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KEY=GERMANY - EDDIE CASSIDY

RAISING CHURCHILL'S ARMY

THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, 1919-1945

Oxford University Press This is the first serious analysis of the combat capability of the British army in the Second World War. It sweeps away the myth that the army suffered from poor morale, and that it only won its battles through the use of 'brute force' and by reverting to the techniques of the First World War. David French analyses the place of the army in British strategy in the interwar period and during the Second World War. He shows that after 1918 the General Staff tried hard to learn the lessons of the First World War, enthusiastically embracing technology as the best way of minimizing future casualties. In the first half of the Second World War the army did suffer from manifold weaknesses, not just in the form of shortages of equipment, but also in the way in which it applied its doctrine. Few soldiers were actively eager to close with the enemy, but the morale of the army never collapsed and its combat capability steadily improved from 1942 onwards. Professor French assesses Montgomery's contributions to the war effort and concludes that most important were his willingness to impose a uniform understanding of doctrine on his subordinates, and to use mechanized firepower in ways quite different from Haig in the First World War.

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UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919: MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A seventeen-volume compilation of selected AEF records gathered by Army historians during the interwar years. This collection in no way represents an exhaustive record of the Army's months in France, but it is certainly worthy of serious consideration and thoughtful review by students of military history and strategy and will serve as a useful jumping off point for any earnest scholarship on the war. --from Foreword by William A Stofft.

INTERWAR PERIOD (1919-1939) OFFICER EDUCATION

MODEL FOR THE FUTURE - ARMY WAR COLLEGE, GERMAN REICHSWEHR AND KRIEGSAKADEMIE, NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN, OVERLORD CAMPAIGN, NEED TO FOCUS ON OPERATIONAL ART

The interwar period (1919-1939) presented great economic, social, and political challenges to Germany and the United States. The interwar period challenged the United States Army with reductions in military strength and funding, public indifference, and an elevated level of anti-war sentiment. Germany faced similar social and economic conditions, exacerbated by the stiff limitations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. These conditions did not relieve either nation of the responsibility to train and educate their military personnel--particularly the officers that would lead their militaries in a future conflict. Neither Germany nor the United States, however, made such significant reductions in their professional military education (PME) systems, enabling them to prepare for a future war far more effectively than they could have otherwise. Today the United States Army finds itself in a situation similar to the interwar period. The Army recently fought two protracted wars simultaneously and withdrawal from those conflicts will lead to reductions in military strength and funding, much like post-World War I reductions. The current United States Army's PME system remains as important today as it proved to be in 1939 in the preparation for future contingencies requiring the use of military force.

Analysis of both the North African campaign and the Normandy breakout in World War II provide confirmation of the value of officer education in enabling success in warfare. The current PME, therefore, must focus on operational art, while continuing to provide an effective education that prepares its officers for future conflict in a complex and unpredictable operational environment.

WHITE EAGLE, RED STAR

THE POLISH-SOVIET WAR, 1919-20 AND 'THE MIRACLE ON THE VISTULA'

Random House Previous ed.: London: Macdonald & Co., 1972.

HITLER'S STORMTROOPERS AND THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, 1919-1933

McFarland "Hitler was Nazi Germany and Nazi Germany was Hitler." Though true to the extent that Hitler's personality, leadership, and ideological convictions played a massive role in shaping the nature of government and life during the Third Reich, this popular view has led many writers since the end of World War II to overlook important aspects of Nazism while centering attention solely on Hitler's contributions to the Nazi Party. This book seeks to fill a significant gap in the literature by concentrating particularly on the Nazi Party and its growth during the years of the Weimar Republic, examining the paramilitary presence in Germany and Bavaria after World War I. Most of the book describes the development of the Nazi Storm Detachment (Sturmabteilung, or SA) before and after the failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. By the time Hitler came to power in January 1933, there were perhaps as many as 400,000 of these brown-shirted men, often self-styled revolutionaries, creating violence on a daily basis and destroying the underpinnings of the Weimar Republic. The book features several photographs captured from the Nazi Party's Central Publishing Facility in Munich and passed to the author in the late 1950s.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR 1917-1919.- AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY: VOL. 11

