

running efforts by the army to preserve an illusion of respectability in the midst of a criminal operation. The primary authors of this fabrication were ordinary soldiers cultivating a decent self-image and developing moral arguments to explain their behavior by drawing on a constellation of values that long preceded Nazism. The Virtuous Wehrmacht explains how the army encouraged troops to view themselves as honorable representatives of a civilized nation, not only racially but morally superior to others.

Retreat from Moscow Bloomsbury Publishing

The #1 internationally bestselling history of D-Day—now enhanced with rare video footage from the NBC News Archives for the ultimate narrative of the battle for Normandy Chosen by Time as one of the top 10 nonfiction books of the year Antony Beevor—the man who “single-handedly transformed the reputation of military history” (The Guardian, U.K.)—presents the first major account of the Normandy invasion and the liberation of Paris in more than twenty years. D-Day: The Battle for Normandy is the first book to describe not only the experiences of the American, British, Canadian, and German soldiers but also the terrible suffering of the French civilians caught up in the fighting. Beevor draws upon research from more than thirty archives in six countries, going back to original accounts and interviews conducted by combat historians just after the action. The result is the consummate account of the invasion and the ferocious offensive that led to Paris’s liberation. Enhanced with rare film and newsreel footage from the NBC News Archive the D-Day: The Battle for Normandy Deluxe eBook will put you on the beach for the Normandy landings, in the air for Allied bombing runs and will give you a front-row seat for the liberation of Paris. D-Day: The Battle for Normandy Deluxe includes the following features: · 26 film clips embedded into the text, giving the reader a seamless reading and viewing experience · Video of the Allied commanders, paratroopers suiting up and jumping into action, Allied troops landing on the Normandy beaches, firefights in the deadly bocage hedgerows and through bombed-out towns, Allied bombing runs, the liberation of Paris, the German fortifications on the Normandy coast and much more · Rarely seen video from the NBC News Archive, including original NBC and Universal newsreels · The original NBC Radio broadcasts announcing the D-Day invasion · Rare color footage shot by journalist Jack Lieb, who worked for newsreel company News of the Day and shot from the D-Day landings to the liberation of Paris · Detailed maps and photographs included in the original book · An easy-to-read table of equivalent military ranks across the American, British, Canadian, and German armies

Konventioneller Krieg oder NS-Weltanschauungskrieg? Naval

Institute Press

Most military historians are in agreement that Feldmarschall Erich von Manstein was the most outstanding German high commander of the Second World War. Many view him as the foremost exponent of large-scale mobile operations in any of the Second World War armies. Surprisingly, no biography of him has yet been written. To this day, his family refuses to release the papers of his estate to the German military archives at Freiburg. Furthermore the contradictions in the personality of von Manstein make it difficult to generate a synthesis. On one side there is an extraordinary military talent, on the other many political and moral aspects. His military achievements stand in sharp contrast to his inhumane policy of occupation in Russia, his active participation in the slaughter of Jews in Southern Ukraine and the Crimea and his ambivalent attitude to the military resistance movement. These contradictions have led the author to describe Manstein as the Janushead - the term chosen for the title of the book. He has not written a traditional biography but a portrait. A complete account of all phases of Mansteins career is given in one chapter, seven more chapters deal extensively with milestones in Mansteins career: his successful plan for the battle of France which led to the defeat of the French Army in less than one month, his dereliction of duty during the battle for Stalingrad, his hubris which led to the disaster of the battle for Kursk, his refusal to take part in the military resistance movement, his compliance with the Commissar order and his involvement in the Holocaust. he author has widened the subject well beyond the personality of its central figure. It shows how the Nazi system, step by step, succeeded in perverting the centuries-old traditions of the Prussian and German officer corps.

D-Day Deluxe Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

Panzers in the Sand Rowman & Littlefield

Wehrmacht in der NS-Diktatur In der Debatte über die Wehrmacht und ihre Verbrechen blieb der Kriegsschauplatz im Westen weitgehend ausgespart. Dabei hatten die Kämpfe der Wehrmacht gegen die Westalliierten und die französische Widerstandsbewegung während der Jahre 1943/44 kriegsentscheidende Bedeutung. Inwieweit gelang es der deutschen Führung, auch im Westen einen "Weltanschauungskrieg" zu entfesseln? Welche Rückwirkungen hatten die Erfahrungen im Ostkrieg auf die Kämpfe in Frankreich? Gab es Unterschiede zwischen Wehrmacht und Waffen-SS? Existierten an der Truppenbasis Handlungsspielräume, die sich sowohl in die eine wie die andere Richtung nutzen ließen? Peter

