MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A
This bibliography cites books and periodical articles written by or about the primary authors of the Blitzkrieg conduct for conducting lightning war. It was developed, during World War I and later, to attain a quick breakthrough via deep penetration by armor, supported by air. Although U.S. commanders, such as General Patton, made use of the idea, development of the theory was accomplished by British and German officer personnel.
ARCHITECTS OF BLITZKRIEG,

A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY

LESTER L. MILLER, JR.

15 APRIL 1988
FOREWORD

This bibliography cites books and periodical articles written by or about the principal authors of The Blitzkrieg Concept For Conducting Lightning War. It was developed, during World War One and later, to attain a quick breakthrough and deep penetration by armor, supported by air. Although U.S. Commanders, such as General Patton, made use of the idea, they did not develop the theory.

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Lester Miller
Administrative Librarian

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In the Blitzkrieg, Bulletin #46, Wash., D.C. 1940.


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"Blitzkrieg in the Light of Other Wars," Infantry Journal, 47:87-8, Jan 1940.


DeWatteville, Herman G. "Total War and Blitzkrieg," Army Quarterly, 40: 17-31, Apr 1940.


From 1931 on, he developed Fuller's theories of military strategy through his writings. He advocated the use of armor and aircraft manned by a corps of professionally specialized soldiers.

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The Call to Honour, 1940-1942; War Memoirs, N.Y, N.Y: Viking Pr., C1955.


U.S. War Department. *General de Gaulle on Armored Units*, Bulletin #89, Wash., D.C: General Staff, 1941.

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**PART III**

Fuller, John F.C. Major General, Great Britain, 1878-1966.

He was made a Deputy Director at the British War Office, following WWI, with the task of developing tank studies. From the early 1920's he wrote on the principles of war (strategy, tactics, leadership). He is now considered the 'father of modern warfare'.

**BOOKS**


Decisive Battles: Their Influence Upon History and Civilization, N.Y., N.Y: Scribner's, C1940.


Empire Unity and Defence, Bristol, Eng: Arrowsmith, C1934.


The Generalship of Ulysses S. Grant, N.Y., N.Y: Dodd, Mead, C1929.


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"Our Recruiting Problem and a Solution," *Army Quarterly*, 33:222-33, Jan 1937.


"The War in Europe; An Estimate of the Situation and a Forecast," *Army Ordnance*, 20:291-8, Mar 1940.


**PART IV**


Basing his findings on Liddell Hart's research, he published ideas on high-speed tactics during 1936-7. He proved their soundness as a leader of attacks against Poland, the Ardennes, and Northern France, early in WWII. He became known as the 'German architect of panzer forces'.

**BOOKS**


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\["Experiences of War in Russia," *Military Review,* 37:90-7, July 1957.\]


\["Motor and Horse," *CEGS Quarterly,* 20:50-1, Jun 1940.\]


\["Some Early Thoughts on Armor," *ARMOR,* 51:54-7, Nov. 1952.\]


**PART V**

Hobart, Percy C.S. Major General, Great Britain, 1885-1947.

During 1923-4, he advocated the use of tanks in independent armored formations, based on his experiences as a Tank Brigade Commander during WWI. He was responsible for developing tank innovations for the WWII Normandy D-Day Invasion and commanded the training of the 79th Armoured Division, 1942-3.

No books/periodical articles.

**PART VI**

Hutier, Oscar von. General, Germany, 1857-1934.

In 1918, he served as a Staff Officer and devised tactics intended to overcome the stalemate of trench warfare on the Western Front. German forces used these methods, as well as mustard gas, to bypass strong-points and attain deep penetrations of the lines.

No books/periodical articles.

**PART VII**


He rewrote an Infantry Tactical Manual in 1920. This led to a new career in writing and theorizing about warfare, including the use of the Blitzkrieg applied to tanks. He advocated surprise, mobility, mechanization, armor as well
as air power. Due to the fact that the German high command were among his staunchest readers, he gained the reputation of being the 'Father of the German Blitzkrieg'. He voluntarily discontinued writing on military strategy during WWII to avoid providing further ideas to alien strategists.

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"The Signpost that was Missed; The Special Significance of Sherman's Campaigns on the 15th that He Found a State of Immobility, and Found a Way to Overcome it," Infantry Journal, 41:405-11, Jan-Feb 1934.


PART VIII

Rommel, Erwin Johannes, Field Marshal, Germany, 1891-1944.

This tactician instructed at Storm Troopers and Infantry Schools during the 1930's. He wrote a textbook on infantry tactics, based on the Doctrine of 'Forward Control'. He commanded the Seventh Panzer Division, and later the Afrika Korps, to prove his use of tactics in battle.

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Glabisz, Kazimierz. *"Rommel Versus Montgomery,"

Jespersen, R.R. *"Rommel's Maxims,"
PART IX

Seeckt, Hans von, Colonel General, Germany, 1866-1936.

During the 1920's he was known as being a brilliant Staff Officer. He believed in the close coordination of ground and Air Forces to achieve mobile power. He originated and developed the Blitz Theory while serving as Reichswehr Commander.

BOOKS

 Comments of the General Commanding the German Army based on his Inspections during the year 1923, Berlin, Germany: Ministry of Defense, 1923.


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