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Deutsche Kriegsmarine-Eduardo Delgado 2016-10-31 This book offers an outstanding visual record of the history, uniforms and gear used by the Kriegsmarine. Over 500 pages, 2600 photographs (most unpublished before) accompany the clear, explanatory text.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-
Jurgen Prommersberger 2017-03-04 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933-1945 DIE TORPEDOBOOTE Dieses Buch handelt von den Arbeitstieren der Deutschen Kriegsmarine. Gemeint sind die Torpedoboote, die im 2. Weltkrieg zu vielerlei verschiedenen Aufgaben herangezogen werden. Dieser Bildband stellt die einzelnen Schiffsklassen vor, gibt dazu die technischen Details und präsentiert umfangreiches Bildmaterial von den verschiedensten Einsätzen. Beispielhaft werden einzelne Torpedoboote und ihr Schicksal während des zweiten Weltkriegs vorgestellt.

World War II Data Book-David Porter 2010

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-
Jrgen Prommersberger 2017-06-10 Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945: DIE HILFSKREUZER Der Zweck des Hilfskreuzer-Konzepts war es, durch Umrüstung von

Handelsschiffen der Flotte eines Landes schnell und ohne großen Materialaufwand weitere Kriegsschiffe zur Verfügung zu stellen. Dieser Umbau bestand meistens lediglich aus dem Einbau mehrerer Geschütze sowie der dazugehörigen Feuerleitanlage. Große Veränderungen, wie das Anbringen von Panzerung oder die Umgestaltung der inneren Struktur eines Handelsschiffs mit großen Frachträumen zum Kriegsschiff mit kleinen Räumen zur Schadensbegrenzung, wurden praktisch nicht durchgeführt, da sie zu zeitaufwendig gewesen wären und letztlich im Ernstfall nur einen geringen Nutzen gehabt hätten. Einem echten Kriegsschiff waren Hilfskreuzer ohnehin jederzeit an Kampfkraft und bis auf wenige Ausnahmen auch an Geschwindigkeit weit unterlegen. Im Gegensatz zu den britischen wurden die deutschen Hilfskreuzer im zweiten Weltkrieg als Handelstörkreuzer eingesetzt. Sie sollten unerkannt die britische Blockade durchfahren und dann britische Handelsschiffe fernab vom Kriegsgebiet angreifen, damit die Royal Navy Schiffe aus dem Kriegsgebiet abziehen und zum Schutz ihrer Konvois einsetzen musste. Die im Zweiten Weltkrieg von der deutschen Kriegsmarine eingesetzten Hilfskreuzer wurden als Handelsschutzkreuzer, später als Handelstörkreuzer (HSK) bezeichnet und in Schwere Hilfskreuzer (ab 7.000 BRT) und Leichte Hilfskreuzer (max. 5.000 BRT) eingeteilt. Es wurden ausnahmslos ehemalige Schnell- oder Kohlfrachter mit leistungsfähigem Dampfturbinen- oder Dieselantrieb verwendet. Sie waren mit sechs Geschützen Kaliber 15 cm, leichterer Artillerie (2 Kanonen bis 10,5 cm), einigen Flugabwehrkanonen und bis zu sechs

Torpedoausstoßrohren bewaffnet. Den insgesamt zehn ausgerüsteten Hilfskreuzern gelang es in den 43 Monaten ihres Wirkens 133 Schiffe mit einer Gesamttonnage von 829.644 Tonnen zu versenken - fast doppelt so viel wie die von konventionellen deutschen Kriegsschiffen versenkte Tonnage. Dieses Buch beschreibt die Kaperfahrten dieser Kriegsschiffe, beschreibt ihre Erfolge und ihr Schicksal in den Wirren des Krieges. Umfangreiches Bildmaterial ergänzt dieses Werk.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-

