unconditionally in Rheims, France.
- May 8, 1945 V-E (Victory in Europe) day.
- June 11, 1945 Panel of seven scientists issues a report to the U.S. secretary of war urging the United States not to use nuclear bombs against Japan, but rather to demonstrate a nuclear explosion before representatives of the United Nations to convince Japan to surrender (Franck Report).
- July 1945 Potsdam Conference in Potsdam, Germany.
- August 6, 1945 First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. President Truman broadcasts address to the nation from the SS Augusta.
- August 8, 1945 U.S.S.R. declares war on Japan.
- August 9, 1945 Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki.
- August 14, 1945 President Truman announces that hostilities between U.S. and Japan have ended.
- September 2, 1945 Japanese delegation signs surrender documents aboard the battleship Missouri. President Truman declares V-J (Victory over Japan) day.

HE'S WATCHING YOU

SOMEONE TALKED!

DER DEUTSCHE STUDENT

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C. Special Topics 1: Atomic Bomb

A nuclear weapon is a weapon that derives its energy from nuclear reactions and has enormous destructive power - a single nuclear weapon is capable of destroying a city. Nuclear weapons have been used only twice for war, by the United States against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II. They have been used many hundreds of times, however, for the nuclear testing undertaken by many countries.

The bombs were secretly developed by the United States under the codename "Manhattan Project," were the second and third atomic bombs to be exploded, and are the only ones ever used as weapons, rather than for testing purposes. (The first test explosion had occurred in a desert in New Mexico on July 16, 1945.) The decision to drop the bombs was made by US President Harry S. Truman, and followed over 3½ years of direct involvement of the US in World War II, during which time the United States had suffered over a million casualties. Truman’s officially stated intention in ordering the bombings was to bring about a quick resolution of the war by inflicting destruction, and instilling fear of further destruction, that was sufficient to cause Japan to surrender.
The bombing of Hiroshima
-Hiroshima was the primary target of the first U.S. nuclear attack mission, on August 6, 1945. The weather was good, and the crew and equipment functioned properly. In every detail, the attack was carried out exactly as planned, and the bomb, with a 60 kg core of uranium-235, performed precisely as expected.

-About an hour before the bombing, the Japanese early warning radar net had detected the approach of some American aircraft headed for the southern part of Japan. The alert had been given and radio broadcasting stopped in many cities, among them Hiroshima. The planes approached the coast at a very high altitude. At nearly 08:00, the radar operator in Hiroshima determined that the number of planes coming in was very small—probably not more than three—and the air raid alert was lifted. The normal radio broadcast warning was given to the people that it might be advisable to go to shelter if B-29s were actually sighted, but no raid was expected beyond some sort of reconnaissance. At 08:16., the B-29 Enola Gay dropped the nuclear bomb called "Little Boy" over the central part of the city and it exploded with a blast equivalent to 12 thousand tons of TNT, killing an estimated 80,000 civilians outright.

-Tokyo’s first knowledge of what had really caused the disaster came from the White House public announcement in Washington, sixteen hours after the nuclear attack on Hiroshima. By the end of 1945, it is estimated that 60,000 more people died due to nuclear fallout sickness, bringing the total killed in Hiroshima in 1945 to 140,000. Since then several thousand more people have died of radiation-related causes.

The bombing of Nagasaki
-Mushroom cloud from the nuclear explosion over Nagasaki rising 18 km (60,000 ft) into the air. On the morning of August 9, 1945, the crew of the American B-29 Superfortress, "Bockscar," flown by Major Charles W. Sweeney and carrying the nuclear bomb nicknamed, "Fat Man," found their primary target, Kokura, to be obscured by cloud. After three runs over the city and having fuel running low due to a fuel-transfer problem, they headed for their secondary target, Nagasaki. At about 07:50 Japanese time, an air raid alert was sounded in Nagasaki, but the “all clear” signal was given at 08:30. When only two B-29 superfortresses were sighted at 10:53 the Japanese apparently assumed that the planes were only on reconnaissance and no further alarm was given. A few minutes later, at 11:00, the observation B-29 dropped instruments attached to three parachutes.

