

ENCH WARFARE: THE COST

0
Yar

MARTIN GILBERT

THE ROUTLEDGE

ATLAS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The Complete History

British objective
Furthest points reached by
British troops by midday
Small groups of British
troops holding out during
the afternoon

The attack shown here took
on 1 July 1916, as part of the
first day of the battle of the
Somme. The British troops
into the German trenches
were repulsed. At the
day 1,000 British

ROUTLEDGE

THE ROUTLEDGE ATLAS OF THE
FIRST WORLD WAR

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THE ROUTLEDGE ATLAS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Second edition

Martin Gilbert

Fellow of Merton College, Oxford

Introduction by the late
VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN, KG



London

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Introduction to the First Edition

Field-Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO

The idea of teaching history by a series of maps was new to me until Martin Gilbert's historical atlas of British history had come my way. I was at once intensely interested and later studied those of other countries and nations which he published. Such visual pictures of historical facts cannot fail to be of real value to students in schools and universities; they would look through a window, as it were, at the subject before getting down to a detailed study—which is, of course, essential.

My own study of history has proved to me, a soldier, that the verdict of war has been, time and again, a deciding factor in the process of historical change—though, of course, not the only one. But it has always been the arbiter when other methods of reaching agreement have failed.

This atlas of the 1914–18 war is therefore of particular interest to me, since I led my platoon of some 30 men into battle against the German army in August 1914, and remained on the western front in Europe until the war ended. It was an honour when my friend Martin Gilbert asked me to write an introduction to this atlas.

I look forward eagerly to his atlas of the 1939–45 war in which I fought on the battlefields of Africa and Europe—but by then being somewhat more senior in rank than in 1914.

MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN FM

Preface

This Atlas is intended as an introductory guide to as many aspects of the First World War as can reasonably be put in map form: the military, the naval, the aerial, the diplomatic, the technical, the economic, and pervading all, the human. The principal books upon which I have drawn for both facts and ideas are listed in the bibliography at the end of the volume. Two of the maps are constructed entirely from material in the British Government archives at the Public Record Office in London: *A Plan for the Middle East 1915* (map 34) from a Cabinet paper entitled "The Spoils" written in March 1915 by the Colonial Secretary, Lewis Harcourt, which contained the first formal proposals for the post-war future of Palestine; and *British Defences Against a Possible German Invasion 1915* (map 44) from the facts given to the members of the War Council at the beginning of January 1915. I have tried to build up each map by a detailed study of the available evidence, some of it extremely well known, some obscure, and some, as with the two maps above, previously unpublished.

Many of the subjects mapped here, although written about elsewhere, have not been put in map form before. But it is my hope that the visual aspect of a map such as *German War Aims in the West 1914–1918* (map 124), or *British Supplies to the Allies 1914–1918* (map 140) can be as useful, and as revealing, as the printed form; and that the putting together of normally scattered and diverse facts such as *Food Riots in Germany 1916* (map 77), *British Labour Corps 1914–1918* (map 136) or *Gold Gains 1914–1918* (map 143) can give an unexpected interest to problems which, because of their unfamiliarity, do not always find a place in general histories of the war.

During the four years in which I compiled these maps and prepared the drafts, I was fortunate in the advice given by colleagues and friends. The Imperial War Museum, and in particular Dr Christopher Dowling and Mr Vernon Rigby, gave me the benefit of their wide knowledge and critical skills. Dr Immanuel Geiss gave me the advantage of his careful study of German war aims and policy; Mr Michael Glenny gave the Russian maps the benefit of his unique blend of scholarship and zeal; Mr and Mrs Tsvi Hercberg accompanied me to several battlefields on the western front and encouraged me with their enthusiasm and suggestions; Madame Taillandier gave me a vivid insight into the effect of the war on a French village cruelly thrust into the front line. The Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) War Graves Commission provided me with excellent detailed maps of the western front on which over two thousand British graveyards mark the savage progress and preserve a sombre echo of the fighting of over fifty years ago. Mr Norman Pemberton, the Commonwealth War Graves representative at Çanakkale, kindly took me to the cemeteries which he guarded with such care upon the Gallipoli Peninsula; Mr A.G. Major accompanied me to the summit of Sari Bair from where, gazing down at the Aegean Sea across the whole Anzac area, we felt almost in the living presence of the aspirations, the folly, the suffering and the heroism of mankind. The Mayor of Eceabat (the town of Maidos on maps 35 and 38), Mr Vedat Okay, and the Governor of Çanakkale, Mr Celâlettin Tüfekçi, gave me every help while I was at the Dardanelles,

and Mr Okay not only put a jeep at my disposal, but gave up his own time to ensure that my visit to the battlefields was as comprehensive as it could be. My visit there was made possible by the generosity of the Turkish Government which invited me to Turkey in connection with my work on the Official Biography of Sir Winston Churchill, and enabled me to pursue simultaneously my researches both as a historian and as a historical geographer.

Mr Arthur Banks supervised with his usual skill the activities of his team of cartographers, of whom the late Mr Terry Bicknell deserves a special mention for his high standard of cartography. Jane Cousins supervised the final cartographic corrections. Mr Joseph Robinson C.B.E. examined the maps with the thorough professional eye of a former member of the diplomatic service. Mrs Jean Kelly again gave the maps the advantage of her geographic expertise; and Sarah Graham, as well as typing all the preparatory matter, the bibliography and the index, subjected the maps to a further critical scrutiny. I am deeply grateful to all those who have helped to eliminate errors and ambiguities, but for those which remain I bear the sole responsibility.

I should welcome suggestions for future maps, and for corrections or additions to the existing ones.

Thirty-four years have passed since Mr A.J.P. Taylor gave me my last undergraduate tutorial in his room overlooking the Deer Park at Magdalen. Until his death I never ceased to benefit by his extraordinary enthusiasm for history and by his advice. It is he, for example, who, by urging me to include graphs in this Atlas, led me to prepare *Casualties and Prisoners on the British Front 1918* (map 119) and *British Merchant Shipping Losses 1917–1918* (map 85), as well as for the graph which appears on *Allied Losses Off North America 1917* (map 86). Likewise, it was his railway enthusiasm which made me look more closely at the rail and transport problems of the First World War and to draw *The Berlin-Bagdad Railway by 1914* (map 4), *Communications at Ypres by 1918* (map 22) and *Railway Communications of the Central Powers 1916* (map 61).

I wish above all to thank my late father, Mr Peter Gilbert, for his constant interest and true enthusiasm. By his questionings he led me to many searches which I might otherwise have neglected. Twice during my work on the Atlas he came with me to the Ypres Salient and together we would listen to the Last Post as it was sounded every night under the Menin Gate. He also tramped with me over Flanders' fields in search of the mine craters of *Messines: The Mines* (map 90) and in order to find the precise location of the farms and fortifications of *Churchill in Flanders 1916* (map 58). It is therefore with a sense of gratitude for this as for so many other things that I dedicate this volume to his memory.

Nine years have passed since the third printing of this atlas; for this new edition I have drawn five new maps, including *British Court-Martial Executions, 1914–1918* (map 162) and two maps showing United States' preparations for the unfought campaign of 1919 (maps 160 and 161).

MARTIN GILBERT

Merton College

Oxford

17 January 1994

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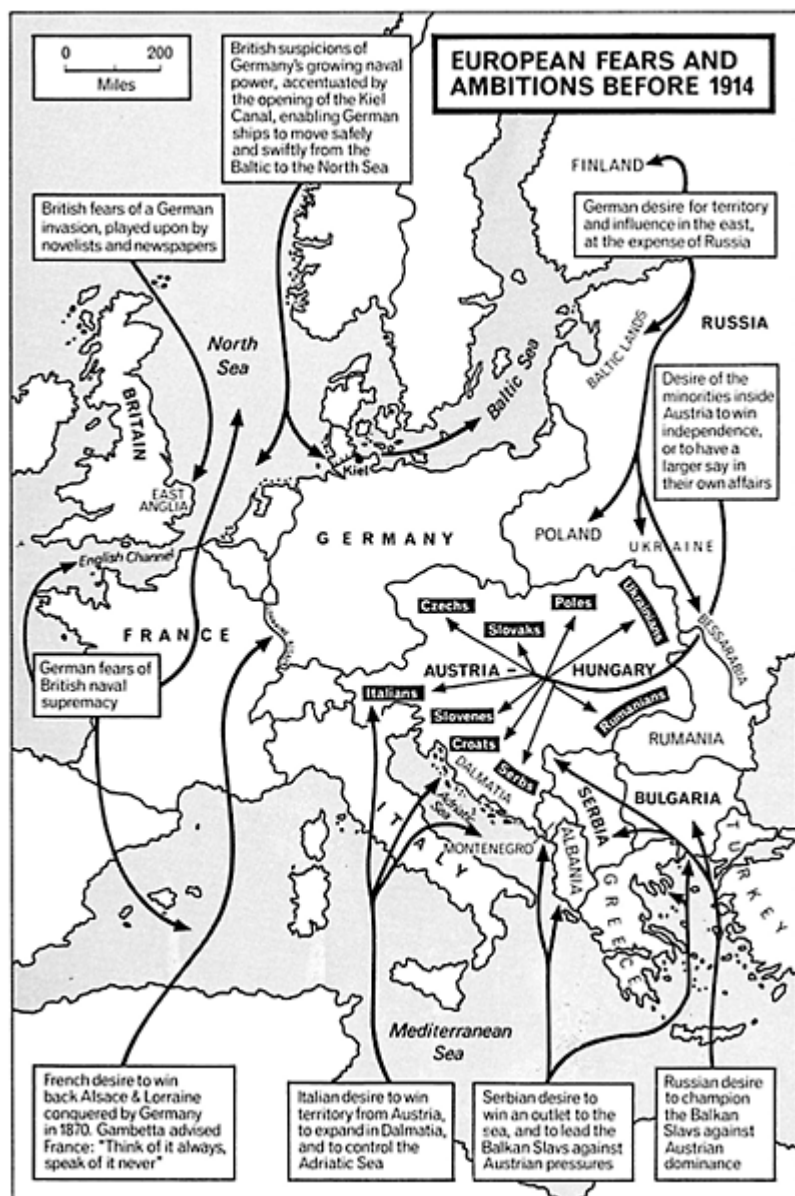
Section One

PRELUDE TO WAR

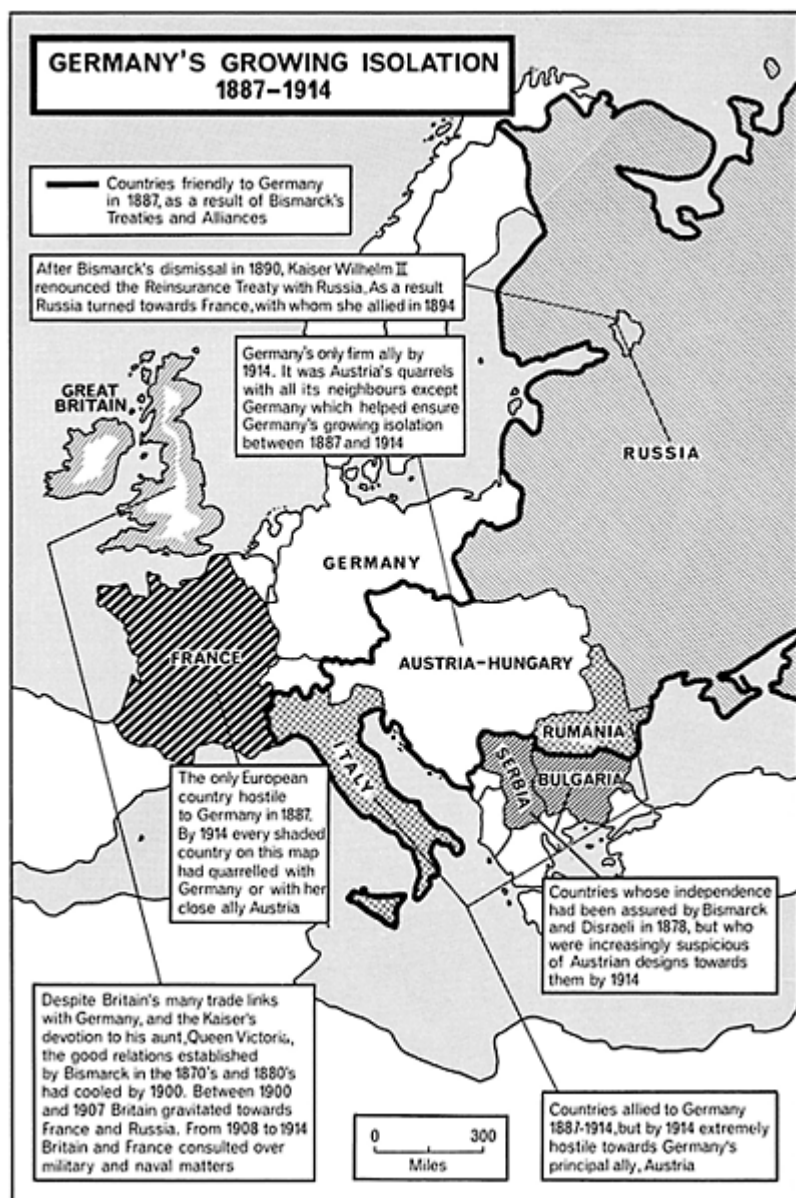
It is a painful and terrible thing to think how easy it is to stir up a nation to war...and you will find that wars are always supported by a class of arguments which, after the war is over, the people find were arguments they should not have listened to.

JOHN BRIGHT
House of Commons
31 March 1854

EUROPEAN FEARS AND AMBITIONS BEFORE 1914



GERMANY'S GROWING ISOLATION 1887-1914



THE MINORITIES OF THE CENTRAL POWERS IN 1914



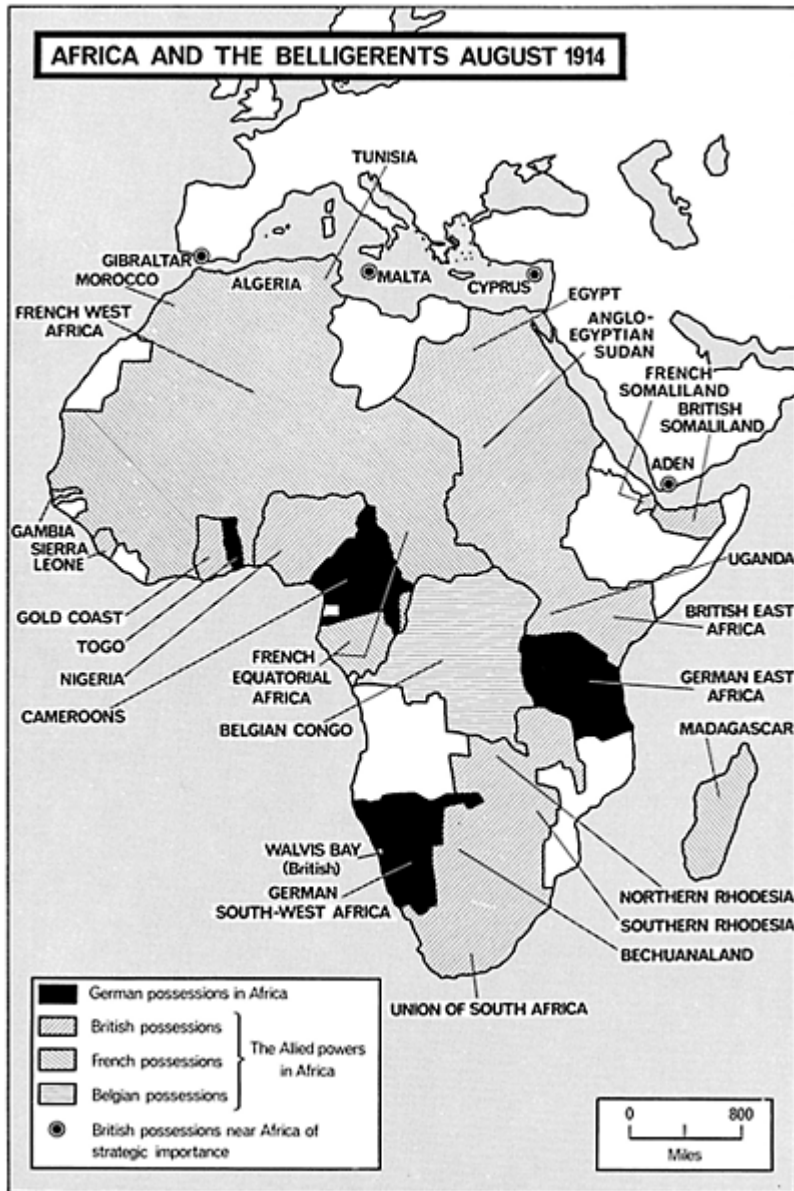
THE BERLIN-BAGDAD RAILWAY BY 1914



THE TURKISH EMPIRE IN 1914



AFRICA AND THE BELLIGERENTS AUGUST 1914



ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN 1911-1914



SERBIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS 1878-1914



THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DOMINANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA 1907-1914



THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN 1905-1914



MILITARY MANPOWER ON 4 AUGUST 1914



THE EUROPEAN POWERS ON 4 AUGUST 1914



THE ESCAPE OF THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU AUGUST 1914



FIFTEEN STEPS TO WAR JULY-AUGUST 1914



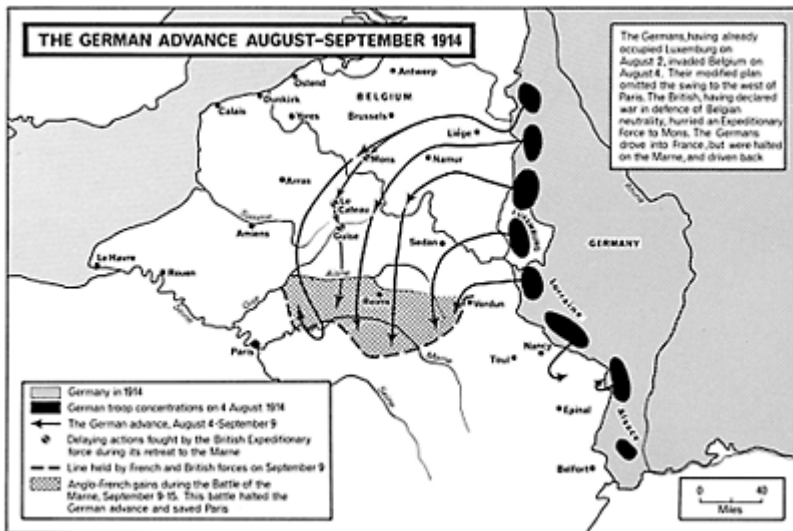
Section Two

1914

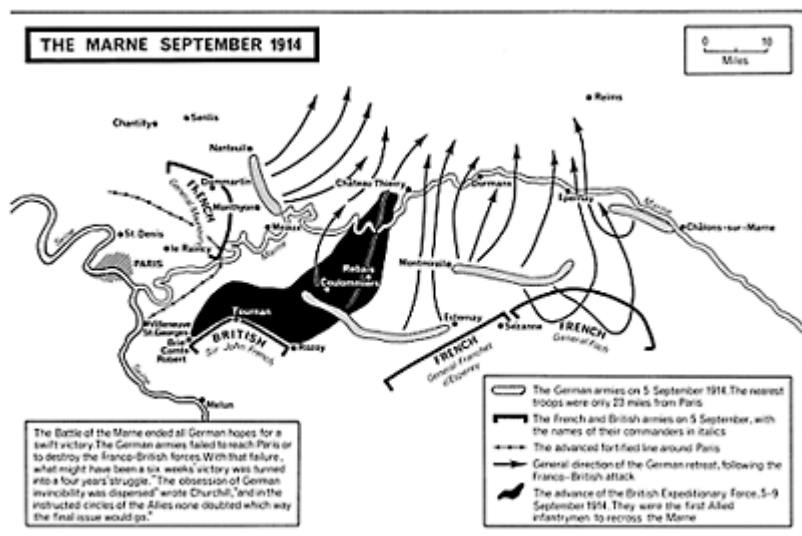
Now, God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour,
And caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping,
With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,
To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping,
Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary,
Leave the sick hearts that honour could not move,
And half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary,
And all the little emptiness of love!...