GERMAN MILITARY AND THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

Pen and Sword Military General Hans von Seeckt (1866-1936) was the military counterpart of the Weimar Republic, both attempted to restore Germany's international acceptance and security following defeat in World War I and the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. And the failure of both led eventually to the rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany. Hans von Seeckt was from the traditional German officer caste, served with distinction on the war and became Chief of the Army Command at the Reichwehr Ministry of the Weimar Republic and Germany's 'supreme soldier' and major military strategist. His role was to re-build the shattered German army in face of the punitive terms of post-war settlement imposed by the victorious Entente Powers which drastically reduced its strength and imposed crippling financial conditions. He aimed to build a modern and efficient military - a new German army - with a main strategy of peaceful defence purposes, and to re-introduce Germany into the community of nations. This original and far-sighted policy was opposed by the movement seeking revenge for defeat - a 'stab in the back' - led principally by his rival, General Erich Ludendorff, whose aim was to re-build the once-mighty German imperial army as a major international force. The failure of von Seeckt's experiment was mirrored by the fall of the Weimar Republic, and the rise of Hitler and Nazi Germany.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

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UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

THE ROOTS OF BLITZKRIEG

HANS VON SEECKT AND GERMAN MILITARY REFORM

Between 1919 and 1933, German military leaders created the Reichswehr, a new military organisation built on the wreckage of the old Imperial Army. This book traces the crucial transformations in military tactical doctrine, organisation and training that laid the foundations for the Nazi Blitzkrieg.

THE SOLDIERS' PEACE

DEMOBILIZING THE BRITISH ARMY, 1919

Casemate Publishers Armistice in 1918 presented the British government with an enormous challenge how could the British army that had been built up on an unprecedented scale during the war be cut back to a peacetime size and how could millions of soldiers be returned to civilian life? In November 1918, the last month of the war, the British army numbered 3.75 million. One year later that number was reduced to 890,000. This was a remarkable feat of demobilization but, as Michael Senior shows, it was by no means a trouble-free process. He describes in vivid detail how demobilization took place, the acute difficulties that arose, and how they were dealt with. The obstacles that had to be overcome were legion, and urgent, for the task had to be completed rapidly to prevent social unrest. At the same time prisoners of war had to be repatriated, the wounded and maimed had to be cared for and permanent cemeteries had to be laid out for the battlefield dead. In addition, war materiel had to be disposed and the army had to be reorganized into a force suitable for the challenges of 1919. The task was immense, as were the risks, and Michael Senior's study makes fascinating reading.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919: AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

ASSIZE OF ARMS

THE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY AND HER REARMAMENT (1919-1939)

Pickle Partners Publishing British lawyer and Brigadier-General John Hartman Morgan served as Deputy Adjutant-General in Berlin from 1919-1923 at the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control—a term used in a series of peace treaties concluded after World War I (1914-1918) between different countries. Each of these treaties was concluded between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers (consisting of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan) on the one hand, and one of the Central Powers like Germany, Turkey or Bulgaria. One of the terms of such treaties required conversion of all of the Central Powers' military and armaments related production and related facilities into purely commercial use. The decision and the modus operandi to ensure this rested with a Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control. The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control was also entrusted with a number of other responsibilities, including (a) setting the number of customs officials, local urban and rural police, forest guards and other officials under the control of the Government of the central power concerned; and (b) receiving information relating to the location of the stocks and depots of arms, munitions and war material and their operations. It was during this period of 1919-1923 that Brig.-Gen. Morgan witnessed German attempts to build up their army contravening the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and he published his findings in October 1924 in the *Quarterly Review*, titled "The Disarmament of Germany and After." However, it would not be until after World War II that he would decide to elaborate on this theme—the result is the present volume, *Assize of Arms: The Disarmament of Germany and Her Rearmament (1919-1939)*. First published in 1945, it was intended to be published in two volumes; however, owing to Brig.-Gen. Morgan's passing in 1955, it remained as a single volume. A valuable addition to any World Wars library.

