

Churchills Crusade The British Invasion Of Russia 1918 1920

River Kwai Railway
The Literary Churchill
Churchill as Warlord
Winston S. Churchill
The Book Review Digest
Iranian-Russian Encounters
Churchill's Secret War With Lenin
The Crisis (Cortero Pantheon Edition)
Cataclysm
Winston Churchill
The British National Bibliography
The English and Their History
Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat
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Scapegoat
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Their Finest Hour, 1949
The Czar's British Squadron
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Crusade in Europe
The Day of Battle
Choice
A Noble Crusade
Spies and Commissars
Decisions for War, 1914-1917
The Allied Intervention in Russia, 1918-1920
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Churchill's Abandoned Prisoners
Death Railway
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Churchill, Hitler, and "The Unnecessary War"
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Crusade and Jihad
The Magna Carta
Britain's Korean War

River Kwai Railway

The Literary Churchill

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Churchill as Warlord

A history of one of Britain's most famous armies of all time, the Eighth Army, which adopted the Crusader's Cross as its badge of honour. It fought valiantly in North Africa, Sicily and Italy under Auchinleck, Montgomery and McCreery and won a staggering total of 32 Victoria Crosses, half of which were posthumous.

Winston S. Churchill

"The best book ever written on the Russian civil war. A first-rate work of scholarly synthesis."—Robert McNeal
In St. Petersburg on October 25, 1917, the A commanding chronicle of the three Bolshevik Party stormed the capital city and turbulent years that brought the ironfisted seized the power over the Russian Provisional Soviet regime to political power. Government, which had been operating ineffectively since the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II eight months before. That October Revolution began the Russian Civil War, which in three years would cost the largest country in the world more than seven million lives. It was an apocalyptic struggle, replete with famine and pestilence, but out of the struggle a new social order would rise: The Soviet Union. Mawdsley offers a lucid, superbly detailed account of the men and events that shaped twentieth century communist Russia. He draws upon a wide range of sources to recount the military course of the war, as well as the hardship the conflict brought to a country and its people—for the victory and the reconstruction of the state under the

Soviet regime came at a painfully high economic and human price.

The Book Review Digest

Missouri was in a delicate position in the years leading up to the Civil War. The state had been forged by two streams of immigrants, one from the north and one from the south. As a result, half of it was in favor of slavery, and half was against it. Indeed, when the Civil War finally broke out, the state had a star on the flag of both sides. The story is set initially in St. Louis where Stephen Brice, a talented young lawyer, arrives to work at a prestigious law firm. He quickly makes a name for himself in the community, and soon falls in love with Virginia Carvel, a young lady whose family is deeply Southern. After meeting Abraham Lincoln, he becomes convinced that no country can exist half-slave and half-free; and becomes an abolitionist. Needless to say, this does not sit well with the young lady, who would now rather die than marry a Yankee. When the shots were fired at Fort Sumter in 1861, they echoed all the way to St. Louis. It was time to decide. Slave or free? Union or Confederacy? The nation had to choose; and so did Stephen Brice and Virginia Carvel. The Crisis contains superb and well-researched descriptions of life in the Western theater of the war. Historical characters, such as Grant, Sherman, and Lincoln, are introduced naturally and realistically. It is perhaps for these reasons, plus the riveting twists and turns of the plot, that The Crisis became a number one best seller. The author, Winston Churchill, is not to be confused with the man who would eventually become Britain's prime minister. Indeed, in his day, the American author was by far the more famous of the two.

Iranian-Russian Encounters

As rivers go there is nothing particular about the River Kwai. It is known less for its physical characteristics than for its association with the monumental struggle that took place along its eastern bank in 1942 and 1943 as a third of a million men strove to build a railway linking Thailand to Burma. What gave this railroad its gruesome notoriety was not its uniqueness as an engineering achievement, remarkable feat though it was, but the ruthless determination of its architects to have it completed on time, however daunting the task in the inhospitable climate and topography of the region, and regardless of the cost in human life. The conditions have been well-documented in POW accounts. However, when it was first published, Clifford Kinvig's book was the first to present a fully comprehensive evaluation of the railway episode in its strategic, logistic and manpower contexts. Now re-released as a paperback, Kinvig's commendable examination of the River Kwai Railway uses Japanese records, together with prisoners' accounts, to explain the progress of this formidable enterprise. He examines it not only from the viewpoint of the Japanese soldiers and POWs, but also from the perspective of the huge number of labourers recruited in Burma and Malaya, a mainly illiterate force who were unable to produce any coherent record of their experiences, and whose plight has been largely overlooked.

