

Armoured Warfare Northwest Europe 1944 45

The campaign in
northwest Europe
from June 1944 to
May 1945 involved
some of the

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heaviest fighting of World War II and covered an enormous range of different forms of combat - from the landings on the D-Day beaches to the parachute drops at Arnhem, and from the close-quarters slogging match in the French bocage country to the

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armoured warfare
of the "Battle of the
Bulge". It ended
with the German
Army in total
defeat, pushed back
across its frontiers
by Anglo-American
(and Canadian)
forces that were
masters of the art
of modern warfare.
This great success
was not without its

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difficulties,
however. The
Germans proved a
formidable foe, and
the Allied
commanders fought
bitter internal feuds
in pursuit of their
own views of how
to achieve ultimate
victory. There were
many sub plots and
side issues - such
as the race to get to

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the "V" weapon sites before they could destroy London, or the way that the American army took the Remagen Bridge in the nick of time to cross the Rhine - and the whole story has rarely been told in such a concise and involving way, interweaving the

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day by day
narrative with more
detailed essays and
contrasting
viewpoints.

SELLING POINTS:

*New history of the
US and British
Army's biggest
campaigns of World
War II *Stunning
photos and
informative maps

*Day by day format

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offers a simple route through an often complex story

- *Special boxes cover topics such as the feuds between Allied commanders
- *Key weapons are dealt with in special panels

400 integrated images

The story of the 21st [British] Army

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Group in the Allied invasion of north-west Europe during the Second World War.

Since the Luftwaffe 's 1940 Eagle Day attack on Britain, aerial warfare and its accompanying technology has changed almost beyond recognition.

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The piston engine was replaced by the jet and the pilot in some cases has been completely replaced by a computer. Carpet bombing became GPS and laser pinpointed. Whereas a bomber ' s greatest enemy was once fighters and flak,

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these dangers
morphed into air-to-
air and surface-to-
air missiles. In this
new book, Anthony
Tucker-Jones
charts the
remarkable
evolution of aerial
warfare over time,
from the iconic
Supermarine
Spitfire to the
infamous unmanned

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Reaper drone.
This study
describes not only
what happened from
the D-Day landings
in June 1944 to the
surrender of
Germany eleven
months later, but
why it happened.
While an enormous
amount has been
written about this
campaign, most of it

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focuses on a single army or an individual battle. Levine stresses a truly integrated approach that combines both strategy and tactics and covers the land, sea, and air efforts of both Allies and Axis. Levine deals extensively with the German side,

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particularly morale issues, and he includes the role played by Canadian forces--a topic usually neglected in American accounts. North-West Europe, 1944 – 1945
Book One
Marcus Cunliffe and the 144th Regiment Royal Armoured Corps 1944 – 1945

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Cinderella Army
Sherman Tanks, US
Army, North-
Western Europe,
1944-1945
The Northwest
Europe Campaign,
1944-1945
From the Normandy
Beaches to the
Baltic Sea
Overshadowed by the
United States Army's

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armoured-warfare-northwest-europe-1944-45

armored divisions, the separate tank and tank destroyer battalions had the difficult mission of providing armored support for US infantry divisions in the 1944 – 45 campaigns. This book details the organizational structures and deployment of these

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units: the standard tank battalions, tank battalions (light), tank battalions (mine exploder) and tank battalions (special), self-propelled and towed tank destroyer battalions. It also covers the tactics used by these units in their attempts to assist the infantry, as well as

providing a listing of all the battalions that took part in the Northwest Europe campaign.

The armored divisions were the shock force of the US Army's combat formations during the fighting in Northwest Europe in the final year of the war. Of the 16 such

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divisions formed during the war, all but one served in the European Theater of Operations. This book examines the organizational structure, operational doctrine and combat mission of these divisions from D-Day onwards, describing how doctrines and

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tactics were changed as the divisions were forced to adapt to the battlefield realities of combat against an experienced foe. The lessons drawn by the armored divisions from the bitter fighting in Northwest Europe from 1944 to 1945 strongly shaped postwar US Army

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doctrine.

A fascinating study of the devastating new form of warfare that redrew the map of Europe in the opening year of World War II, bringing about the military collapse of three modern industrialized armies. On 1 September 1939, Nazi Germany

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launched the invasion of Poland, employing a new type of offensive warfare: Blitzkrieg. So named by Allied observers because of the shock and rapidity of its effects, this new approach was based on speed, manoeuvrability and concentration of firepower. The

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strategy saw startling success as the panzer divisions, supported by Stuka dive-bombers, spread terror and mayhem, reaching Warsaw in just one week. Aided by the intervention of the Soviet Union in the east, the campaign was over in a mere 36 days. This astonishing

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feat was followed by
Operation
Weser ü bung, the
invasion of Denmark
and then Norway in
1940, the first joint air-
sea-land campaign in
the history of warfare.
Even more striking an
achievement was the
swift and conclusive
defeat of France
during May – June

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1940. Refusing to let its forces dash themselves against the fortifications of the Maginot Line, Germany instead sent its divisions through neutral Belgium and northern France in Fall Gelb ('Case Yellow'), destroying Allied resistance and pursuing the remnant

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of the British and French forces to Dunkirk in an audacious and devastatingly effective assault. During the course of Fall Rot ('Case Red') over the following 20 days, German forces pressed the attack and by 25 June had forced France's leaders into a

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humiliating
capitulation.

