

A Genius For War The German Army And General Staff 1807 1945

GENIUS AT WAR is a riveting tale of America's 1750s French and Indian War. The story is based on factual history and actual characters -- every single one of them -- bumlbers, blockheads and geniuses alike were very real! History has been thoroughly researched in my own and public libraries. The action begins immediately and continues at a fast pace right to the end! There's romance! There's high-minded speeches! There's clever and bold battle actions cover to cover. Winston Churchill described Wingate as a man of genius who might well have become a man of destiny. Tragically, he died in an jungle aircraft crash in 1944. Like his famous kinsman Lawrence of Arabia, Wingate was renowned for being an unorthodox soldier, inclined to reject received patterns of military thought. He was a fundamentalist Christian with a biblical certainty in himself and his mission. He is best-remembered as the charismatic and abrasive leader of the Chindits. With the support of Wavell, he was responsible for a strategy of using independent groups deep behind enemy lines, supported only by air drops. Wingate was responsible for leading the charge of 2,000 Ethiopians and the Sudan Defence Force into Italian-occupied Abyssinia. Remarkably, he defeated a 40,000 strong enemy that was supported by aircraft and artillery, which Wingate did not possess. Despite his achievements, Wingate suffered from illness and depression and in Cairo attempted suicide. He was not universally liked: his romantic Zionism contrasted with the traditional British Arabist notions. He did, however, lead from the front and marched, ate and slept with his men. In this authoritative biography, Royle expertly brings to life a ruthless, complex, arrogant but ultimately admirable general. Trevor Royle is an author and broadcaster specialising in the history of war and empire, with more than 30 books to his credit. His latest book is *The Road to Bosworth*, a study of the War of the Roses. He is a columnist for the Sunday Herald and is an Honorary Fellow at Edinburgh University's School of History. He was born in India in 1945.

What if the greatest military mind of our generation was born to a people who are already supremely conditioned to wage war, who know nothing but violence from birth and must continually adapt to new predators in order to survive? This action-packed book contains the full story of a city that declares war on a brilliant young woman pushed to the edge.

Collects PILOT SEASON: GENIUS #1 and GENIUS #1-5.

This report analyzes Colonel T.N. Dupuy's book, *A Genius for War, The German Army and General Staff, 1807-1945*, and assesses the book's merit as an objective/unbiased analysis of the German Army and General Staff. The analysis compares Dupuy's assertions on the value of the General Staff concept to military excellence with the conclusions of other authors who have written on the same subject. The author found the book, with its excellent descriptions of German campaign plans and tactics, enjoyable reading. However, Dupuy's generalizations regarding military excellence and the

role in military weapon systems. Going beyond the bomb-carrying drones used in the Afghan war, the Pentagon is now in a race with China and Russia to develop "lethal autonomous weapon systems" (LAWS). In this eye-opening overview, a physicist, technology expert, and former Honeywell executive examines the advantages and the potential threats to humanity resulting from the deployment of completely autonomous weapon systems. Stressing the likelihood that these weapons will be available in the coming decades, the author raises key questions about how the world will be impacted. Though using robotic systems might lessen military casualties in a conflict, one major concern is: Should we allow machines to make life-and-death decisions in battle? Other areas of concern include the following: Who would be accountable for the actions of completely autonomous weapons--the programmer, the machine itself, or the country that deploys LAWS? When warfare becomes just a matter of technology, will war become more probable, edging humanity closer to annihilation? What if AI technology reaches a "singularity level" so that our weapons are controlled by an intelligence exceeding human intelligence? Using vivid scenarios that immerse the reader in the ethical dilemmas and existential threats posed by lethal autonomous weapon systems, the book reveals that the dystopian visions of such movies as *The Terminator* and *I, Robot* may become a frightening reality in the near future. The author concludes with concrete recommendations, founded in historical precedent, to control this new arms race.

This major business biography of Polaroid and its founder and inventor Edwin Land, covers how the company grew from the initial Polavision prototypes during World War II, to the 1980s landmark patent infringement trial against Kodak that nearly brought the company to its knees.

Discusses George Washington's military strategies during the American Revolution and how his particular tactics aided in defeating the British army, including his utilization of European training techniques and his moral leadership.

Extracts selected from the English translation of *Vom Kriege* published in London in 1962.

An in-depth analysis of FDR's leadership during the Second World War reveals how he assumed control over key decisions to launch a successful trial landing in North Africa to shift the war in favor of Allied forces. 50,000 first printing.

Matilda Wormwood is a genius - her brain fizzes and bubbles with brilliance. She outwits her gruesome parents, and even her terrifying head teacher, the monstrous Miss Trunchbull. You too can baffle, bewilder and bamboozle your friends and family! Astound them with feats of calculation, scientific miracles, incredible creativity and fiendishly clever tricks, all with simple, step-by-step instructions. Inspired by Roald Dahl's terrific tale *Matilda*, this is the perfect book for budding brainboxes everywhere!