Churchill's Secret War With Lenin

The early years of Bolshevik rule were marked by dynamic interaction between Russia and the West. These years of civil war in Russia were years when the West strove to understand the new communist regime while also seeking to undermine it. Meanwhile, the Bolsheviks tried to spread their revolution across Europe at the same time they were seeking trade agreements that might revive their collapsing economy. This book tells the story of these complex

interactions in detail, revealing that revolutionary Russia was shaped not only by Lenin and Trotsky, but by an extraordinary miscellany of people: spies and commissars, certainly, but also diplomats, reporters, and dissidents, as well as intellectuals, opportunistic businessmen, and casual travelers. This is the story of these characters: everyone from the ineffectual but perfectly positioned Somerset Maugham to vain writers and revolutionary sympathizers whose love affairs were as dangerous as their politics. Through this sharply observed exposé of conflicting loyalties, we get a very vivid sense of how diverse the shades of Western and Eastern political opinion were during these years.

The Crisis (Cortero Pantheon Edition)

David Herrmann's work is the most complete study to date of how land-based military power influenced international affairs during the series of diplomatic crises that led up to the First World War. Instead of emphasizing the naval arms race, which has been extensively studied before, Herrmann draws on documentary research in military and state archives in Germany, France, Austria, England, and Italy to show the previously unexplored effects of changes in the strength of the European armies during this period. Herrmann's work provides not only a contribution to debates about the causes of the war but also an account of how the European armies adopted the new weaponry of the twentieth century in the decade before 1914, including quick-firing artillery, machine guns, motor transport, and aircraft. In a narrative account that runs from the beginning of a series of international crises in 1904 until the outbreak of the war, Herrmann points to changes in the balance of military power to explain why the war began in 1914, instead of at some other time. Russia was incapable of waging a European war in the aftermath of its defeat at the hands of Japan in 1904-5, but in 1912, when Russia appeared to be regaining its capacity to fight, an unprecedented land-armaments race began. Consequently, when the July crisis of 1914 developed, the atmosphere of military competition made war a far more likely outcome than it would have been a decade earlier.

Cataclysm

Relates how the British, aided by Arab insurgents and the French, defeated the Turks, although not without difficulty, and captured northern Palestine and most of Syria.

Winston Churchill

****Read how Britain's new Prime Minister was inspired by Winston Churchill**** 'The must-read biography of the year.' Evening Standard 'He writes with gusto the result is a book that is never boring, genuinely clever this book sizzles.' The Times The point of the Churchill Factor is that one man can make all the difference. On the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of Winston Churchill's death, and written in conjunction with the Churchill Estate, Boris Johnson explores what makes up the 'Churchill Factor' - the singular brilliance of one of the most important leaders of the twentieth century. Taking on the myths and misconceptions along with the outsized reality, he portrays - with characteristic wit and passion - a man of multiple contradictions, contagious bravery, breath-taking eloquence, matchless strategizing, and deep humanity. Fearless on the battlefield, Churchill had to be ordered by the King to stay out of action on D-Day; he embraced large-scale strategic bombing, yet hated the destruction of war and scorned politicians who had not experienced its horrors. He was a celebrated journalist, a great orator and won the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was famous for his ability to combine wining and dining with many late nights of crucial wartime decision-making. His open-

mindedness made him a pioneer in health care, education, and social welfare, though he remained incorrigibly politically incorrect. Most of all, as Boris Johnson says, 'Churchill is the resounding human rebuttal to all who think history is the story of vast and impersonal economic forces'. The Churchill Factor is a book to be enjoyed not only by anyone interested in history: it is essential reading for anyone who wants to know what makes a great leader.