RUPERT BROOKE
"1914"

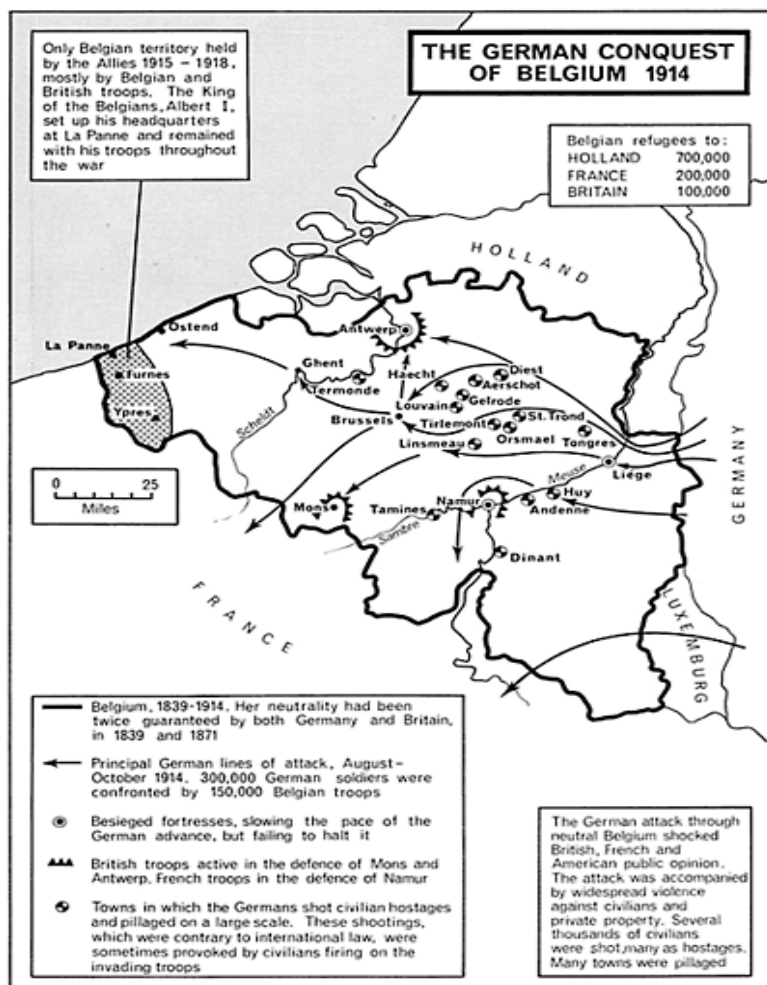
THE GERMAN ADVANCE AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1914



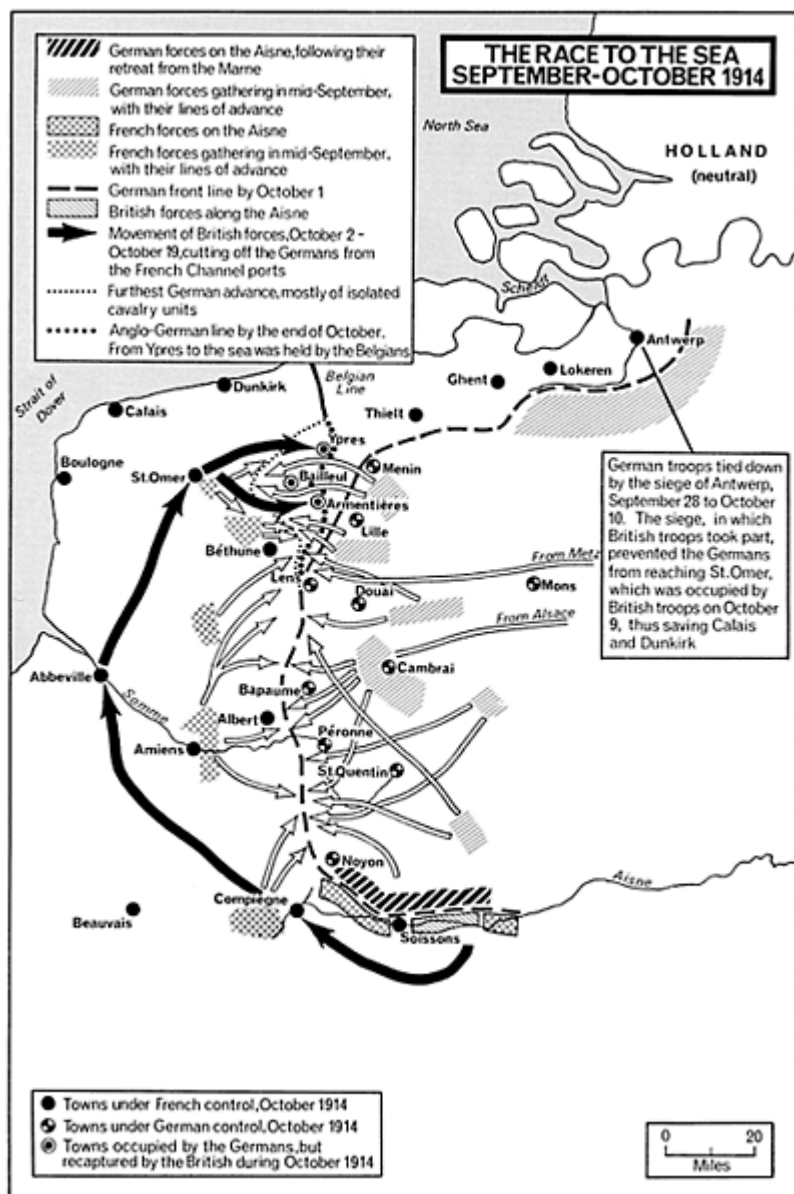
THE MARNE SEPTEMBER 1914



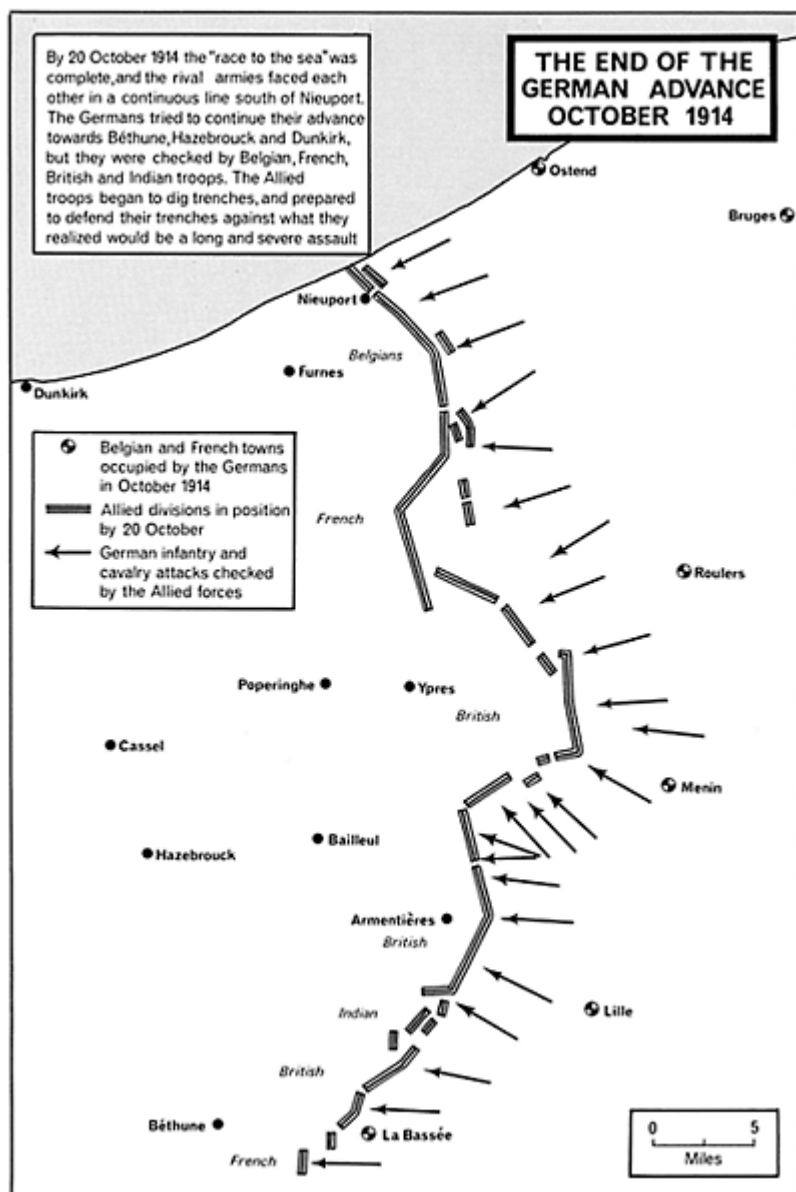
THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF BELGIUM 1914



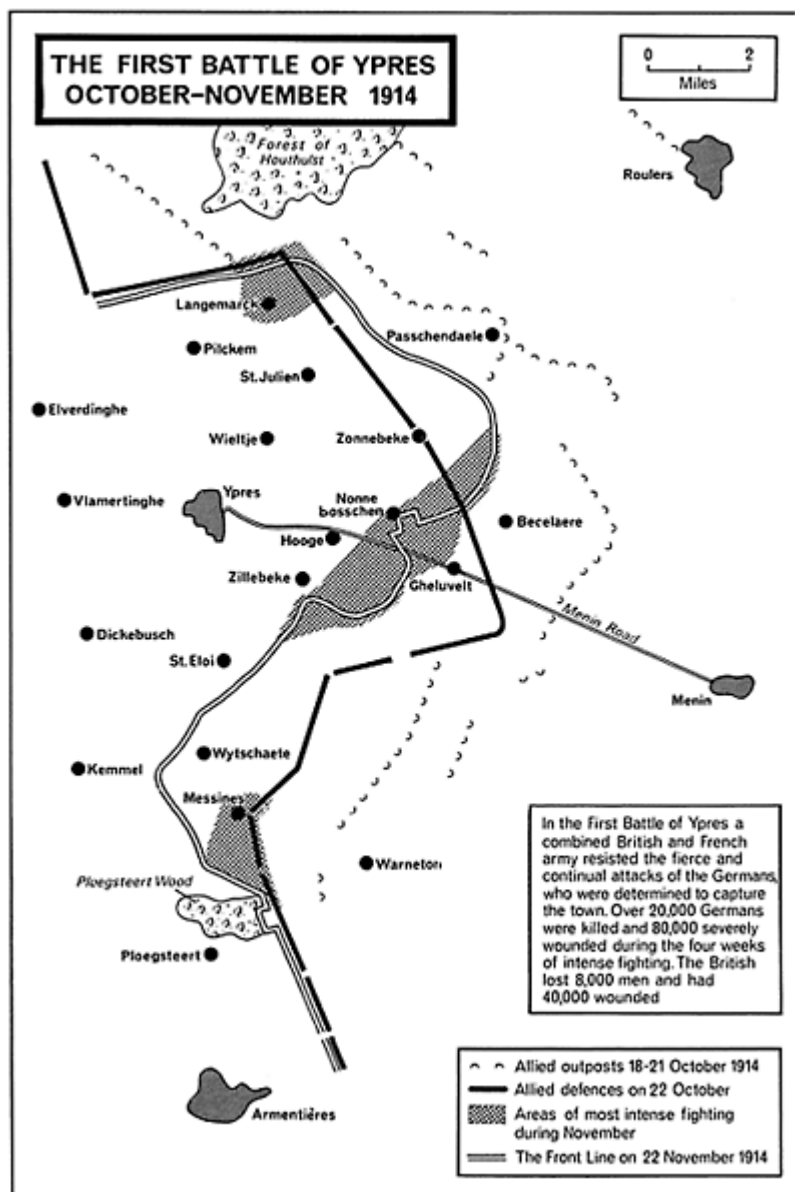
THE RACE TO THE SEA SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1914



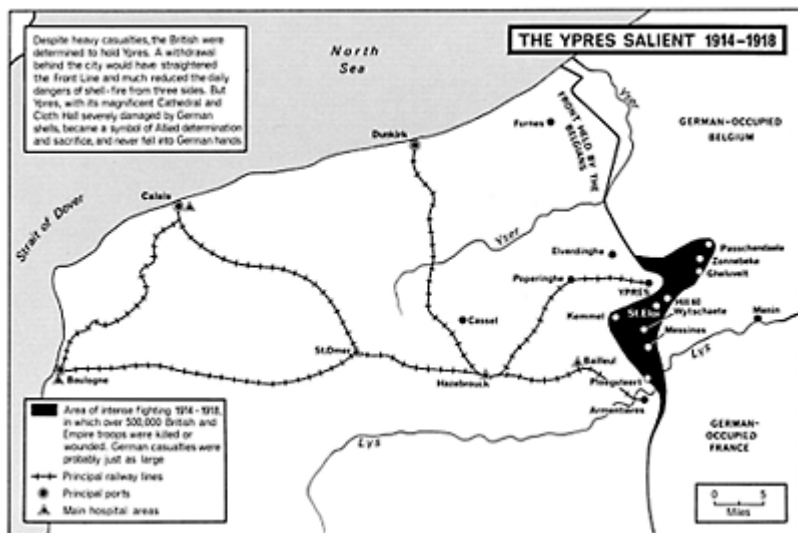
THE END OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE OCTOBER 1914



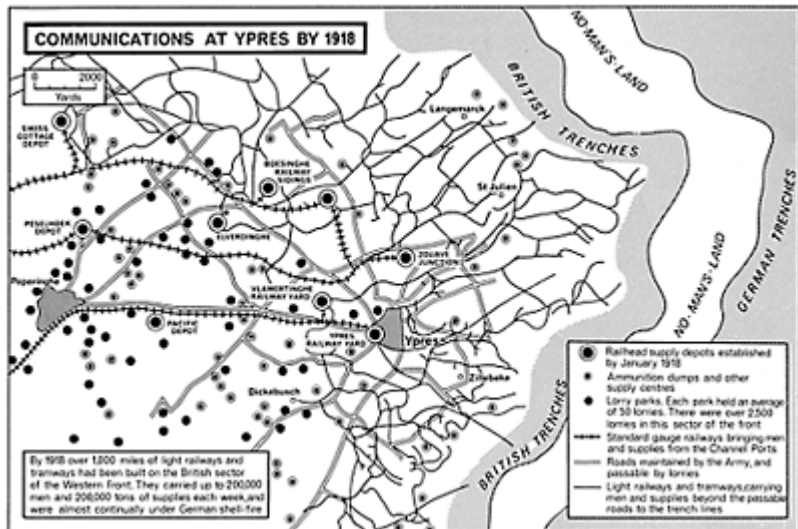
THE FIRST BATTLE OF YPRES OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1914



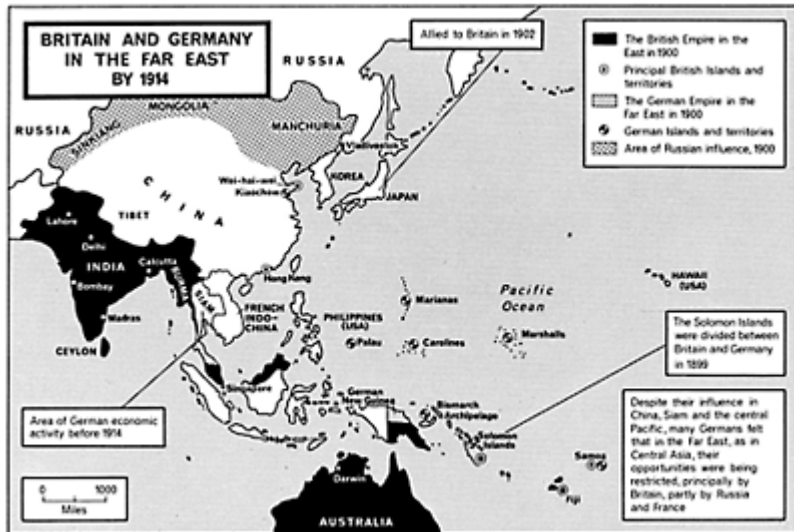
THE YPRES SALIENT 1914–1918



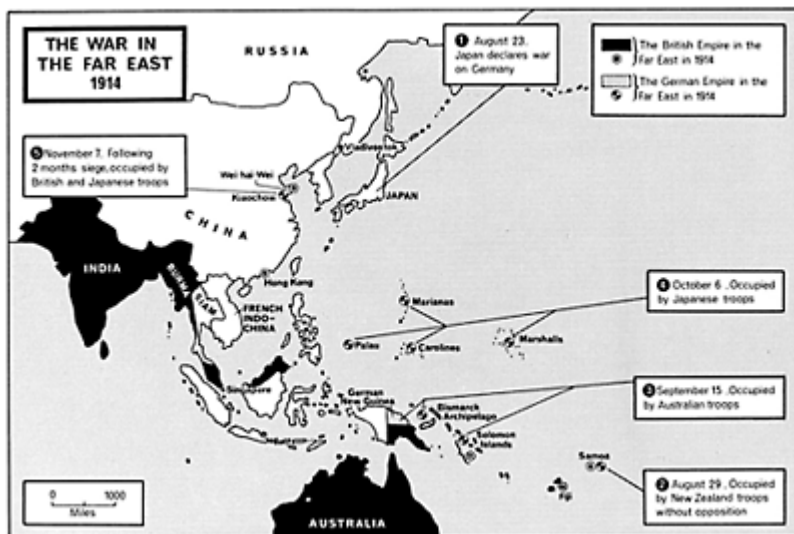
COMMUNICATIONS AT YPRES BY 1918



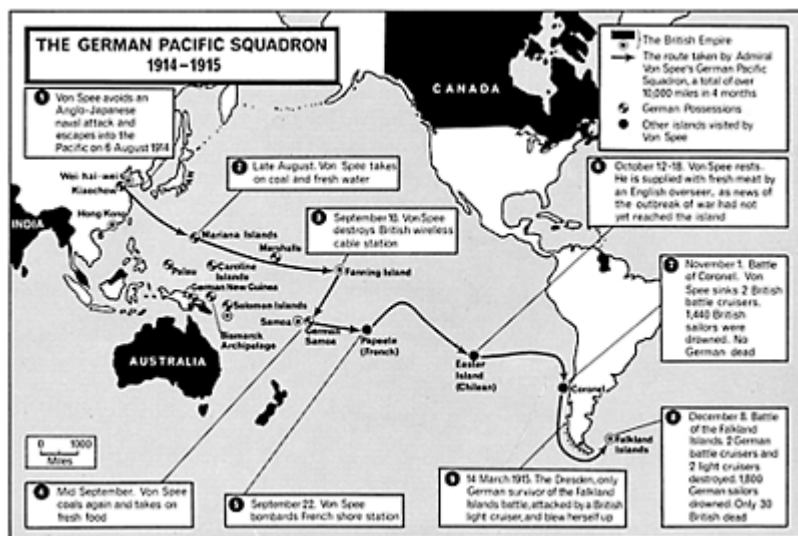
BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST BY 1914



