World War II Commemoration Committee: Fact Sheet and Suggested Activities.


50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee, HQDA, SACC, Room 3E524, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0101.

Guides — Classroom Use — Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052) — Reports — Descriptive (141)

MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Community; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrichment Activities; Exhibits; Local History; *Military Service; Political Science; Social Studies; State History; *United States History; Veterans; War; *World History; *World War II

This packet suggests activities and events that school districts, schools, classes, and educational organizations can conduct to commemorate World War II. Suggestions are made to include local veterans, including those in veteran's and nursing homes and hospitals, and youth at every possible opportunity. Recognition can take the form of military activities, ceremonies and community events, exhibits, cultural and performing arts, communications and products, and memorial services. The fact sheet focuses on a profile of U.S. service personnel, costs of the War, production and losses, and prisoners of war. (EH)
WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE:
FACT SHEETS AND SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II
COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

1996

United States Department of Defense

Washington, D.C.
Purpose

The Department of Defense is assisting a grateful Nation in commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II between 1991 and 1995. The Secretary of the Army, as Department of Defense's executive agent, established a joint committee to direct the DoD commemoration programs.

The purpose of the committee is to thank and honor the veterans of World War II, their families, especially families who lost love ones, and remember those who served on the home front, who turned America into the Arsenal for Democracy.

The committee also wants to encourage the study of the history of this era, so we can use this knowledge to help ensure a safer and better tomorrow for future generations.

History

The Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a senior DoD working group June 8, 1990, to determine DoD's role in commemorating U.S. participation in World War II and assess issues requiring policy recommendations. The Department of the Army was designated executive agent Dec. 17, 1990, and became responsible for organizing and conducting the DoD commemorative programs.
Commemoration
Committee

Lt. Gen. Claude M. Kick lighter, USA Retired, serves as executive director of the committee comprised of civilian and military personnel from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. The committee is divided into five directorates.

The Education and Public Affairs Directorate develops educational resources and programs, prepares and develops news releases and media information, responds to media inquiries, produces a quarterly newsletter, the World War II Dispatch, and schedules and maintains the committee's touring exhibits.

The Operations and Special Events Directorate is responsible for coordinating and conducting commemorative ceremonies, international events, maintaining a national and international events list and managing the advisory and executive committees.

The Legislative Affairs and Public Outreach Directorate facilitates the commemoration of World War II through coordination and networking with the White House, members of Congress, industry, veterans organizations, civic groups, federal, state, local and international governments.

The Commemorative Communities Directorate administers, manages and monitors the World War II Commemorative Community Program.

The Administration and Personnel Directorate has the responsibility to administer and coordinate personnel issues, correspondence, supply, travel and resource distribution.

In addition to the Commemoration Committee, each service has designated a World War II liaison coordinator responsible to develop and plan service-unique events and ceremonies, educational resources and commemorative items.

Exhibits

The committee currently maintains three 20-foot touring exhibits. These exhibits are available to support Commemorative Communities in conducting 50th anniversary of World War II commemorative events and are accompanied by a committee member who has an understanding of World War II and can address various subjects pertaining to the last world war.

In addition, the committee maintains flexible modular touring exhibits which can be scheduled for smaller events.

To request exhibits, organizations should write to the committee. Requests should state the dates and times of the event, estimated attendance and a schematic of where the exhibit will be set up.

Resource Materials

The Commemoration Committee has resource materials available for distribution to all Department of Defense agencies and Commemorative Communities.

Resource materials include commemorative and educational posters, battle streamer bookmarks, historical documents, fact sheets, a quarterly newsletter, World War II campaign brochures and theater maps, certificates of appreciation and other commemorative resources. The Commemoration Committee will be assisting in the development of materials throughout the commemorative period.

Materials can be requested by sending a memorandum or letter to the Commemoration Committee at HQDA, SACC; Room 3E524, Pentagon; Washington, D.C. 20310-0101. Requests must state the quantity and how the products will be used.
The purposes of the World War II commemorations are to honor the World War II veterans and their families, to recognize the contributions and sacrifices made on the home front, to provide Americans with a clear understanding and appreciation of the lessons and history of World War II, and to acquaint Americans with World War II as the central event of the 20th century.