The British National Bibliography

Personal letters, official documents, telegrams, diary entries, and private papers supplement Randolph Churchill's official biography of his father

The English and Their History

"An interesting and at times surprising account of Churchill's tastes as a reader...many of [these] nuggets will be new even to Churchill junkies."—TheWall Street Journal This strikingly original book introduces a Winston Churchill we haven't known before. Award-winning author Jonathan Rose explores Churchill's careers as statesman and author, revealing the profound influence of literature and theater on Churchill's personal, carefully composed grand story and the decisions he made throughout his political life. In this expansive literary biography, Rose provides an analysis of Churchill's writings and their reception (he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953 and was a best-selling author), and a chronicle of his dealings with publishers, editors, literary agents, and censors. The book also identifies an array of authors who shaped Churchill's own writings and politics: George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Margaret Mitchell, George Orwell, Oscar Wilde, and many more. Rose investigates the effect of Churchill's passion for theater on his approach to reportage, memoirs, and historical works. Perhaps most remarkably, Rose reveals the unmistakable influence of Churchill's reading on every important episode of his public life, including his championship of social reform, plans for the Gallipoli invasion, command during the Blitz, crusade for Zionism, and efforts to prevent a nuclear arms race. Finally, Rose traces the significance of Churchill's writings to later generations of politicians—among them President John F. Kennedy as he struggled to extricate the U.S. from the Cuban Missile Crisis. "Immensely enjoyable...This gracefully written book is an original and textured study of Churchill's imagination."—The Washington Post

Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat

"We are all worms. But I do believe I am a glow-worm." --Churchill Winston Churchill's inspiring leadership in the Second World War once made him above criticism. In recent years his record has come under attack from revisionists. In Churchill: A Study in Greatness one of Britain's most distinguished historians rebuts these charges and makes sense of this extraordinary man and his long controversial, colourful, contradictory and heroic career. Geoffrey Best brings out both his strengths and his weaknesses, looking past the many received versions of Churchill in a biography that balances the private and the public man and offers a clear insight into Churchill's greatness. "We are all worms. But I do believe I am a glow-worm." --Churchill Winston Churchill's inspiring leadership in the Second World War once made him above criticism. In recent years his record has come under attack from revisionists. In Churchill: A Study in Greatness one of Britain's most distinguished historians rebuts these charges and makes sense of this extraordinary man and his long controversial, colourful, contradictory and heroic career. Geoffrey Best brings out both his strengths and his weaknesses, looking past the many received versions of Churchill in a biography that balances the private and the public

man and offers a clear insight into Churchill's greatness.

Crusader

The Russian Civil War

Crusade and Jihad is the first book to encompass, in one volume, the entire history of the catastrophic encounter between the Global North—China, Russia, Europe, Britain, and America—and Muslim societies from Central Asia to West Africa. William R. Polk draws on more than half a century of experience as a historian, policy planner, diplomat, peace negotiator, and businessman to explain the deep hostilities between the Muslim world and the Global North and show how they grew over the centuries. Polk shows how Islam arose and spread across North Africa into Europe, climaxed in the vibrant and sophisticated caliphate of al-Andalus in medieval Spain, and was the bright light in a European Dark Age. Simultaneously, Islam spread from the Middle East into Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. But following the Mongol invasions, Islamic civilization entered a decline while Europe began its overseas expansion. Portuguese buccaneers dominated the Indian Ocean; the Dutch and the English established powerful corporations that turned India and Indonesia into colonies; Russian armies pushed down the Volga into Central Asia, destroying its city-states; and the Chinese Qing dynasty slaughtered an entire Central Asian people. Britain crushed local industry and drained off wealth throughout its vast colonies. Defeated at every turn, Muslims tried adopting Western dress, organizing Westernstyle armies, and embracing Western ideas. None of these efforts stopped the conquests. For Europe and Russia, the nineteenth century was an age of colonial expansion, but for the Muslim world it was an age of brutal and humiliating defeat. Millions were driven from their homes, starved, or killed, and their culture and religion came under a century-long assault. In the twentieth century, brutalized and disorganized native societies, even after winning independence, fell victim to “post-imperial malaise,” typified by native tyrannies, corruption, and massive poverty. The result was a furious blowback. A sobering, scrupulous, and frank account of imperialism, colonialism, insurgency, and terrorism, Crusade and Jihad is history for anyone who wishes to understand the civilizational conflicts of today’s world.