Illustrated throughout
with detailed maps,

artwork and

contemporary

photographs,

Blitzkrieg: The

Invasion of Poland to

the Fall of France tells

the story of these first

breakneck attacks,

examining the armed

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forces, leaders,
technology, planning
and execution in each
campaign as well as
the challenges faced
by the Germans in the
pursuit of this new and
deadly form of
warfare.

In this exciting and
revealing book, scores
of British soldiers tell
their amazing stories

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of life and death in the front line of the Allies' advance from Normandy to Hitler's Germany. In eleven months of bitter fighting between D-Day and VE Day the combined efforts of the British and their allies' armed forces ground down their ruthless enemy in the

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pursuit of victory.
Each and every man
has a unique story to
tell, whether they were
infantry, tank crews,
gunners, sappers or in
vital logistic and
supporting units.
Theirexperiences
make for powerful and
fascinating reading.
First-hand accounts of
the landings,

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liberation of towns and villages, fierce actions, not all successful, bring home to the reader the cost of war as well as the magnitude of the venture. Particularly evocative is the range of emotions that were experienced by those involved, be they generals or the most

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junior soldiers. The passage of time means that many of these 'voices' will be heard no more but fortunately Marching to the Sound of Gunfire captures their inspiring testimonies for posterity.

Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War:

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The victory campaign;
the operations in
North-West Europe,
1944-1945, by C. P.
Stacey

Reinforcing the
Canadians in
Northwest Europe,
1944 – 45

The 21st Army Group
in Northwest Europe,
1944-45

An Army of Never-
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Ending Strength

World War II:

Northwest Europe

1944-1945

Desert Rats at War

Kursk 1943

This fully illustrated study assesses the origins, development, and combat record of the legendary Tiger and Churchill Tanks during World War II.

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The Tiger and the Churchill are two of the most recognizable heavily armoured tanks of World War II. Both were designed hastily in the early years of the war, and both witnessed inauspicious debuts in battle in August 1942 (the Churchill in the disaster at Dieppe, the

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Tiger near Leningrad).
Despite their heavy weight, both tanks, which were intended to serve in breakthrough operations, had surprisingly good tactical mobility. Yet there were key differences between them too, chiefly in the effectiveness of

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their main armament.
This fascinating and
detailed work explores
the design and
development of these
famous tanks and its
influence on their
head-to-head
encounters, the
effectiveness of the
support services each
tank relied upon, and
the skills and

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experiences of the crews that fought in them. The specific battlefield conditions of Normandy in June and July 1944 are also examined, exploring the effect they had on the duels between these two heavyweight AFVs. "Except for a brief period during the

Rhineland battle, the First Canadian Army was the smallest to serve under Eisenhower's command. The Canadian component never totalled more than 185,000 of the four million Allied troops serving in Northwest Europe. It is evident, however,

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that the divisions of
2nd Canadian Corps
played a role
disproportionate to
their numbers. Their
contribution to
operations designed to
secure the channel
ports and open the
approaches to
Antwerp together with
the battles in the
Rhineland place them

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among the most heavily committed and sorely tried divisions in the Allied armies. By the end of 1944 3rd Canadian Division had suffered the highest number of casualties in 21 Army Group with 2nd Canadian Division ranking a close second. In the

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armoured divisions, 4th Canadian was at the top of the list as was 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade among the independent tank brigades. Overall Canadian casualties were 20 per cent higher than in comparable British formations. This was a

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direct result of the
much greater number
of days that Canadian
units were involved in
close
combat." --Jacket.

The GIs who
struggled ashore
through the surf of
Omaha and Utah
Beaches on 6 June
1944 were members
of the best-equipped

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army ever assembled up to that date. It was in the NW Europe campaign of June 1944-May 1945 of World War II that the US Army was finally able to show its full potential for fluent mechanised warfare. This title describes both combat and service uniforms worn

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in the ETO, from the assault troops on the D-Day beaches to bemedalled veterans celebrating VE-Day; other subjects covered include artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, the engineers, the replacement system; and the insignia of the divisions committed

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to this front.

Outlines Allied
activities in Western
Europe from D-Day in
1944 to the German
capitulation in 1945.

Book Two

Eisenhower's

Lieutenants: The

Campaigns of France
and Germany,

1944-1945

North Africa. Italy.

