

No Labour No Battle Military Labour During The First World War Military Historical Society

This unique volume provides a detailed analysis of Australia's 300 war crimes trials of principally Japanese accused conducted in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War.

Alexander Berkman was a twentieth-century American revolutionary. Like the abolitionist John Brown before him, Berkman was hugely idealistic, ready to go to the furthest extreme of self-sacrifice and violence on behalf of justice and civil rights. He decided to assassinate industrialist Henry Clay Frick after reading in the newspaper that Pinkertons hired by Frick had opened fire on the Homestead strikers, killing men, women, and children. Berkman's bungled attempt cost him fifteen years in a federal penitentiary. Upon his release, he became an effective agitator against conscription and was again imprisoned and eventually deported to Russia, where he saw at first hand the early days of Bolshevism. Berkman's writings remain a lasting and impassioned record of intense political transformation. Featuring a new introduction by Howard Zinn, *Life of an Anarchist* contains *Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist*, Berkman's account of his years in prison; *The Bolshevik Myth*, his eyewitness account of the early days of the Russian Revolution; and *The ABC of Anarchism*, the classic text on the nature of anarchism in the twentieth century. Also included are a selection of letters between Berkman and his lifelong companion Emma Goldman, and a generous sampling from Berkman's other publications.

Half a million Australians encountered a new world when they entered Asia and the Pacific during World War II: different peoples, cultures, languages and religions chafing under the grip of colonial rule. Moving beyond the battlefield, this book tells the story of how mid-century experiences of troops in Asia-Pacific shaped how we feel about our nation's place in the region and the world. Spanning the vast region from New Guinea to Southeast Asia and India, Lachlan Grant uncovers affecting tales of friendship, grief, spiritual awakening, rebellion, incarceration, sex and souvenir hunting. Focusing on the day-to-day interactions between soldiers on the ground and the people and cultures they encountered, this book paints a picture not only of individual lives transformed, but of dramatically shifting national perceptions, as the gaze of Australia turned from Britain to Asia.

Uncovers the vital relationships between British troops and local inhabitants in France and Belgium during the First World War.

When Canadian troops cracked mentally, their commanders could not understand that strict discipline and good training were not enough to keep battle exhaustion in check. Some Canadian doctors, using energy and common sense, understood the problem better.

"First published in Great Britain by Allen Lane"--Title page verso.

The stories of those who refused to fight in the First World War

'On War' is a book on war and military strategy. It was written shortly after the Napoleonic Wars by the Prussian general Carl von Clausewitz. It is one of the most important treatises on political-military analysis and strategy ever written, and even today it remains both controversial and an influence on strategic thinking. This edition comprises all eight books.

No Labour, No Battle Military Labour During the First World War Spellmount Publishers

The First World War is a subject that has fascinated the public as well as the academic community since the close of hostilities in 1918. Over the past thirty years in particular, the historiography associated with the conflict has expanded considerably to include studies whose emphases range between the economic, social, cultural, literary, and imperial aspects of the war, all coinciding with revisions to perceptions of its military context. Nevertheless, much of the discussion of the First World War remains confined to the experiences of a narrow collection of European armies on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium. This volume seeks to push the focus away from the Western Front and to draw out the multi-spectral nature of the conflict, examining forgotten theatres and neglected experiences. The chapters explore the question of what 'total war' meant for the lives of people around the world implicated in this momentous event, broadening current debates on the First World War as well as developing, reinforcing, and refining the existing categories of analysis. The chapters are grouped into sections that reflect neglected elements of the transnational interpretation of the conflict and aspects of the total war debate. These encompass alternative forms of mobilisation, issues of neutrality, ideas of racial identity, and the scope of violence. The volume thus not only expands First World War studies but also contributes to the wider discourse on the shifting nature of warfare in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. With chapters by leading scholars and early career researchers, this volume draws on a diverse range of original archival research undertaken across disciplinary and national boundaries. The contributions to the volume provide an analysis of the conflict that draws out its full breadth and complexity. The First World War demonstrated the critically important relationship between national mobilisation and total war, and saw multiple mobilisations and re-mobilisations of European populations. This theme is explored at the national, regional, and local levels through examinations of the Sicilian province of Catania, the role of science in France and Britain, and the utilisation of the narrative of maritime heroism surrounding the British sailor Jack Cornwell. For Europe's neutrals the First World War was often as total in its effects as for those states engaged in military operations. Chapters analyse the diverse range of these experiences of neutrality, from the economy and people of the Netherlands to the attitudes of Switzerland's intellectuals. Racial interpretations of modern conflict have defined much of the historiography of total war. The complexities of racial analysis with respect to total war are highlighted in chapters dealing with white colonial internees in German East Africa, the treatment of prisoners of war in Europe, and the recruitment of India's 'primitive' peoples for service in labour units. The final section of the volume

considers the scale and broad scope of the violence unleashed during the First World War. Chapters on the continuation of German naval war culture after the conflict, the shaping of personal narratives of the war in the Ottoman Empire, and anti-alien violence among veterans in Canada serve to reinforce the extent to which the conflict affected wider aspects of twentieth-century history around the globe. *Other Combatants, Other Fronts* sheds light on the diverse experiences of neutral and belligerent states, and their combatants and civilians, during the tumultuous events of 1914-18. This brings to the fore the extent to which the mechanisms of conflict developed during the struggle had a truly global reach, and the impact this has had ever since in defining modern conflict. The collection reinforces the notion that although the First World War was a vast and often bewildering industrial conflict, it was ultimately a very human phenomenon.

