“LA RESPUESTA ALIADA
A LA OFENSIVA ALEMANA”
por G. E. Patrick Murray – Valley Forge Military Academy

BIBLIOGRAFÍA BÁSICA

BIBLIOGRAFÍA EXTENDIDA Y COMENTADA
Beever’s volume is not a long as that of Peter Caddick-Adams. It is beautifully written and reads so easily. The end papers are beautiful and his judgments are trustworthy. This would be a good place to start for someone who wanted a cleverly crafted narrative written by a former soldier at the top of his game.
Ghost written by his aide Lt. Colonel Chester A. Hansen, A Soldier’s Story, was Bradley’s first memoir. His second was done in association with Clay Blair, A General’s Life: An Autobiography by General of the Army Omar N. Bradley and Clay Blair (1983), but Bradley died before the chapters on World War II were finished so Blair wrote them based on conversations and secondary sources; Bradley’s second autobiography strikes such an aggrieved tone that it does him little credit. A Soldier’s Story contains more errors and half-truths than any other World War II memoir by an American general. Read it in conjunction with G. E. Patrick Murray, Eisenhower versus Montgomery: The Continuing Debate (Praeger, 1996).

Peter Caddick-Adams work is definitive. No one else knows the ground, the archival material, and has talked to as many veterans as has Caddick-Adams. It is his magnum opus. The hours spent reading it will be well rewarded. His footnotes are to be savored for internet sources, official histories, interviews, and vital discussions of technical points that will educate everyone who reads it.
Written in 1969 by General Dwight D. Eisenhower’s son, John S. D. Eisenhower, who interviewed many of the survivors on both sides of the lines, including Field Marshal Montgomery. Brigadier General Eisenhower was later ambassador to Belgium and he knew the terrain and the Belgians; his portraits of the participants are worth seeking out this book. There are a few errors, for example, Bradley did not visit Hodges on December 18, but the book still stands up because as a soldier Ike’s son knew how to describe the pathos of battle.


This was the third volume of Hamilton’s authorized biography of Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery. It is overly long but it produces numerous documents written by the field marshal that otherwise would require a trip to the Imperial War Museum. No one interviewed as many of Monty’s contemporaries and staff officers as did Nigel Hamilton who was not afraid to criticize his subject when required. It will never be surpassed for its depth of coverage.


This is an official history on the First Army Headquarters run first by Lt. General Omar N. Bradley and later by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges. Its treatment of the Battle of the Bulge is critical and illuminating for the impact of Field Marshal Montgomery’s leadership following December 20, 1944. Hogan found out how sick Hodges was and that Maj. Gen. William Kean, the chief of staff, really ran the headquarters for several days.


This is a big book, gracefully written, with interesting insights. Because it deals with the three most important American generals in the Ardennes it is a good place to trace their interactions and relationships that bore on the conduct of the American counterattacks that winter. Patton comes across much better than Bradley in both his tactical capabilities and running a functional headquarters.


Morelock’s chapters focus on the American army in the Ardennes; Eisenhower; Bradley; Simpson’s Ninth Army; Middleton’s VIII Corps; Jones and Clarke’s St-Vith; and leaders of skill and character. There are vital appendices that are indispensable to researchers and his footnotes are voluminous and annotated. This book is indispensable.


Pogue was later the official biographer of George C. Marshall and was a path-breaking oral historian having interviewed the highest ranking officers of the Allied coalition forces. As a sergeant historian with a Ph. D. he began interviewing soldiers on hospital ships off Normandy and he was attached to First U. S. Army throughout the campaign. Absolutely scrupulous in his use of evidence and documents he tells the story of Eisenhower’s headquarters and how he ran the campaign in northwest Europe.


Rickard is a serving officer in the Canadian Army and a Ph. D. in history. This book complements his earlier work, *Patton at Bay: The Lorraine Campaign* (Brassey’s, 1999). Rickard’s strength is his knowledge of all the sources and his soldierly understanding of operations and the commander’s intent. Patton’s counterattack was the key to the defeat of the German forces in the Ardennes, and Rickard shows how Patton and his staff planned it and then how Patton executed his plans.


Prior to Greenwood’s edition readers had to go to the Eisenhower Library, the United States Army Military History Institute, or the Center of Military History to read the Sylvan Diary of the First U. S. Army under the command of Lt. Gen. Hodges. The daily entries are lengthy and rewarding to anyone interested in what Hodges was thinking, where the army was headquartered, and how it was fighting the Germans. First U. S. Army killed and captured more Germans than any other American army and was the first to break out of Normandy, the first to cross the Seine, the first into the Siegfried Line, and the first to cross the Rhine and to link up with the Russians.

Weigley’s book was patterned after Douglas Southall Freeman’s three-volumes of Lee’s Lieutenants. It is a large book that was perhaps overly critical of the performance of the United States Army. That said it is the work of the premier military historian in the United States at the time of its writing. The detail of the writing and the crispness of its analysis made it an instant classic and its Weigley’s conclusion was not that the broad-front strategy was wrong but that the 90-Division Gamble meant that the U.S. Army was not large enough to carry it out. Eisenhower’s Lieutenants is one of the few military histories of the Second World War that has maps that are sufficiently detailed to name and number the highways that armies used at the time.
“VOLKSGRENADIER. LA ÚLTIMA ESPERANZA DEL TERCER REICH”
por Gregory Liedtke – Laurier Faculty of Arts.

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Diversos manuscritos del Foreign Military Studies Program dirigido por la Historical Division, United States Army. Muchos de ellos disponibles en el sitio web: www.sturmpanzer.com
“EL ASEDIO DE BASTOGNE”

por Leo Barron

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“RECUERDOS DE PETER KOCH, UN ARTILLERO DE LA HOHENSTAUFEN”

por Hans Wijers

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“EL CONTRAATAQUE DE PATTON”

por Christer Bergström

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“GUERRA DE EXTERMINIO EN EL FRENTE OCCIDENTAL”
por Jens Westemeier – RWTH Aachen

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“AUDA ABU TAYI Y LOS JEQUES ANTE LA REVUELTA ÁRABE, 1916”
por Yoav Alon – University of Tel Aviv

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Las respuestas incompletas a la crisis, su factura socioeconómica y sus consecuencias programáticas. Article. Jun 2010. Raymond Torres. Resumen. La actuación incompleta frente a la crisis ha acarreado secuelas. Desde el principio se hizo hincapié en los estímulos a la economía, en reducir las pérdidas de empleos y en el sostén a los estratos más débiles. Así se logró impedir otra Gran Depresión, a costa de ahondar los déficits públicos, pero se cometió el error de salvar los bancos a la deriva sin reformar el sistema financiero disfuncional que habían desencadenado la crisis. Para 1945 la situación alemana se había tornado desesperada, el 16 de abril los soviéticos alcanzaron la ciudad de Berlín, capital de Alemania, iniciando la última gran batalla de la guerra. El 25 de abril las tropas estadounidenses y soviéticas se encontraron en el río Elba, dividiendo efectivamente los últimos territorios alemanes en dos partes. Hitler se encontraba resguardado en su bunker en Berlín, pero al enterarse de los últimos avances soviéticos y de la virtual derrota final decidió cometer suicidio el 30 de abril; dos días más tarde la ciudad de Berlín se rindió.