Jrgen Prommersberger 2017-01-30 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933 - 1945 SCHARNHORST & GNEISENAU Die Scharnhorst und die Gneisenau waren die ersten nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg in Deutschland gebaute Schlachtschiffe. Ursprünglich als Panzerschiffe der Deutschland-Klasse geplant, wurden sie 1938 / 1939 in Dienst gestellt und nahmen während des Zweiten Weltkrieges an verschiedenen Operationen der deutschen Kriegsmarine teil. Die Scharnhorst war das Typschiff der nach ihr benannten Klasse von zwei Schiffen. Ihr Schwesterschiff war die Gneisenau. Ihr auffälligstes Merkmal war die für Schlachtschiffe schwache Hauptbewaffnung mit einem Kaliber von nur 28 cm. Die ursprünglich vorgesehene Aufrüstung auf 38-cm-Geschütze, die Hauptbewaffnung der Bismarck-Klasse, wurde bei beiden Schiffen nie durchgeführt. Dieses Buch zeigt die Geschichte dieser beiden Schlachtschiffe von den ersten erfolgreichen Operationen der frühen Kriegsjahre bis zu ihrer Vernichtung. Umfangreiches Bildmaterial ergänzt dieses Buch. Urheber Coverbild: Attribution Bundesarchiv, DVM 10 Bild-23-63-46 CC-BY-SA 3.0

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-

Jrgen Prommersberger 2017-02-25 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933 - 1945 BISMARCK & TIRPITZ Die Bismarck-Klasse war eine Klasse von zwei deutschen Schlachtschiffen während des Zweiten Weltkriegs. Sie bestand aus dem Typschiff Bismarck, benannt nach dem früheren deutschen Reichskanzler Otto von Bismarck, und deren Schwesterschiff Tirpitz, benannt nach dem früheren Staatssekretär im Reichsmarineamt Alfred von Tirpitz. Das Buch zeigt die Baugeschichte und die einzelnen Operationen der beiden weltberühmten Schlachtschiffe, schildert die Kaperfahrten und

Seeschlachten, in die sie verwickelt waren und beschreibt auch das Schicksal eines jeden Schiffs. Umfangreiches Bildmaterial und technische Beschreibungen ergänzen dieses Werk.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933-1945-

Jrgen Prommersberger 2017-04-23 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933 - 1945 SPEZIAL- UND HILFSSCHIFFE Während des zweiten Weltkriegs kämpfte die Deutsche Kriegsmarine an vielen Fronten. Doch so richtig bekannt waren nur die schweren Einheiten wie die Schlachtschiffe Bismarck und Tirpitz. Oder die Scharnhorst und die Gneisenau. Die Panzerschiffe. Und natürlich die U-Boot Waffe, die England fast an den Rand der Niederlage brachte. Doch neben all diesen Schiffen gab es unzählige Hilfs- und Spezialschiffe, ohne die die Einsätze der anderen Einheiten oft nicht möglich gewesen wären. Die Rede ist von Flottenbegleitern und Schnellbooten, von Werkstatt- und Versorgungsschiffen. Aber auch von den vielen kleinen Hilfsschiffen wie den sogenannten Kriegsfischkuttern. Von all diesen Verbänden erzählt dieses Buch. Neben der Beschreibung der Schiffsklassen mit vielen technischen Details enthält dieses Werk auch umfangreiches und seltenes Bildmaterial.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-

Jrgen Prommersberger 2017-02-13 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933 - 1945 DIE KREUZER Dieses Buch handelt von der Geschichte der Kreuzer der Deutschen Reichsmarine (sowie der späteren Kriegsmarine). Nach dem verlorenen Krieg war die deutsche Streitmacht zur See auf wenige hoffnungslos veraltete Schiffe beschränkt. Erst 1925 wurde mit der Emden ein erster Neubau in Dienst gestellt. Weitere Leichte Kreuzer kamen in den Folgejahren hinzu. Allerdings litten diese Schiffe stark unter den Beschränkungen des Versailler Vertrags, so dass sie bei Kriegsausbruch 1939 keine vollwertigen Kriegsschiffe mehr darstellten. Mitte der dreißiger Jahre begann man dann mit dem Bau von geplant fünf Schiffen der Admiral Hipper Klasse (allerdings wurden nur drei davon fertig gestellt). Bei diesen Schweren Kreuzern handelte es sich um einen gelungenen Entwurf aus Kampfkraft und Schnelligkeit. Das Buch zeigt die Baugeschichte und die einzelnen Operationen der Schiffe, schildert die Kaperfahrten und

Seeschlachten, in die sie verwickelt waren und beschreibt auch das Schicksal eines jeden Schiffs. Umfangreiches Bildmaterial und technische Beschreibungen ergänzen dieses Werk.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine 1933 - 1945-