Scapegoat

The dramatic account of 15 British soldiers abandoned in Bolshevik Russia during the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War. In Churchill’s Abandoned Prisoners, Rupert Wieloch details how the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 affected the Allied war effort. The threat drove the formation of an Allied force, including British, American, French, Czech, Italian, Greek, and Japanese troops, stationed across Russia to support the anti-Bolsheviks (the “White Russians”). But war-weariness and equivocation led Allied powers to dispatch just enough troops to maintain a show of interest in Russia’s fate, but not enough to give the “Whites” a real chance of victory. Among these troops is Emmerson MacMillan, an American engineer, who joins the British army in 1918. He becomes one of a select group of British soldiers ordered to “remain to the last” and organize the evacuation of refugees from Omsk in November 1919. After saving thousands of lives, they depart on the last train out of the city before it is seized by the Bolsheviks. But their mad dash for freedom through freezing temperatures ends when they are captured in Krasnoyarsk. Abandoned without communications, they endure a fearful detention and become an embarrassment to Prime

Minister David Lloyd George and War Secretary Winston Churchill. After a traumatic incarceration, they survive against all the odds and are eventually released. As a new Cold War heats up, it is even more important to understand the origins of the modern relationship between Russia and the West. This stirring tale of courage and adventure only lifts the lid on an episode that sowed distrust and precipitated events in World War II and today.

CHURCHILL

David Stevenson's widely acclaimed history of World War I changes forever our understanding of that pivotal conflict. Countering the commonplace assumption that politicians lost control of events, and that the war, once it began, quickly became an unstoppable machine, Stevenson contends that politicians deliberately took risks that led to war in July 1914. Far from being overwhelmed by the unprecedented scale and brutality of the bloodshed, political leaders on both sides remained very much in control of events throughout. According to Stevenson, the disturbing reality is that the course of the war was the result of conscious choices -- including the continued acceptance of astronomical casualties. In fluid prose, Stevenson has written a definitive history of the man-made catastrophe that left lasting scars on the twentieth century. Cataclysm is a truly international history, incorporating new research on previously undisclosed records from governments in Europe and across the world. From the complex network of secret treaties and alliances that eventually drew all of Europe into the war, through the bloodbaths of Gallipoli and the Somme, to the arrival of American forces, and the massive political, economic, and cultural shifts the conflict left in its wake, Cataclysm is a major revision of World War I history.

Blood, Sweat and Arrogance

A Line in the Sand

Available in paperback for the first time, this book assesses the strains within the 'Special Relationship' between London and Washington and offers a new perspective on the limits and successes of British influence during the Korean War. The interaction between the main personalities on the British side – Attlee, Bevan, Morrison, Churchill and Eden – and their American counterparts – Truman, Acheson, Eisenhower and Dulles – are chronicled. By the end of the war the British were concerned that it was the Americans, rather than the Soviets, who were the greater threat to world peace. British fears concerning the Korean War were not limited to the diplomatic and military fronts these extended to the 'Manchurian Candidate' threat posed by returning prisoners of war who had been exposed to communist indoctrination. The book is essential reading for those interested in British and US foreign policy and military strategy during the Cold War.

America's Second Crusade

Enheden President II; Kaukasus 1916, tyrkiske hær; Rumænske felttog, bulgarske hær; Russiske revolution 1917; Galicien, østrigske hær; Kerenski-offensiv, Brezezany; Bolschevik-hæren, Kursk; 1918, major Dunsterville; Russisk-tyrkiske front, Enzeli.