Lieb erörtert diese Fragen erstmals auf breiter Quellengrundlage und schließt damit eine große Forschungslücke. Die 2005 an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München angenommene Dissertation wurde mit dem Prix Guillaume Fichet - Octave Simon und dem Werner-Hahlweg-Förderpreis ausgezeichnet. "Peter Liebs umfangreiche, gründlich recherchierte und klar argumentierende Untersuchung über die deutsche Westfront 1943/44 ist ein gewichtiger Beitrag zu aktuellen Kontroversen und Polemiken über die 'Verbrechen der Wehrmacht', deren Hauptaugenmerk fast ausschließlich auf die Balkanländer, Polen und Russland gerichtet war und Nordafrika und Frankreich vernachlässigte." Prof. Dr. Michael Burleigh

Cornell University Press

This book is a study of Adolf Hitler in his role as military commander and strategist from the beginning of the Second World War until the end of 1942, examining in detail the campaign in southern Russia that year. The thesis challenges the post-war narrative of Hitler as a dilettante who was solely responsible for the strategic and operational errors that led to Germany's defeat in the war. Instead, this research highlights that decisions made by Hitler with respect to such disparate themes as strategy, operations, logistics, intelligence, economics, air and naval power, and coalition warfare were generally sound if viewed from his perspective, even if they were not ultimately successful. It also gives an overview of his own ideas concerning all aspects of military affairs, such as intelligence, command, and morale. The careful analysis of Hitler's decision-making process offers a unique contribution to Second World War scholarship and moves beyond a superficial understanding that the war's outcome was a result of Hitler's ineptitude as a military leader. Warlord Hitler will appeal to postgraduates and specialists in military history, as well as general readers interested in a deeper study of the Second World War.

Germany and the Second World War University Press of Kentucky

The study focuses on the mutual transfer of military knowledge between the German and the Ottoman/ Turkish army between the 1908 Young Turk revolution and the death of Atatürk in 1938. Whereas the Ottoman and later the Turkish army were the main beneficiaries of this selective appropriation, the German armed forces evaluated their (prospective) ally's military experiences to a lesser extent. Through the analysis of archival and published sources and memoir literature the study provides evidence for the impact of this exchange on the armies of both countries and on the Turkish civil society. Indeed, the officer corps in both countries was a small but influential group of the society for the further development of their nations.

Panzers East and West Rowman & Littlefield

Sunday, June 22, 1941: three million German soldiers invaded the Soviet Union as part of Hitler's long-planned Operation Barbarossa, which aimed to destroy the Soviet Union, secure its land as lebensraum for the Third Reich, and enslave its Slavic population. From launching points in newly acquired Poland, in three prongs—North, Central, South—German forces stormed western Russia, virtually from the Baltic to the Black Sea. By late fall, the invasion had foundered against Russian weather, terrain, and resistance, and by December, it had failed at the gates of Moscow, but early on, as the Germans sliced through Russian territory and soldiers with impunity, capturing hundreds of thousands, it seemed as though Russia would fall. In the spirit of Martin Middlebrook's classic First Day on the Somme, Craig Luther narrates the events of June 22, 1941, a day when German military might was at its peak and seemed as though it would easily conquer the Soviet Union, a day the common soldiers would remember for its tension and the frogs bellowing in the Polish marshlands. It was a day when the German blitzkrieg decimated Soviet command and control within hours and seemed like nothing would stop it from taking Moscow. Luther narrates June 22—one of the pivotal days of World War II—from high command down to the tanks and soldiers at the sharp end, covering strategy as well as tactics and the vivid personal stories of the men who crossed the border into the Soviet Union that fateful day, which is the Eastern Front in microcosm, representing the years of industrial-scale warfare that followed and the unremitting hostility of Germans and Soviets.

Enduring the Whirlwind Cambridge University Press

Battle for the Ruhr Bloomsbury Publishing

Here, for the first time in English, is an illuminating German perspective on the decisive blitzkrieg campaign. The account, written by the German historian Karl-Heinz Frieser and edited by American historian John T. Greenwood, provides the definitive explanation for Germany's startling success and the equally surprising military collapse of France and Britain on the European continent in 1940. In a little over a month, Germany defeated the Allies in battle, a task that had not been achieved in four years of brutal fighting during World War I. First published in 1995 as the official German history of the 1940 campaign, this book goes beyond standard explanations to show that the German victory was not inevitable and that French defeat was not preordained.

Contrary to most accounts of the campaign, Frieser's illustrates that the military systems of both Germany and France were solid and that their campaign plans were sound. The key to victory or defeat, Frieser argues, was the execution of operational plans—both preplanned and ad hoc—amid the eternal Clausewitzian combat factors of friction and the fog of war. He shows why, on the eve of the campaign, the British and French leaders had good cause to be confident and why many German generals were understandably concerned that disaster was looming for them. This study explodes many of the myths concerning German blitzkrieg warfare and the planning for the 1940 campaign. Frieser's groundbreaking interpretation of the topic has been the subject of discussion since the German edition first appeared. This English translation is published in cooperation with the Association of the United States Army.