Jurgen Prommersberger 2017-04-14 DIE DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE 1933 - 1945 DIE U-BOOT WAFFE Dieses Buch handelt von der Geschichte der U-Boot Waffe der Deutschen Kriegsmarine im 2. Weltkrieg. Zunächst verbot der Vertrag von Versailles Deutschland den Bau und den Besitz von Unterseebooten. Doch bereits Mitte der 30iger Jahre begann mit dem Deutsch-Britischen Flottenabkommen die Wiederaufrüstung zur See. Zu Beginn des Zweiten Weltkrieges verfügte die Kriegsmarine über 57 U-Boote, allerdings waren davon nur 39 für den Einsatz im Atlantik geeignet. Doch bald entwickelte sich die U-Boot Waffe zu der einzigen Waffengattung, die England im Krieg wirklich gefährlich werden konnte. So sagte der britische Premierminister Winston Churchill: Das einzige, wovor ich im Krieg wirklich Angst hatte, war die U-Boot-Gefahr."Dieses Buch zeigt die Entwicklung und Baugeschichte der einzelnen U-Boot Klassen. Von den Arbeitstieren der Typen VII und IX, die Spezial U-Boote wie die auch Milchkuhe genannten Versorger bis hin zu den hochmodernen Booten der Klassen XXI und XXIII. Exemplarisch wird dabei die Geschichte einzelner Boote und ihrer Feindfahrten geschildert. Umfangreiches Bildmaterial und technische Beschreibungen ergänzen dieses Werk.

Hitler's Navy-

Jak P. Mallmann Showell 2009-03-19 The German Navy, both before the War and throughout the years of fighting, was heavily outnumbered by the navies of Great Britain and the United States; nonetheless, it proved to be serious thorn in the sides of its adversaries. The U-boat war in the North Atlantic threatened the very liberation of Europe, while the major warships posed a constant threat to the Allied shipping lanes. This important reference book is an indispensable guide to the ships, organisation, command and rank structure, and leaders of the Kriegsmarine, and helps explain why it was such a potent force. A detailed text, augmented by photos, maps and diagrams, studies the German Navy from the Treaty of Versailles to the collapse of the U-boat

offensive and the demise of the Third Reich. After covering the background organisation and naval bases, the author gives detailed descriptions of all the classes of ship from the battleships to motor torpedo boats and minesweepers. The officers and sailors are covered along with their uniforms and awards and insignia. Biographies of notable personalities and a chronology of the main naval events are included, as well as appendices and a select bibliography. Based on the author's 1979 title *The German Navy in World War Two*, this is a classic work of reference for a new generation of readers.

Kriegsmarine, a Pictorial History of the German Navy, 1935-1945-

Robert Cecil Stern 1979-01-01

German Navy Handbook, 1939-1945-

Jak P. Mallmann Showell 1999 Synonymous with such infamous battleships as the Bismarck, Scharnhorst and Tirpitz, the German Navy (or Reichsmarine) was renamed the Kriegsmarine in 1935, shortly after the emergence of the Nazi State, and went through a major re-organization in 1939. During World War II, it became a much-feared adversary both on and beneath the high seas, with its marauding U-boat wolf packs coming close to defeating Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic. The author of this text examines the different roles of the Fleet, and its organization and training activities during the war years. Incidents and operations are described, together with technical data for ships, U-boats and their weaponry. A guide to German Navy uniforms and insignia is included, together with full details of rank structure and specialist trades.

Das Buch der Deutschen Kriegsmarine-

Jak P. Mallmann Showell 2009

The Kriegsmarine, 1935-1945-

David Porter 2010 Germany's navy, the Kriegsmarine, played a critical role in the Third Reich's attempt to restrict the flow of supplies, men and materiel from the United States to Britain in the early years of the war and from North America and Britain to the Soviet Union from 1941. Such was the success of the U-boats in particular, by the end of the war more than 3000 Allied ships with a combined gross tonnage 14.5 million had been sent to the bottom of the sea. The Kriegsmarine

examines the workings of the German Navy through its organization, command structure, economic resources, production figures, recruitment, training and philosophy. Broken down by key campaigns and subject areas, the book includes exhaustive reference tables, diagrams, maps and charts, presenting all the core data in easy-to-follow formats. The *Kriegsmarine* is an essential reference guide for anyone interested in the history and structure of Germany's wartime navy.

