The Roots of Blitzkrieg

The German invasion of Norway was a pivotal moment in modern warfare, the first joint campaign that featured air power as an equal element of all operations. It was, in fact, the superior use of their air force that gave the Germans the decisive margin of victory and ensured the failure of the Allied counter-offensive in central Norway in April and May 1940. All aspects of air power were employed in Norway, from long-range bombing and reconnaissance to air transport, with the Luftwaffe's ability to transport large numbers of troops and supply ground forces over great distances being particularly important. Norway was the first campaign in history in which key targets were seized by airborne forces, and the first in which air superiority was able to overcome the overwhelming naval superiority of an enemy. Researched from primary sources, this engaging
history by air power expert Dr James Corum skilfully draws out where and why air power made the difference in Norway, and analyses the campaign's influence on the coming months and years of World War II.

**The German Way of War**

Antologi. Indtryk fra krigshistoriske orienteringsture til militære slagmarker.

**Warfare in the Western World: Military operations since 1871**

A History of the Holocaust is a detailed account of what happened across Europe during the Holocaust, with balanced coverage of each country. A History of the Holocaust is intended as a textbook, not a philosophical interpretation of the Holocaust. Written in a highly accessible style, it is addressed to students in the hope that they will be inspired to read more, to question and become actively involved in the problems of our world.

**Chief of Staff: World War II to Korea and Vietnam**

A study of the resurrection of Germany's air force during the period, providing an account of the evolution of German military aviation theory, doctrine, war games, and operations between the two world wars. Draws on archival material to reveal debates with the General Staff about the future role of airpower and the problems of aligning aviation technology with air doctrine. Also examines the early WWII period and the Luftwaffe's effectiveness in Poland and France. Includes bandw photos. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

**Germany and the Second World War**

World War II defined the 20th century and shaped the contemporary world; from the decolonization of Africa to the rise and fall of the Berlin Wall. This work offers an overview of this complex and volatile era, taking into account the political, economic and social factors, as well as military circumstances of the road to war and its
The Origins of the Blitzkrieg is a brief examination of the evolution of strategy and tactics that paved the way to one of the most successful styled campaigns in warfare. Popularly employed to devastating success in the Second World War, Blitzkrieg's history simply did not begin from the thinkers of the interwar period, its origins stem even further back. An extremely likely outcome during an era when both sides of the conflict struggled initially to make sense of new advanced weapons of war. This paper not only briefly examines the struggle of the Central Powers and Allies in trying to reconcile the many stalemates of the war, but also outlining coupled with analysis of the very foundations of what would later be pieced together in its totality as lightning war.

Joint Force Quarterly

A multidisciplinary index covering the journal literature of the arts and humanities. It fully covers 1,144 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals, and it indexes individually selected, relevant items from over 6,800 major science and social science journals.

Inside Hitler's High Command

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.
Men on Iron Ponies

Authoritative and concise, Warfare in the Western World concentrates on selected campaigns and battles, showing how political and military leaders in the West have used armies to wage war effectively over the last four centuries. The text moves through the centuries, discussing how operational developments and technological improvements eventually led to the concept of total war, first approached in the American Civil War and culminating in the twentieth century's two world wars.

A Historical Dictionary of Germany's Weimar Republic, 1918-1933

An ideal textbook for classes on modern airpower and joint operations.

The Journal of Military History

Content. The Tiger and King Tiger tanks gained legendary status during World War II. Numerous tank commanders attained phenomenal numbers of kills and accomplished extraordinary feats during combat in these tanks, increasing the legend to near mythic proportions after the war. By the end of the war, the
Germans created eleven Army and three Waffen-SS heavy tank battalions. These heavy tank battalions were employed in nearly every part of Europe against almost every enemy of Germany. As vast in breadth and scope as the employment of Tiger battalions themselves, this book provides historical examples and analysis of heavy tank battalions' actions in North Africa, Normandy, Italy, the Ardennes Offensive, and numerous battles on the Eastern Front including Operation Zitadelle/the Battle of Kursk, Operation Bagration, the battle of the Cherkassy Pocket, late war attacks to relieve Budapest, and many other, more minor engagements. Significance. Although a great deal has already been published about Tiger tanks' technical details and some of the units which used them, until now, very little has been written concerning the organization and tactical employment of these tanks throughout the German armed forces and across the theaters in which they were employed. Sledgehammers provides an in-depth look at heavy tank battalions? organizations and tactics, including the tactical doctrine by which these elite units were supposed to fight and how they were actually employed on the battlefield by their commanders and crews. Even given the Tiger's reputation, many readers will be amazed by the fearsome casualties inflicted by the crews of many of these behemoth armored vehicles. It is safe to say that no other armored vehicle of the war wreaked as much havoc among enemy formations as Tigers. Many will, however, also find it equally stunning to learn of the Tigers? many technical and tactical vulnerabilities. Through the systematic use of extremely detailed primary source and other research, Sledgehammers demolishes several major myths about Tigers in World War II. Most readers will be shocked by the actual casualties inflicted by Allied tactical aircraft (far fewer than many think!); the loss rate of Tigers to mechanical failures (always high, and sometimes decisively so); the widespread use?and consequent high losses?of Tigers in mine clearing operations (even when they were critically needed for other operations); and much more. Meticulously researched and written with the respect for Tiger crews and the insights that only a professional tanker can bring to the subject, Sledgehammers synthesizes information to provide new and definitive perspectives into the strengths and flaws of World War II?s most feared and legendary tanks.