Military and civilian communities which agree to develop programs that honor veterans and educate the public about the role of the military and the civilian contributions during World War II can become Commemorative Communities. This is, in essence, a grassroots community relations program.

To become a Commemorative Community, communities must file an application which outlines their commemoration plans, (to conduct three or more activities a year) and provide activity reports following the event or program. The Department of Defense (DoD) World War II Commemoration Committee will provide communities with sample educational information to assist in designing and implementing their programs.

Communities are asked to apply at their local military installation's public affairs office or through the National Guard or reserve organization in their area. When there are no military units nearby they may apply directly to the DoD World War II Commemoration Committee.

Some possible activities include: publishing service, unit, ship or activity history brochures; dedicate or rededicate an armory, reserve center or other facility to honor a World War II veteran; participate in local parades with color guard or marching unit in uniforms; install a 50-year time capsule of WWII artifacts; develop WWII themes for graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races, runs and organization days and organize volunteer groups—military and civilian—to visit veterans homes, hospitals and assist schools with World War II Commemorative programs.

As a Commemorative Community, communities have several entitlements. They receive a certificate of designation from DoD; are authorized to use the 50th Anniversary logo for approved purposes and are authorized to obtain and display the DoD Commemoration Flag.

For more information on the World War II Commemorative Community Program, call (703) 692-2140 or Fax your request for information to (703) 692-2162.
Fact Sheet

World War II

Suggested Activities

The 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee has several suggested commemorative activities and projects that military installations, units, civilian organizations and communities can conduct.

Military programs should endeavor to involve the veterans, civilian public, retired military (including those in veteran's and nursing homes and hospitals), and youth at every possible opportunity.

Military Activities

* Hold tattoo or formal retreat to dedicate or mark a significant event.
* Publish service, unit, ship, or activity history brochures.
* Include WW II installation/command activities in your unit's official briefing.
* Obtain and display WW II U.S. and foreign awards on organizational colors in accordance with appropriate service regulations.
* Obtain and display WW II Campaign Silver Bands for company/battery/troop guidon staffs in accordance with service regulations.
* Dedicate National Guard and Reserve annual training periods to a significant WW II veteran or campaign.
* Dedicate or rededicate an armory, reserve center, or other facility to honor a WW II veteran.
* Serve a "WW II Thanksgiving meal," featuring fare typical of war years.
* Highlight the contributions of WW II Special Services by having installation morale, welfare, and recreation agencies present performing and fine arts programs, such as art exhibits and WW II-era musicals, concerts, variety shows, and plays, such as "No Time for Sergeants" and "Stalag 17."
* Have installation club/recreation programmers plan social recreation activities around 1940s and war-related themes to serve as educational and cultural enlightenment, especially for teens and young adults.