-At 11:02, a last minute break in the clouds over Nagasaki allowed Bockscar’s bombardier, Capt. Kermit Beahan, to visually sight the target as ordered. The weapon, containing a core of 8 kg of plutonium-239, was dropped over the city’s industrial valley. It exploded 1,540 feet (469 m) above the ground almost midway between the Mitsubishi Steel and Arms Works, in the south, and the Mitsubishi-Urakami Ordnance Works (Torpedo Works), in the north, the two principal targets of the city.

C. Special Topics 1: Atomic Bomb (cont.)

Opposition to use of atomic bombs

- The Manhattan Project had originally been conceived as a counter to Nazi Germany's atomic bomb program, and with the defeat of Germany, several scientists working on the project felt that the United States should not be the first to use such weapons. One of the prominent critics of the bombings was Albert Einstein.
- Some have claimed that the Japanese were already essentially defeated, and therefore use of the bombs was unnecessary. General Dwight D. Eisenhower so advised the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, in July of 1945. The highest-ranking officer in the Pacific Theater, General Douglas MacArthur, was not consulted beforehand, but said afterward that there was no military justification for the bombings. The same opinion was expressed by many other military commanders. Others contend that Japan had been trying to surrender for at least two months, but the US refused by insisting on an unconditional surrender—which they did not get even after the bombing, the bone of contention being retention of the Emperor. In fact, while several diplomats favored surrender, the leaders of the Japanese military were committed to fighting a ‘Decisive Battle’ on Kyushu, hoping that they could negotiate better terms for an armistice afterward—all of which the Americans knew from reading decrypted Japanese communications. The Japanese government never did decide what terms, beyond preservation of an imperial system, they would have accepted to end the war; as late as August 9, the Supreme Council was still split, with the hardliners insisting Japan should demobilize its own forces, no war crimes trials, and no occupation. Only the direct intervention of the Emperor ended the dispute, and even after that there was a serious risk of a military coup.
- Some have argued that the Soviet Union’s switch from friendly neutral to enemy might have been enough to convince the Japanese military of the need to accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration (plus some provision for the emperor). In the event, the decision to surrender was made before the scale of the Soviet attack on Manchuria, Sakhalin Island, and the Kuril Islands was known, but had the war continued, the Soviets would have been able to invade Hokkaido well before the Allied invasion of Kyushu.

Support for use of atomic bombs

- Supporters of the bombing concede that although the civilian leadership in Japan was cautiously and discreetly sending out diplomatic communiqués as far back as January of 1945, following the Allied invasion of Luzon in the Philippines, Japanese military officials were unanimously opposed to any negotiations before the use of the Atomic bomb.
- While Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki did use covert diplomatic channels to begin negotiation for peace, the civilian leadership could not negotiate surrender or even a cease-fire on its own. Japan, as a Constitutional Monarchy, could only enter into a peace agreement with the unanimous support of the Japanese cabinet, and this cabinet was dominated by militarists from the Japanese Imperial Army and the Japanese Imperial Navy, all of whom were initially opposed to any peace deal. A political stalemate developed between the military and civilian leaders of Japan with the military increasingly determined to fight despite the costs and odds.
- The Battle of Okinawa showed this determination to fight on at all costs. Nearly 200,000 Japanese were killed in the most bloody battle of the Pacific theater, just 8 weeks before Japan’s final surrender. When the Soviet Union declared war on Japan on August 8, 1945, the Japanese Imperial Army ordered its ill supplied and weakened forces in Manchuria to fight to the last man, an order which it carried out. Major General Masakazu Amanu, chief of the operations section at Japanese Imperial Headquarters, stated that he was absolutely convinced his defensive preparations, begun in early 1944, could repel any Allied invasion of the home islands with minimum losses.
- After the realization that the destruction of Hiroshima was from a nuclear weapon, the civilian leadership gained more and more traction in its argument that Japan had to concede defeat and accept the terms of the Yalta Proclamation. According to some Japanese historians, Japanese civilian leaders who favored surrender saw their salvation in the atomic bombing. The Japanese military was steadfastly refusing to give up, so the peace faction seized on the bombing as a new argument to force surrender.
- Supporters of the bombing also argue that waiting for the Japanese to surrender was not a cost-free option. The conventional bombardment and blockade were killing tens of thousands each week in Japan, directly and indirectly, and the US Navy’s ‘Operation Starvation’ was aptly named. Also, as a result of the war, noncombatants were dying throughout Asia at a rate of ~200,000 per month. Supporters also point to an order given by General Tojo before his resignation as premier in July of 1944, that all Allied POW’s, numbering over 100,000, to be executed at the first sign of an invasion of the Japanese mainland.
C. Special Topic 2: Holocaust