Frontsoldaten Berghahn Books

20 July 1944 is usually associated with the bomb plot to murder Hitler. However, what distinguishes Colonel Stauffenberg's plan from all others is that the attempt on the Führer's life was only to be the initial stage of a full military coup d'état. The aim was to overthrow the murderous regime, and to end the war as soon as possible. The conspiracy has long been analyzed from political, social, religious, or moral points of view. This book asks what the military dimension of the plan was. What traditions in the German army were at work, how was planning and preparation done, and why did the plot fail eventually? What is more: how did the conspiracy affect the German armies created in East and West after World War II, and also the Austrian Army? As the politicians among the conspirators thought in categories of Imperial Germany or at least the Weimar Republic, the officers among them were conditioned by the Reichswehr. Yet, Stauffenberg and some others were also bright intellectuals who were willing to incorporate their war experience into their plans, rendering them surprisingly modern at times. The coup d'état had been planned as meticulously as circumstances in war-torn Berlin allowed. However, as most officers had foreseen, once it became public knowledge that Hitler had survived Stauffenberg's bomb, army units refused to act. The myth surrounding the "Führer" effectively prevented any military action against him. Still, the failed uprising had its effects: the regime took the opportunity to tilt the balance of power further in favor of Himmler and his fiefdom (SS, Gestapo, Police), to the detriment of the army which Hitler felt was too reactionary anyway. The leadership of the West German Bundeswehr always saw the failed uprising as part of its tradition, but it took time for this attitude to percolate down to the rank and file. For decades, some of the former Wehrmacht soldiers viewed Stauffenberg and his friends as "traitors". The book is the first to approach this important event in German history from a specifically military point of view, and that results in some surprising new results.

Enemy in the East Macmillan + ORM

Alois Dwenger, writing from the front in May of 1942, complained that people forgot "the actions of simple soldiers. I believe that true heroism lies in bearing this dreadful everyday life." In exploring the reality of the Landser, the average German soldier in World War II, through letters, diaries, memoirs, and oral histories, Stephen G. Fritz provides the definitive account of the everyday war of the German front soldier. The personal documents of these soldiers, most from the Russian front, where the majority of German infantrymen saw service, paint a richly textured portrait of the Landser that illustrates the complexity and paradox of his daily life. Although clinging to a self-image as a decent fellow, the German soldier nonetheless committed terrible crimes in the name of National Socialism. When the war was finally over, and his country lay in ruins, the Landser faced a bitter truth: all his exertions and sacrifices had been in the name of a deplorable regime that had committed unprecedented crimes. With chapters on training, images of combat, living conditions, combat stress, the personal sensations of war, the bonds of comradeship, and ideology and motivation, Fritz offers a sense of immediacy and intimacy, revealing war through the eyes of these self-styled "little men." A fascinating look at the day-to-day life of German soldiers, this is a book not about war but about men. It will be vitally important for anyone interested in World War II, German history, or the experiences of common soldiers throughout the world.

From the Realm of a Dying Sun Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Operation Barbarossa, Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, led to one of the most brutal campaigns of World War II: of the estimated 70 million people who died in World War II, over 30 million died on the Eastern Front. Although it has previously been argued that the campaign was a pre-emptive strike, in fact, Hitler had been planning a war of intervention against the USSR ever since he came to power in 1933. Using previously unseen sources, acclaimed military historian Rolf-Dieter Müller shows that Hitler and the Wehrmacht had begun to negotiate with Poland and had even considered an alliance with Japan soon after taking power. Despite the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, at the declaration of war in September 1939, military engagement with the Red Army was still a very real and imminent possibility. In this book, Müller takes us behind the scenes of the Wehrmacht High

Command, providing a fascinating insight into an unknown story of World War II.
Subject Catalog Helion & Company Limited
Obgleich noch eine verhältnismäßig junge Kunst, ist die Fotografie von einer Wandelbarkeit und einem Facettenreichtum, die ihresgleichen suchen. Anfangs brachte sie als »Bleistift der Natur«

ihre Betrachter zum Staunen, weil sie die Realität selbst auf Glas und Papier zu bannen vermochte. Doch schon bald brillierte sie durch ihre Möglichkeiten zur künstlerischen Mise en Scène. Die Digitalfotografie und ihre Manipulationsmöglichkeiten vervielfältigen die Ausdrucksdimensionen der Aufnahmen ins Unendliche. Ian Jeffrey nimmt uns mit auf eine Reise in die

Fotografiegeschichte, an deren Stationen die großen Meister*innen dieses außergewöhnlichen Mediums ihre Aufwartung machen. Es werden die wichtigsten Etappen in der Entwicklung dieses außergewöhnlichen Mediums beleuchtet, um schließlich zu einem umfassenden Bild seines unerschöpflichen Gestaltungsreichtums zu gelangen.