In February 1942, intelligence officer Victor Jones erected 150 tents behind British lines in North Africa. "Hiding tanks in Bedouin tents was an old British trick," writes Nicholas Rankin. German general Erwin Rommel not only knew of the ploy, but had copied it himself. Jones knew that Rommel knew. In fact, he counted on it--for these tents were empty. With the deception that he was carrying out a deception, Jones made a weak point look like a trap. In *A Genius for Deception*, Nicholas Rankin offers a lively and comprehensive history of how Britain bluffed,

tricked, and spied its way to victory in two world wars. As Rankin shows, a coherent program of strategic deception emerged in World War I, resting on the pillars of camouflage, propaganda, secret intelligence, and special forces. All forms of deception found an avid sponsor in Winston Churchill, who carried his enthusiasm for deceiving the enemy into World War II. Rankin vividly recounts such little-known episodes as the invention of camouflage by two French artist-soldiers, the creation of dummy airfields for the Germans to bomb during the Blitz, and the fabrication of an army that would supposedly invade Greece. Strategic deception would be key to a number of WWII battles, culminating in the massive misdirection that proved critical to the success of the D-Day invasion in 1944. Deeply researched and written with an eye for telling detail, *A Genius for Deception* shows how the British used craft and cunning to help win the most devastating wars in human history. This book provides a biography of Erich Friedrich Wilhelm Ludendorff, a German military officer and the joint head of Germany's war effort during World War I. The author looks at the personal and political life of Ludendorff as well as how he became prominent in the German military.

From a poet and essayist whose writing about nature has won her comparisons with Gary Snyder and Terry Tempest Williams comes a new collection that offers further evidence of her ability to trace the intersections of the human and nonhuman worlds. The title poem is a lyrical excavation of the city of Prague, where layers of history, culture and nature have accumulated to form "a genius loci"—a guardian spirit. "A new and authoritative study of Hitler's relationship with the German Army general staff in the period leading up to and during World War II. Examines the general staff's struggle to work effectively under Hitler, despite facing many challenges--not least the Fèuhrer's own divisive policies and directives. Illuminates the fractured nature of the German army command in the latter stages of the war as the general staff was marginalized by the Nazis. Dispels many widely held myths concerning the key staffofficers that served the Third Reich, while also identifying their personal and collective failures and oversights. Analyzes and evaluates the army's involvement in the German resistance movement, the repercussions of the abortive assassination attempt against Hitler in the von Stauffenberg plot of 1944, and the unsuccessful bid to initiate Operation Valkyrie."--P. [4] of jacket.

Travel literature was one of the most popular literary genres of the early modern era. This book examines how concepts of national identity, imperialism, colonialism, and orientalism were worked out and represented for English readers in early travel and ethnographic writings.

As the United States Military approaches the 21st Century we have every reason to be proud and confident of our position in the world. Still, nothing ever remains the same and the 21st Century will be no different in that respect. In fact, the impact of three emerging factors of change may be so great as to alter the very nature of war and how nations employ their armed forces. Those three factors are, the expansion of battlespace, the impact of information, and chaos and complexity. In light of the changing nature of war, we must continue to improve our Armed Forces to remain the finest military in the world and to continue to be the most effective possible instrument of national strategy. This improvement must encompass all facets of things military, including, organizations, operational concepts, technologies, readiness and training, our servicemen, and leadership. Of the facets listed above, the most important is leadership. The best equipment, concepts, and servicemen can never realize their potential without the finest possible leadership, what Clausewitz called "a genius for war." In his theoretical work, *On War*, Clausewitz developed

the nature of war, deriving from that nature the need for genius in war and the attributes of that genius. As we enter the 21st Century, we need a "Genius for Future War." While Clausewitz' attributes of genius in war (Courage, Strength, and Coup D'oeil) remain valid; to build genius for future war we must develop leaders who can excel as the nature of war adapts to the three critical change factors certified above. This paper reviews Clausewitz attributes of genius in war in the context of the nature of war. We then examine how the nature of war, and thus the attributes of genius, will change in the early 21st Century. Finally, we will suggest how the United States Armed Forces can develop A Genius for Future War.

A novel of air power in the 2nd World War, told by man born in 1918 on a Minnesota farm who becomes one of the great developers of aircraft engines. It became apparent that he was gifted in his understanding of how engines operate and the difficulty in making them more efficient. His father was so impressed with the boy that by the time he was twelve he is loaned on weekends to his father's brother, who was a blacksmith-mechanic. Because of their local success with repairing autos they visit the Ford factory and open a Ford dealership. At university he learn to fly and upon completing his graduate studies is hired by an aircraft company to sell their new engines to England. Germany wants such engines and the young engineer is sent there as a Company representative. When asked to fly for Germany he is approached by the French underground to help Jewish physicists escape. Later he becomes an undercover agent for America when it enters the war. The novel is based on actual events that incurred during those years.

