Invasion! They're Coming!: The German Account of the d-Day Landings and the 80 Days' Battle for France, Paul Carell, Schiffer Publishing, Limited, 1995, 0887407161, 9780887407161, 292 pages. On the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Normandy: a revised and updated edition of Paul Carell's great classic. Carell takes into account the most recent results of historical research, especially the successful allied deception effort achieved by agents, phoney radio transmissions and sophisticated disinformation operations, details of which have only recently been revealed, and which led to fateful false estimations by Hitler and the German generals.

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Two sides of the beach the invasion and defence of Europe in 1944, Edmund L. Blandford, Jan 1, 2000, , 266 pages. This is the story of D-Day and the invasion of Europe as seen by both the attacking and defending forces. It includes comments and descriptions from a wide range of Allied and ....


Battle of Normandy The German Defeat, August 1st-29, 1944, Alexandre Thers, May 1, 2004, , 32 pages. The Normandy Mini-Guides (to your left) are published by Histoire & Collections and available exclusively from Casemate. In the Fall of this year, Casemate will also begin ....

A Soldier’s Story , Omar N. Bradley, A. J. Liebling, May 4, 1999, Biography & Autobiography, 688 pages. A behind-the-scenes account of World War II offers personal reminiscences of General Patton, Eisenhower, and Montgomery, and of events such as D-Day, the Battle of the Bulge ....

The Fall of Hitler's Third Reich Germany's Defeat in Europe, 1943-45, David John Jordan, 2004, , 192 pages. 1943 saw the tide of war turn decisively against the Third Reich. In 1944 while the Red Army began the relentless advance that would take it all the way to Berlin, the Allies ....

As they were , Albert Peter Dewey, 1946, History, 233 pages.

Kasserine First Blood, Charles Whiting, 1984, History, 262 pages. Depicts a brutal battle between the American Army and German forces in North Africa during World War II.


Scorched earth; Hitler's war on Russia , Paul Carell, 1970, History, 556 pages.

Invasion, covers the German side of the Normandy invasion from D-Day to the eventual breakout. I found the book highly readable and very informative. Paul Carell has done a great job of taking the reader into the invasion day bunkers, where terrified grenadiers man their machineguns to the last bullet to Hitler's insulated headquarters where decisions are made that ultimately doom any chance for a successful defense.

Numerous smaller combat actions show the incredible capabilities of the German Army, even at this stage of the war. I would agree with a previous review that the maps can be a bit confusing. Overall, for anyone really interested in knowing the full story of the Normandy campaign, I think this book is a "must have", definitely one of my all time favorites.

A look at D-Day and the battle for Normandy from the German perspective. How did those manning the Atlantic Wall feel looking out upon a fleet the size the world has never seen before or since? Wave upon wave of bombers pounded them and then the unnerving of the naval shelling. Their remembrances, conversations and fear put you there amongst the din and dust with them. Enough lived through it to make the outcome doubtful.

When was Marcks convinced that this was no diversion but the real invasion? And why did his words fall on deaf ears. Where was Rommel and von Rundstedt and why? There were three German tank divisions within striking distance of the coast and yet they remained in place. One Reg. sat with engines running, within 30 kilometers of the coast. Why did they not receive the orders to
advance until it was too late? There was more than Hitler's madness at play, much more. As one reviewer previously noted, some of the maps were less than excellent but Carell's work belongs on the shelf of anyone with more than a passing interest in Normandy and the breakout.

Like Paul Carell's other books, this is an engaging, informative read with a German bias. Also like his other books, this is not a comprehensive, scholarly rendition but a selection of key events he wishes to share with his audience. While this is a very good read, I gave it four stars because its not as good as the author's "Hitler Moves East".

The first chapter, the largest in the book, tells of the German anxiety and anticipation of the Allied landing but with bad weather over the next few days the German command let their guard down. The different defense philosophies of Rommel and Rundstedt is discussed and the author seems to favor Rommel's plan of having his panzer divisions closer to the coast. The discussion also covers the fact that both Rundstedt, Hitler and the German command in France were completely fooled into believing the primary landing at Calais was imminent, that the landing in Normandy was a diversion.

There were many battles covered, though on different thoroughness. The first week of the invasion the engagements in front of Utah and Omaha Beaches as well as the capture of the Merville Battery were covered fairly well. Tilly and Bayeux were done well also but Operation Goodwod, Charnwood and Epsom were lightly gone over. The battle for the Contentin and Cherbourg had the greatest coverage while the Falaise Gap the next. Operation Cobra, Mortain were lightly mentioned but Operation Totalize was gone over more thoroughly. The story ends with the remnants of 7th Army and 5th PzA crossing the Seine after escaping Falaise.

Throughout the book the author stressed three main points. First and most important was that if Hitler had allowed the 15th Army, north of the Seine, redeploy to Normandy and allowed the panzer divisions that were in Normandy to move quicker to the landing that there was an excellent chance of defeating the Allies. If the forces at Omaha and Sword Beach were pushed into the sea, it would have been an easy task to destroy the remaining isolated beaches. The second point of emphasis is that air power of the Allies with artillery support were the two biggest causes for German defeat. And lastly the total lack of Luftwaffe support, especially in supporting the panzer columns, like Panzer Lehr when they were traveling long distances to reach Caen could have made a big difference for the Germans.

The book gives us a rare look from the German side. The fact that it was originally written in German and only 15 years later gives it an immediacy and a verisimilitude that you can't get from any Allied source. You really feel like you are reading history, not history written years later by a researcher, but by someone who lived it. And this is despite the fact that he wasn't a front line soldier (he was an SS Obersturmbannführer in the Foreign Ministry) but he had access to German soldiers who were. In a way, he was the earlier incarnation of Ambrose but from the other side.