ENFORCED DISARMAMENT

FROM THE NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGNS TO THE GULF WAR

Oxford University Press on Demand Can states be disarmed even without going to war and, if so, in what circumstances?

THE GREAT WAR AND URBAN LIFE IN GERMANY

FREIBURG, 1914-1918

Cambridge University Press Roger Chickering offers the most comprehensive history ever written of a German city at war.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

NAZISM, 1919-1945: FOREIGN POLICY, WAR, AND RACIAL EXTERMINATION

CHURCHILL'S SECRET WAR WITH LENIN

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR, 1918-20

Helion and Company An account of the little-known involvement of Royal Marines as they engaged the new Bolsheviks immediately after the Russian Revolution. After three years of great loss and suffering on the Eastern Front, Imperial Russia was in crisis and on the verge of revolution. In November 1917, Lenin's Bolsheviks (later known as "Soviets") seized power, signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers and brutally murdered Tsar Nicholas (British King George's first cousin) and his children so there could be no return to the old order. As Russia fractured into loyalist "White" and revolutionary "Red" factions, the British government became increasingly drawn into the escalating Russian Civil War after hundreds of thousands of German troops transferred from the Eastern Front to

France were used in the 1918 “Spring Offensive” which threatened Paris. What began with the landing of a small number of Royal Marines at Murmansk in March 1918 to protect Allied-donated war stores quickly escalated with the British government actively pursuing an undeclared war against the Bolsheviks on several fronts in support of British trained and equipped “White Russian” Allies. At the height of British military intervention in mid-1919, British troops were fighting the Soviets far into the Russian interior in the Baltic, North Russia, Siberia, Caspian and Crimea simultaneously. The full range of weapons in the British arsenal were deployed including the most modern aircraft, tanks and even poison gas. British forces were also drawn into peripheral conflicts against “White” Finnish troops in North Russia and the German “Iron Division” in the Baltic. It remains a little-known fact that the last British troops killed by the German Army in the First World War were killed in the Baltic in late 1919, nor that the last Canadian and Australian soldiers to die in the First World War suffered their fate in North Russia in 1919 many months after the Armistice. Despite the award of five Victoria Crosses (including one posthumous) and the loss of hundreds of British and Commonwealth soldiers, sailors and airmen, most of whom remain buried in Russia, the campaign remains virtually unknown in Britain today. After withdrawal of all British forces in mid-1920, the British government attempted to cover up its military involvement in Russia by classifying all official documents. By the time files relating to the campaign were quietly released decades later there was little public interest. Few people in Britain today know that their nation ever fought a war against the Soviet Union. The culmination of more than 15 years of painstaking and exhaustive research with access to many previously classified official documents, unpublished diaries, manuscripts and personal accounts, author Damien Wright has written the first comprehensive campaign history of British and Commonwealth military intervention in the Russian Civil War 1918-20. “Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War remains forgotten. Wright’s book addresses that oversight, interspersing the broader story with personal accounts of participants.” —Military History Magazine