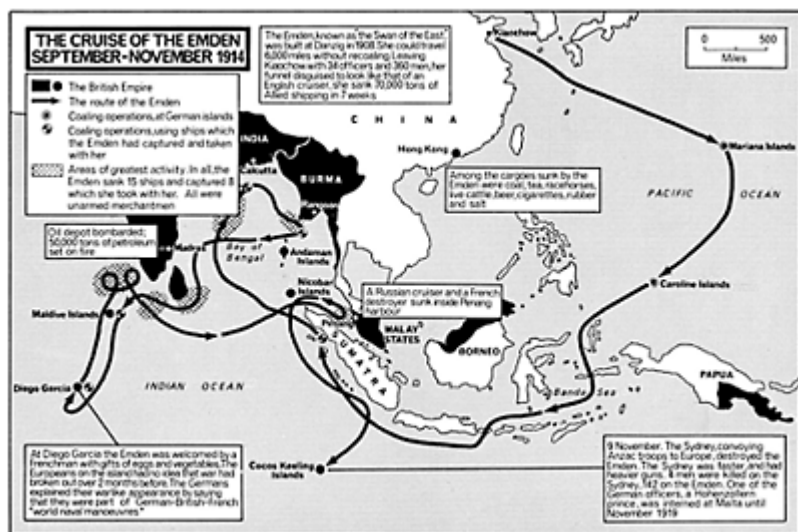
THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST 1914



THE GERMAN PACIFIC SQUADRON 1914–1915



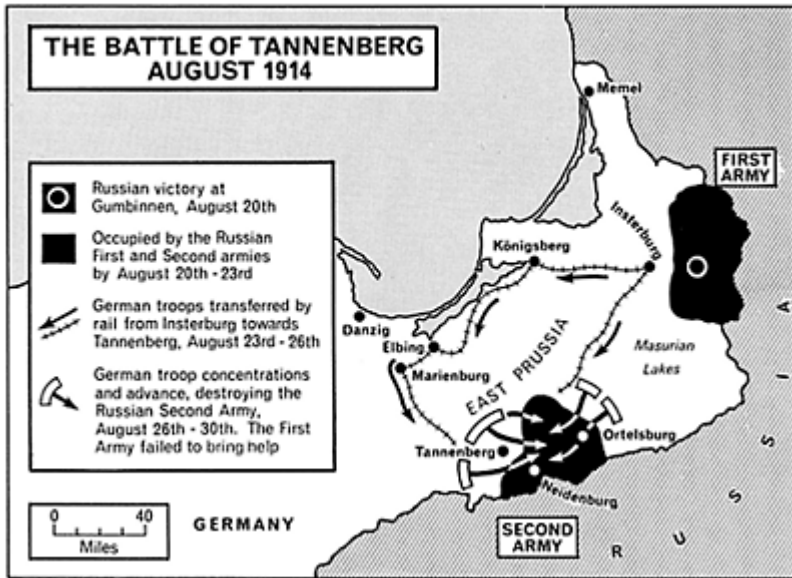
THE CRUISE OF THE EMDEN SEPTEMBER–NOVEMBER 1914



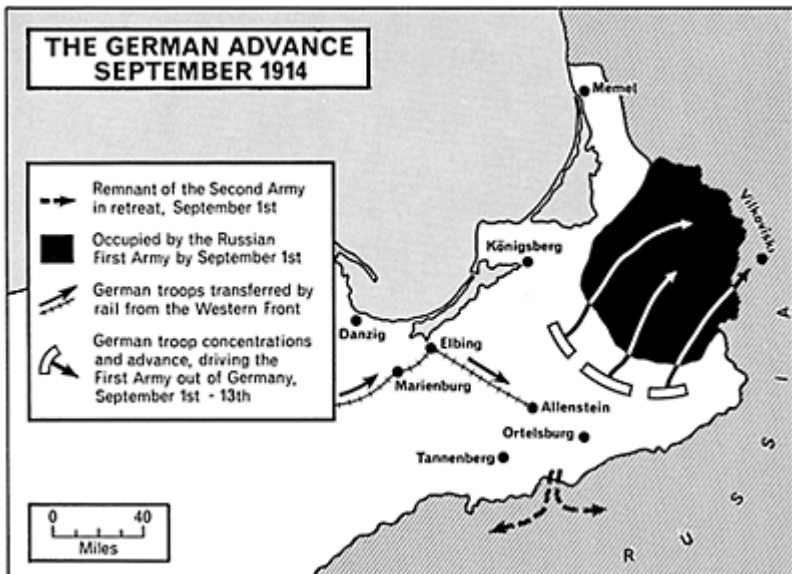
THE EASTERN FRONT 1914



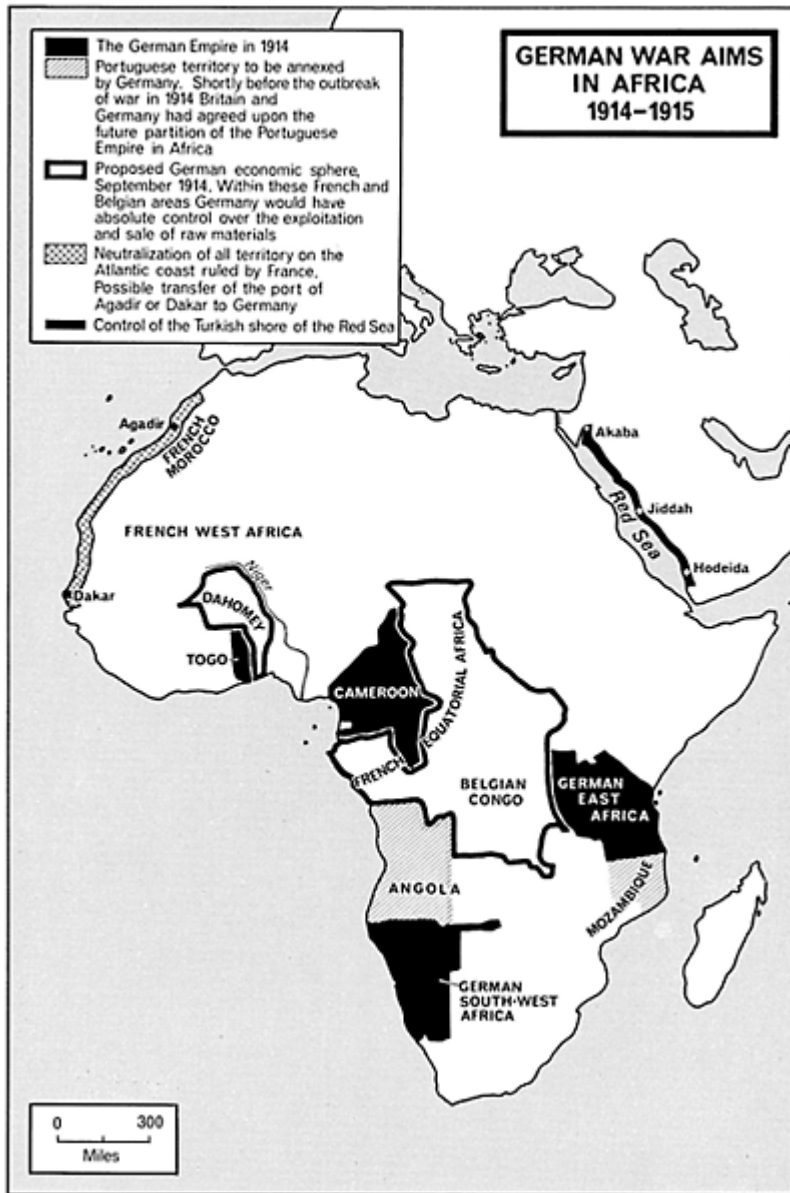
THE BATTLE OF TANNENBERG AUGUST 1914



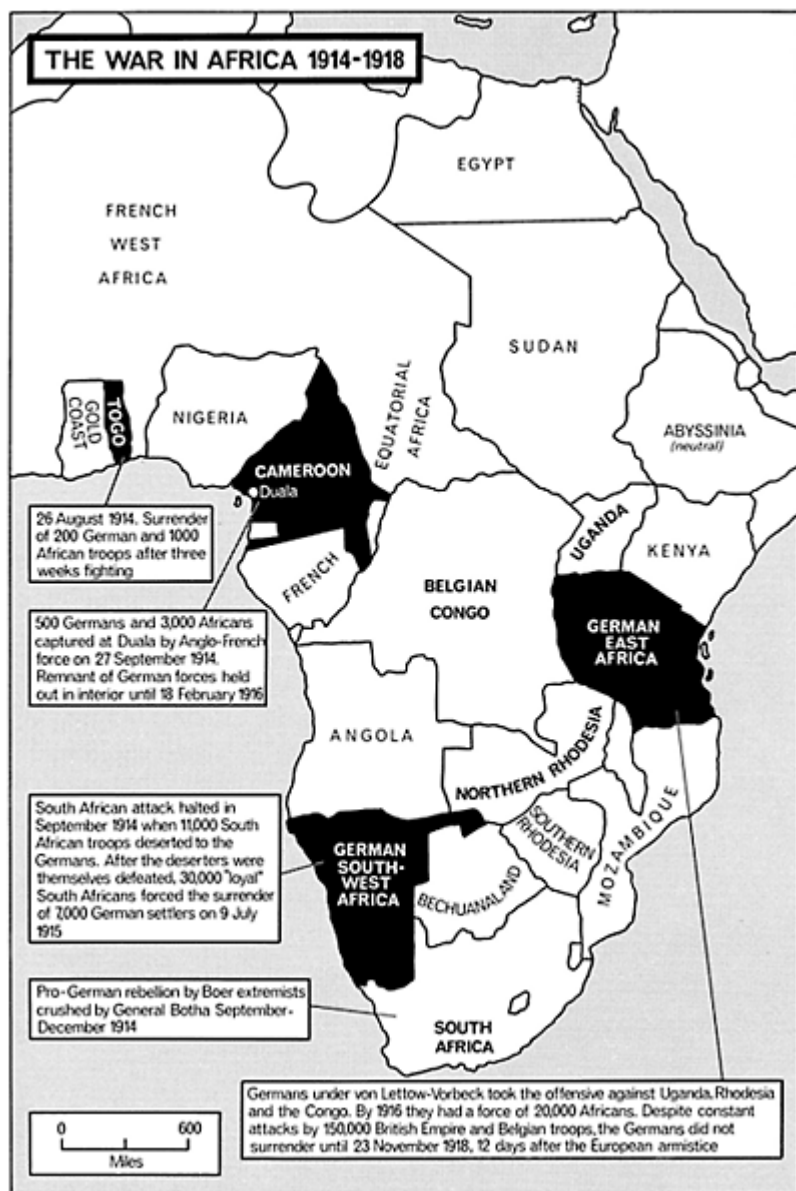
THE GERMAN ADVANCE SEPTEMBER 1914



GERMAN WAR AIMS IN AFRICA 1914-1915



THE WAR IN AFRICA 1914-1918



Section Three

1915

A hundred thousand million mites we go
Wheeling and tacking o'er the eternal plain,
Some black with death—and some are white with woe.
Who sent us forth? Who takes us home again?

And there is sound of hymns of praise—to whom?
And curses—on whom curses?—snap the air.
And there is hope goes hand in hand with gloom,
And blood and indignation and despair....

CHARLES SORLEY

“A HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION MITES WE GO”

THE RUSSIAN APPEAL JANUARY 1915



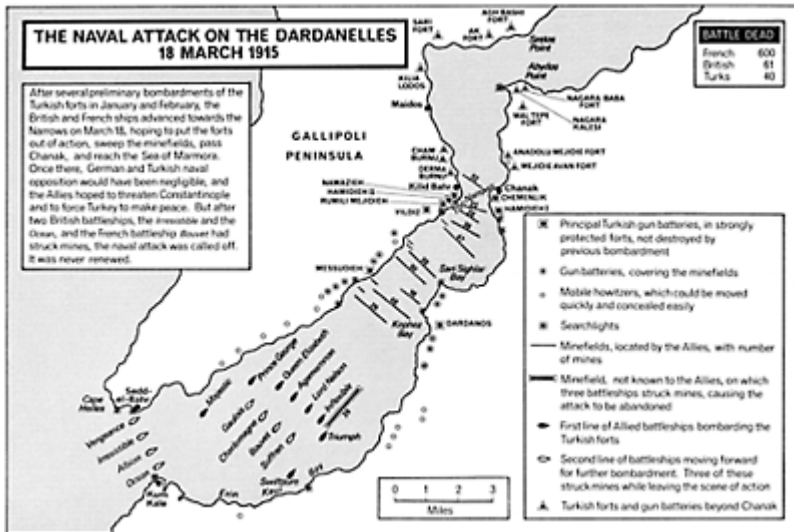
THE BRITISH PLAN FEBRUARY 1915



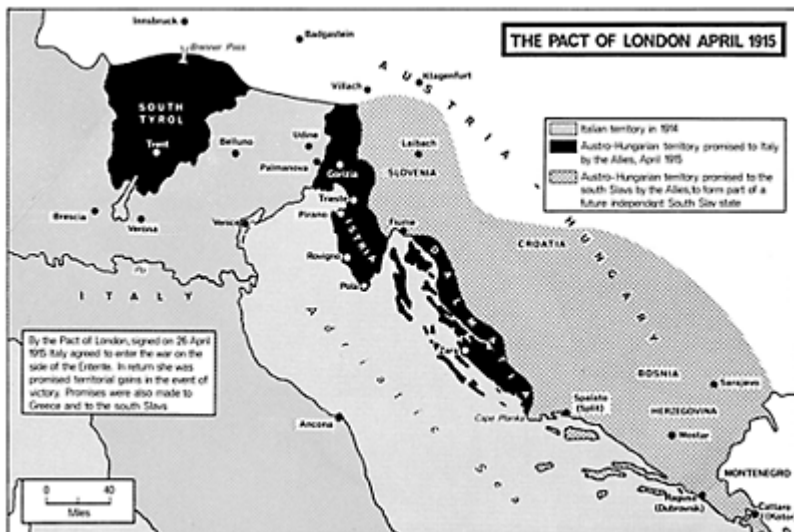
A PLAN FOR THE MIDDLE EAST 1915



THE NAVAL ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES 18 MARCH 1915



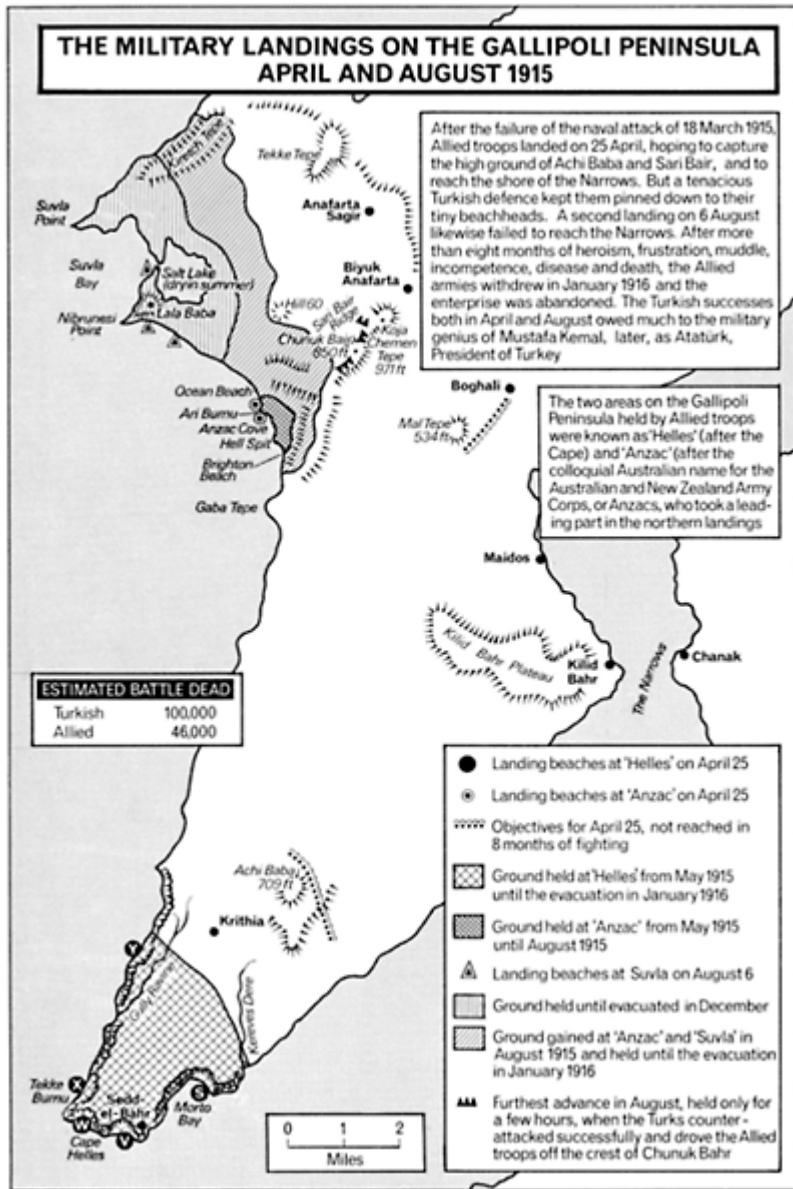
THE PACT OF LONDON APRIL 1915



THE PACT OF LONDON APRIL 1915



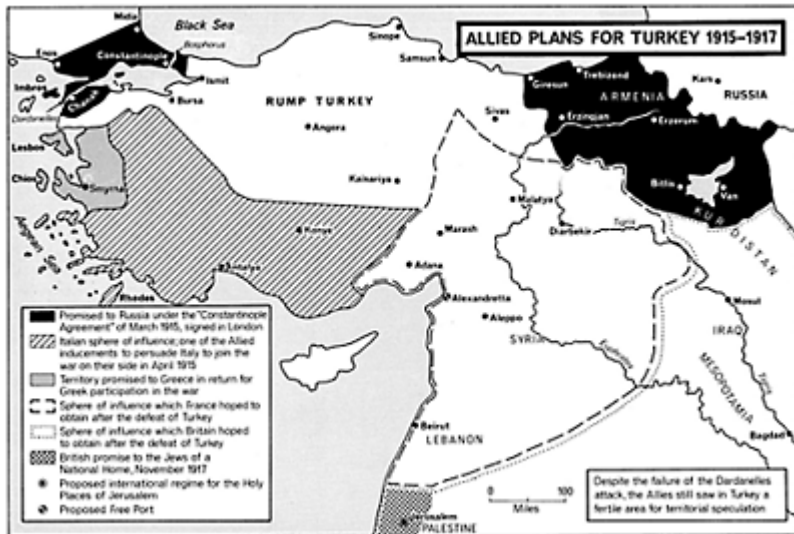
THE MILITARY LANDINGS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA APRIL AND AUGUST 1915