The River War

Their Finest Hour, 1949

Why the British forces fought so badly in World War II and who was to blame Gordon Corrigan's *Mud, Blood and Poppycock* overturned the myths that surround the First World War. Now he challenges our assumptions about the Second World War in this brilliant, caustic narrative that exposes just how close Britain came to losing. He reveals how Winston Churchill bears a heavy responsibility for the state of our forces in 1939, and how his interference in military operations caused a string of disasters. The reputations of some of our most famous generals are also overturned: above all, Montgomery, whose post-war stature owes more to his skill with a pen than talent for command. But this is not just a story of personalities. Gordon Corrigan investigates how the British, who had the biggest and best army in the world in 1918, managed to forget everything they had learned in just twenty years. The British invented the tank, but in 1940 it was the Germans who showed the world how to use them. After we avoided defeat, but the slimmest of margins, it was a very long haul to defeat Hitler's army, and one in which the Russians would ultimately bear the heaviest burden.

The Czar's British Squadron

Before Winston Churchill made history, he made news. To a great extent, the news made him too. If it was his own efforts that made him a hero, it was the media that made him a celebrity - and it has been considerably responsible for perpetuating his memory and shaping his reputation in the years since his death. Churchill first made his name via writing and journalism in the years before 1900, the money he earned helping to support his political career (at a time when MPs did not get salaries). Journalistic activities were also important to him later, as he struggled in the interwar years to find the wherewithal to run and maintain Chartwell, his country house in Kent. Moreover, not only was journalism an important aspect of Churchill's political persona, but he himself was a news-obsessive throughout his life. The story of Churchill and the news is, on one level, a tale of tight deadlines, off-the-record briefings and smoke-filled newsrooms, of wartime summits that were turned into stage-managed global media events, and of often tense interactions with journalists and powerful press proprietors, such as Lords Northcliffe, Rothermere, and Beaverbrook. Uncovering the symbiotic relationship between Churchill's political life and his media life, and the ways in which these were connected to his personal life, Richard Toye asks if there was a 'public Churchill' whose image was at odds with the behind-the-scenes reality, or whether, in fact, his private and public selves became seamlessly blended as he adjusted to living in the constant glare of the media spotlight. On a wider level, this is also the story of a rapidly evolving media and news culture in the first half of the twentieth century, and of what the contemporary reporting of Churchill's life (including by himself) can tell us about the development of this culture, over a period spanning from the Victorian era through to the space age.

Churchill's Crusade

Crusade in Europe

Strategi; Taktik; Engelske Hær; USA; Europa; Churchill's Rådgivere; Churchill's Generaler; Homefront; Churchill's Wartime Journeys; Konferencer; Operation; Arcadia; Trident; Battleaxe; Overlord; Husky; Thunderclap; Shingle; Sextant; Torch; Anvil; Sea Lion; Roundup; Octagon; Pigstick; Crusader; Hats; Cossac; Buccaneer; Marita; Jupiter; Gymnast; Dragoon;

Sledgehammer; Anakim; Alanbrooke; Stalin; Roosevelt; Auchinleck; Bombardement; Bombing; BEF; Dunkirk; Cairo-Conference; Chiefs of Staff; Chiang Kai-shek; Chamberlain, Neville; Lindemann, C.; Dill, John; Crossbow; Cunningham, A.; Dieppe; Fjernøsten; Far East; Asien; Burma; de Gaulle; Gamelin; Grækenland; Kreta; Middelhavet; Harris, A.; Montgomery; Eisenhower; Mountbatten; Mellemøsten; Rommel; Tobruk; Nordafrika; General Marshall; Keyes, R.; Landing Crafts; Hitler; Hopkins, Harry; Efterretningsvirksomhed; Intelligence; Spionage; Ismay; Salerno; Sicilien; RAF; Rakter; Stillehavet; Rhinen; Broerne; Kampenen; Pound, D.; Portal, C.; Norge; Kaukasus; Anden Front; Second; Wavell; Wilson, H.; Jugoslavien; Balkan; Washington Conference, 1941, 1943; USSAF; Trondheim; Tizard, H.T.; Tedder, A.; Teheran; Strategic Air Offensive; Singapore; Atlanterhavskonvojer; Ubådskrig; Churchill's Udenrigspolitik, Forsvarspolitik, Militærpolitik; Forhold til Øvrige Allierede; Wingate, Orde; Chindits; Churchill's Taler.

The Day of Battle

This work explores the reasons for the Allied intervention into Russia at the end of the Great War and examines the military, diplomatic and political chaos that resulted in the failure of the Allies and White Russians to defeat the Bolshevik Revolution.