THE AMAROC NEWS

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY, 1919-1923

“Hell, heaven, or Hoboken by Christmas” vowed Black Jack Pershing when the November armistice silenced the Great War, but in fact American forces occupied the Rhineland from 1918 to 1923: it was to inform and entertain those troops on foreign soil that the Amaroc News was created in 1919. The audience of the Amaroc (American Army of Occupation) News was the American doughboy, the soldier without a war, or, as Howard Rusk Long says in his Foreword, the “unhappy aggregate of exiles formed into an army of occupation and forced by discipline into the deadend routine of peacetime soldiering away from home.” Thus Cornebise’s social history focuses on the soldier and the life he lived as reflected in the pages of a paper staffed primarily by military men, by men who knew the interests of the soldier in an occupation army. Cornebise sketches a chronological history of the Amaroc News, then moves quickly to the problems faced by the liveliest military newspaper after World War I. Using as his major source the Amaroc itself, records of the Army Expeditionary Forces (WWI), and other material from the National Archives, Cornebise draws parallels between the lives of the occupation soldiers of 1918-23 and those soldiers overseas today, especially in Germany. The peacetime doughboy had little desire to be part of an occupying force in Germany. Nobody did. Not the French, not the Belgians, not the British. The Germans decidedly did not want them there. Yet American soldiers at least had the Amaroc News, a highly colorful newspaper that gave them a blend of the concerns of most young American men—women, sports, jobs, travel, education. But it gave them more: soldiers who read Amaroc came away with an expanded sense of the world’s events and of America’s changing position in the international picture.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR 1917-1919

BULLETINS, G.H.Q., A.E.F.

FACES OF THE WEHRMACHT, 1939-1945

THE VOICE OF THE UNHEARD

CreateSpace The year 1935 was one of Germany's crossroads in the pre war period; not only were jobs created but the militarization of the nation was set. 1935 was also the year of the German rearmament program. A new army was born: the Wehrmacht (defence force), which was a replacement of the Reichswehr (1919-1935). The Wehrmacht were the unified armed forces of Germany: the Heer (army), the Luftwaffe (air force), and the Kriegsmarine (navy). Hitler started the expansion of the military and created a new air force (Luftwaffe) which was, of course, against the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations ignored this possible threat from Germany which gave Hitler carte blanche to expand and develop his new army. By creating/expanding the army and the rearmament program, the German economy was booming again. The pride of a nation was restored. By 1939, before the start of WWII, unemployment in Germany was gone. The Wehrmacht fought on all fronts: from Western Europe to Russia and from Scandinavia to North Africa. The Germans dominated upwards of 3,898,000 square kilometers of territory by 1942. It is estimated that between 1935 and 1945 more than 18 million men were part of the Wehrmacht. The Wehrmacht's name alone will resonate in eternity, mostly in a bad way, because of the stigma that the German soldier received after WWII. Lots of crimes had been committed during the war by just a few (Wehrmacht and SS) but it's because of that small percentage of people that had committed these crimes that the Wehrmacht received such a bad name... The only component of the Wehrmacht that was never convicted for war crimes or other brutalities was the Deutsches Afrikakorps under the command of Generalfeldmarschall Erwin Rommel. Even the English POWs testified that they were treated with great respect by their German opponents in Africa. With this book I want to show you the faces, or better said the person behind the uniform. I want to show you that humanity still existed, even in Nazi Germany or in the territories under its control. At last I want to portray the regular German soldier that was not involved in politics but who answered the call to fight for the fatherland. These soldier's stories will reflect the horror of the war, a horror that only the ones can understand that actually have been there. We, the generations after the war can only imagine what happened back in those days. Even when we're reading their stories, how long or short they might be, we'll never fully understand what these veterans have experienced back in those days. The Third Reich destroyed

millions of people their hopes and dreams. War is a bad thing and at the end there are no winners. Millions of dead remind us! This document is intended for future generations as a historical reference of members of the Wehrmacht. It is a bundle of stories - not a collage! - of the men that once were part of the Wehrmacht in the period of 1939-1945. It is the voice of the unheard...