The *Kriegsmarine*-David Porter 2010 World War II Data Book The *Kriegsmarine* 1939-1945 gets behind this massive organisation to reveal the workings of the German Navy through its organisation, command structure, economic resources, production figures and recruitment. Broken down by key campaigns and subject areas, the book includes exhaustive reference table, diagrams, colourful maps and charts, presenting all the core data in easy-to-follow formats.

The *Kriegsmarine*-David Porter 2018 Germany's navy, the *Kriegsmarine*, played a critical role in the Third Reich's attempt to restrict the flow of supplies, men and materiel from the United States to Britain in the early years of the war and from North America and Britain to the Soviet Union from 1941. Such was the success of the U-boats in particular, by the end of the war more than 3000 Allied ships with a combined gross tonnage 14.5 million had been sent to the bottom of the sea. The *Kriegsmarine* examines the workings of the German Navy through its organization, command structure, economic resources, production figures, recruitment, training and philosophy. Broken down by key campaigns and subject areas, the book includes exhaustive reference tables, diagrams, maps and charts, presenting all the core data in easy-to-follow formats. The *Kriegsmarine* is an essential reference guide for anyone interested in the history and structure of Germany's wartime navy.

The Evolution of German Naval Strategy as Applied to the Surface Units of the *Kriegsmarine*, 1933-1945-Albert J. Smith 1980*

Der Seekrieg-Friedrich Ruge 1965

Kriegsmarine-Robert Jackson 2001 Though the German Navy's World War II surface fleet was relatively small, ships like the Graf Spee, Bismarck, and Tirpitz tied down a substantial portion of Allied naval resources for much of the war, while its U-boat fleet wreaked terror with merchant vessels and nearly starved Britain into surrender. This pictorial record explains the *Kriegsmarine*'s World War I roots and its rebuilding in contravention to the Treaty of Versailles before going on to examine the rebirth of the German U-boat fleet, the use of commerce raiders like the Atlantis and Komet, the naval campaigns in which the German navy participated, and *Kriegsmarine* leaders. Everything from small coastal vessels to U-boats to giant battleships are illustrated with previously unpublished images of the *Kriegsmarine* in action.

Naval Officers Under Hitler-Eric C Rust 2017-11-15 This book is a collective biography of the 318 men who joined the German Navy in 1934 to become officers. It traces their lives from their upbringing in the Weimar Republic through their post-war careers. Unique in its subject matter and methodology in both German and international military historiography, *Naval Officers under Hitler* is a professional, political, and psychological group portrait based on personal interviews and correspondence as well as archival research. It stresses the drama of recent German history that these officers experienced closely as observers, participants, victims, and sometimes, beneficiaries. The author argues that the vast majority of junior naval officers under Hitler, while well trained and prepared to defend their fatherland as good patriots, felt no profound or lasting attachment to Nazi ideology. Instead, their ideological preferences remained with patriotic, conservative groups such as the German National People's Party and its successor organizations after World War II. Otherwise love of the sea and of the naval profession lay at the center of their overall worldview and priorities.

Die deutsche *Kriegsmarine*-François-Emmanuel Brézet 2003

The German Navy at War, 1935-1945: The battleships-Siegfried Breyer 1989 Covers the ships, commanders, harbors, bases, uniforms and insignia of the U-Boot Waffe in over 270 photos.

The German Navy in Strategy, 1933-1945-Philip Charles Garber 1956

Companion to the German Navy, 1939-1945-Jak P. Mallmann Showell 2009 Synonymous with such infamous battleships as the 'Bismarck', 'Scharnhorst' and 'Tirpitz', the German Navy (or Reichsmarine) was renamed the Kriegsmarine in 1935, shortly after the emergence of the Nazi State, and went through a major re-organization in 1939. During the Second World War, it became a much-feared adversary both on and beneath the high seas, with its marauding U-boat 'wolf packs' coming close to defeating Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic. Jak Showell examines the different roles of the Fleet, and its organization and training activities during the war years. Incidents and operations are described, together with technical data for ships, U-boats and their weaponry. A guide to German Navy uniforms and insignia is included, together with full details of rank structure and specialist trades.