Choice

A fascinating insight into the untold story of how British-French rivalry drew the battle-lines of the modern Middle East. In 1916, in the middle of the First World War, two men secretly agreed to divide the Middle East between them. Sir Mark Sykes was a visionary politician; François Georges-Picot a diplomat with a grudge. They drew a line in the sand from the Mediterranean to the Persian frontier, and together remade the map of the Middle East, with Britain's 'mandates' of Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq, and France's in Lebanon and Syria. Over the next thirty years a sordid tale of violence and clandestine political manoeuvring unfolded, told here through a stellar cast of politicians, diplomats, spies and soldiers, including T. E. Lawrence, Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle. Using declassified papers from the British and French archives, James Barr vividly depicts the covert, deadly war of intrigue and espionage between Britain and France to rule the Middle East, and reveals the shocking way in which the French finally got their revenge. 'The very grubby coalface of foreign policy ... I found the entire book most horribly addictive' Independent 'One of the unexpected responses to reading this masterful study is amazement at the efforts the British and French each put into undermining the other' The Spectator

A Noble Crusade

Spies and Commissars

The story of Britain's invasion of Russia at the end of the First World War has remained largely untold. Although not its initial architect, its chief advocate, was the passionately anti-Bolshevik, Winston Churchill. Churchill's Crusade is the first complete account of a unique military operation - one which, if it had succeeded, would have changed the history of Russia, Europe and the World.

Decisions for War, 1914-1917

Churchill recounts the operations directed by Lord Kitchener on the Upper Nile from 1896 to 1899, offering valuable insights into a historic clash of Western and Arabic cultures.

The Allied Intervention in Russia, 1918-1920

The second volume in the WWII history “written with simplicity, lucidity, and gusto” by the legendary leader and Nobel Prize winner (The New York Times). In *Their Finest Hour*, Winston Churchill describes the invasion of France and a growing sense of dismay in Britain. Should Britain meet France’s desperate pleas for reinforcements or conserve their resources in preparation for the inevitable German assault? In the book’s second half, entitled simply “Alone,” Churchill discusses Great Britain’s position as the last stronghold against German conquest: the battle for control of the skies over Britain, diplomatic efforts to draw the United States into the war, and the spreading global conflict. *Their Finest Hour* is part of the epic six-volume account of World War II told from the viewpoint of a man who led in the fight against tyranny, and enriched with extensive primary sources including memos, letters, orders, speeches, and telegrams, day-by-day accounts of reactions as the drama intensifies. Throughout these volumes, we listen as strategies and counterstrategies unfold in response to Hitler’s conquest of Europe, planned invasion of England, and assault on Russia, in a mesmerizing account of the crucial decisions made as the fate of the world hangs in the balance.

The Battle for Syria, 1918-1920

Sample Text

Churchill’s Abandoned Prisoners

After three years of great loss and suffering on the Eastern Front, Imperial Russia was in crisis and on the verge of revolution. In November 1917, Lenin's Bolsheviks (later known as 'Soviets') seized power, signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers and brutally murdered Tsar Nicholas (British King George's first cousin) and his children so there could be no return to the old order. As Russia fractured into loyalist 'White' and revolutionary 'Red' factions, the British government became increasingly drawn into the escalating Russian Civil War after hundreds of thousands of German troops transferred from the Eastern Front to France were used in the 1918 'Spring Offensive' which threatened Paris. What began with the landing of a small number of Royal Marines at Murmansk in March 1918 to protect Allied-donated war stores quickly escalated with the British government actively pursuing an undeclared war against the Bolsheviks on a number of fronts in support of British trained and equipped 'White Russian' Allies. At the height of British military intervention in mid-1919, British troops were fighting the Soviets far into the Russian interior in the Baltic, North Russia, Siberia, Caspian and Crimea simultaneously. The full range of weapons in the British arsenal were deployed including the most modern aircraft, tanks and even poison gas. British forces were also drawn into peripheral conflicts against 'White' Finnish troops in North Russia and the German 'Iron Division' in the Baltic. It remains a little known fact that the last British troops killed by the German Army in the First World War were killed in the Baltic in late 1919, nor that the last Canadian and Australian soldiers to die in the First World War suffered their fate in North Russia in 1919 many months after the Armistice. Despite the award of five Victoria Crosses (including one posthumous) and the loss of hundreds of British and Commonwealth soldiers, sailors and airmen, most of whom remain buried in Russia, the campaign remains virtually