As riveting as the man it portrays, Warlord is a masterful, unsparing portrait of Winston Churchill, one of history's most fascinating and influential leaders. Carlo D'Este's definitive chronicle of Churchill's crucial role in the major military campaigns of the 20th century, Warlord uses extensive, untapped archival materials to provide "a very human look at Churchill's lifelong fascination with soldiering, war, and command." (Washington Post)

Patton A Genius for War Harpercollins

General Douglas MacArthur was highly skilled and world famous as a military commander. Under his leadership after World War II, Japan was rebuilt into a democratic ally. But during the Korean War, in defiance of President Harry S. Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he pushed for an aggressive confrontation with Communist China—a position intended to provoke a wider war, regardless of the consequences. While MacArthur aspired to stamp out Communism across the globe, Truman was much more concerned with containing the Soviet Union. The infamous clash between them was not only an epic turning point in history, but the ultimate struggle between civil and military power in the United States. While other U.S. generals have challenged presidential authority, no other military leader has ever so brazenly attempted to dictate national policy. In MacArthur's War, Bevin Alexander details MacArthur's battles, from the alliances he made with Republican leaders to the threatening ultimatum he delivered to China against orders—the action that led directly to his downfall. INCLUDES PHOTOGRAPHS

Churchill has gone down in history as one of the greatest leaders the world has ever known. From the day the Second World War was declared he stood out as the only man wanting to take offensive action. But is this accolade deserved? The first few years of

the war were nothing short of disastrous, and author Stephen Napier shows how Churchill's strategies - and his desire not to be the first British prime minister to surrender the nation - brought the war effort to the brink of ruin and back again. Did his series of retaliatory raids in response to a German accidental bombing help cause the Blitz? Were plans already at large for the US to join the war, with Churchill as the primary puppet master? Napier explores all this and more in a shocking examination of Churchill's leadership using first-person accounts from his peers and his electorate.

Offers a detailed look at the life and career of the famous World War II general, and depicts his accomplishments and complex personality "Geniuses at War is the dramatic, untold story of the brilliant team who built the world's first digital electronic computer at Bletchley Park, during a critical time in World War II. Decoding the communication of the Nazi high command was imperative for the success of the Allied invasion of Normandy. The Nazi missives were encrypted by the "Tunny" cipher, a code that was orders of magnitude more difficult to crack than the infamous Enigma code. But Tommy Flowers, a maverick English working-class engineer, devised the ingenious, daring, and controversial plan to build a machine that could think at breathtaking speed and break the code in nearly real time. Together with the pioneering mathematician Max Newman and Enigma code-breaker Alan Turing, Flowers and his team produced--against the odds, the clock, and a resistant leadership--Colossus, the world's first digital electronic computer, the machine that would help bring the war to an end. With fascinating detail and illuminating insight, David A. Price's *Geniuses at War* tells, for the first time, the mesmerizing story of the great minds behind Colossus, and chronicles their remarkable feats of engineering genius which ushered in the dawn of the digital age"--

Simplified Chinese edition of Frindle. A 5th grader named Nick is a little on the enterprising side mixed with mischievous, and the love for pushing his limits. To irk his tough teacher, he invented a word "frindle," and convinced everyone this is a real word. Years later when the word made it into the dictionary, Nick discovered that his teacher was secretly rooting for and helping him. Distributed by Tsai Fong Books, Inc.

In the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century United States, ideas of genius did more than define artistic and intellectual originality. They also provided a means for conceptualizing women's participation in a democracy that marginalized them. Widely distributed across print media but reaching their fullest development in literary fiction, tropes of female genius figured types of subjectivity and forms of collective experience that were capable of overcoming the existing constraints on political life. The connections between genius, gender, and citizenship were important not only to contests over such practical goals as women's suffrage but also to those over national membership, cultural identity, and means of political transformation more generally. In *The Genius of Democracy* Victoria Olwell uncovers the political uses of genius, challenging our dominant narratives of gendered citizenship. She shows how American fiction catalyzed political models of female genius, especially in the work of Louisa May Alcott, Henry James, Mary Hunter Austin, Jessie Fauset, and Gertrude Stein. From an American Romanticism that saw genius as the ability to mediate individual desire and collective purpose to later scientific paradigms that understood it as a pathological individual deviation that nevertheless produced cultural progress, ideas of genius provided a rich language for contests over women's citizenship. Feminist narratives of female genius projected desires for a modern public life open to new participants and new kinds of collaboration, even as philosophical and scientific ideas of intelligence and creativity could often disclose troubling and more regressive dimensions. Elucidating how ideas of genius facilitated debates about political agency, gendered identity, the nature of consciousness, intellectual property, race, and national culture, Olwell reveals oppositional ways of imagining women's citizenship, ways that were critical of