Hitler's Navy-Gordon Williamson 2022-02-03 A complete illustrated study of the German Kriegsmarine throughout World War II. Hamstrung at first by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, during the 1930s, the German Navy underwent a programme of rearmament in defiance of the restrictions, building modern warships under limitations which forced technological innovation. Submarines were strictly prohibited by the treaty, and yet, following years of covert development, they became one of the Kriegsmarine's most deadly weapons. Blooded in the Spanish Civil War, the surface ships of the Kriegsmarine went on to play a crucial role in the opening salvos of World War II during the invasions of Poland and Norway, although serious losses here set back plans for the invasion of Britain, and by the end of the war, only a handful of surface vessels remained to be divided up among the Allies. From the beginning of the war, but especially after the fall of France, the dreaded and extraordinarily successful U-boats stalked the Atlantic, threatening vital British shipping

convoys and choking off the lifeline of munitions and supply from the US. Once Italy and Japan entered the war, German naval operations expanded to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. This highly illustrated volume is a comprehensive study of the German Navy throughout the war, from pocket battleships to torpedo boats.

The German Navy in World War Two-

Kriegsmarine 1935-1945-Enzo Berrafato 2012-09-01 This book describes and shows - in over 1000 color images - the history, uniforms, headgear, insignia, and equipment of the German Kriegsmarine between 1935 and 1945. In this work, the authors focus primarily on all the unnamed seamen who served on the minelayers, Schnellboote, minehunters, cruisers, U-Boats, and other ships. For this reason, they discovered previously unknown war-era records from private archives. The uniforms and equipment shown are originals from the period, and likewise come from private collections. This book is a must for readers who are interested in the history of the Kriegsmarine, and is a definitive reference for collectors of Third Reich-era memorabilia.

Die Deutsche Kriegsmarine-Walter Lohmann

The Last Year of the Kriegsmarine-V. E. Tarrant 1994

Hitler's Wehrmacht, 1935-1945-Rolf-Dieter Müller 2016-09-01 An "impressively comprehensive" study of the Nazi military and its culpability in war crimes by "one of the foremost historians of World War II" (Stephen G. Fritz, author of Ostkrieg). Since the end of World War II, Germans have struggled with the legacy of the Wehrmacht—the unified armed forces mobilized by Adolf Hitler in 1935. Historians have vigorously debated whether the Wehrmacht's atrocities represented a break with the past or a continuation of Germany's military traditions. Now available for the first time in English, this meticulously researched yet accessible overview by eminent historian Rolf-Dieter Müller provides a comprehensive analysis of the Wehrmacht, illuminating its role in the horrors of the Third Reich. Müller examines the Wehrmacht's

leadership principles, organization, equipment, and training, as well as the front-line experiences of soldiers, airmen, Waffen SS, foreign legionnaires, and volunteers. He skillfully demonstrates how state-directed propaganda and terror influenced the extent to which the militarized citizenry—or Volksgemeinschaft—was transformed under the pressure of total mobilization. Finally, Müller evaluates the army's conduct during the war, from blitzkrieg to the final surrender and charges of war crimes. Brief acts of resistance, such as an officers' "rebellion of conscience" in July 1944, embody the repressed, principled humanity of Germany's soldiers. But ultimately, Müller concludes, the Wehrmacht became the "steel guarantor" of the criminal Nazi regime.

Die deutsche Kriegsmarine 1935-1945-Ulrich Elfrath 1989

Deutsche Soldaten-Agustin Saiz 2008-11 A visual history of the German soldier, providing a unique insight into how they lived, ate, maintained themselves at the front, and how they behaved when out of line, through a collection of personal items and artifacts they left behind.

Hitler's Miracle Weapons: The Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine-Friedrich Georg 2003 How close did Hitler come to his dream of developing nuclear weapons? What evidence is there for the design, testing and production of such weapons, and their carrier systems? With this first volume in a series of at least three, Friedrich Georg has begun to answer these questions in great detail. The result is a groundbreaking new book on this topic. This first volume describes the efforts of the Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine to design and produce carrier-systems for the nuclear weapons the scientists of the Third Reich were developing. Following an introductory section in which the author outlines the Nazi atom bomb programme, Georg then investigates the enormous variety of craft the Luftwaffe began to either adapt, or develop anew, that would be used to carry such weapons of mass destruction. These included the search for an intercontinental 'Amerikabomber', including the innovative Horten Ho XVIII. Lighter designs, such as the Arado Ar E 555, Messerschmitt P 1107 & 1108, and Junkers EF 132 & 140 are also described. The various atom bombs themselves are thoroughly investigated,

from the 1-ton to the massive 30-ton variety. Information about the variety of carrier systems being developed-and in at least one case, actually built-by the Kriegsmarine is also provided. Finally, the author investigates the reasons why Germany ultimately failed to produce the atom bomb. Appendices provide the most up-to-date research on a variety of topics, including the small number of craft Japan was developing to carry atom bombs, and the Soviet capture of German nuclear research centres in the Baltic region at the end of the war. Throughout, the author is keen to only rely on the most reliable sources, and lays many myths to rest in the process. The result is a truly compelling and groundbreaking work.