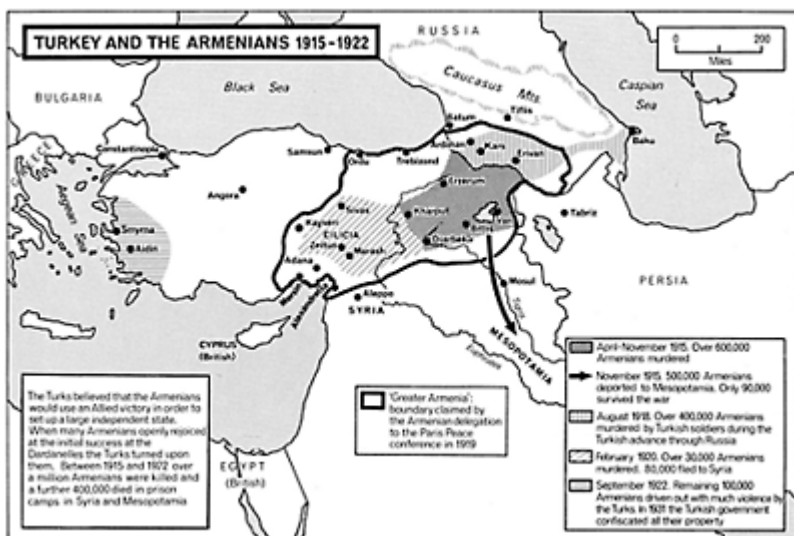
ALLIED TRENCHES ON GALLIPOLI THE 'HELLES' FRONT IN JULY 1915



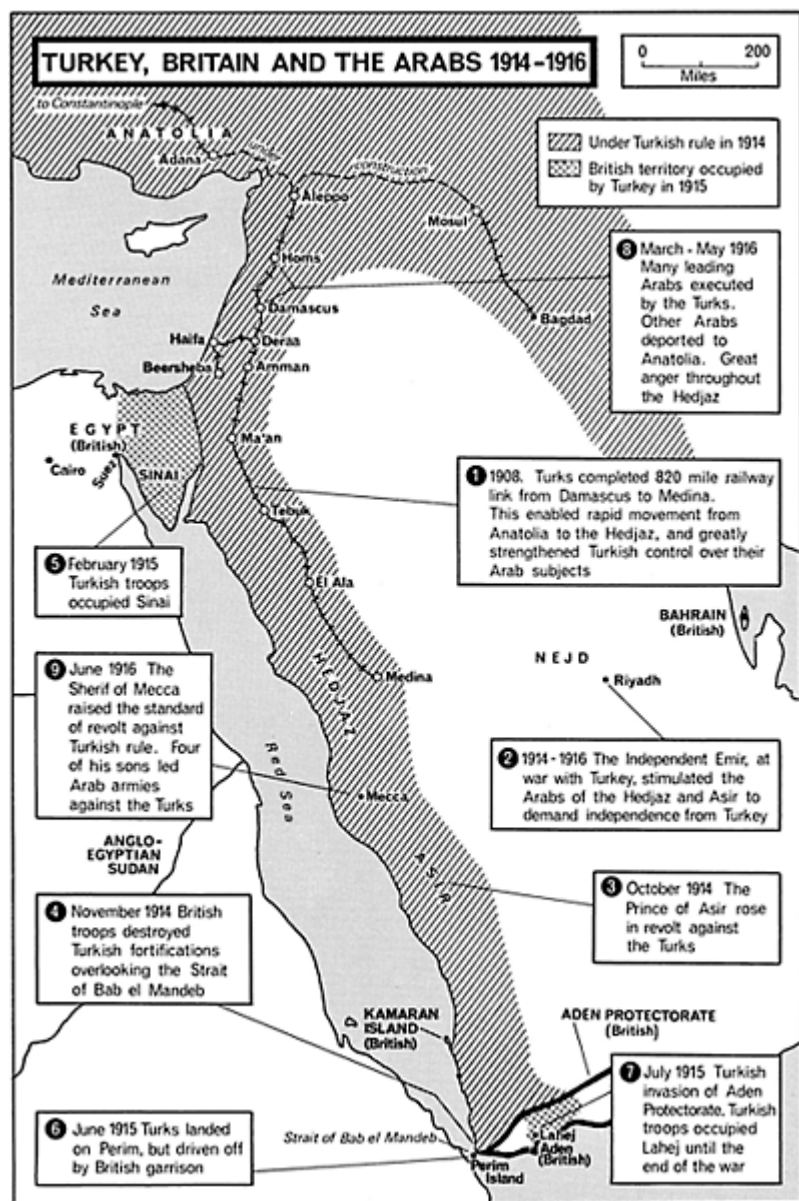
ALLIED PLANS FOR TURKEY 1915–1917



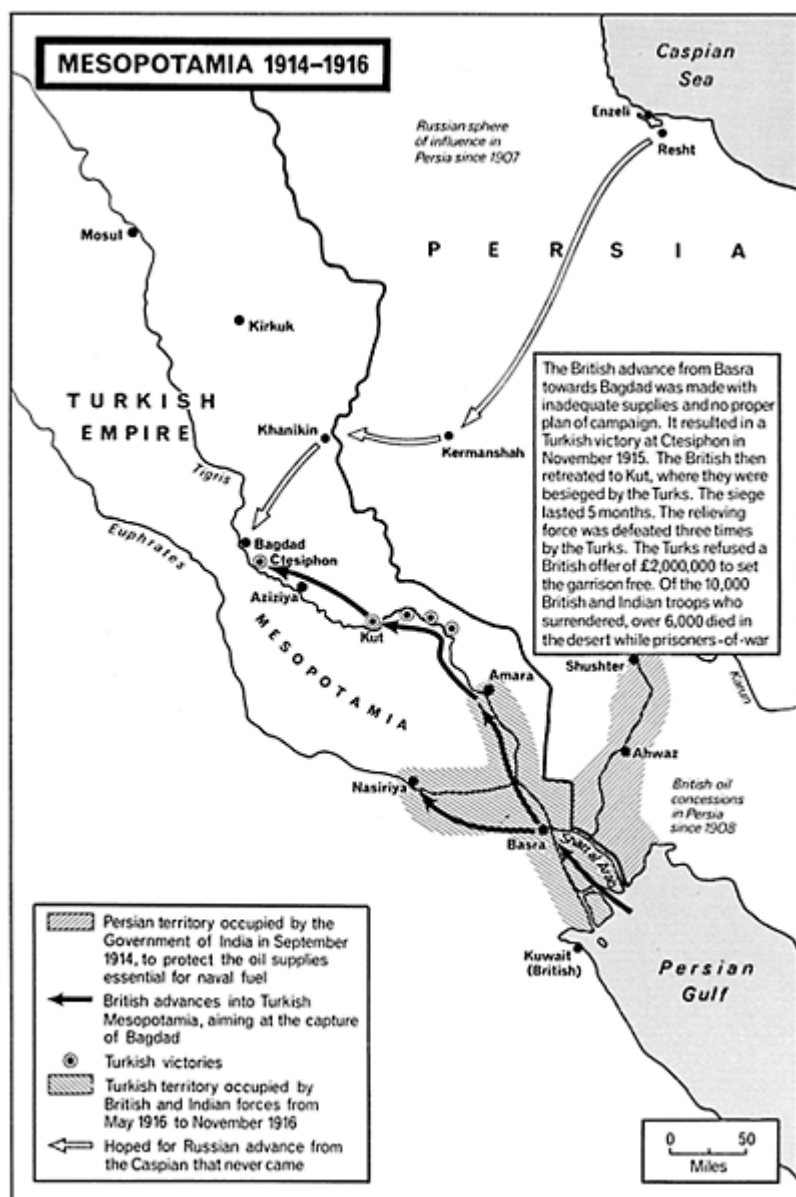
TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS 1915–1922