**Scouts Out!**

The two-volume Chief of Staff examines the history, development, and role of the military duty position of the chief of staff. Many books have studied history's great commanders and the art of command. None have
focused exclusively on the chief of staff that key staff officer responsible for translating the ideas of the commander into practical plans that common soldiers can execute successfully on the battlefield. In some cases, it is almost impossible to think of certain great commanders without also thinking of their chief of staff. Napoleon's chief of staff Berthier and Eisenhower's chief of staff Bedell Smith are two examples that are profiled in this work. Zabecki and his collaborators examine the history, development, and role of the chief of staff primarily through profiles of the most important practitioners of the art. These books are published in cooperation with the Association of the United States Army.

**A History of the Holocaust**

Are world politics more or less stable, violence prone, and anxiety producing today than in previous eras? How are states and nonstate actors coping with these issues? What new material do the public and especially students of security studies need to understand the security environment of the next century? The editors of this ambitious successor volume to Security Studies for the 1990s approach the subject from national, international, regional, transstate, and comparative perspectives. Each chapter provides an in-depth review of a major security aspect of the subject, providing key concepts, methods, suggested course structure, a bibliography, and a model syllabus. This book is designed primarily for courses at the graduate level, but it can also be adapted for undergraduates.

**Norway 1940**

This bibliography, first published in 1957, provides citations to North American academic literature on Europe, Central Europe, the Balkans, the Baltic States and the former Soviet Union. Organised by discipline, it covers the arts, humanities, social sciences, life sciences and technology.

**Origins of the Blitzkrieg**

Over the past decade, a significant number of defense analysts, government officials, and military officers have argued that the growth and diffusion of stealth, precision, and information technology will drastically alter
the character and conduct of future wars, yielding a revolution in military affairs (RMA). The idea that the emergence of new technology, combined with innovative operational concepts and organizations, would transform the conduct of war, first appeared in Soviet military writings in the late 1970s. It was, however, the seeming ease with which the U.S.-led coalition defeated Iraq during the 1991 Gulf War that led many observers in the United States and elsewhere to conclude that significant changes in the character of warfare were underway. Since the mid-1990s, exploiting the emerging RMA has been an explicit goal of the Defense Department. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff promulgated Joint Vision 2010 with great fanfare in 1996 as the "conceptual template" for how the armed forces would "leverage technological opportunities to achieve new levels of effectiveness in warfighting." Each of the services has devoted considerable attention to developing new technology as well as the concepts and organizations needed to employ it most effectively.

The Relevance and Role of the Battlefield Tour and the Staff Ride for Armed Forces in the 21st Century

Legion Condor 1936-39

The Second World War: The German war 1939-1942

The German way of war, as Citino shows, was fostered by the development of a widely accepted and deeply embedded military culture that supported and rewarded aggression. His book offers a fresh look at one of the most remarkable, respected, and reviled militaries.

Sledgehammers

Current Contents
Combined Arms Warfare in the Twentieth Century

Describes the collapse of the traditional cavalry unit and the beginning of the armored truck as "iron-ponies". Also, goes into detail about the possible complications that the cavalry must face for future wars.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index

For full description, see entry for Doughty et al.: Warfare in the Western World.

Professional Journal of the United States Army

World War II

"U.S. Intelligence at the Crossroads presents fresh, divergent perspectives on topics ranging from the very purpose of intelligence to pressing policy concerns about weapons proliferation, economic espionage, and threats posed by nonstate actors such as criminal and terrorist organizations. Contributors include high-ranking officials from the CIA, FBI, and the departments of State and Defense, as well as leading academic specialists such as Joseph Nye, Abram Shulsky, and James Q. Wilson."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The Luftwaffe

Papers presented at a national seminar held at New Delhi on 10th March 2005.

The Polish Studies Newsletter
A look at the German High Command during World War II challenges the myth that the German Generals could have won the war had Hitler not interfered, and maps out the history and the personalities of the German Command Structure.

**The Best Books for Academic Libraries: General works, military & naval, library science**

Volume VII of the 'Germany and the Second World War' series looks at Germany and her Japanese ally on the defensive after the tide of war turned in 1943. An exhaustive study of the air war over the Reich and the Luftwaffe's growing impotence is followed by an account of the invasion of occupied France and the Allies' advance to Germany's borders. A final section examines Japan’s defeat and capitulation, and the creation of a new order in the Far East.

**The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1993**

The failure of Germany's first republic after World War I has aroused several decades of concentrated study. Synthesizing that study, this historical dictionary will enhance an understanding of the Weimar era. It covers individuals as diverse as Bertolt Brecht, Adolf Hitler, and the physicist Lise Meitner. There are also entries defining such events as the Beerhall Putsch, the Republic's various organizations and institutions, and its complex array of political parties. The dictionary also gives substance to cultural terms (such as Dada), and to film, music, and other media, as well as to those concepts, such as Anti-Semitism, deemed vital to an understanding of the period.