NAZISM, 1919-1945: FOREIGN POLICY, WAR, AND RACIAL EXTERMINATION

Schocken Primary sources document the rise of the Nazi Party, the use of propaganda, the conduct of the war, and death camp horrors

DEFENDING ALBION

BRITAIN'S HOME ARMY 1908-1919

Springer Defending Albion is the first published study of Britain's response to the threat of invasion from across the North Sea in the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. It examines the emergency schemes designed to confront an enemy landing and the problems associated with raising and maintaining the often derided Territorial Force. It also explores the long-neglected military and political difficulties posed by the spontaneous and largely unwanted appearance of the 'Dad's Army' of the Great War, the Volunteer Force.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION, 1918-1919

Stanford University Press

UNEXPECTED TWISTS

BERLIN 1919 - MADRID 1936

A column of soldiers marched toward the battlefield on a November morning. Over the babble of unconnected conversations Grenadier Franz Ehrholt's voice sounded like a clarion. "You know," he started in his philosophy professor's monotone voice that he used to impress anyone who might be listening, "I'm not frightened of dying". He paused for effect. There were a few comments about whether or not dying would rid the platoon of Ehrholt's incessant silly thoughts. The criticism told him that many were listening. That was a fatal mistake on their part. He continued, "after all, dying is what a soldier does best. The skill comes naturally. No speed training necessary with countless hours of drill. Even the most inept soldier just has a knack for catching a bullet or a piece of flaming shell. Yup, not afraid of dying," Ehrholt said as if he were an echo of his own voice which had just returned from bouncing off a distant mountain. "It's surviving all this that I'm afraid of." In that brief observation lays the crux of this book. Four soldiers survived the Great War and launched themselves into the maelstrom that followed. One stayed with the army in hopes of influencing how a new army was to be molded. Another attempted to go home but was conscripted into a band of Polish guerillas whose job was to violently influence German citizens, the very people he had fought two years in the trenches for, into leaving territory that the Poles wanted for their new nation. While the other two soldiers joined the Polish ranks to fight against the expanding communist Russians. The unexpected twists soon follow. Their paths cross when the guerilla was captured by the soldier who stayed in the army and another becomes a spy against German interests in Russia. The final twist comes when all meet in Spain to oppose German backed fascist forces in the trenches before Madrid. "It's surviving that I am afraid of."

ITALIAN LIGHT TANKS

1919-45

Bloomsbury Publishing The Italian army, unlike those of the British and French, did not use tanks in combat during World War I and, by November 1918, only one training unit equipped with French Schneider and Renault tanks had been formed. Consequently, during the 1920s the Italian army had just one single tank type in its armoured inventory - the Fiat 3000. Only in 1927 was the first tank unit formed as a branch of the infantry and not as an independent organization, while the cavalry rejected the idea of both tanks and armoured cars and decided to stand by the use of horses for its mounted units. Between 1933 and March 1939, a further 2,724 CV 33 / L 3 tanks were built, 1,216 of which were exported all over the world. By the time Italy entered the war in June 1940, the army had 1,284 light tanks, 855 of which were in combat units, including three armoured divisions. Variants of the CV 33 / L 3 tanks included flame-throwers, bridge-layers, recovery vehicles, and a radio command tank. Some L 3 tanks were still in use in 1945, by both the Germans and the German-allied Italian units of the Repubblica Sociale.

READING IN THE GREAT WAR, 1917-1919

Casemate Publishers Reading in the Great War 1917-1919 looks at life in an important industrial and agricultural town in the south of England. The book charts the changes that occurred in ordinary people's lives, some caused by the war, some of their own doing. On the surface, Reading was a calm town that got on with its business: beer, biscuits, metalwork, seeds and armaments, but its poverty impacted on industrial relations leading to strikes. It was also a God-fearing, hard-working and sober town. However, underneath it had a darker side, all of it exposed in this book: drunkenness, desertion, suicide, child abuse, murder, double murder and underage sex; it was all there, happening when eyes were not watching. This is a book about human relationships: to each other and the outside world, warts and all. It is a telling account of the human tragedies and triumphs of a nation at war and the day-to-day preoccupations of community attempting to find normality in a reality so far removed from anything they had ever known. Including over 100 unique and rarely seen illustrations and expertly written by a prolific author, this is an enriching read for anybody wishing take a glimpse beneath the surface of life on Reading's Home Front.