This book offers a German point of view of the invasion of Normandy. This is not the same as pro-Nazi. The author obviously thinks his country managed their response to the invasion poorly. Although I have read about a dozen books, this book describes what the others mention only sparingly - what was in the minds of the defenders, not the attackers. The German High Command out-thought itself, being absolutely convinced that the "real" invasion was yet to come, at Calais. Thousands of their best...more This book offers a German point of view of the invasion of Normandy. This is not the same as pro-Nazi. The author obviously thinks his country managed their response to the invasion poorly. Although I have read about a dozen books, this book describes what the others mention only sparingly - what was in the minds of the defenders, not the attackers. The German High Command out-thought itself, being absolutely convinced that the "real" invasion was yet to come, at Calais. Thousands of their best troops were held in anticipation of that invading force, one which didn't exist.

I have two complaints, one minor and one major. First, a glossary is needed. There are many untranslated words. Some have English equivalents, e.g. kubelwagen, unteroffizier, etc. Others don't translate directly, e.g. Generaloberst, . The many German military ranks could have been listed
and ordered in a simple glossary to help understand the organization. Second - the maps are terrible. They are not translated. There is often no scale. The maps are so unclearly labeled that I had to pull out other atlases and maps to figure out what the map was trying to illustrate.(less)

Definitely written from the German perspective, I thought that this was a very good account. Just for the accounts of how the German war effort on the Western front in the summer of 1944 was so impacted by roving bands of Allied fighter-bombers was really illuminating. The amount of night-marching and day fighting, the difficulty of supply, the amount of officers gunned down on the roads trying to relay orders and lead their troops, was really very illuminating. Worth the time to read, in my opinion...more Definitely written from the German perspective, I thought that this was a very good account. Just for the accounts of how the German war effort on the Western front in the summer of 1944 was so impacted by roving bands of Allied fighter-bombers was really illuminating. The amount of night-marching and day fighting, the difficulty of supply, the amount of officers gunned down on the roads trying to relay orders and lead their troops, was really very illuminating. Worth the time to read, in my opinion. (less)

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12th S.S. Panzer 21st Panzer Division 2nd Battalion 716th Infantry Division 75-millimetre 84th Corps airborne aircraft Allied American anti-tank guns Armoured Division assault attack Avranches Azeville battery battle headquarters Bayerlein beach bombardment bombers bombs bridge bridgehead British bunker burst Caen Canadian Carentan Cherbourg coast coastal Colonel combat group commander Cotentin peninsula counter-attack defence divisional enemy Falaise Field-Marshal fighter fighter-bombers fighting fire flak flank forces front German ground heavy Herr Infantry Division invasion Jahnke June Klippers Kluge landing Lieutenant-Colonel Luftwaffe machine-gun Meyer miles Montebourg Montgomery mortars move night Normandy officers Ohmsen Orne Panzer Grenadier Regiment Panzer Lehr Division Panzer Regiment Panzerfaust Parachute Parachute Regiment positions reconnaissance road Rommel S.S. Panzer Division S.S. troops Saint-L6 Saint-Marcouf Schlieben Second Lieutenant sector Sergeant Seventh Army shells signal smashed staff strongpoint sunken lane tanks telephone Tilly U.S. Division units Utah Beach Villers-Bocage West wounded

Description: Very Good in Very Good jacket. 0887407161 8vo-over 7? "-9? "... Very Good in Very Good jacket. 0887407161 8vo-over 7? "-9? " tall The dust jacket has light edge wear, is lightly rubbed and the dust jacket is in a Mylar type protector. There is a 2 1/4 X 3/4 inch piece of the corner cut from the ffe and the corner of the half title page is cut both are the top corners.


At the outbreak of World War II, Fort Eben Emael in Belgium was the strongest fortress in the world, and it lay exactly across the German invasion route of Belgium and France. The fort’s elimination was essential for the success of Hitler’s invasion of the West. Deemed impregnable to conventional attack...

The German army’s first campaign in the far north was an outstanding success: Between April and June 1940, German forces of less than 20,000 seized Norway, a state of three million people, while suffering only minimal losses. The army learned new skills to fight effectively in snow and ice. Since the terrain prohibited the use of tanks and heavy artillery, and lack of airfields restricted the employment of aircraft, the war became an infantry duel waged across a frozen landscape. While the war in the far north was an effective campaign that resulted in significant losses to the Red Army and Allied convoys, the Wehrmacht resources committed there ultimately drained the German war effort.

This is the first and comprehensive record of all of Hitler’s bunkers and command centers, including those built and used, those under construction, and those that never got past planning. Between 1939 and 1945 almost twenty Fuhrerhaupt-Quartier were completed. At the end of the war numerous further projects were being built and countless other suitable sites were being investigated. Franz W. Seidler and Dieter Zeigert have pieced together the history of Hitler’s secret headquarters thanks to the diaries of Siegfried Schmelcher, head of the construction project and Leo Muller, site supervisor, both of whom had unparalleled knowledge of the process. Their records include 158 illustrations, documents, and diagrams as well as detailed structural and material references, cutaway plans, safety instructions, and code names. Includes an inside view of Hitler’s mountain retreat, the Berghof, and unique photographs of Hitler on campaigns.

Erich von Manstein served the German military as a lifelong professional soldier. He became one of the most prominent commanders of Nazi Germany’s armed forces (Wehrmacht). During World War II he attained the rank of Field Marshal and was held in high esteem by his fellow officers as one of the Wehrmacht’s best military minds.

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