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Northwest Europe
The Second World
War (6)
Armoured Warfare in
the Korean War
Northwest Europe
British Army of
World War Two
A reinterpretation of
the British Army's
conduct in the
crucial 1944-45
Northwest Europe

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campaign, this work
examines
systematically the
Colossal Cracks
operational
technique employed
by Montgomery's
Anglo-Canadian
21st Army Group
and demonstrates
the key significance
that morale and
casualty concerns

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exerted on this technique. To ensure a full understanding of the campaign, one needs to look not only at Montgomery's methods but at those of his army commanders, Dempsey and Crerar; thus, this

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study addresses the scant attention to date paid to these two figures. Hart suggests that Montgomery and his two senior subordinates handled this formation more effectively than some scholars have suggested. In fact,

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Colossal Cracks,
the concentration of
massive force at a
point of German
weakness,
represented the
most appropriate
weapon the 1944
British Army could
develop under the
circumstances.
Previous studies
have been

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characterized by an overemphasis on Montgomery's role in the campaign, rather than a systematic examination of overall British methods. They have ignored the difficulties that the 1944 British Army faced given its

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manpower shortage,
and they have
underestimated the
appropriateness of
Monty's methods to
the campaign war
aims that Britain
pursued: namely,
the desire that
Britain's modest
military forces
secure a high profile
within a larger Allied

effort. The cautious, firepower-laden approach used by the 21st Army Group was both crude and a double-edged sword; however, despite these weaknesses, Colossal Cracks represented an appropriate technique given the

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nature of British war aims and the relative capabilities of the forces involved. It proved to be just enough to defeat the Germans and keep alive British hopes that her war aims might be achieved.

This book covers:

Tables of

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Organisation,
Equipment of
Divisional Anti-tank,
Light Anti-Aircraft
Regiments of
Infantry, Armoured
Divisions:
Headquarters of
Anti-Tank Regiment,
Anti-Tank Batteries
with variations for
towed 6pdr & 17pdr
guns and self-

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propelled 19pdr &
M10 equipments.
Headquarters Light
Anti-Aircraft
Regiment mobile]. It
also covers Light
Anti-Aircraft
Batteries mobile] &
Light Anti-Aircraft
Troop 20mm].
The Allied campaign
for Northwest
Europe as seen

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from a British and
Canadian
perspective A
reinterpretation of
the British Army's
conduct in the
crucial 1944-45
Northwest Europe
campaign, this work
examines the
"Colossal Cracks"
operational
technique employed

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by Field Marshal
Bernard
Montgomery's Anglo-
Canadian 21st Army
Group. Rooted in
concerns about
morale and
casualties,
"Colossal Cracks"
was a cautious,
firepower-laden
approach that
involved the

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concentration of massive force at points of German weakness. Hart argues that Montgomery and his two senior subordinates handled this formation more effectively than some scholars have suggested and that

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"Colossal Cracks"
represented the
most appropriate
weapon the British
Army could develop
under the
circumstances.

Designed as a
heavily armored
tank which could
accompany infantry
formations, the
Churchill's ability to

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cross rough ground
and climb seemingly
unassailable hills
became legendary.
The tank first saw
action in 1942 and
the basic design
was constantly
reworked and
upgunned,
culminating in the
Mark VII version
which was capable

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of taking on the heaviest German tanks. In his fourth book in the TankCraft series, Dennis Oliver uses archive photographs and thoroughly researched, vividly presented color profiles to tell the story of these iconic British tanks. As

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readers have come to expect from the TankCraft series, the large full colour section of this book features available model kits and accessories as well as aftermarket products. In addition to the color profiles there is a gallery of expertly constructed

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and painted models.
A separate section
explains technical
details and
production
modifications giving
the modeler all the
information and
knowledge required
to recreate an
authentic
reproduction of one
of the tanks that

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contributed so much
to the British effort
in the battles for
Normandy.

Armoured Warfare
in Northwest Europe
1944-1945

A Study of Two
Infantry Divisions
The Second World
War

D-Day to Berlin
The Changing Face

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of Aerial Warfare -
1940-Present Day
Marching to the
Sound of Gunfire
Armoured Warfare
in Northwest
Europe, 1944-45
A scholarly
exploration of the
British armoured
regiment and its part
in the Allied

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armoured-warfare-northwest-europe-1944-45

campaign to liberate Europe during World War II. On June 14, 1944, the tanks of the 144th Regiment Royal armored Corps disembarked on Gold Beach during the Normandy landings. A long and bitter campaign began, taking them across

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Northwest Europe into the heart of Germany. During that advance the regiment took part in several important actions. These included Operation Pomegranate (July 1944), Operation Totalize, an innovative night

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attack which was one of the final steps to breaking out of the Caen bridgehead (7/8 August 1944), the siege and capture of Le Havre, the fighting in Holland during late 1944, the crossing of the Rhine, and the capture of Bremen just before the end of

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the war in Europe.
The author
investigates the
regiment ' s service
through interviews
with his late father-in-
law, Captain R.W.
Thorne, who had
been an officer in it
during the war. This
book also draws on a
variety of

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contemporary sources—not least of which are the archives of fellow officer Marcus Cunliffe, a distinguished British scholar and author, who specialized in American Studies after the war (particularly military and cultural history).