Ceremonies and Community Events

* Participate in state/local WW II celebrations.
* Have mayor/city council provide a proclamation; have flags flown at half staff on significant dates.
* Participate in local parades with a color guard or marching unit in WW II uniforms.
* Coordinate with U.S. Postal Service for a ceremony on first-day issues of WW II commemorative stamps.
* Identify distinguished local individuals who served during WW II and include them in your commemoration activities.
* Invite local elected officials and veterans to speak at unit functions including professional development sessions about their WW II experiences.
* Install a 50-year time capsule of WW II artifacts. Keep track of WW II veteran's descendants so they can open the capsule in 2041-2045.
* Develop WW II themes for events such as graduation ceremonies, festivals, balls, races, runs, and organization days.
* Rededicate the names of streets, buildings, or trees to commemorate WW II leaders, Medal of Honor recipients, well-known veterans or campaigns.
* Organize volunteer groups, military and civilian, to visit veteran's homes and hospitals.
* Include WW II activities in the planning of domestic action projects in conjunction with local community.
* Organize volunteer groups to assist local veterans groups in restoring WW II monuments and memorials.
* Hold a retiree/veteran’s luncheon and encourage guests’ participation in other activities. Hold it at a veteran's home or hospital.
* Get local veterans organizations involved by having a hometown home-coming picnic or other event honoring those who served in WW II.
* Plant trees as living tributes to the men and women who served in WW II. This affords opportunity to include state/local/city park/officials, National Park Service, or scout troops in community-wide tributes.
* Sponsor a recycling drive in honor of the sacrifices of those who stayed behind to support the home front during WW II. Recycling actually started during WW II in an effort to support our service members overseas with the best possible products. Encourage car and van pooling as a means of conserving fuel, oil, tires, etc. (materials needed overseas in the war effort).
* Develop a bumper sticker with a WW II message "Fort/Base/Ship/State/Community (such as San Antonio, Texas or Norfolk Naval Station) is proud to be a WW II Commemorative Community."
* Participate in WW II community run or Volksmarch.
* Hold a WW II hangar dance with 1940s style music and dress.
* Hold a WW II craft fair.
* Sew a WW II quilt. Get public affairs coverage; place it in museum; display in library, or use as a fund-raiser.
* Create a community WW II cookbook.

Exhibits

* Display WW II exhibits at malls and county fairs.
* Conduct open houses with WW II exhibits.
* Renovate a WW II "temporary" building and set up a
WW II setting in it.
* Include WW II reenactment units, which set up
  "period" encampments or other "living history" programs,
  that are authentic recreations of period military camps
  including uniforms, civilian clothing, food and way-of-life-
  during WW II.
* Encourage military units and civilian organizations to
  set up mini-exhibits (perhaps a shelf or two, protected by
glass).
* Collect and display WW II photos, memorabilia,
  letters, and diaries of WW II veterans, equipment, and other
  items of historical significance, prominently in libraries,
schools, and unit area where all unit members and visitors
  may view. For added significance, make the reproduction a
  permanent display and invite unit members to visit and sign
  at a small ceremony. Photograph/videotape the event.
* Encourage library displays of books with WW II
  themes.
* Use posters and facsimile reproduction of photographs,
documents, or quotes to create a WW II corridor.
* Encourage model airplane builders to display WW II-
era aircraft. Educational Activities
  * Develop "Adopt-A-School" programs or "Programs of
    Excellence" with local schools that highlight WW II as a
    special study program throughout the commemorative
    period.
* Cosponsor with DoD service associations, or patriotic
  organizations, trips to WW II training sites, museums, and
  monuments, to learn about the sacrifices and accomplish-
  ments of veterans.
* Encourage school groups to visit military installations;
  discuss significance of WW II and how it relates to the world
today.
* Invite recruiters or other military members from a local
  installation to visit schools to discuss importance of WW II.
* Encourage youth organizations to conduct and partici-
pate in WW II commemoration programs.
* Encourage students/youths to participate in WW II
  map, essay, poster, and speech contests.
* Host area high school speech tournament, focusing on
  presentation of famous WW II speeches.
* Encourage creating WW II messages for bulletin
  boards in military and civilian installations.
* Publish questions and answers and crossword puzzles
  highlighting WW II.
* Distribute bookmarks with WW II messages.
* Debate the great issues of military strategy, United
  Nations proclamations, economic or political decisions.

Cultural and Performing Arts
* Request military band units present WW II programs
  of music and narration for military and civilian audiences.
  Narrative portion could combine military and civilian
  participants. Concert program would include popular WW II
  era music. DoD service bands have arrangements that can be
  used.
* Dedicate military and civilian concerts and productions
  to the WW II veterans, their families, and home front
  supporters. Ask those in the audience to stand for appro-
  priate recognition.
* Encourage high school bands and chorale groups to
  provide a WW II concert.