GERMANY AND EUROPE, 1919-1939

New York : Longman

THE INTER-WAR CRISIS 1919-1939

Pearson Education The inter-war years were, at the time, perceived to be years of crisis across the world. This work examines the Russian Revolution and its aftermath, the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and the subsequent economic crisis which struck at the very foundations of the capitalist world.

THE SEEDS OF DISASTER

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH ARMY DOCTRINE, 1919-39

Stackpole Books An examination of the military doctrine that animated the French defense against the German invasion in 1940. • Argues that the French learned the wrong lessons from World War I and were ill prepared for World War II • Lessons for modern armies about how to learn from past wars and prepare for future wars • Winner of the Paul Birdsall Prize of the American Historical Association

A WAR OF PEOPLES 1914-1919

Oxford University Press This new perspective on the First World War offers a concise narrative of the war in its global context, from the first military actions in July 1914 to the signing of the peace treaty by Germany in July 1919, and explores how our understanding of the war has changed over time.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

1917-1919

CHURCHILL'S SECRET WAR WITH LENIN

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR, 1918-20

Helion After three years of great loss and suffering on the Eastern Front, Imperial Russia was in crisis and on the verge of revolution. In November 1917, Lenin's Bolsheviks (later known as 'Soviets') seized power, signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers and brutally murdered Tsar Nicholas (British King George's first cousin) and his children so there could be no return to the old order. As Russia fractured into loyalist 'White' and revolutionary 'Red' factions, the British government became increasingly drawn into the escalating Russian Civil War after hundreds of thousands of German troops transferred from the Eastern Front to France were used in the 1918 'Spring Offensive' which threatened Paris. What began with the landing of a small number of Royal Marines at Murmansk in March 1918 to protect Allied-donated war stores quickly escalated with the British government actively pursuing an undeclared war against the Bolsheviks on a number of fronts in support of British trained and equipped 'White Russian' Allies. At the height of British military intervention in mid-1919, British troops were fighting the Soviets far into the Russian interior in the Baltic, North Russia, Siberia, Caspian and Crimea simultaneously. The full range of weapons in the British arsenal were deployed including the most modern aircraft, tanks and even poison gas. British forces were also drawn into peripheral conflicts against 'White' Finnish troops in North Russia and the German 'Iron Division' in the Baltic. It remains a little known fact that the last British troops killed by the German Army in the First World War were killed in the Baltic in late 1919, nor that the last Canadian and Australian soldiers to die in the First World War suffered their fate in North Russia in 1919 many months after the Armistice. Despite the award of five Victoria Crosses (including one posthumous) and the loss of hundreds of British and Commonwealth soldiers, sailors and airmen, most of whom remain buried in Russia, the campaign remains virtually unknown in Britain today. After withdrawal of all British forces in mid-1920, the British government attempted to cover up its military involvement in Russia by classifying all official documents. By the time files relating to the campaign were quietly released decades later there was little public interest. Few people in Britain today know that their nation ever fought a war against the Soviet Union. The culmination of more than 15 years of painstaking and exhaustive research with access to many previously classified official documents, unpublished diaries, manuscripts and personal accounts, author Damien Wright has written the first comprehensive campaign history of British and Commonwealth military intervention in the Russian Civil War 1918-20.

ALL POWER TO THE COUNCILS!