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From Arromanches to the Elbe is a serious contribution to World War II history. It explores all aspects of army life, such as training and the social history of an active service unit, and will appeal to those interested in the European campaign,

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the use of tanks and armored warfare, and, of course, the final battles to defeat Hitler ' s Third Reich.

Following his first book in the TankCraft series on the British army's Shermans during the battle for Normandy,

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Dennis Oliver has compiled a companion volume on those used by the US Army throughout the campaign in Western Europe. These were the tanks that made up the bulk of the American armored forces that swept across

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occupied France and
advanced into
Hitler's Germany.
Wartime
photographs and
carefully researched,
exquisitely presented
color illustrations
show in detail the
types of Sherman -
including the main
variants - that played

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a vital role in Allied operations. As with all the books in the TankCraft series, a section of this work displays available model kits and aftermarket products, complemented by a gallery of beautifully constructed and painted models in

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various scales.
Technical details as well as modifications introduced during production and in the field are also explained. This book will give the modeler all the information and knowledge required to recreate an authentic

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miniature
representation of the
most famous
American armored
vehicle of the Second
World War.
This study describes
not only what
happened from the D-
Day landings in June
1944 to the surrender
of Germany eleven

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months later, but also why it happened. While an enormous amount has been written about this campaign, most of it focuses on a single army or an individual battle. Levine stresses a truly integrated approach that combines both

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strategy and tactics
and covers the land,
sea, and air efforts of
both Allies and Axis.
Levine deals
extensively with the
German side,
particularly morale
issues, and he
includes the role
played by Canadian
forces--a topic

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usually neglected in American accounts. Concise history of the Allied campaign to liberate Northwest Europe during World War II Places the campaign in the war's broader context Casts new light on some familiar subjects and recounts many

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neglected issues
Designed with the
hard lessons of the
North African
campaign in mind,
including the
adoption of a dual-
purpose gun capable
of firing high-
explosive and anti-
tank rounds, the
Cromwell was one of

Page 82/186

the most successful of the British cruiser tanks produced during the Second World War. The lack of heavy armor was made up for by the tank's high speed provided by a Rolls-Royce Meteor engine. The Centaur was externally almost

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identical to the Cromwell, the major difference being the installation of the less powerful Liberty engine. While the Centaur equipped the Royal Marines during the Normandy battles, the Cromwell served until the end of the war and

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formed the basis for
the Comet. In his fifth
book in the
TankCraft series,
author and illustrator
Dennis Oliver uses
official wartime
photographs and
comprehensively
researched,
exquisitely presented
color profiles to tell

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the story of the penultimate British cruiser tank. In common with all the titles from the TankCraft series, the large full-color section features available model kits and accessories as well as after market products. In addition

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to the color profiles
there is a gallery of
expertly constructed
and painted models.
A separate section
explains technical
details and
modifications made
during production
and in the field,
giving the modeler all
the information

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required to recreate
an authentic replica
of one of the tanks
that served from the
Normandy beaches
to the final battles in
Germany.

Cromwell and
Centaur Tanks
From Arromanches
to the Elbe
A Military, Political

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and Global History
British and American
Tanks at War
The Canadians In
Northwest Europe,
1944-1945
Armoured Warfare in
the Battle of the
Bulge, 1944 – 1945
Churchill Tanks
70 years ago, on 7 June
1944, the British 7th

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Armored Division
landed in Normandy,
halfway through a
wartime journey that
had started in north
Africa. Formed on 16
February 1940, it
adopted the Jerboa as
its divisional sign Ñ and
while many units that
fought in the desert call
themselves by the
name, 7th Armoured

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Division are the original "Desert Rats". The division helped destroy the Italian Tenth Army at Beda Fomm on 7 February 1941, defeat the Desert Fox "Erwin Rommel" at El Alamein in October 1942, and drive Axis forces out of North Africa. After the desert, 7th Armored

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Division landed at Salerno on 15 September 1943, in time to help repulse concerted German counterattacks, before Ñ as part of U.S. Fifth Army Õ s British X Corps Ñ it took Naples and crossed the Volturno. Pulled out of Italy, it reached England in January

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1944 where it prepared to enter the Northwestern European theater at Gold Beach from 7 June, equipped with the new Cromwell and the Sherman Firefly. The division had difficulties in Normandy, particularly at Villers-Bocage, and suffered

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the ignominy of having its GOC Ñ George Erskine Ñ and a number of officers sacked and moved to other positions. Erskine was replaced by Gerald Lloyd Verney on 4 August 1944. He helped reinstill confidence and discipline to the division which took

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part in the Allied liberation of France and Belgium, entering Ghent in September. Verney was, in turn, replaced by Lewis Lyne in November 1944 and Lyne led the division on their final advance through Holland and into Germany. The Desert Rats ended the war with the liberation