Communications and Products
* Designate a representative to actively represent
  command or unit on community or state WW II commemo-
  rative/commission/committee. Reinforce military identity by
  wearing uniform during all contacts.
* Emphasize WW II commemorative goals and objec-
  tives during staff meetings, professional development
  seminars, and commander's call by reading quotes, showing
  one of the videotapes available, or inviting speakers to
  address the group.
* Research and publish historical data on the involvement
  of local command during WW II activities.
* Promote WW II 50th anniversary through Speakers
  Bureau by addressing schools, social, and civic groups.
* Develop an easily modifiable basic WW II speech.
* Include WW II references and quotes in speeches to
  internal and civilian audiences as well as military associa-
  tions.
* Include the DoD WW II logo on agency/command
  letterhead, programs and other appropriate publications.
* Include a WW II message with your mail and on
  military and civilian pay statements.
* Publish selected WW II reviews, articles, or excerpts in
  unit bulletins or command newspapers.
* Publish interviews written by military journalists in
  command information papers.
* Produce videotaped messages from local commander to
  veterans, social, civic, and school groups, to be used when
  the commander cannot personally attend the gatherings.
* Produce WW II public service announcements to
  include "WW II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Minutes"
  for internal audiences through installation cable or closed-
circuit television and for external audiences through local
  television stations.
* Print or silk-screen a WW II battle streamer bookmark.

Memorial Services
* Conduct wreath laying ceremonies to honor veterans at
  national, state and local cemeteries, and at WW II monu-
  ments.
* If overseas, check with the DoD 50th Anniversary of
  WW II Commemoration Committee for current guidance on
  propriety of inviting host nation personnel to participate in
  WW II commemoration activities.
* Include and highlight the 50th Anniversary of WW II
  during Memorial Day and Veterans Day programs through-
  out the commemorative period, 1991-1995.
* Locate WW II veterans, their families or descendants,
  and include these people in your celebrations. Determine if
  descendants are currently serving (National Guard or
  Reserve units, in particular, often have grandchildren serving
  in their grandfather's WW II unit.)
Suggested Educational Activities

The 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee has several suggested commemorative activities and events that school districts, schools, classes, and educational organizations can conduct. Programs should endeavor to involve the veterans including those in veteran’s and nursing homes and hospitals, and youth at every possible opportunity.

School District

- Request military band to present WW II program; invite veterans and ask them to stand; dedicate performance to them.
- Participate in state/local WW II commemorations.
- Participate in local parades with a band, color guard or marching unit.
- Identify distinguished local individuals who served during WW II and include them in your commemoration activities.
- Invite local elected officials and veterans to school functions to talk about their WW II experiences.
- Install a 50-year time capsule of WW II artifacts. Keep track of WW II veteran’s descendants so they can open the capsule in 2041-2045.
- Develop WW II themes for events such as graduation ceremonies, festivals, races, and runs.
- Sponsor a recycling drive in honor of the sacrifices of those who stayed behind to support the home front during WW II. Recycling actually started during WW II in an effort to support our service members overseas with the best possible products. Encourage car and van pooling of faculty as a means of conserving fuel, oil, tires, etc. (materials needed overseas in the war effort).
- Sponsor a WW II community run or Volksmarch.
- Ask mayor to prepare a proclamation commemorating WW II. For added significance, make the proclamation a permanent display and invite public to public signing at a small ceremony. Photograph/videotape the event.
- Develop curriculum that highlights WW II as a special study program through the remaining commemorative period.
- Sponsor essay, poster, art, and speech contests with a WW II theme. Solicit prizes from local merchants.