**New Horizons of Globalization**

How both NATO and Germany managed to maintain themselves in a state of dynamic equilibrium throughout the era of the Cold War illustrates the concept of international organization called "cooptation," which Lyman helped to define and expand.
U.S. Intelligence at the Crossroads

The bombing of Guernica has become a symbol of Nazi involvement in the Spanish Civil War, but the extent of the German commitment is often underestimated. The Luftwaffe sent 20,000 officers and men to Spain from 1936 to 1939, and the Condor Legion carried out many missions in support of the Spanish Nationalist forces and played a lead role in many key campaigns of the war. Aircraft that would play a significant role in the combat operations of World War II (the Heinkel 11 bomber, the Me 109 fighter, and others) saw their first action in Spain, fighting against the modern Soviet fighters and bombers that equipped the Republican Air Force. Condor Legion bombers attacked Republican logistics and transport behind the lines as well as bombing strategic targets, German bombers and fighters provided highly effective close air support for the front-line troops, and German fighters and anti-aircraft units ensured Nationalist control of the air. The experience garnered in Spain was very important to the development of the Luftwaffe. The war allowed them to hone and develop their tactics, train their officers, and to become the most practised air force in the world at conducting close support of ground troops. In effect, the Spanish Civil War proved to be the training ground for the Blitzkrieg which would be unleashed across Europe in the years that followed. In this rigorous new analysis, Legion Condor expert James Corum explores both the history and impact of the Luftwaffe's engagement during the Spanish Civil War and the role that engagement played in the development of the Luftwaffe strategy which would be used to such devastating effect in the years that followed.

Parameters

It seemed that whenever Mussolini acted on his own, it was bad news for Hitler. Indeed, the Fuhrer's relations with his Axis partners were fraught with an almost total lack of coordination. Compared to the Allies, the coalition was hardly an alliance at all. Focusing on Germany's military relations with Italy, Romania, Hungary, and Finland, Richard DiNardo unearths a wealth of information that reveals how the Axis coalition largely undermined Hitler's objectives from the Eastern Front to the Balkans, Mediterranean, and North Africa. DiNardo argues that the Axis military alliance was doomed from the beginning by a lack of common war aims, the absence of a unified command structure, and each nation's fundamental mistrust of the others. Germany was disinclined to make the kinds of compromises that successful wartime partnerships demanded and, because
Hitler insisted on separate pacts with each nation, Italy and Finland often found themselves conducting counterproductive parallel wars on their own. DiNardo's detailed assessments of ground, naval, and air operations reveal precisely why the Axis allies were so dysfunctional as a collective force, sometimes for seemingly mundane but vital reasons—a shortage of interpreters, for example. His analysis covers coalition warfare at every level, demonstrating that some military services were better at working with their allies than others, while also pointing to rare successes, such as Rommel's effective coordination with Italian forces in North Africa. In the end, while some individual Axis units fought with distinction—if not on a par with the vaunted Wehrmacht—and helped Germany achieve some of its military aims, the coalition's overall military performance was riddled with disappointments. Breaking new ground, DiNardo's work enlarges our understanding of Germany's defeat while at the same time offering a timely reminder of the challenges presented by coalition warfare.

**The Luftwaffe's Way of War**

The original version of this text was published in 1984 as a textbook on military history for officers in the U.S. Army. The revised version includes an appendix of terms and acronyms, and concepts are explained in nontechnical terms, making it more comprehensible to the general reader. Also incorporated is a description of combined arms warfare from the late-1970s to the end of the 20th century, which takes into account developments that were not obvious in 1984. The main topics are how the major armies of the world fight on the battlefield; what concepts, weapons, and organizations have developed for this purpose; and how the different armies have influenced each other in these developments. House is a former military officer and analyst for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. c. Book News Inc.

**The Limits of Transformation**

**NATO and Germany**
Special Bibliography Series

From the Foreword: Scouts Out is a wide-ranging historical survey of theory, doctrine, organization, and employment of reconnaissance units since the era of mechanization in the early 20th century. Reconnaissance and counter reconnaissance are battlefield missions as old as military history itself and missions for which many armies have created specialized units to perform. In most cases, these units were trained, equipped, and used differently from the majority of an army's fighting units. Horse cavalry performed these missions for centuries, for it had speed and mobility far in excess of main battle units. Once the horse was replaced by mechanization, however, the mobility advantage once enjoyed by the horse cavalry disappeared. Since the early 20th century, the search for the proper mix of equipment, the proper organization, and the proper employment of reconnaissance units has bedeviled armies around the world. This survey uses a diverse variety of historical cases to illustrate the enduring issues that surround the equipping, organizing, and employment of reconnaissance units.

Military Strategy, Joint Operations, and Airpower

The staff papers of the Luftwaffe expose the inner workings of the German Air Force's high command. These doctrines have been translated into English by James S. Corum and Richard R. Muller, two distinguished American scholars of air force history.

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