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of Hamburg on 3 May 1945 after one of the most remarkable military journeys in history and was chosen to take part in the Allied victory parade held in Berlin on 21 July 1945. Winston Churchill recognized the achievements of the division when he spoke at the opening of a

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soldiers Õ club in
Berlin: Ô Dear Desert
Rats! May your glory
ever shine! May your
laurels never fade! May
the memory of this
glorious pilgrimage of
war which you have
made from Alamein,
via the Baltic to Berlin
never die! Õ Desert
Rats at War is an
evocation of what it

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was like to serve with the division, in the African desert and Europe, from the first encounters by the Mobile Force in 1940 to Berlin in 1945. Full of eyewitness accounts and private photos, *Desert Rats at War* has been completely revised and updated, with additional text,

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maps and photographs. Using a combination of new perspectives and new evidence, this book presents a reinterpretation of how 21st Army Group produced a successful combined arms doctrine by late 1944 and implemented this in early 1945.

Historians, professional

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military personnel and those interested in military history should read this book, which contributes to the radical reappraisal of Great Britain's fighting forces in the last years of the Second World War, with an exploration of the reasons why 21st Army Group was able in

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1944 45 to integrate the operations of its armor and infantry. The key to understanding how the outcome developed lies in understanding the ways in which the two processes of fighting and the creation of doctrine interrelated. This requires both a conventional focus on

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command and a cross-level study of Montgomery and a significant group of commanders. The issue of whether or not this integration of combat arms (a guide to operational fighting capability) had any basis in a common doctrine is an important one.

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Alongside this stands the new light this work throws on how such doctrine was created. A third interrelated contribution is in answering how Montgomery commanded, and whether and to what extent, doctrine was imposed or generated. Further it investigates

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how a group of
effervescent
commanders
interrelated, and what
the impact of those
interrelationships was
in the formulation of a
workable doctrine. The
book makes an original
contribution to the
debate on
Montgomery's
command style in

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Northwest Europe and its consequences, and integrates this with tracking down and disentangling the roots of his ideas, and his role in the creation of doctrine for the British Army's final push against the Germans. In particular the author is able to do something that has defeated

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previous authors: to explain how doctrine was evolved and, especially who was responsible for providing the crucial first drafts, and the role Montgomery played in revising, codifying and disseminating it.

This book examines the seminal Northwest Europe campaign of

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the Second World War. This hard-fought campaign conducted by the Western Allies against the Germans during 1944-45 represented, for the former, the decisive theatre of the entire Second World War. From the desperate and risk-laden D-Day landings on 6 June

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1944 to the rapid charge through western and central Germany in the last weeks of the war, American, British, Canadian and French military forces took on and defeated the German military. This victory ensured that the scourge of Nazism was finally expunged from the face of Europe.

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This book charts the history of armoured warfare from the first use of the tank in 1916 right through to the 21st century, adopting military, political and global perspectives. Alaric Searle explores the origins of the tank, the part it played in the First World War and its contribution to the

Page 109/186

outcome of the war. He considers its role as a tool of propaganda, the military controversies of the interwar period and the employment of armoured forces in all the major theatres in the Second World War. Since the First World War, major and medium-sized powers have invested heavily in

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armoured forces. Searle looks at the conduct of mechanised warfare in Korea, Indo-China and Vietnam, and during conflicts such as the Arab-Israeli Wars and the Gulf Wars.

Armoured Warfare adopts a global perspective, providing the most comprehensive survey

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of the history of the subject currently available. With a detailed bibliography of both primary and secondary sources, it is an ideal companion for those studying armoured warfare, modern military history and war studies.

War Establishment
Tables: Northwest

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Europe, June 1944 -
May 1945
The European Theater
of Operations,
1944 – 45
British Army,
Northwest Europe,
1944 – 45
The Achievement of
21st Army Group
Summon Up the Blood
Spitfire to Reaper
The Northwest Europe

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Campaign, 1944-45
Jointly published by
Plunkett Lake Press
and Indiana University
Press This study of the
American-led
campaign in Europe in
World War II analyzes
command decisions at
both the strategic and
tactical levels. All the
complex ingredients of
armies at war — the

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burdens of history, the impact of technology, the roles of personalities, the confusions of the battlefield — are presented based on extensive scholarship. Field Marshal Montgomery and Ike's lieutenants, Generals Omar N. Bradley, Jacob L. Devers,

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Courtney H. Hodges,
George S. Patton, Jr.,
Alexander M. Patch,
William H. Simpson,
Leonard T. Gerow, J.
Lawton Collins, and
Matthew B. Ridgway,
and others appear in
the book. All major
strategic and tactical
decisions in the battles
of the American
offensive against Nazi

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Germany are covered, with descriptions of key terrain features and many personal insights drawn from various diaries. The book provides an assessment of the leadership and fighting capabilities of the Allied forces in the key European battles of World War II. “ The publication of

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Eisenhower ' s
Lieutenants is an event
of significance in
American military
writing... admirable...
clearly the product of
exhaustive, painstaking
research. ” — Drew
Middleton, The New
York Times