School

- Hold a WW II Hangar (gym) Dance with 1940s style music and dress. Have senior citizens teach the jitterbug.
- Have U.S. flags flown at half staff on Memorial Day.
- Rededicate the names of schools to commemorate WW II leaders, Medal of Honor recipients, well-known or local veterans.
- Organize students to visit veteran’s homes and hospitals.
- Have students assist local veteran’s groups in cleaning and restoring WW II monuments and memorials.
• Sponsor a home coming picnic or other event honoring WW II veterans.
• Plant trees as living tributes to the men and women who served in WW II. This affords opportunity to include state/local/city/park officials, National Park Service, and youth groups in a community-wide tribute.
• Develop a bumper sticker with a WW II message “Roosevelt High School is proud to be a World War II Community.”
• Ask librarians to display fiction and non-fiction books with WW II themes.
• Use posters and photographs, documents and/or quotes to create a WW II corridor.
• Invite model airplane builders to display WW II-era aircraft.
• Take field trips to WW II training sites, museums, and monuments to learn about the sacrifices and contributions of veterans.
• Visit military installations; discuss WW II and how it relates to the post cold war world today.
• Invite recruiters or other military members from a local installation to visit and discuss the importance of WW II.
• Print crossword puzzles and trivia articles focusing WW II in school publications.
• Debate the great issues of military strategy, United Nations proclamations, economic, and political decisions.
• Encourage bands and chorale groups to provide a WW II concert.
• Have drama club put on a WW II-theme play or musical.
• Put on a WW II USO variety show.
• Write and publish articles on WW II for school and local papers.
• Conduct a wreath-laying ceremony at a local cemetery; invite military participation.
• Collect and display WW II photos, memorabilia, letters, diaries of WW II veterans, equipment, and other items of historical significance, prominently in library or other public location.

Class/Club

• Have students collect oral histories (tape, videotape, or written interview) from veterans and those who served on the home front (particularly their own family members).
• Serve a “WW II Thanksgiving meal,” featuring fare typical of the war years.
• Sew a WW II quilt. Display it in library or museum, or use it as a fund raiser.
• Create a WW II cookbook.
• Have students read books focusing on minority groups. Assign different chapters to small groups and have students give presentations on their chapter.
• Read poetry or prose from the WW II era.
• Have students create their own problems by comparing travelling times between locations using Victory Speed Limit of 35 mph and today’s 55 mph.
• Review music of the 1940s. Sing or play some songs and listen to the music that was popular during the war years. Discuss why music like “God Bless America” and “Victory at Sea” were popular.
• Invite a Red Cross volunteer to class to give basic first aid or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation class.

50th Anniversary of World War II
Commemoration Committee
HQDA, SACC; Pentagon, Room 3E524
Washington, D.C. 20310-0101 (703) 604-0822

National History Day projects can be dramatizations, slide shows, videos, papers or exhibits. (Courtesy photo)

• Plant a Victory Garden. Share the produce.
• Plan a healthy menu for one day that does not use rationed foods such as meat, butter, sugar, etc.).
• Invite a local recruiter from one or more of the services to talk to the class about the types of work done by service men and women today. The military was a leader in equal rights for women and minorities. Ask, “What are the issues today?”
• Invite a bank official to talk about savings bonds and how to buy them. Have students write or give oral report on war (savings) bonds and why they were important during World War II. Encourage students to save money for a bond.
• Have students write a news article about the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. Find a book in the library for information needed.
• Have students write letters to imaginary relatives overseas telling what’s going on at home. Reduce letter on copier to simulate V-Mail.
• Design a recruiting poster for men or women.
• Role play with two or three students about someone joining the service during WW II, leaving, then returning home.
• Make a flag with a blue or gold star. Explain what the star means.
• Write or give an oral report on the role of women or minorities on the home front.
• Write or give oral report on why rationing was necessary/unnecessary.
• Design a poster encouraging recycling or some other type of conservation similar to the scrap drives of the 1940s.
• Observe at recess how many different airplanes can be detected.
• Write or give oral report comparing women’s roles today and before the war. Explain how WW II helped bring about changes.
• Write or give report about how WW II opened up opportunities for minorities and paved the way for civil rights movement.
• Find out what industries in your area are there because of WW II wartime industrial mobilization. Have students do a report on what contributions they made to the war effort.
• Write a poem or limerick about some aspect of the home front.
• Do a report on how World War II affected today’s technology.
• Do a report on how men and women’s clothing and hair styles changed as a result of the war.
• Make a poster/display of rationed items.
PROFILE OF U.S. SERVICEMEN  
(1941 - 1945)

* 38.8 percent (6,332,000) of U.S. servicemen and women were volunteers.
* 61.2 percent (11,535,000) were draftees. Of the 17,955,000 men examined for induction, 35.8 percent (6,420,000) were rejected as physically or mentally unfit.
* Average duration of service 33 months.
* Overseas Service: 73 percent served overseas, with an average of 16.2 months abroad.
* Combat Survivability (out of 1,000): 8.6 were killed in action, 3 died from other causes, and 17.7 received nonmortal combat wounds.
* Noncombat Jobs: 38.8 percent of the enlisted personnel had rear echelon assignments--administrative, technical, support, or manual labor.
* Average Base Pay: Enlisted: $71.33 per month; Officer: $203.50 per month.