Hitler's Forgotten Flotillas-Lawrence Paterson 2018-04-30 "A vast amount of information on the German Naval Security Fleet, sicherungstreitkräfte, producing what is a unique review in depth." —Firetrench.com This study of the Kriegsmarine's Sicherungstreitkräfte, their security forces, fills a glaring gap in the study of the German navy in World War II. This wide array of vessels included patrol boats, minesweepers, submarine hunters, barrage breakers, landing craft, minelayers, and even the riverine flotilla that patrolled the Danube as it snaked towards the Black Sea. These vessels may not have provided the glamour associated with capital ships and U-boats, but they were crucial to the survival of the Kriegsmarine at every stage of hostilities. As naval construction was unable to keep pace with the likely demand for security vessels, Grossadmiral Erich Raeder turned to the conversion of merchant vessels. For example, trawlers were requisitioned as patrol boats (Vorpostenboot) and minesweepers (Minensucher), while freighters, designated Sperrbrecher, were filled with buoyant materials and sent to clear minefields. Submarine hunters (U-Boot Jäger) were requisitioned fishing vessels. More than 120 flotillas operated in wildly different conditions, from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, and eighty-one men were to be awarded the Knights Cross; some were still operating after the cessation of hostilities clearing German minefields. The author deals with whole subject at every level, documenting organizational changes, describing the vessels, and recounting individual actions of ships at sea, while extensive appendices round off this major new work. "Paterson offers a well researched

narrative detailing both the large scale aspect of Security Forces operations interspersed with examples of key or typical engagement examples.” —The International Journal of Maritime History

Fuehrer Conferences on Matters Dealing with the German Navy, 1939-[1945]-

Germany. Kriegsmarine. Oberkommando 1947

The German Navy and Adolph Hitler, 1933-1945-Gary Allen Burden 1965

Erich Raeder-Keith W Bird 2013-05-11 From 1928 to 1943, Erich Raeder led the German navy during the last turbulent years of the Weimar Republic, the rise of Hitler, and through World War II, yet until now there has not been a full-length biography written about him. This study draws on archival resources and the rich scholarship of German naval history over the past five decades to review the evolution of Raeder's concept of naval strategy and his attempts to achieve the political and military means necessary to attain the navy's global naval ambitions. While previous histories have viewed Raeder as a product of the Wilhelmian era and heir to Admiral von Tirpitz's sea power ideology, this work clearly demonstrates the navy's affinity with Hitler's fascism. Author Keith Bird refutes Raeder's own argument that his navy was non-political and independent and shows him to be a political activist and the architect of German naval policy. For the first time, Raeder's strict leadership of the navy after 1928 and his relationship to Hitler and the National Socialist state is placed in the context of Raeder's formative years as an Imperial naval officer, his First World War combat experience, and his critical role in the survival and development of

the post-war Reichsmarine. The author traces the impact of Hitler's influence on both the pace and nature of naval rearmament 1933-1939 and the conduct of the Kriegsmarine in war as well as Raeder's furtive attempts to influence Germany's strategic thinking in favor of a maritime strategy. Blinded by his need to justify the navy's existence and achieve his vision of world power, Raeder was ultimately defeated by the contradictions in his own policies as well as Hitler's and the realities of Germany's resources and military necessities.

Britain, Germany and the Battle of the

Atlantic-Dennis Haslop 2013-11-07 The length, scale and intensity of the Battle of the Atlantic led the British and German navies to make substantial changes to their organisation, strategy and tactics. In this book, Dennis Haslop examines the pivotal lessons learned, and how these helped to determine the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic Convoy War. He questions how well adapted the two organisations were to learn from the conflict, and how effective they were in identifying problems and producing remedies. Based on the in-depth analysis of British and German primary sources, this study provides an innovative basis against which to assess the German and British approach to changing warfare and provides important new insights into aspects of convoy warfare, in particular the virtually unknown subject of German 'Operational Research'.

Die deutsche Kriegsmarine, 1939-1945-

Walter Lohmann 1956