“ Eisenhower ' s
Lieutenants is an
outstanding and highly

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recommended work. It offers the wealth of information, superb research and presentation, comprehensive treatment, and challenging reinterpretation one has come to expect from Weigley. It also points out once again that his reputation as

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one of our outstanding
military historians is
well deserved. ” —
Mark A. Stoler, Journal
of American History
“ ... outstanding
book... highly
professional study of
command and
operations in
northwest Europe,
1944-45... the best
account we have of the

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World War II
campaigns from
Normandy to the
Elbe. ” — Forrest C.
Pogue, American
Historical Review
“ The fullest account
yet of the climactic
campaign in
northwestern Europe,
from the planning of D-
Day through the
German surrender,

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with an interesting
focus on the
personalities involved
in shaping the Allied
forces, plans, and
operations... precisely
informative and
broadly rewarding. ”
— Kirkus Reviews “ ...
an excellent book. ”
— Calvin B. Peters,
Journal of Political and
Military Sociology “ ...

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by the dean of
American military
historians... ” —
Washington Post “ I
had thought I knew
everything about
World War II that I
would ever want to
know. I was wrong.
Reading
Eisenhower ’ s
Lieutenants was a
wonderfully enriching

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experience. I learned more than I ever would have thought possible. This will unquestionably become one of the great classics of American military history. ” —Stephen E. Ambrose

This is the second volume, but the last to be published of a

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trilogy - the other volumes being Smashing the Atlantic Wall and The Battle of the Bulge. Monty's Rhine Adventure begins immediately after the Normandy invasion with the euphoria surrounding the belief that the war would soon be won. However, it was not to

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be as easy Monty hoped. The book covers the difficult next few months as the Allies slogged through France and Belgium fighting stern and skilled Nazi resistance. However, the centrepiece of Monty's Rhine Adventure is Operation Market garden - Monty's bold

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plan to cut through the German defences via the eight bridges which spanned the Dutch/German border. The book deals with the plan, its execution and its aftermath in rigorous detail. Had Market Garden gone to plan, it might have led to the overall defeat of the Third Reich before

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the end of 1944. As it was, it was the Russians that entered Berlin first in May 1945.

Nonetheless, this period remains one of the boldest and most exciting of the Second World War.

“ An “ insightful and informative ”
overview of the role of tanks in combat from

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the First World War to
the present day
(Dennis Showalter,
author of *Armor and
Blood*). The story of
the battlefield in the
twentieth century was
dominated by a
handful of
developments.
Foremost of these was
the introduction and
refinement of tanks. In

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Tank Warfare, Jeremy Black, a recipient of the Samuel Eliot Morison Prize from the Society for Military History, offers a comprehensive global account of the history of tanks and armored warfare in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. First introduced onto the battlefield during

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World War I, tanks represented the reconciliation of firepower and mobility and immediately seized the imagination of commanders and commentators concerned about the constraints of ordinary infantry. The developments of technology and tactics

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in the interwar years were realized in the German blitzkrieg in World War II and beyond. Yet the account of armor on the battlefield is a tale of limitations and defeats as well as of potential and achievements.

Tank Warfare examines the traditional narrative of

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armored warfare while at the same time challenging it, and Black suggests that tanks were no “ silver bullet ” on the battlefield. Instead, their success was based on their inclusion in the general mix of weaponry available to commanders and the context in which they

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were used. “ An
excellent overview of
the subject. ” —Alaric
Searle, author of
Armoured Warfare: A
Military, Political and
Global History
A remarkable World
War Two diary kept by
Corporal Womack.
Armoured Warfare
Armoured Warfare
from the Riviera to the

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Rhine, 1944 – 1945
Combined Arms
Doctrine in British 21st
Army Group in
Northwest Europe,
1944 45
North-West Europe,
1944 – 45
Rare Photographs from
Wartime Archives
Montgomery and
"colossal Cracks"
North-west Europe,

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1944-5

This book examines the experience of two British Infantry Divisions, the 43rd (Wessex) and 53rd (Welsh), during the Overlord campaign in Northwest Europe. To understand the way the British fought during Operation

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Overlord, the book considers the political and military factors between 1918 and 1943 before addressing the major battles and many of the minor engagements and day-to-day experiences of the campaign. Through detailed

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exploration of unit war diaries and first-hand accounts, Louis Devine demonstrates how Montgomery's way of war translated to the divisions and their sub units. While previous literature has suggested that the British Army fought a cautious war in order

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to avoid the heavy casualties of the First World War, Devine challenges this concept by showing that the Overlord Campaign fought at sub-divisional levels was characterised by command pressure to achieve results quickly, hasty

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planning and a reliance on massive artillery and mortar contributions to compensate for deficiencies in anti-tank and armoured support. By following two British infantry divisions over a continuous period and focusing on

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soldiers' experience to offer a perspective 'from below', as well as challenging the consensus of a 'cautious' British campaign, this book provides a much-needed re-examination of the Overlord campaign which will be of great

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interest to students and scholars of the Second World War and modern military history in general.