Holocaust refers to Nazi Germany's systematic genocide of various ethnic, religious, national, and secular groups during World War II starting in 1941 through to 1945. The Nazi regime's primary goal in its calculated killings were to annihilate the Jewish Nation. When Hitler first came to power, the first laws he passed were directed at harming Jews (making the slaughter of animals according to Jewish Law illegal), after which the Nazis turned to torturing and killing the Jews. When the Nazis would invade a country, city or town, their first and foremost action was to systematically gather the Jews and send them to concentration or labor camps. When defeat started to appear imminent to Hitler, instead of concentrating on the war he used all his resources for the continuation of his cleansing of the Jews from the world - what he called the "final solution". Although, relatively insignificant, the Nazis also had a goal to ‘aryanize' all wealth and art that belonged to the Jews. They systematically stole and plundered all of their art from all over Europe and stole all of their possessions. The Nazis also targeted other groups.
C. Special Topic 2: Holocaust (cont.)

The Nazis persecuted many groups of people deemed inferior to the Nazi Aryan ideal. The following estimates refer to groups that were actively singled out in Nazi ideology as being ‘unfit for life’ and were part of the Nazi’s planned and systematic genocide.

- 5.6 – 6.1 million Jews
- 3.0 – 3.5 million Polish Jews
- 200 000 – 800 000 Roma & Sinti
- 200 000 – 300 000 handicapped
- 10 000 – 25 000 homosexuals
- 2,000 Jehovah’s Witnesses

The following groups of people were also killed by the Nazi regime but there is little evidence that the Nazis planned to systematically target them for genocide as was the case for the groups above.

- 2.5 – 3.5 million non-Jewish Poles
- 3.5 – 6 million other Slavic civilians
- 2.5 – 4 million Soviet POWs
- 1 – 1.5 million political dissidents

Concentration camps for Jews and other “undesirables,” also existed in Germany itself, and while not specifically designed for systematic extermination, many concentration camp prisoners died because of harsh conditions or were executed. Some camps, such as Auschwitz-Birkenau, combined slave labor with systematic extermination. Upon arrival in these camps, prisoners were divided into two groups: those too weak for work were immediately executed in gas chambers (which were sometimes disguised as showers) and their bodies burned, while others were first used for slave labor in factories or industrial enterprises located in the camp or nearby. The Nazis also forced some prisoners to work in the collection and disposal of corpses, and to mutilate them when required. Gold teeth were extracted from the corpses, and women’s hair (shaved from the heads of victims before they entered the gas chambers) was recycled for use in products such as rugs and socks.

Four camps — Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibór, and Treblinka II — were used exclusively for ‘extermination’. Only a small number of prisoners were kept alive to work at the task of disposing of the bodies of people murdered in the gas chambers.
Nazi concentration camps in 1945
D. Economic Cost of World War II:

-Five stylized facts (Harrison): First, victory went to the side that supplied the greatest quantity of military resources to the theatres of war. Second, superiority in military resources was based on superior wealth: the richer countries had a systematic, disproportionate advantage in their ability to supply the front with troops and military equipment. Third are the qualifications: time and geography mattered. The richer countries needed time to make superior resources count. The countries that were closer to the front line tried harder. Fourth, the significance of other non-economic factors like leadership, organization, discipline, and morale was largely conditional on wealth, geography, and time. Given superior resources and the need and opportunity to apply them, the richer countries could solve other problems that defeated the poorer ones. Fifth, these were rules for market economies. In World War II Stalin broke them by inventing a new kind of command economy that could produce military power out of proportion to its economic weight.