unknown in Britain today. After withdrawal of all British forces in mid-1920, the British government attempted to cover up its military involvement in Russia by classifying all official documents. By the time files relating to the campaign were quietly released decades later there was little public interest. Few people in Britain today know that their nation ever fought a war against the Soviet Union. The culmination of more than 15 years of painstaking and exhaustive research with access to many previously classified official documents, unpublished diaries, manuscripts and personal accounts, author Damien Wright has written the first comprehensive campaign history of British and Commonwealth military intervention in the Russian Civil War 1918-20.

Death Railway

Were World Wars I and II inevitable? Were they necessary wars? Or were they products of calamitous failures of judgment? In this monumental and provocative history, Patrick Buchanan makes the case that, if not for the blunders of British statesmen—Winston Churchill first among them—the horrors of two world wars and the Holocaust might have been avoided and the British Empire might never have collapsed into ruins. Half a century of murderous oppression of scores of millions under the iron boot of Communist tyranny might never have happened, and Europe's central role in world affairs might have been sustained for many generations. Among the British and Churchillian errors were: • The secret decision of a tiny cabal in the inner Cabinet in 1906 to take Britain straight to war against Germany, should she invade France • The vengeful Treaty of Versailles that mutilated Germany, leaving her bitter, betrayed, and receptive to the appeal of Adolf Hitler • Britain's capitulation, at Churchill's urging, to American pressure to sever the Anglo-Japanese alliance, insulting and isolating Japan, pushing her onto the path of militarism and conquest • The greatest mistake in British history: the unsolicited war guarantee to Poland of March 1939, ensuring the Second World War Certain to create controversy and spirited argument, Churchill, Hitler, and "the Unnecessary War" is a grand and bold insight into the historic failures of judgment that ended centuries of European rule and guaranteed a future no one who lived in that vanished world could ever have envisioned.

The Arming of Europe and the Making of the First World War

This biography evaluates General Percival in the context of his military service as well as his generalship during the critical Malayan campaign and the surrender of Singapore. It also covers his years as a POW of the Japanese & his post-war activities.

Churchill, Hitler, and "The Unnecessary War"

Robert Tombs's momentous *The English and Their History* is both a startlingly fresh and a uniquely inclusive account of the people who have a claim to be the oldest nation in the world.

The Churchill Factor

Over the past two hundred years, encounters between Iran and Russia have been both rich and complex. This book explores the myriad dimensions of the Iranian-Russian encounter during a dramatic period which saw both Iran and Russia subject to revolutionary upheavals and transformed from multinational dynastic empires typical of the nineteenth century to modernizing, authoritarian states typical of the twentieth. The collection provides a fresh

perspective on traditional preoccupations of international relations: wars and diplomacy, the hostility of opposing nationalisms, the Russian imperial menace in the nineteenth century and the Soviet threat in the twentieth. Going beyond the traditional, this book examines subaltern as well as elite relations and combines a cultural, social and intellectual dimension with the political and diplomatic. In doing so the book seeks to construct a new discourse which contests the notion of an implacable enmity between Iran and Russia Bringing together leading scholars in the field, this book demonstrates extensive use of family archives, Iranian, Russian and Caucasian travelogues and memoirs, and newly available archives in both Iran and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Providing essential background to current international tensions, this book will be of particular use to students and scholars with an interest in the Middle East and Russia.

Crusade and Jihad

The second volume in a trilogy chronicling the liberation of Europe during World War II focuses on the Allied campaigns in Sicily and Italy, detailing the bloody battles at Salerno, Anzio, Monte Cassino, and more under the command of controversial Lt. General Mark Clark, as well as the June 1944 liberation of Rome. By the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *An Army at Dawn*. Reprint. 150,000 first printing.

The Magna Carta

Dedicated to the Allied Soldier, Sailor and Airman of WWII.

Britain's Korean War

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