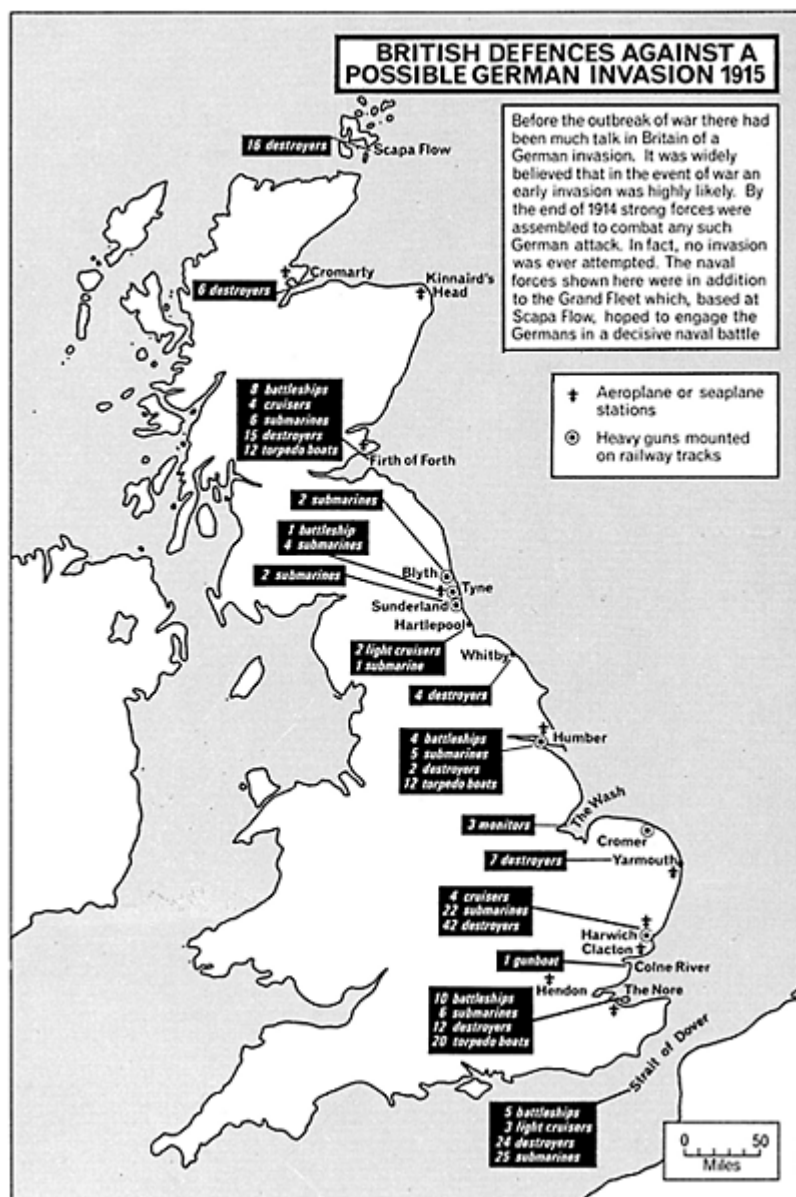
TURKEY, BRITAIN AND THE ARABS 1914-1916



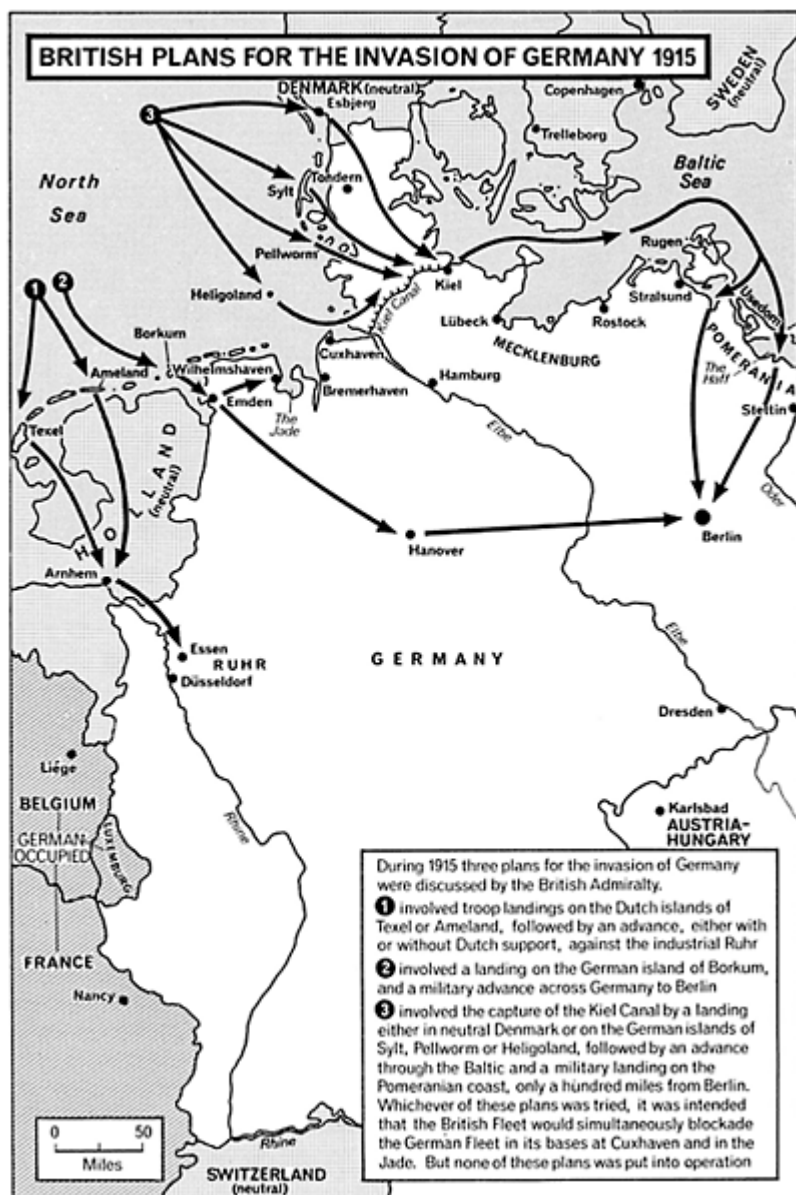
MESOPOTAMIA 1914–1916



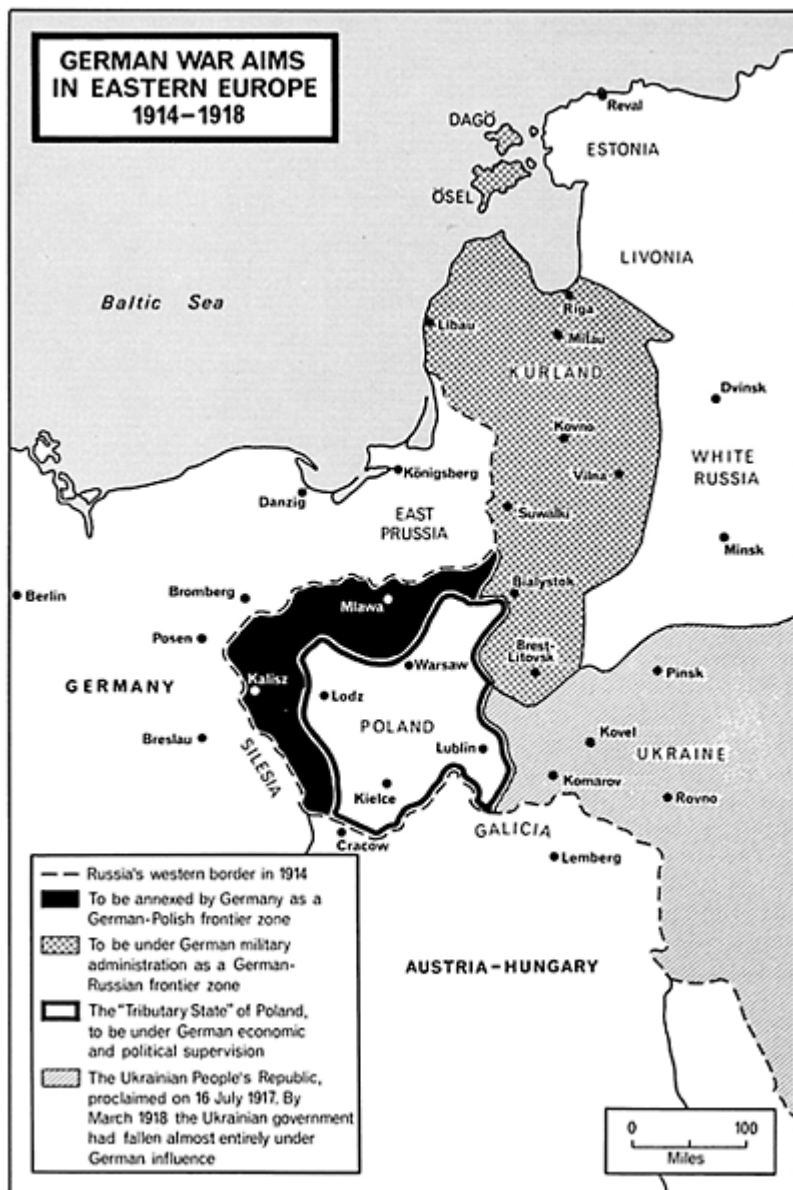
BRITISH DEFENCES AGAINST A POSSIBLE GERMAN INVASION 1915



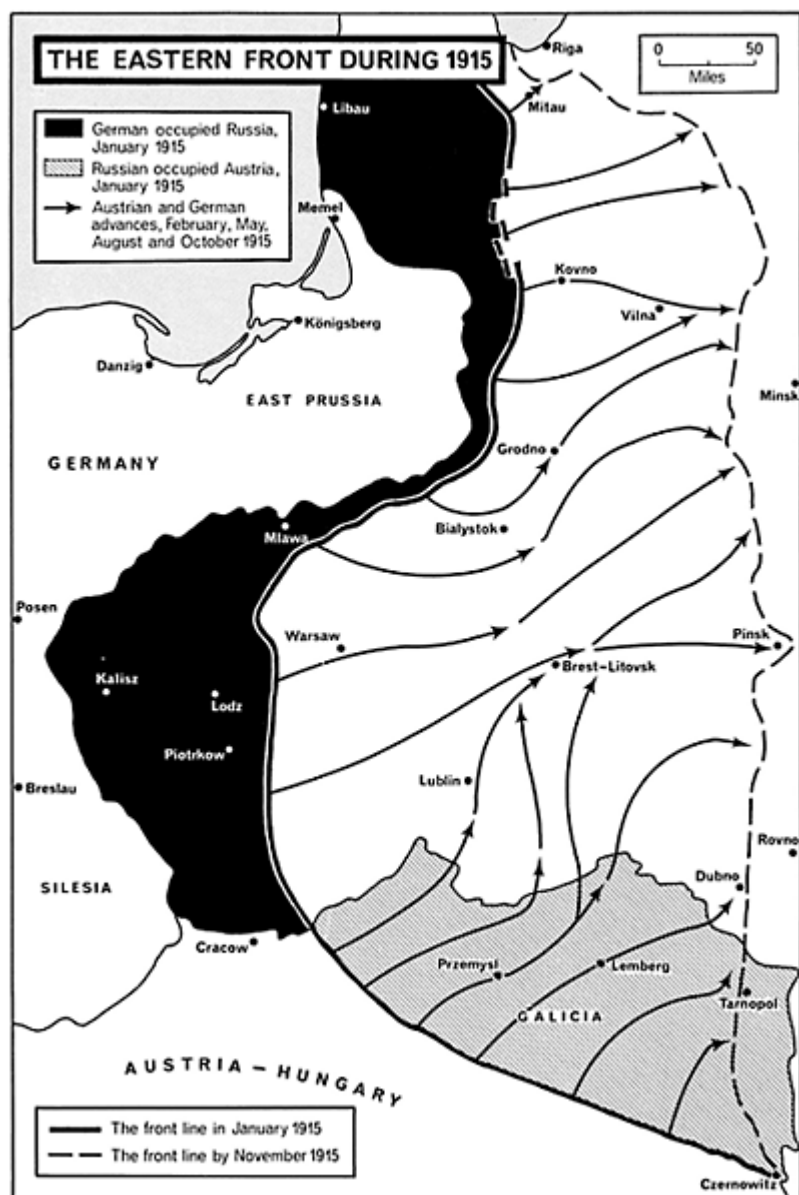
BRITISH PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF GERMANY 1915



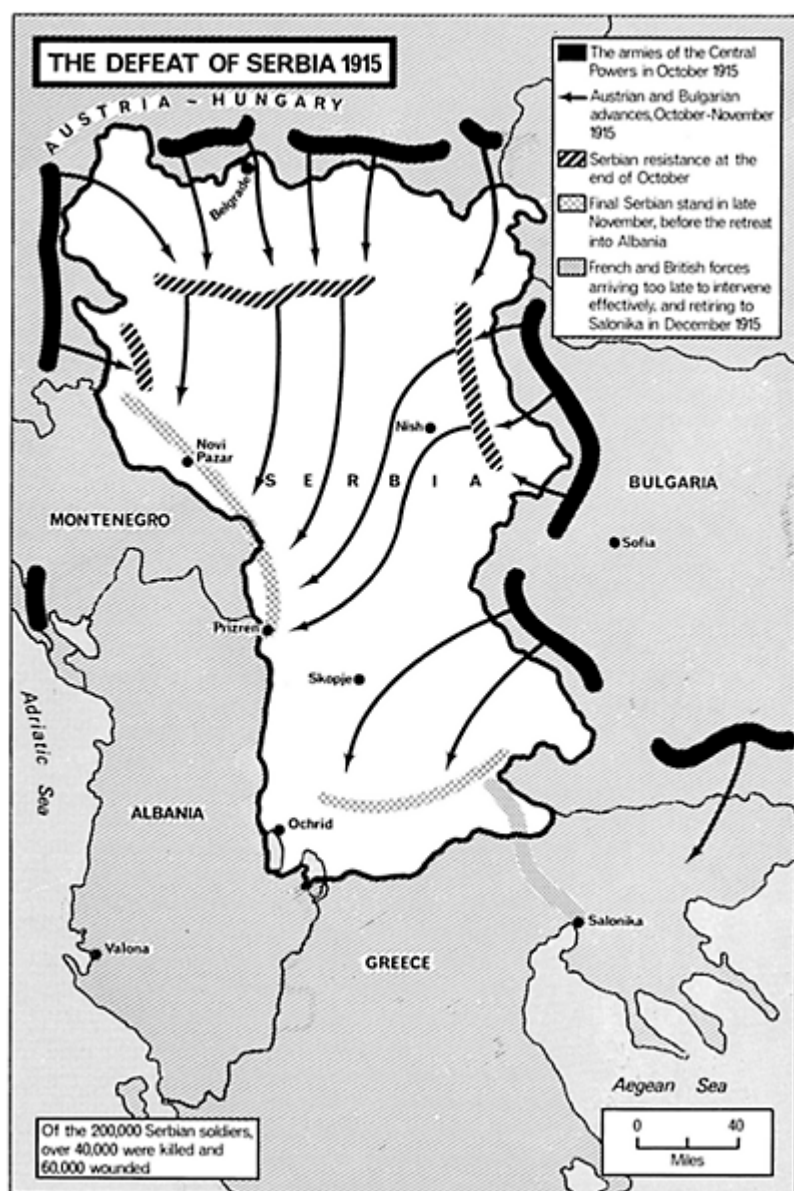
GERMANY WAR AIMS IN EASTERN EUROPE 1914-1918