U.S. ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL  
(1939 - 1945)  
(Enlisted and Officer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Marines</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>189,839</td>
<td>125,202</td>
<td>19,432</td>
<td>334,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>269,023</td>
<td>160,997</td>
<td>28,345</td>
<td>458,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1,462,315</td>
<td>284,427</td>
<td>54,359</td>
<td>1,801,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>3,075,608</td>
<td>640,570</td>
<td>142,613</td>
<td>3,858,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>6,994,472</td>
<td>1,741,750</td>
<td>308,523</td>
<td>9,044,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>7,994,750</td>
<td>2,981,365</td>
<td>475,604</td>
<td>11,451,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>8,267,958</td>
<td>3,380,817</td>
<td>474,680</td>
<td>12,123,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEAK STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES  
DURING WORLD WAR II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>12,364,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including Austria)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6,095,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalist</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>4,683,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. ARMED FORCES  
TOLL OF WAR  
(1939 - 1945)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army and Air Force</td>
<td>234,874</td>
<td>565,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>36,950</td>
<td>37,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marines</td>
<td>19,733</td>
<td>67,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total military killed</td>
<td>292,131</td>
<td>671,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Merchant Marines

| Died as POWs | 37 |
| Missing / presumed dead | 4,780 |

ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL COSTS  
OF WORLD WAR II

| Battle deaths | 14,904,000 |
| Battle wounded | 25,218,000 |
| Civilian deaths | 38,573,000 |
| Direct economic costs | $1,600,000,000,000 |

COSTS BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE WAR (in U.S. Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>288,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>9,624,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>212,336,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>6,324,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>111,272,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4,804,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>93,012,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2,560,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>57,254,226,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,344,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>49,072,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2,152,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>41,272,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,924,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>21,072,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,752,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20,104,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>992,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10,036,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>320,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Supreme Commander talks with men of Company E, 502d Parachute Infantry Regiment, at the 101st Airborne Division's camp at Greenham Common, England, June 5, 1944.
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
(All Types)

1939  1940  1941  1942  1943  1944  1945
U.S.  2,141  6,086  19,433  47,836  96,318  46,001
Britain  7,940  15,049  20,094  23,672  26,263  12,070
Soviet Union  10,382  10,565  15,737  25,436  34,900  40,300  20,900
Germany  8,295  10,826  12,401  15,409  24,807  40,593
Japan  4,467  4,768  5,088  8,861  16,693  28,180  8,263

MILITARY AIRCRAFT LOSSES (1939 - 1945)

U.S.  59,296  France  2,100
Germany  95,000  Canada  2,389
Japan  49,485  New Zealand  684
Britain  33,090  India  527
Australia  7,160  Sweden  272
Italy  4,000  Denmark  154

(T.U.S.R. losses were extremely high, but they were undisclosed by the Soviet government.)

NAVAL LOSSES (1939 - 1945)
(Submarines, frigates, & all larger ships)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of ships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unconfirmed Statistic

MERCANT SHIP LOSSES
(Ships over 200 tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>3,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Allied</td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TANK PRODUCTION
(All Types)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>60,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>23,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>54,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRISONERS OF WAR

Prisoners held by the Allies
(excluding those in the Soviet Union):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prisoners held by Germany:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>765,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prisoners held by Japan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCES


Trade Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty (London), October 1945.

Operations Navy, Division of Naval Intelligence, September, 1945.

50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee
HQDA, SACC; Pentagon, Room 3E524
Washington, D.C. 20310-0107 (703) 697-4664
NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS

☐ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☑ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").