The Battle of the Bulge took the Allied armies by surprise in 1944. It was a result of the extraordinary recovery of Hitler's panzer divisions

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following crushing
defeats on the Eastern
and Western fronts.

In a daring offensive
he hoped his panzers
would unhinge the
American and British
push on the Rhine by
charging through the
Schnee Eifel, thereby
prolonging the war.

The consequence was

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one of the best-known battles of the entire conflict, and Anthony Tucker-Jones's photographic history is the ideal introduction to it. The story is told through a sequence of revealing contemporary photographs and a

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concise text. They give a sharp insight into the planning and decision-making, the armored forces involved, the terrain and the appalling mid-winter conditions, the front-line fighting and the experience of the troops involved. The armored battle,

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which was critical to the outcome, is the main focus. Through a massive tank offensive the Germans aimed to cut through the US 1st Army to Antwerp and Brussels, in the process trapping three Allied armies. The confusion and

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near collapse of the Americans as their defenses were overrun is vividly recorded in the photographs, as is their resistance and recovery as the German spearheads were slowed, then stopped.

While the Allied

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armies were
deadlocked with the
Germans in
Normandy after D-
Day and even as they
broke out and began
their long advance,
another campaign
was being fought
against the Germans
in southern France
and it is this

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campaign, which is often neglected in accounts of the liberation of Europe, that is the subject of Anthony Tucker-Jones latest photographic history. In a sequence of over 150 wartime photographs he tells the story, from the

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amphibious invasion
of the French Riviera
Operation Dragoon
to the battle at
Montelimar, the
forcing of the Belfort
gap, the destruction
of German resistance
in the Colmar pocket
and the entry of
Allied forces into
southern Germany.

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His concise narrative gives a graphic overview of each phase of the operations, and the selection of photographs shows the American, French and German forces in action. The mechanized and armoured units and

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their equipment are a particular feature of the book. The photographs are a valuable visual record of the tanks, guns, jeeps and trucks the most up-to-date military vehicles and weaponry of the time as they moved along the roads and

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through the towns
and countryside of
southern France.
This latest volume in
Anthony Tucker-
Jones's series of
photographic
histories of armoured
warfare records in
graphic detail the role
played by tanks,
infantry fighting

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vehicles and self-propelled artillery during the decisive campaign in northwest Europe in 1944-5. In a sequence of over 200 archive photographs he shows how American, British and Canadian and Polish armoured divisions

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spearheaded the assault on the Third Reich, and how the Wehrmacht mounted a desperate armoured defence. Tanks were required to operate in the dust of Normandy, the mud and waters of the Scheldt and Rhine rivers and the snows

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of the Ardennes and
the forests of
Germany. A
succession of crucial
armoured
engagements was
fought - during the D-
Day landings,
Operation
Goodwood and the
struggle for the
Bourguebus ridge, the

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Falaise pocket, the
Seine crossing,
Arnhem, the German
attack in the
Ardennes, the Rhine
crossing, in the
Reichswald and
during the rearguard
actions and the last-
ditch tank battles
fought by the panzers
in the Ruhr before the

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German surrender.
Anthony Tucker-
Jones's photographic
survey of the ultimate
tank battles of the
Second World War
illustrates the range of
armoured fighting
vehicles that were
developed during the
conflict, and it
features the

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specialised vehicles
deployed in Europe
for the first time such
as the Buffalo,
DUKW, Weasel and
Terrapin. 180

illustrations

The British Way of
War in Northwest
Europe, 1944-5
War and Peace
September 1944 NW

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Europe
Allied Armour,
1939 – 1945
Northwest Europe
1944 – 1945
Voices from the
Battlefield
Victory in Europe
Day by Day
The Invasion of
Poland to the Fall of
France

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“ An important review of armoured warfare, armoured vehicle design, tactics, and operational issues during World War 2 . . . it comes highly commended. ” —Dr Stuart C. Blank, Military Archive Research During the first years of the Second World War, Allied

Page 161/186

forces endured a series of terrible defeats at the hands of the Germans, Italians and Japanese. Their tanks were outclassed, their armored tactics were flawed. But the advent of new tank designs and variants, especially those from the United States, turned the tables. Although

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German armor was arguably still superior at the end of the war, the competence of Allied designs and the sheer scale of their production gave them a decisive advantage on the armored battlefield. This is the fascinating story that Anthony Tucker-Jones tells in this book which is part

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of a three-volume history of armored warfare during the Second World War. Chapters cover each major phase of the conflict, from the early blitzkrieg years when Hitler ' s Panzers overran Poland, France and great swathes of the Soviet Union to the Allied fight back in

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tank battles in North Africa, Italy and northern Europe. He also covers less-well-known aspects of the armored struggle in sections on Allied tanks in Burma, India and during the Pacific campaign. Technical and design armored are a key element in the story, but so are

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changes in tactics and the role of the tanks in the integrated all-arms forces that overwhelmed the Axis.