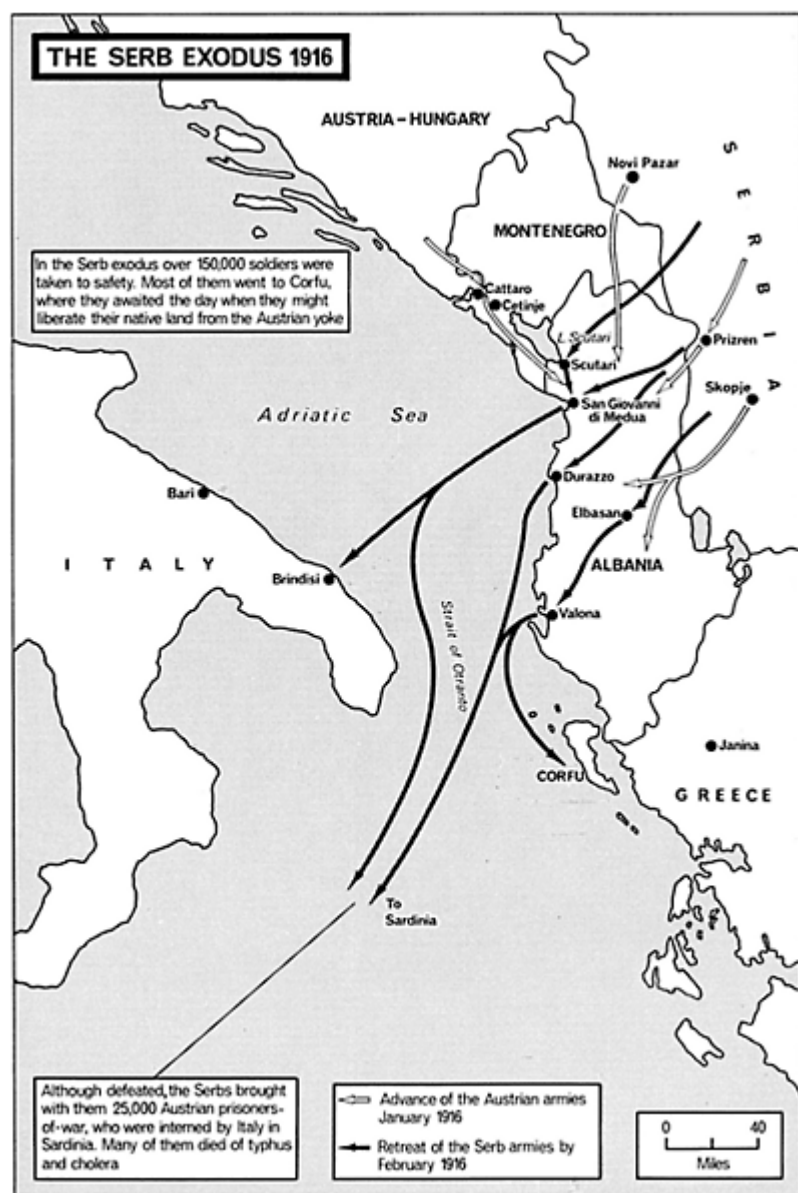
THE EASTERN FRONT DURING 1915



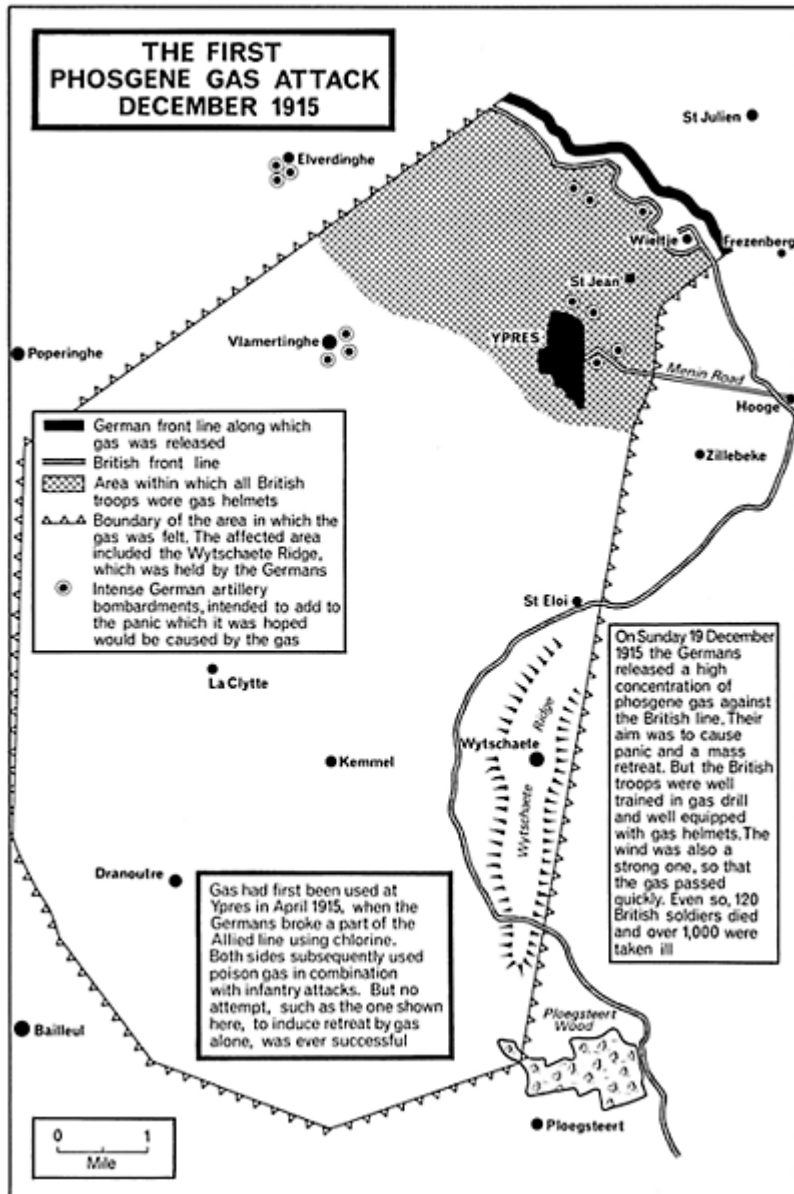
THE DEFEAT OF SERBIA 1915



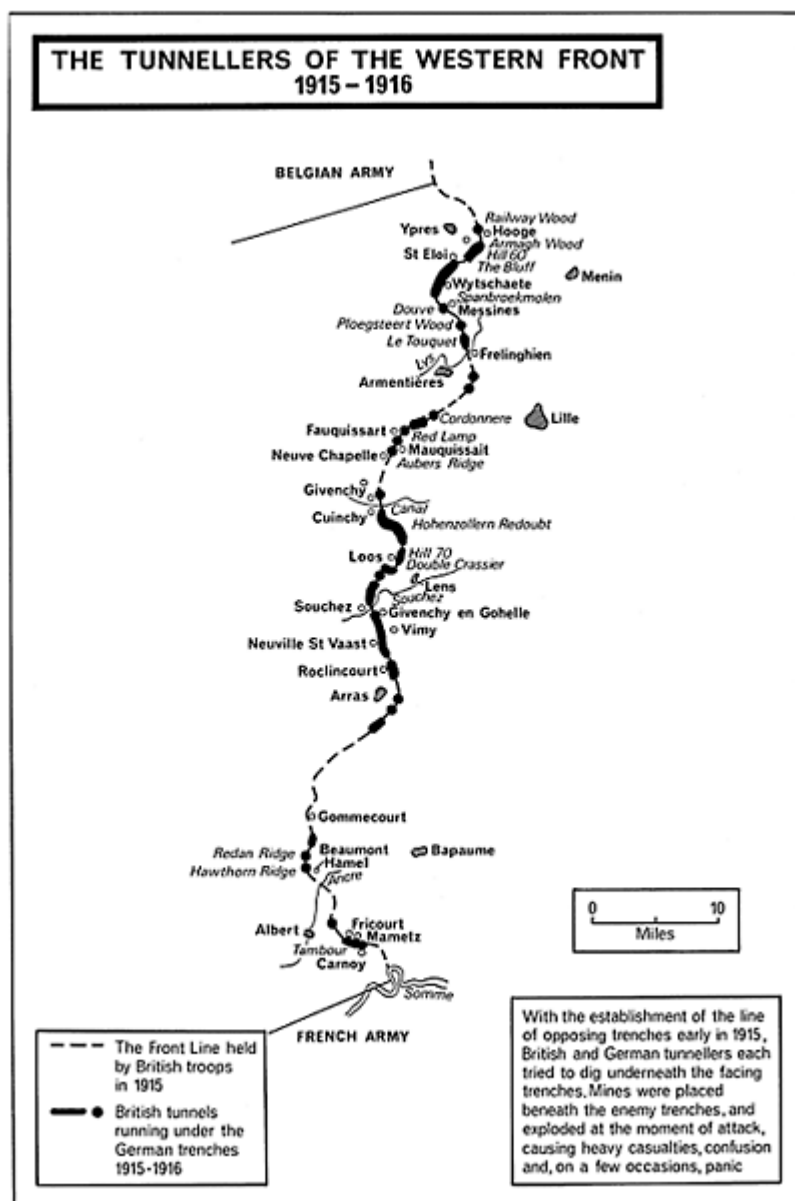
THE SERB EXODUS 1916



THE FIRST PHOSGENE GAS ATTACK DECEMBER 1915



THE TUNNELLERS OF THE WESTERN FRONT 1915-1916



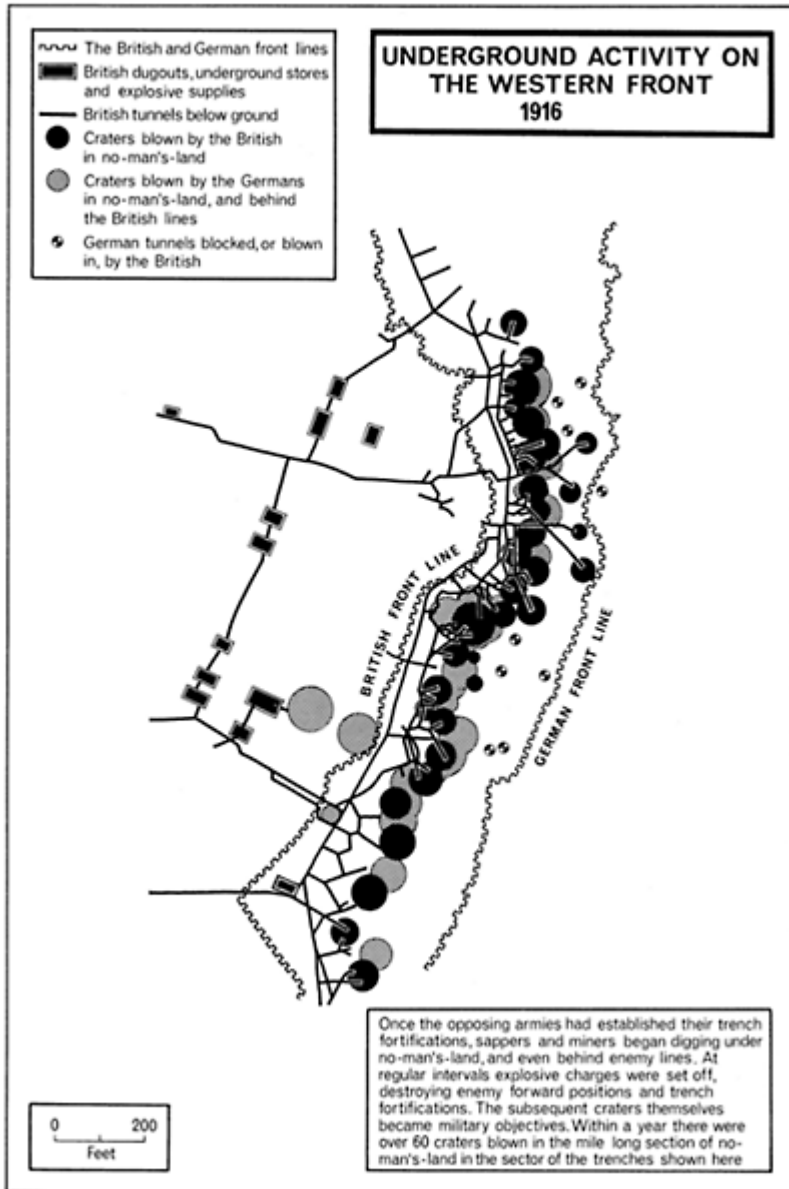
Section Four

1916

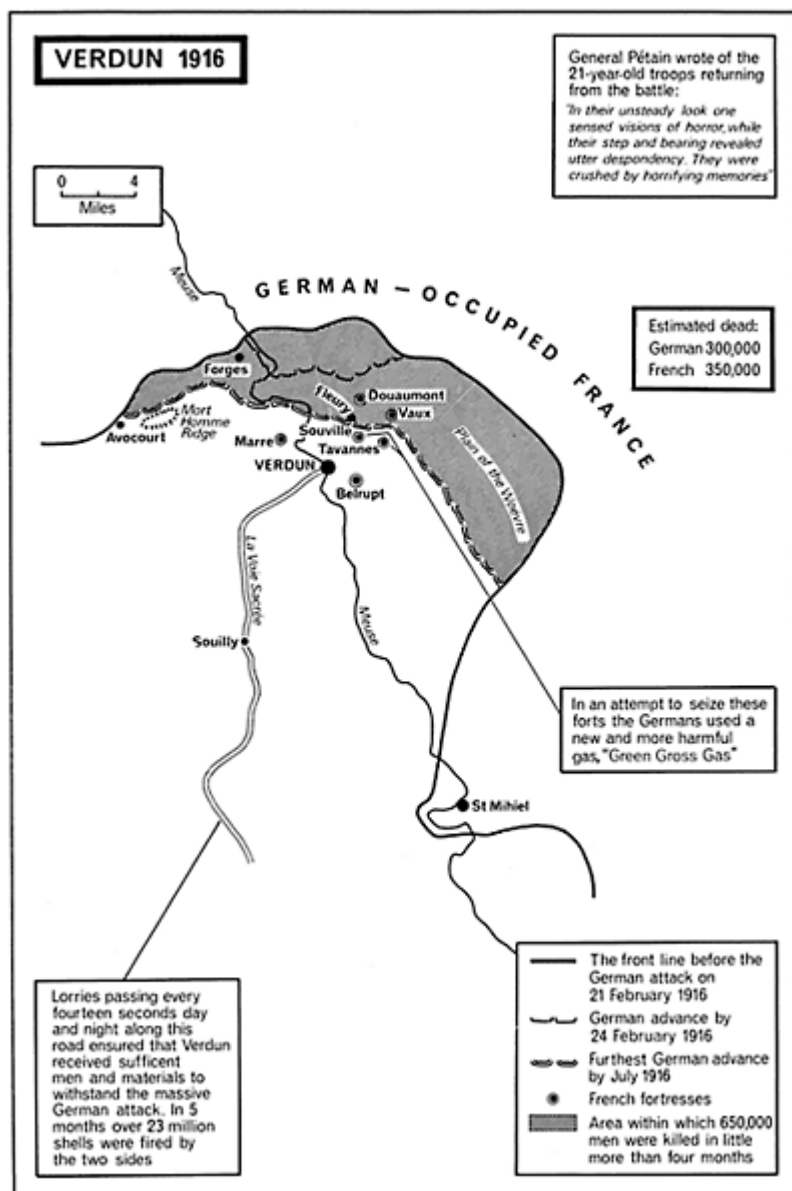
...Lines of grey, muttering faces, masked with fear,
They leave their trenches, going over the top,
While time ticks blank and busy on their wrists,
And hope, with furtive eyes and grappling fists,
Flounders in mud. O Jesus, make it stop!

SIEGFRIED SASSOON
“ATTACK”

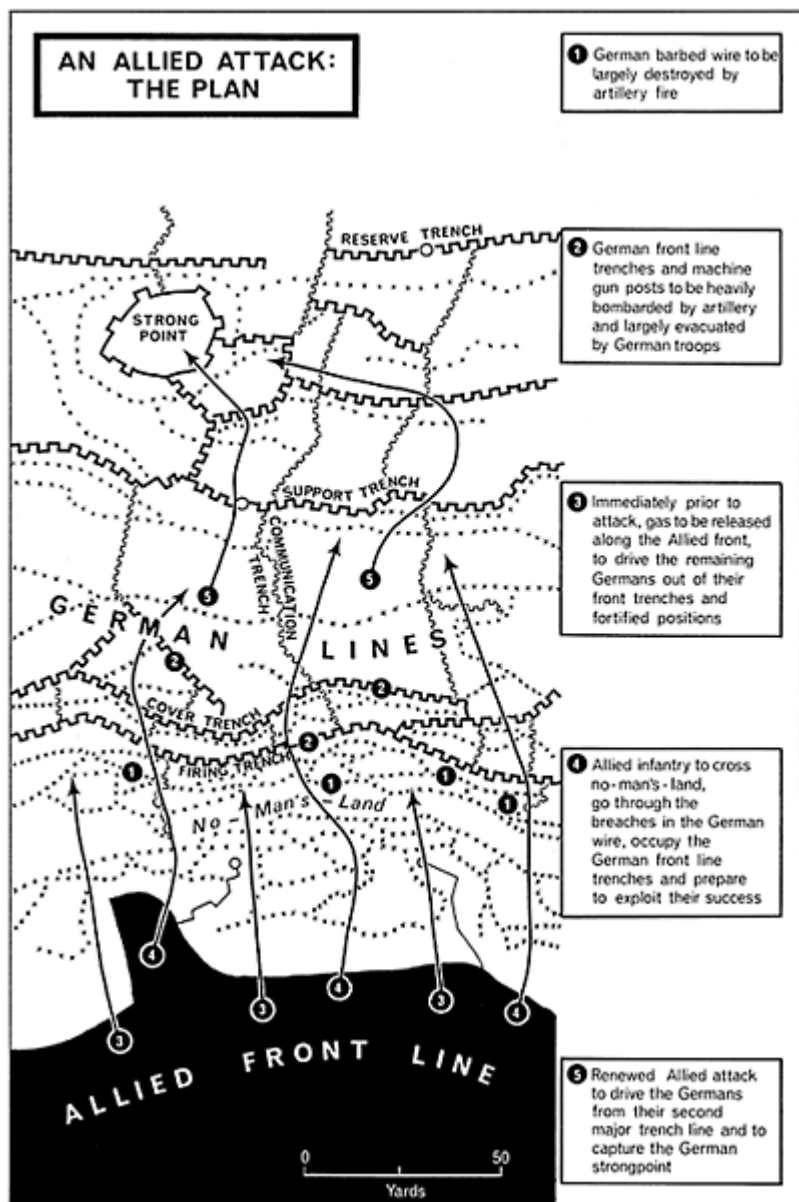
UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT 1916



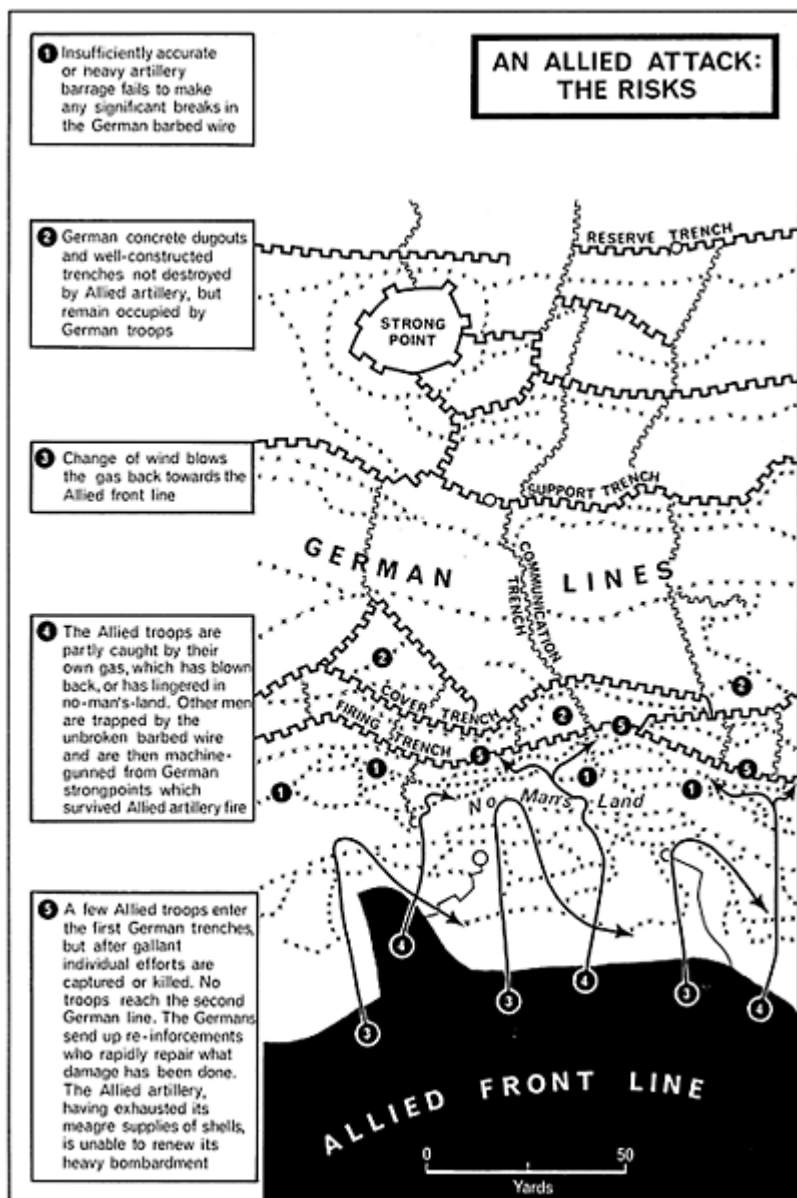
VERDUN 1916



AN ALLIED ATTACK: THE PLAN



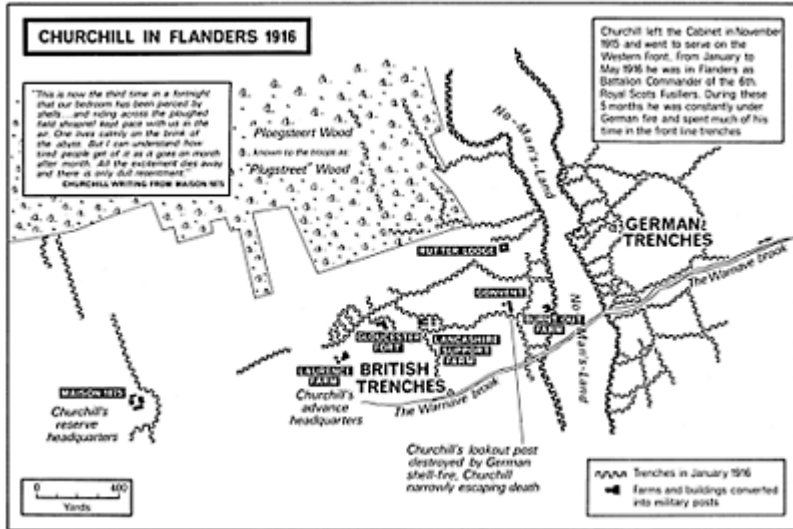
AN ALLIED ATTACK: THE RISKS



THE SOMME 1916



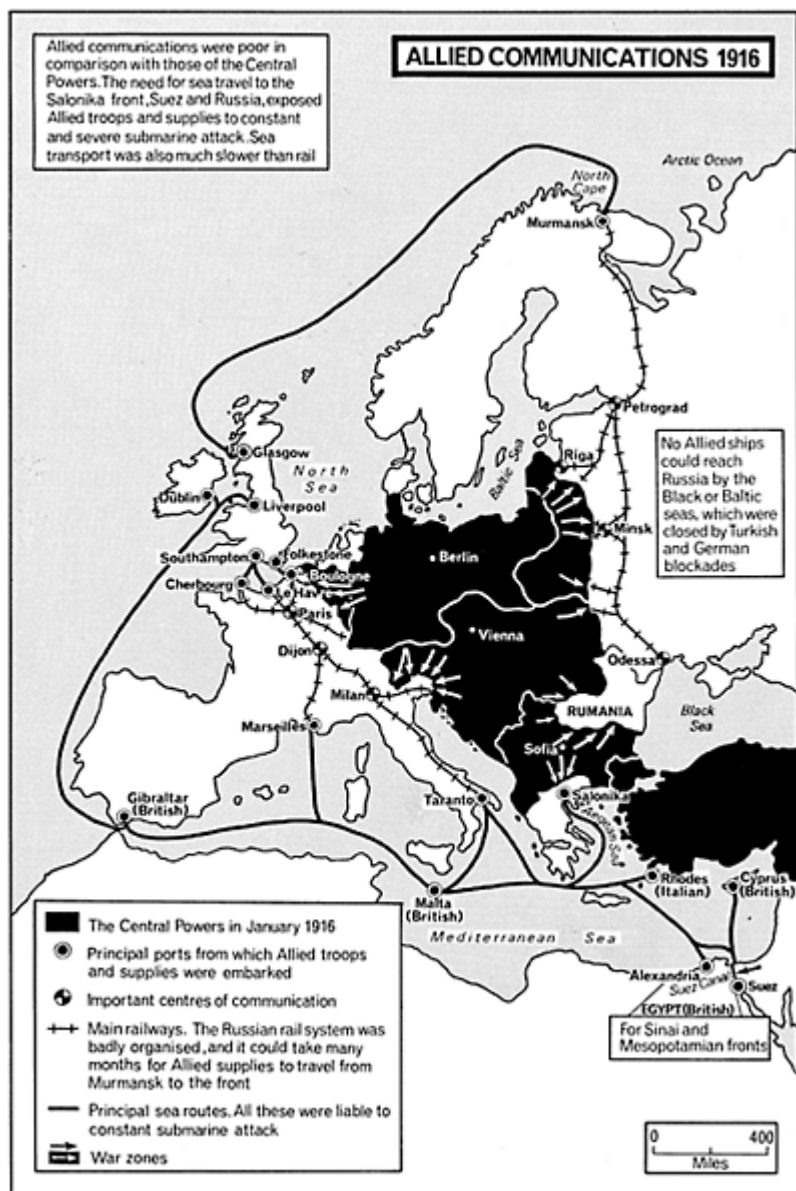
CHURCHILL IN FLANDERS 1916



HITLER'S MILITARY SERVICE 1914-1918



ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS 1916



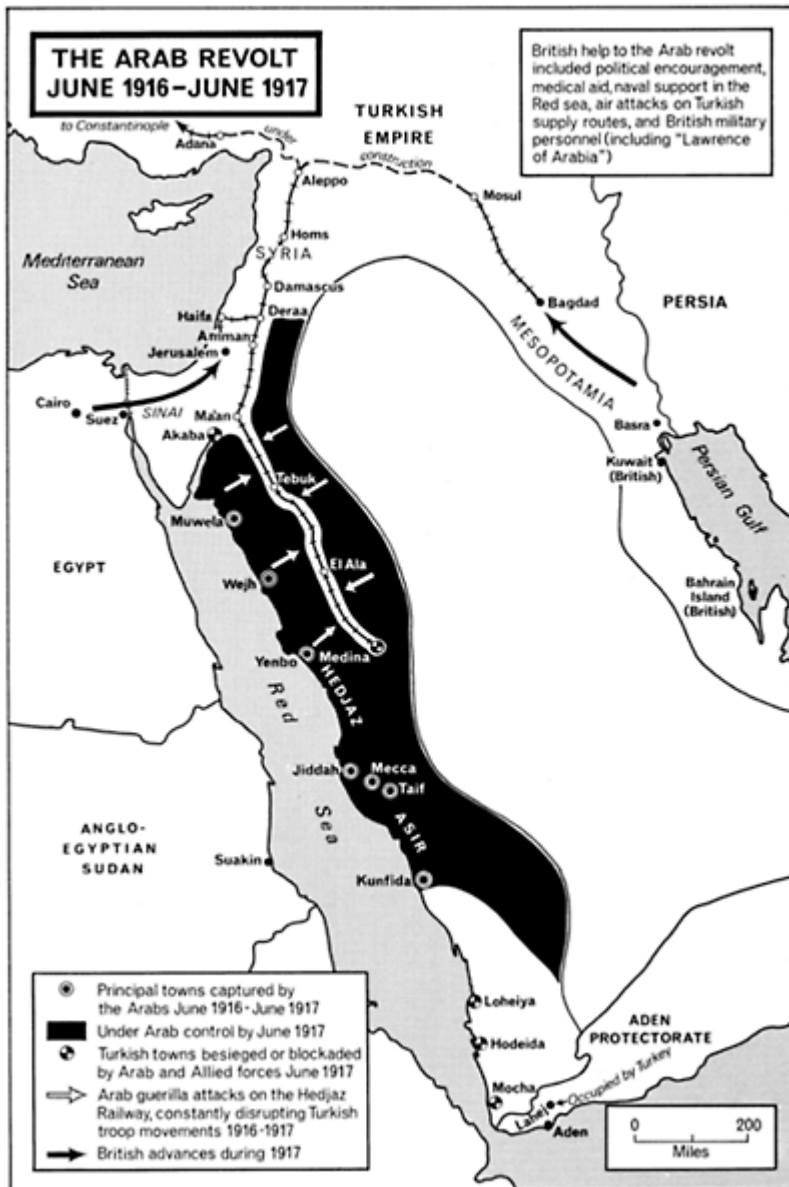
RAIL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS 1916



THE BALKANS IN 1916



THE ARAB REVOLT JUNE 1916–JUNE 1917



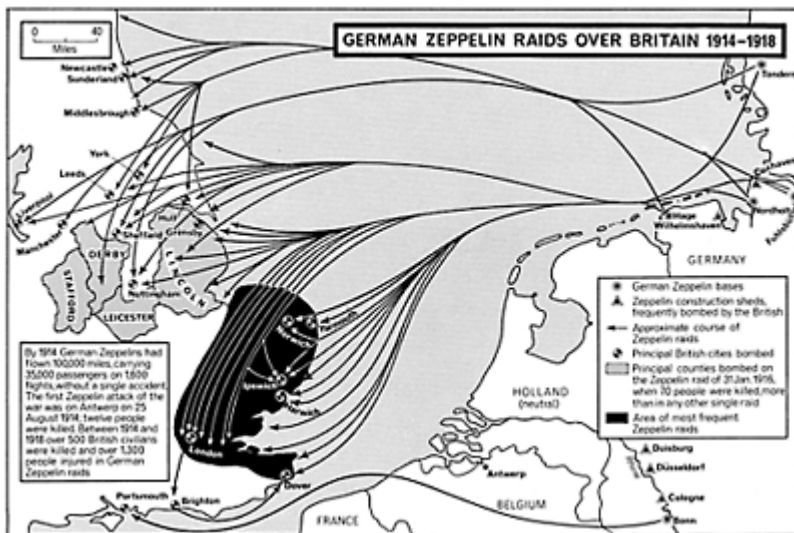
Section Five

THE WAR IN THE AIR

Night shatters in mid-heaven—the bark of guns,
The roar of planes, the crash of bombs, and all
The unshackled skyey pandemonium stuns
The senses to indifference, when a fall
Of masonry nearby startles awake,
Tingling, wide-eyed, prick-eared, with bristling hair,
Each sense within the body, crouched aware
Like some sore-hunted creature in the brake....