-GDP was more important than either territory or population, however. A poor country might have a large population, but if most of the adults were engaged in low-productivity subsistence farming then there would be little real possibility of transferring many of them out of agriculture to the armed forces or war industry since the remaining farmers would be unable to produce enough food to keep everyone alive. Equally, a poor country might have a large territory but, without a high level of development of roads and railways, would be unable to exploit it economically or defend it militarily. Finally, a poor country typically lacked efficient government and financial services of the kind necessary to account for resources and direct them into national priorities. In short, a relatively high level of economic development was essential if territory and population were to count in war. The economic development of a country can be measured by its GDP per head of the population.

Figure 1. Production Mobilization: Nine Countries, 1913 to 1917

![Graph showing production mobilization for nine countries from 1913 to 1917.]

Source: Broadberry and Harrison (2005).
Notes: Observations from left to right are Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Canada, UK, New Zealand, USA, and Australia. Territories are measured within contemporary frontiers. Currency units are international dollars at 1990 prices.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?


Figure 2. Production Mobilization: Eleven Countries, 1938 to 1942

![Graph showing production mobilization for eleven countries from 1938 to 1942.]

Source: Harrison (1998a, p. 10), after correction of a spreadsheet error in the source affecting Soviet GDP as noted by Harrison (2005), and supplemented by figures from Maddison (1995, pp. 180-3 and 164-7).
Notes: Observations from left to right are the Soviet Union, Japan, Italy, Finland, Austria, Canada, Germany (excluding Austria), Australia, UK, USA, and New Zealand. Territories are measured within contemporary frontiers. Currency units are international dollars at 1990 prices.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
In the Second World War, the initial phase from 1939 to early 1942 favored the Axis as far as their strategic and economic potential were concerned. After that, the war of attrition, with the United States and the USSR joining the Allies, turned the tide in favor of the Allies. For example, in 1943 the Allied total GDP was 2,223 billion USD (1990 prices), whereas the Axis accounted for only 895 billion. The economic demands of the war were unprecedented, as for example Great Britain’s maximum military burden of circa 27 per cent in 1918 was dwarfed by the over 50 per cent level maintained throughout the Second World War.

Hugh Rockoff’s contribution (in the Harrison 2000 book) on the American wartime economic experience offers analytical insights on both the methods and the analysis of this type. He concentrates on the trade-off between civilian consumption and military production in his analysis. Rockoff outlines e.g. the productivity implications of the war with a total factor productivity framework. His conclusion is that no single factor accounted for the rise in wartime output. This article also brings the analysis of the costs of the war and the post-war economic “miracle” into perspective: Rockoff’s study clearly proves that the wartime military/public sector prominence influenced the technological development as well as economic thinking of the post-war years.

### Table 3. Resources mobilized and expended by the Great Powers, World War II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country, years at war</th>
<th>Average military burden (%, ME of GDP)</th>
<th>Defense share (%, ME of CGE)</th>
<th>Share of military personnel of POP, %</th>
<th>Share of battle deaths of POP, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France 1939—1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany 1939—1945</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia 1939—1945</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UK 1939—1945</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA 1941—1945</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### TABLE 13: Two World Wars in Quantitative Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>World War I</th>
<th>World War II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length of war, days</strong></td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>2,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belligerent nations, number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theatres of military action:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of nations</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of continents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population of belligerent nations, millions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>of which, number mobilised</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>number wounded</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>number disabled</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess deaths, millions</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of which:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deaths among servicemen</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deaths among civilians</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in concentration camps</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of partisans</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from hunger and disease</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Munitions produced, units:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousand guns</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousand aircraft</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>thousand tanks</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td><strong>Economic losses, $ billion at 1938 prices</strong></td>
<td>692</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<td><strong>Of which, direct losses</strong></td>
<td>416</td>
<td>1,433</td>
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<td>budget outlays</td>
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<td>destruction, looting</td>
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<td>316</td>
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<tr>
<td>indirect losses</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>2,567</td>
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### QUESTIONS, in writing:

1)

2)
ANY QUESTIONS ON TODAY’S LECTURE?
ANYTHING ELSE?