“ The matter of armoured vehicles and their role in the turning of the tide against Germany is covered brilliantly in Anthony Tucker-Jones ’ s excellent treatise. ”

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—Books Monthly

“ Very Highly
Recommended. ”

—Firetrench

An army may march
on its stomach, but it
needs more than hot
dinners to fight. As
Canadians battled
through Northwest
Europe in the Second
World War, how did
they reinforce their

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front lines? An Army of
Never-Ending Strength
provides detailed
insight into the
administration,
structure, and troop
and equipment levels
of the First Canadian
Army during
1944 – 45. Captain
Arthur W. Gullachsen
demonstrates the
army ' s effectiveness

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at reinforcing its combat units and draws a powerful conclusion. The administrative and logistical capability of the Canadian Army created a constant state of offensive strength, which made a marked contribution to eventual Allied victory. The period from 1939

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to 1945 saw some of the most devastating and remarkable events in living memory.

Labouring beneath a daily burden of fear, sacrifice, deprivation and uncertainty, soldiers and civilians of all nationalities were driven to extremes of selfless loyalty, dogged determination or bitter

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cruelty by the demands of a world at war. This book tells the stories of the men and women who lived and died during the Second World War, from politicians to factory workers, and from High Command to the conscripted men on the front lines. The experience of war is

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brought to life through a wealth of contemporary documentation, private writings and historical research, whilst the political, military and historical significance of the war is assessed and examined. From Europe's Western and Eastern Fronts to the war at sea, and from the

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Pacific to the Mediterranean and North Africa, every fighting front of the Second World War is covered in this truly comprehensive volume.

In 1943, as war raged along the Eastern Front, the German forces attempted to push further east in the

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brutal Operation
Citadel, which saw one
of the largest armoured
clashes in history: the
Battle of Prokhorovka.
Countered by two
Soviet attacks, this
operation saw the tide
turn on the Eastern
Front. For the first time
a German offensive was
halted in its tracks and
the Soviets ended the

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conflict as the decisive victors. With a loss of over 200,000 men on both sides, this two-month clash was one of the costliest of the war. In this dramatic study, Anthony Tucker-Jones reassesses this decisive tank battle through the eyes of those who fought, using translated first-person accounts.

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Kursk 1943 is one volume that no military history enthusiast should be without.

The US Army in
World War II (3)
British Army and Royal
Marines, North-west
Europe, 1944 – 1945
Monty's Functional
Doctrine
Tiger vs Churchill
Tank Warfare

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Blitzkrieg

Monty's Rhine

Adventure

This latest volume in

Anthony Tucker-

Jones series of

photographic histories

of armored warfare

records in graphic

detail the role played

by tanks, infantry

fighting vehicles and

self-propelled artillery

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during the decisive campaign in northwest Europe in 1944-5. In a sequence of over 200 archive photographs he shows how American, British, Canadian, and Polish armored divisions spearheaded the assault on the Third Reich, and how the Wehrmacht mounted a desperate armored

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defense. Tanks were required to operate in the dust of Normandy, the mud and waters of the Scheldt and Rhine rivers and the snows of the Ardennes and the forests of Germany. A succession of crucial armored engagements was fought during the D-Day landings, Operation Goodwood

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and the struggle for the
Bourgubus ridge, the
Falaise pocket, the
Seine crossing,
Arnhem, the German
attack in the Ardennes,
the Rhine crossing, in
the Reichswald and
during the rearguard
actions and the last-
ditch tank battles
fought by the panzers
in the Ruhr before the

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German surrender.
Anthony Tucker-
Jones photographic
survey of the ultimate
tank battles of the
Second World War
illustrates the range of
armored fighting
vehicles that were
developed during the
conflict, and it features
the specialized vehicles
deployed in Europe for

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the first time such as the Buffalo, DUKW, Weasel and Terrapin. After the Second World War, military analysts thought that the only place significant armored forces were ever likely to confront each other again was in central Europe where the Nato alliance would fend off

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the Soviet Red Army.
Then during the
Korean War of
1950-53 both sides
deployed large
numbers of armored
fighting vehicles, and
this neglected aspect of
the conflict is the
subject of Anthony
Tucker-Jones s
photographic history.
Korea, with its rugged

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mountains, narrow passes, steep valleys and waterlogged fields was not ideal tank country so the armor mainly supported the infantry and rarely engaged in battles of maneuver. Yet the wide variety of armor supporting UN and North Korean forces played a vital if

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unorthodox role in the
swiftly moving
campaigns. For this
fascinating book over
180 contemporary
photographs have been
selected to show Soviet-
built T-34/85s and
Su-76s, American M4
Shermans, M26
Pershings and M46
Pattons, and British
Cromwells and

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Centurions in action in
one of the defining
conflicts of the Cold
War."

Colossal Cracks
US Armored Divisions
US Tank and Tank
Destroyer Battalions in
the ETO 1944 – 45