WILFRED GIBSON
"AIR-RAID"

GERMAN ZEPPELIN RAIDS OVER BRITAIN 1914–1918

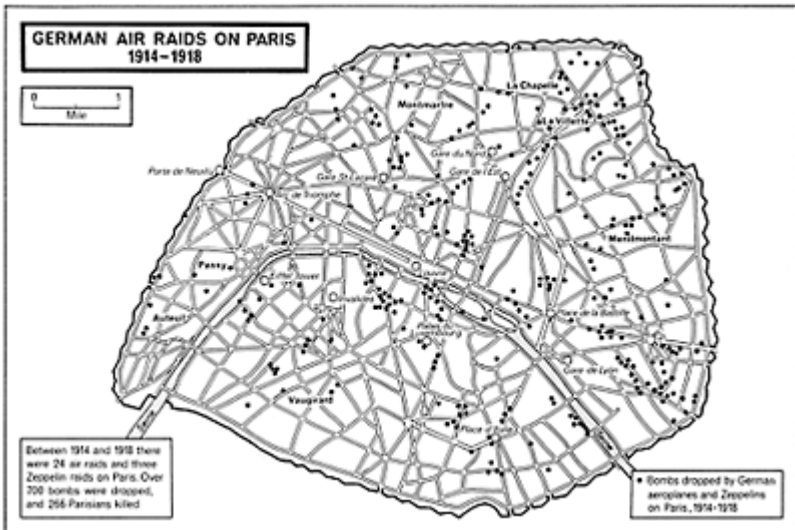


LONDON'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES BY 1918

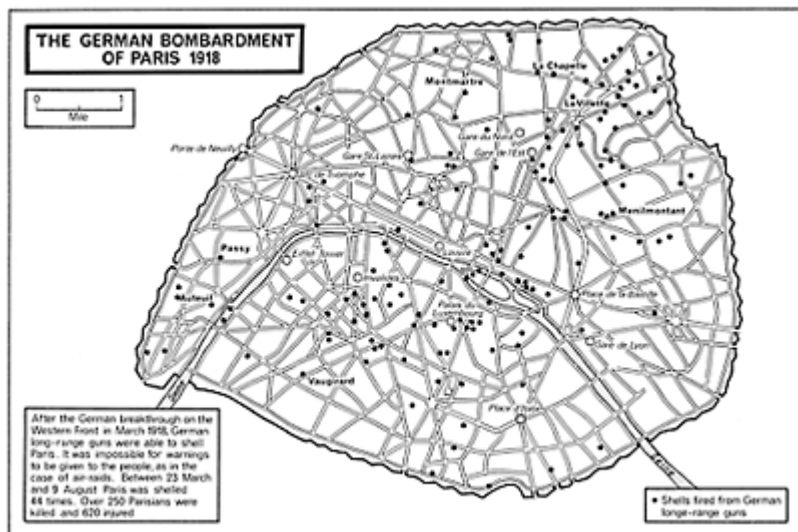


GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON PARIS

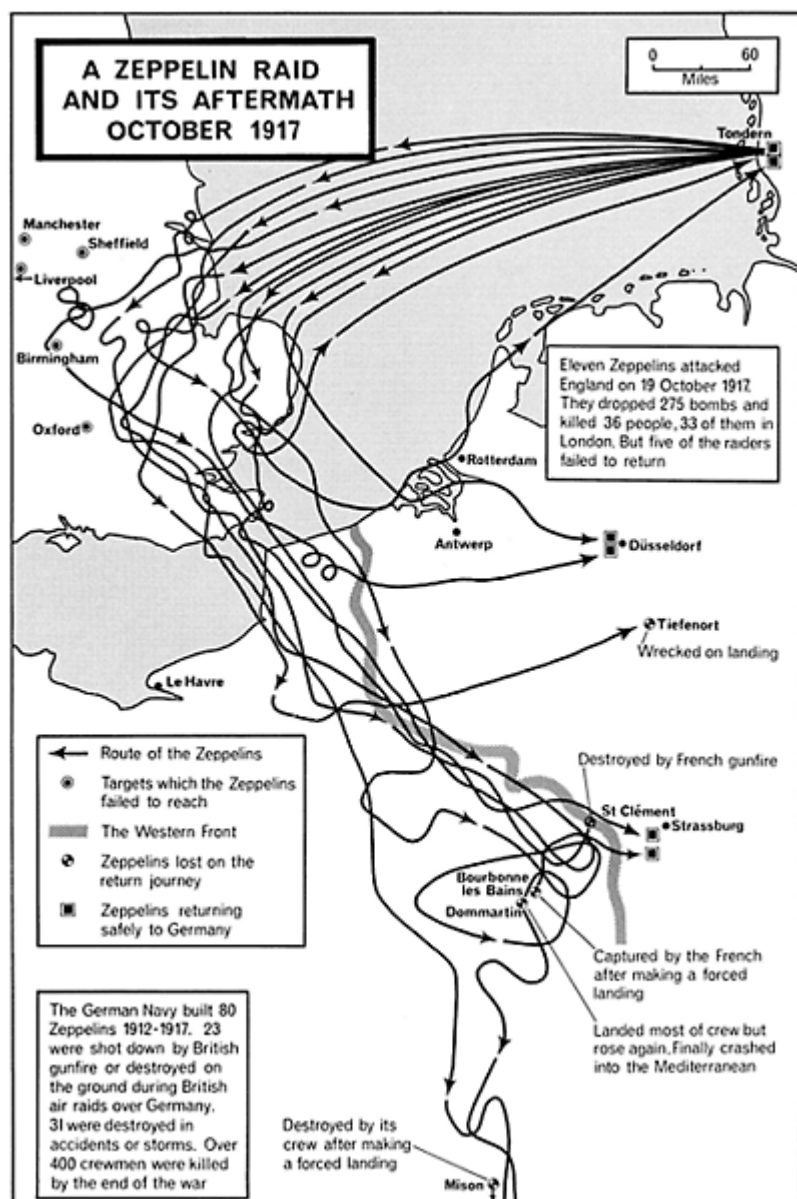
1914–1918



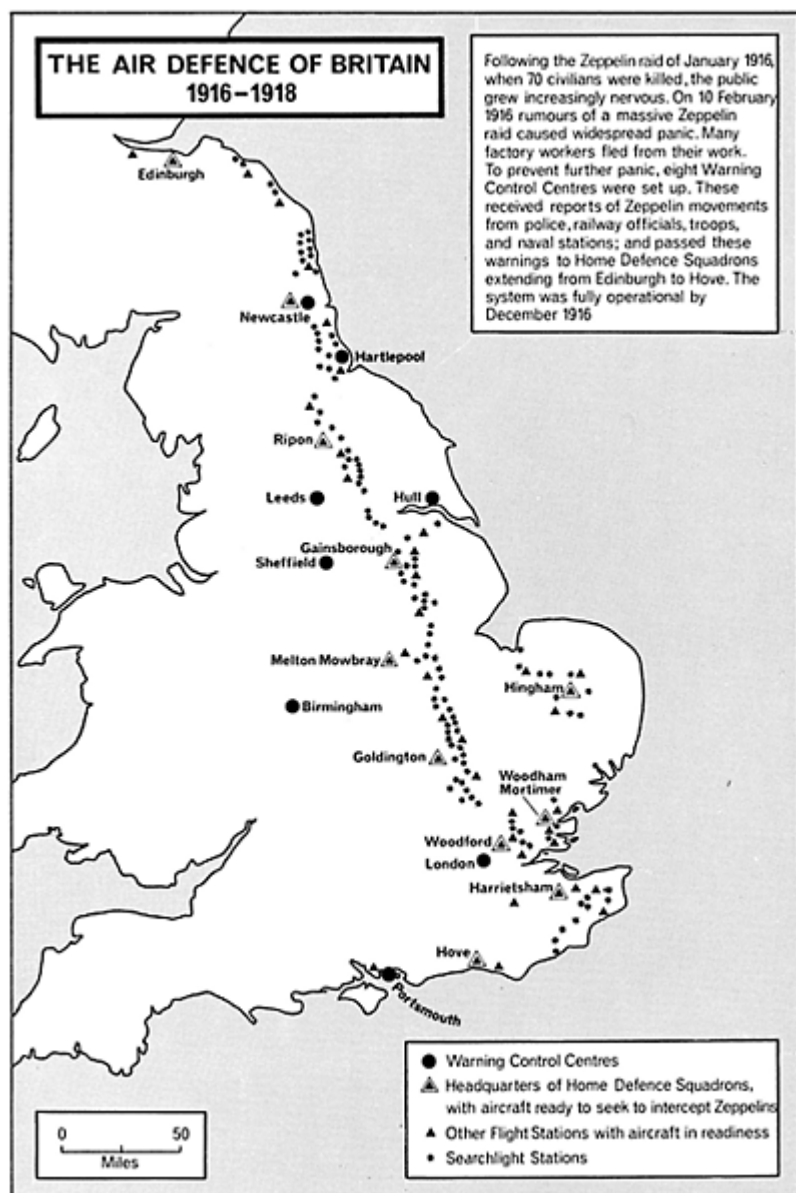
THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS 1918



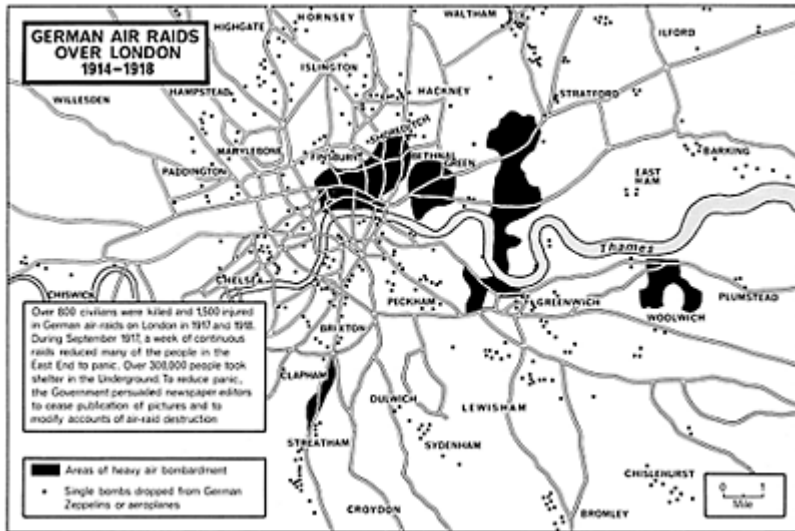
A ZEPPELIN RAID AND ITS AFTERMATH OCTOBER 1917



THE AIR DEFENCE OF BRITAIN 1916–1918



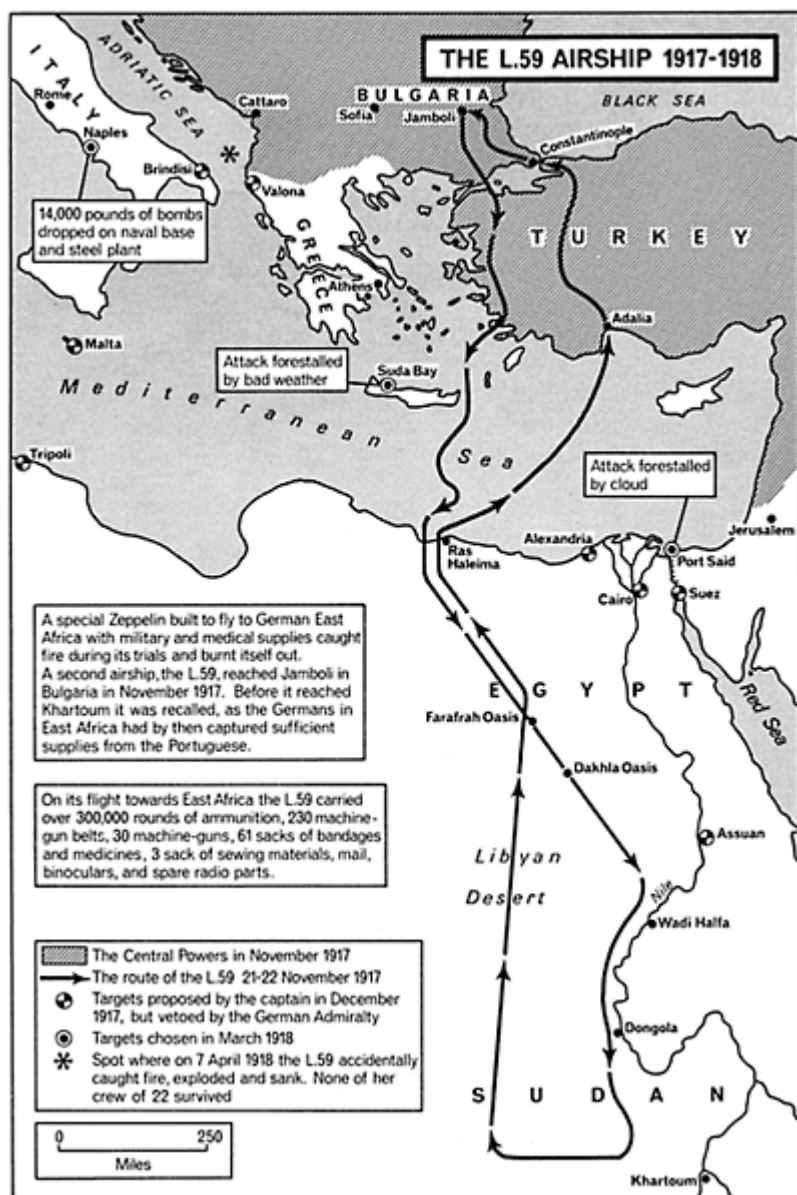
GERMAN AIR RAIDS OVER LONDON 1914-1918



A LONDON GUN BARRAGE 1917



THE L.59 AIRSHIP 1917-1918



BRITISH AIR RAIDS OVER GERMANY 1917-1918



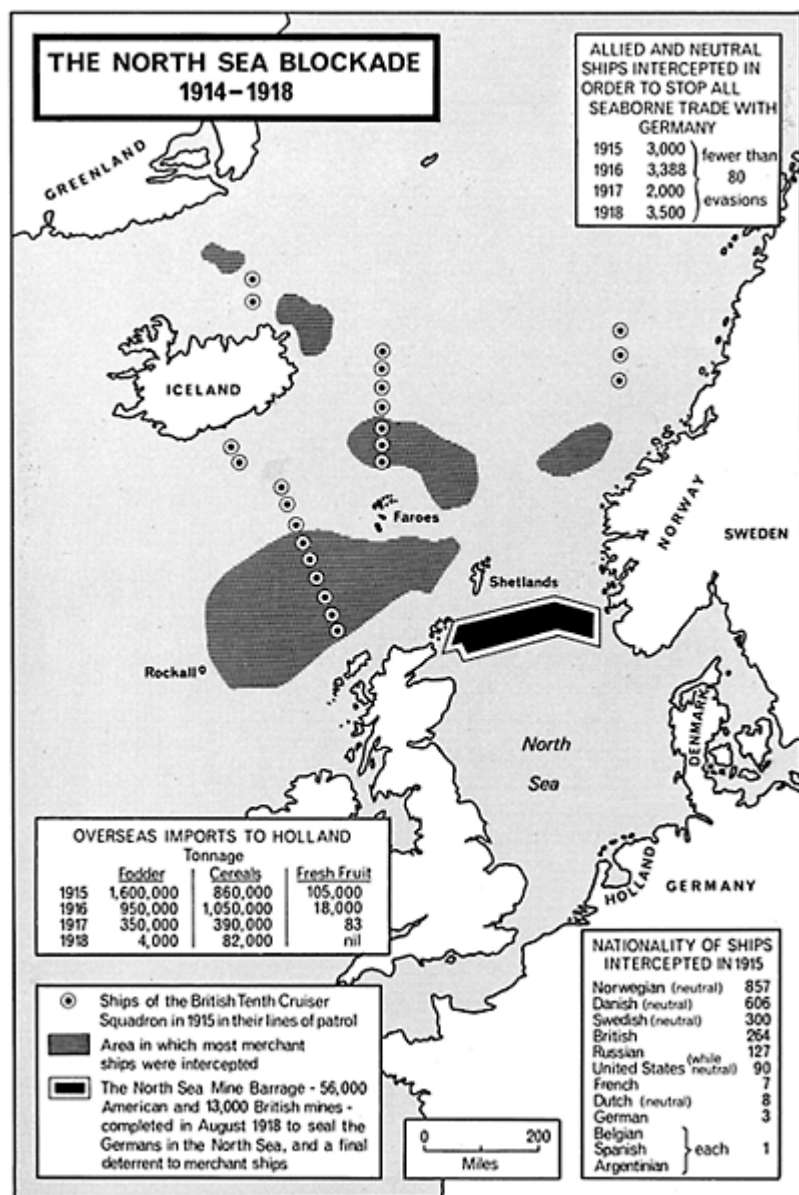
Section Six

THE WAR AT SEA

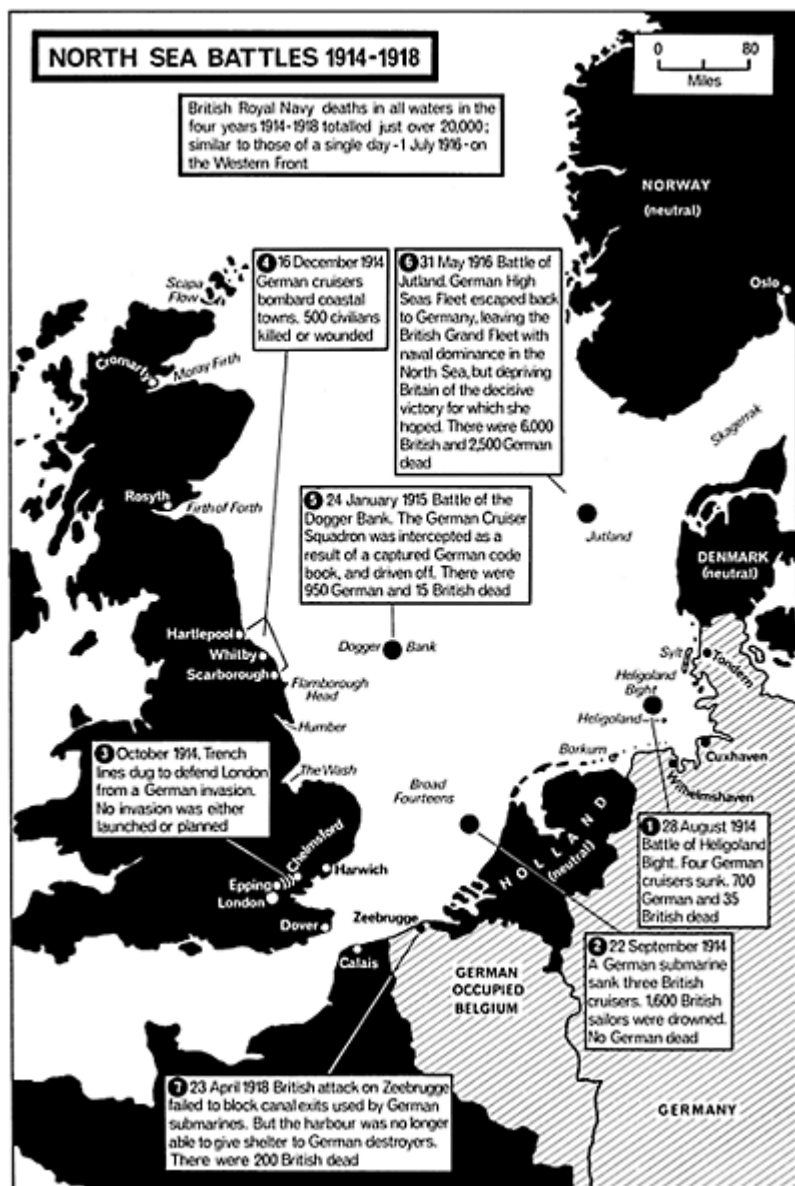
We sift the drifting sea,
and blindly grope beneath;
obscure and toilsome we,
he fishermen of death.