This unusual work offers a personal documentary and highly individual witness to the terrible events in Flanders in 1917. The Battle of "Third Ypres" - popularly known as "Passchendaele" - epitomized the worst slaughter on the western front of the First World War. Many thousands killed, to no avail; the trenches full of mud; the total annihilation of the landscape; attempts to break through to victory which only produced minor movement forward, and at a terrible cost. This book tells the previously untold story of daily life immediately behind the frontline during the tragic year of 1917. The author, who kept a detailed record of events and attitudes, was a village priest, Achiel Van Walleghem. He lived in Reninghelst, just west of Ypres, and kept an extensive day-by-day account. He was very well informed by the officers lodging in his presbytery. And, urged by his innate curiosity, he witnessed and noted the arrival of the first tanks and the increasing importance of the artillery. He also visited the camps of the Chinese Labour Corps and the British West Indies Regiment. On 7 June 1917 he awoke early to see the enormous mines of the Battle of Messines exploding. And he was present when a deserter was shot at dawn. He records all this - and much more - with an unusual humanity. As a bystander living amidst the troops, he often had a special view of the events that unfolded before his eyes. Van Walleghem notes much that mattered to the soldiers there, and to the local people. This includes the influence of bad weather on the mood and morale of both troops and civilians, as well as military events. His comments on the different attitudes of English, Irish, Australian or other Empire troops and divisions are often priceless. But Van Walleghem equally records the misery of the local Flemish population and their relationship with the British rank and file: in bad times such as when a local is accused of spying, but also in good times when a village girl gets married to a British soldier. This diary is not just a forgotten source of the western front, it is one that will forever change our views on the conflict, and on how men and women tried to cope. In a year when many works will be published about Passchendaele this is a unique book.

Warfare has always been manpower intensive. Apart from the large number of combatant troops, many more personnel are required to keep the military force operating. These personnel are involved in the manufacture of materials, movement of supplies such as ammunition and food, building and maintenance of camps, mending and cleaning equipment, manning headquarters and training establishments, building railways, recovery of the dead and wounded, and many other tasks. From 1917 British soldiers who were unfit or too old for front line service were to serve unarmed and within the range of German guns for weeks or even months at a time undertaking these tasks. The vital, yet largely unreported role played by these men was crucial to achieving victory in 1918. Labour units were seen as a poor relative of the Army, made up of the old, unfit and foreigners. The majority of the men were non-combatant. At the time, and since, they have not been given the recognition they deserved. Their work may not have been glamorous but can be summed up in four words - No Labour, No battle. For this book John Starling and Ivor Lee have brought together extensive research from both primary and secondary sources. They trace how military labour developed from an ad hoc loose arrangement in 1914 to a Corps in November 1918 some 400,000 strong, supported by dominion and foreign labour of more than a million men. Conscientious objectors were also used to supplement labour numbers. Detailing the work of the Corps as far afield as Russia, East Africa and Mesopotamia, the many types of work they were required to do, and the role of prisoners of war, *No Labour, No Battle* is a unique record of the part played by Labour in the First World War and in its immediate aftermath. Following the war, the grim and solemn work of clearing battlefields and constructing cemeteries fell of course to the newly formed Labour Corps. This book therefore continues the story up until disbandment of the Corps.

This innovative study by one of the leading specialists in the field examines the social and economic role of the German army in the nation's internal affairs during the First World War. This was the area in which the influence of the army was most direct and profound. Germany's wartime economic mobilisation was both planned and directed by the army, and as a consequence of this largely unanticipated responsibility, the army was compelled to cope with the great social conflicts of Imperial Germany. In the process of confronting the groups representing army and labour, the army paved the way for the establishment of collective bargaining in Germany and also created the foundations for the postwar inflation.

In this study, the author traces the reasons for the British Army's tactical weakness in Normandy to flaws in its training in Britain. The armour suffered from failures of experience. Disagreements between General Montgomery and the War Office exacerbated matters.

This book examines military success of the British in South Asia during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Placing South Asian military history in global, comparative context, it examines military innovations; armies and how they conducted themselves; navies and naval warfare; major Indian military powers, and the British, explaining why they succeeded. A striking new interpretation of colonial policing and political violence in three empires between the two world wars.

Early research on the Holocaust was characterized by studies of the extermination of the Jews without other victims of the Nazi policy of extermination being included. In the past twenty years, there has been a greater focus on such topics as prisoners of war and forced labourers in the Third Reich among scholars. This development of a wider perspective in research topics has revealed a need for more primary research. Based on this viewpoint, it was established that a need existed to expand the historical perspective by

connecting the Holocaust with the treatment of prisoners of war. This book's main goal is to make a contribution to the strengthening of studies on prisoners of war and forced labour. The volume consists of papers first presented at the Falstad symposium "Prisoners of War and Forced Labour— Histories of War and Occupation", held at the Falstad Centre on November 20-21, 2008. Topics of the symposium included prisoners of war; prisoners in concentration and extermination camps, people imprisoned for political or racial reasons; and forced labour, meaning civilians forced to migrate or forced to work for the Germans. The contributions in the book represent a broad perspective including researchers from the USA, Poland, Austria, Israel, Russia, Finland, the UK and Norway. The introduction gives a brief overview of how different European countries are dealing with the problem of overcoming the past and the state of research in some of these countries.

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