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1918-1919

PM Press The German Revolution erupted out of the ashes of World War I, triggered by mutinying sailors refusing to be sacrificed in the final carnage of the war. While the Social Democrats grabbed power, radicals across the country rallied to establish a communist society under the slogan "All Power to the Councils!" The Spartacus League launched an uprising in Berlin, council republics were proclaimed in Bremen and Bavaria, and workers' revolts shook numerous German towns. Yet in an act that would tragically shape the course of history, the Social Democratic government crushed the rebellions with the help of right-wing militias, paving the way for the ill-fated Weimar Republic—and ultimately the ascension of the Nazis. This definitive documentary history collects manifestos, speeches, articles, and letters from the German Revolution—Rosa Luxemburg, the Revolutionary Stewards, and Gustav Landauer amongst others—introduced and annotated by the editor. Many documents, such as the anarchist Erich Mühsam's comprehensive account of the Bavarian Council Republic, are presented here in English for the first time. The volume also includes materials from the Red Ruhr Army that repelled the reactionary Kapp Putsch in 1920 and the communist bandits that roamed Eastern Germany until

1921. All Power to the Councils! provides a dynamic and vivid picture of a time of great hope and devastating betrayal.

THE POLAR BEAR EXPEDITION

THE HEROES OF AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN INVASION OF RUSSIA, 1918-1919

HarperCollins In the brutally cold winter of 1919, 5,000 Americans battled the Red Army 600 miles north of Moscow. We have forgotten. Russia has not. "AN EXCELLENT BOOK." —Wall Street Journal • "INCREDIBLE." — John U. Bacon • "EXCEPTIONAL." — Patrick K. O'Donnell • "A MASTER OF NARRATIVE HISTORY." — Mitchell Yockelson • "GRIPPING." — Matthew J. Davenport • "FASCINATING, VIVID." — Minneapolis Star Tribune An unforgettable human drama deep with contemporary resonance, award-winning historian James Carl Nelson's *The Polar Bear Expedition* draws on an untapped trove of firsthand accounts to deliver a vivid, soldier's-eye view of an extraordinary lost chapter of American history—the Invasion of Russia one hundred years ago during the last days of the Great War. In the winter of 1919, 5,000 U.S. soldiers, nicknamed "The Polar Bears," found themselves hundreds of miles north of Moscow in desperate, bloody combat against the newly formed Soviet Union's Red Army. Temperatures plummeted to sixty below zero. Their guns and their flesh froze. The Bolsheviks, camouflaged in white, advanced in waves across the snow like ghosts. The Polar Bears, hailing largely from Michigan, heroically waged a courageous campaign in the brutal, frigid subarctic of northern Russia for almost a year. And yet they are all but unknown today. Indeed, during the Cold War, two U.S. presidents, Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon, would assert that the American and the Russian people had never directly fought each other. They were spectacularly wrong, and so too is the nation's collective memory. It began in August 1918, during the last months of the First World War: the U.S. Army's 339th Infantry Regiment crossed the Arctic Circle; instead of the Western Front, these troops were sailing en route to Archangel, Russia, on the White Sea, to intervene in the Russian Civil War. The American Expeditionary Force, North Russia, had been sent to fight the Soviet Red Army and aid anti-Bolshevik forces in hopes of reopening the Eastern Front against Germany. And yet even after the Great War officially ended in November 1918, American troops continued to battle the Red Army and another, equally formidable enemy, "General Winter," which had destroyed Napoleon's Grand Armee a century earlier and would do the same to Hitler's once invincible Wehrmacht. More than two hundred Polar Bears perished before their withdrawal in July 1919. But their story does not end there. Ten years after they left, a contingent of veterans returned to Russia to recover the remains of more than a hundred of their fallen brothers and lay them to rest in Michigan, where a monument honoring their service still stands. In the century since, America has forgotten the Polar Bears' harrowing campaign. Russia, notably, has not, and as Nelson reveals, the episode continues to color Russian attitudes toward the United States. At once epic and intimate, *The Polar Bear Expedition* masterfully recovers this remarkable tale at a time of new relevance.

STORM OF STEEL

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARMOR DOCTRINE IN GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION, 1919-1939

Cornell University Press In this fascinating account of the battle tanks that saw combat in the European Theater of World War II, Mary R. Habeck traces the strategies developed in Germany and the Soviet Union between the wars for the use of armored vehicles in battle.

ARMED PEACE OR WAR

EUROPEAN RE-ARMAMENT POLICIES 1919-1939