E.HILTON-YOUNG
"MINE-SWEEPING TRAWLERS"

THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE 1914-1918



NORTH SEA BATTLES 1914-1918



ALLIED BLOCKADES 1914-1918



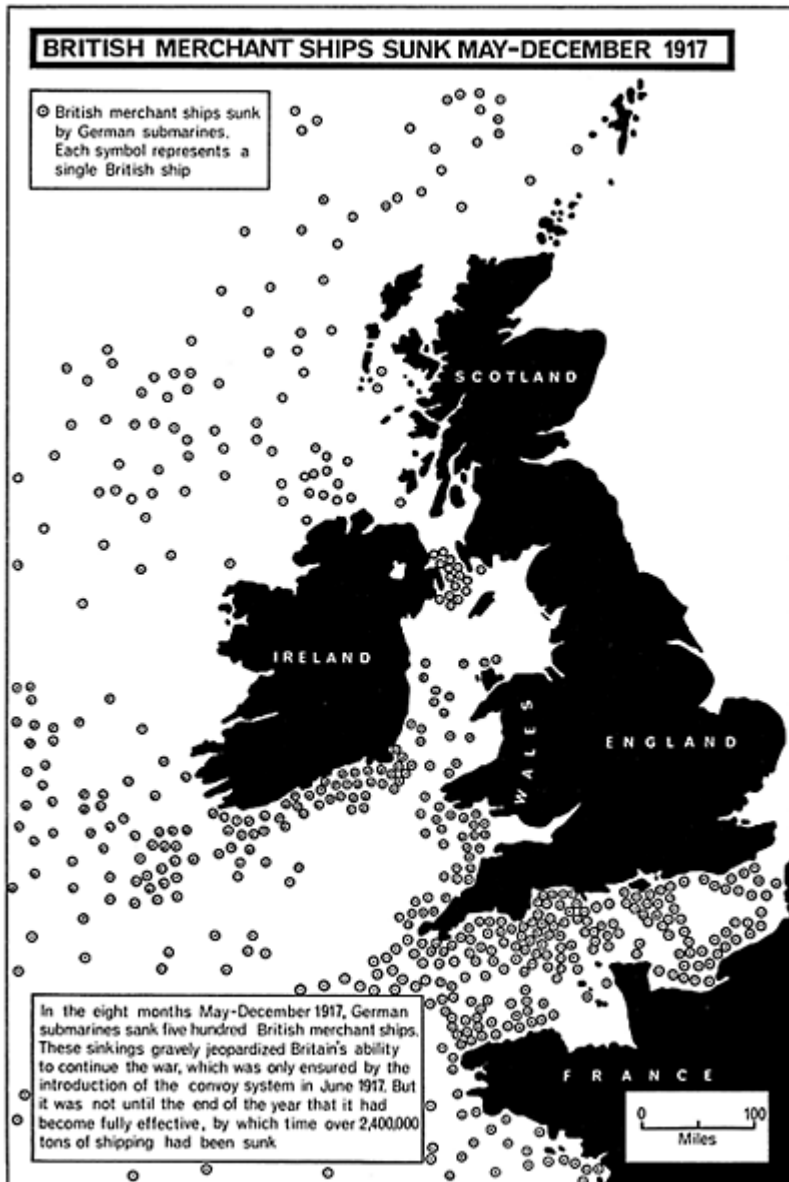
FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY 1916



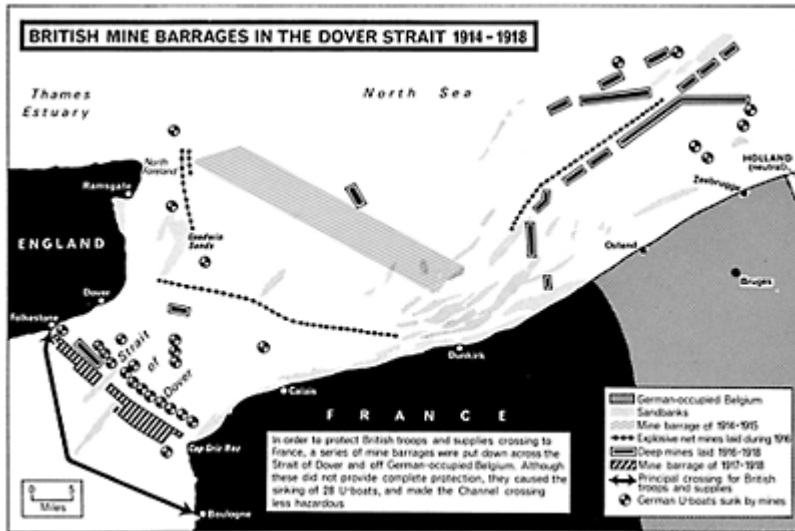
THE WESTERN APPROACHES 1914–1918



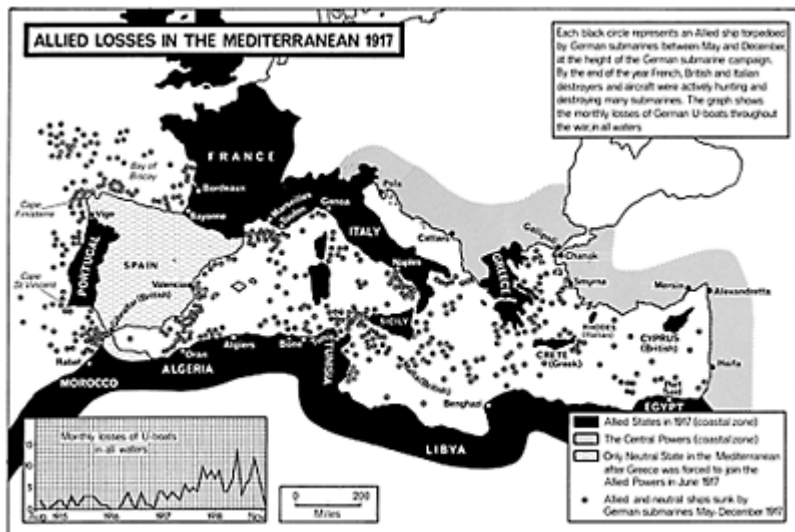
BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK MAY–DECEMBER 1917



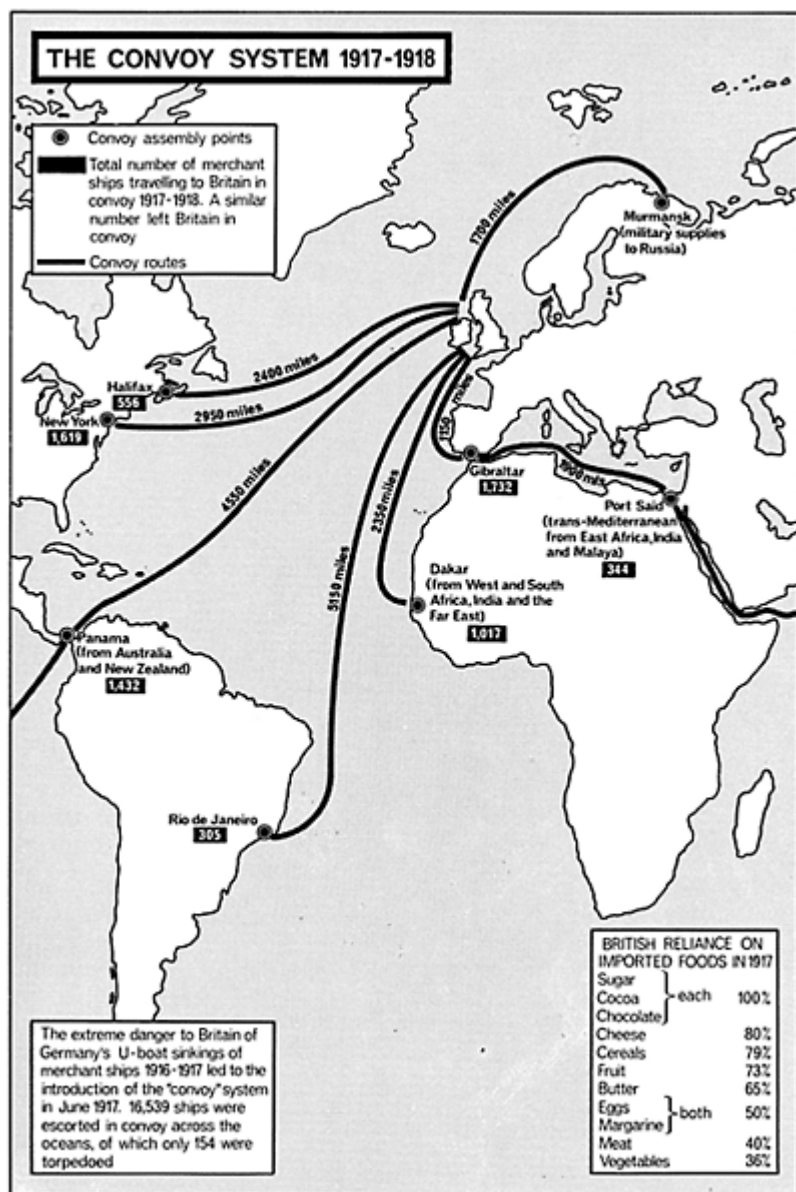
BRITISH MINE BARRAGES IN THE DOVER STRAIT 1914-1918



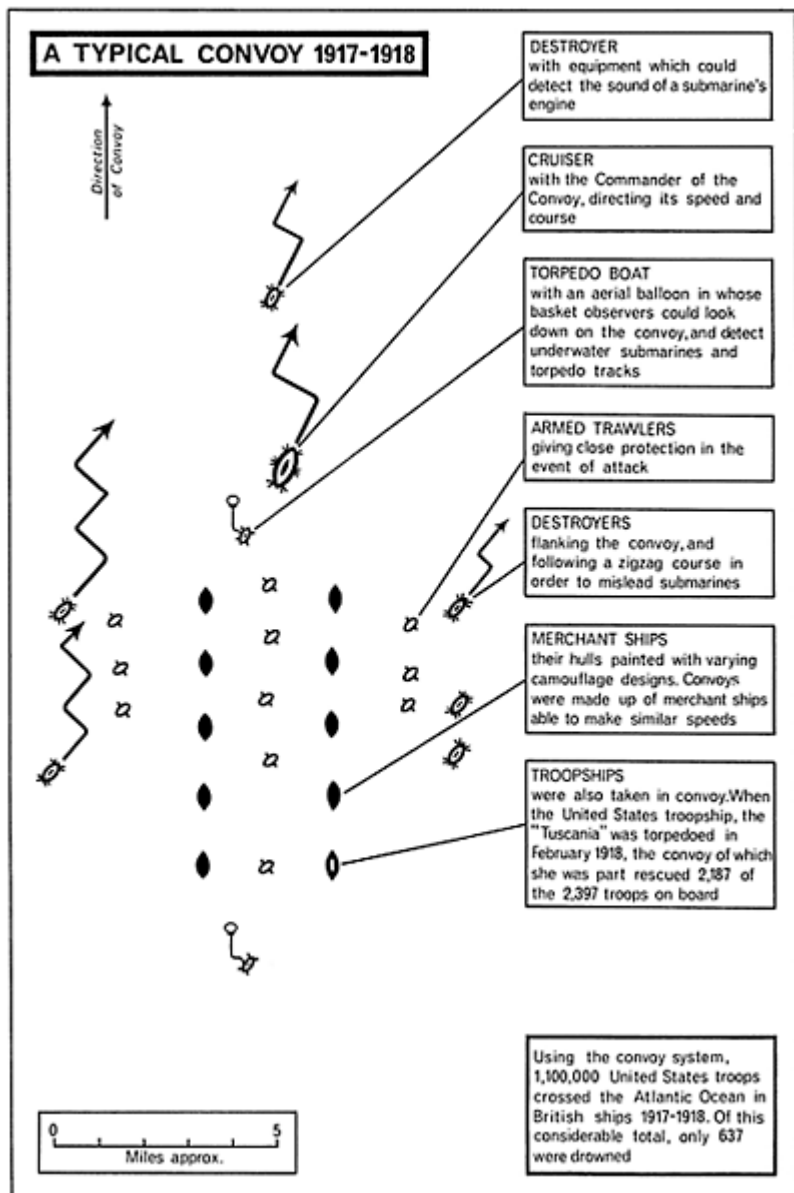
ALLIED LOSSES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN 1917



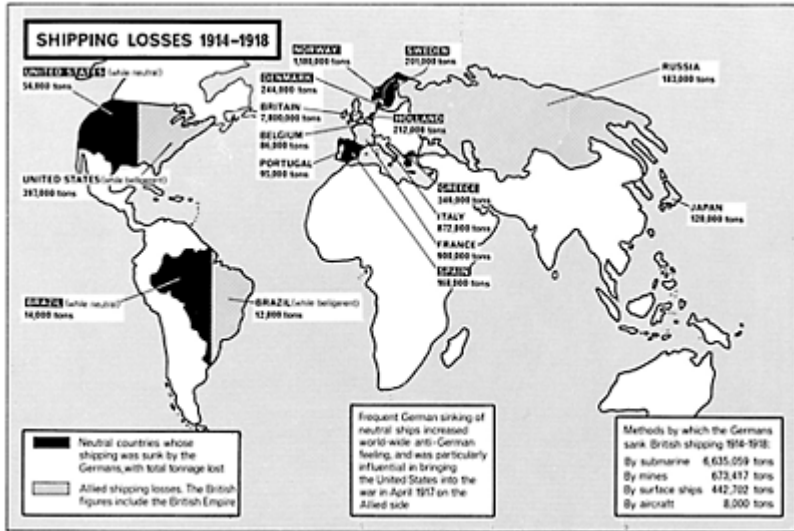
THE CONVOY SYSTEM 1917-1918



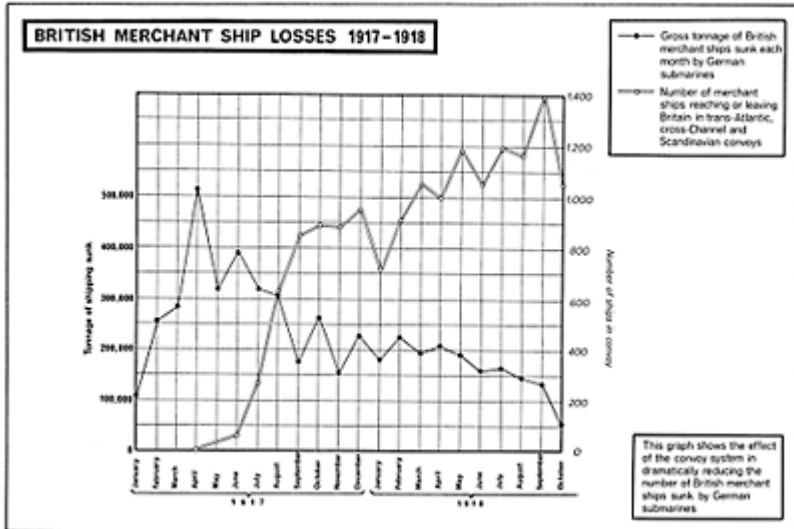
A TYPICAL CONVOY 1917-1918



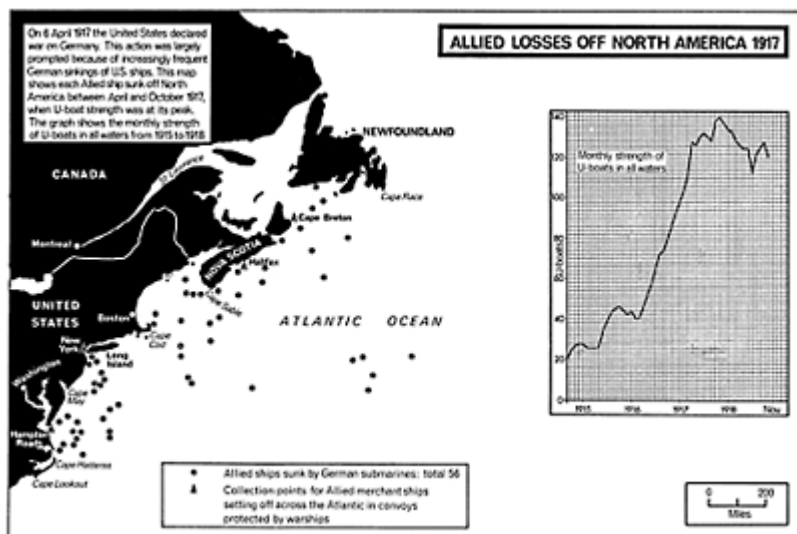
SHIPPING LOSSES 1914–1918



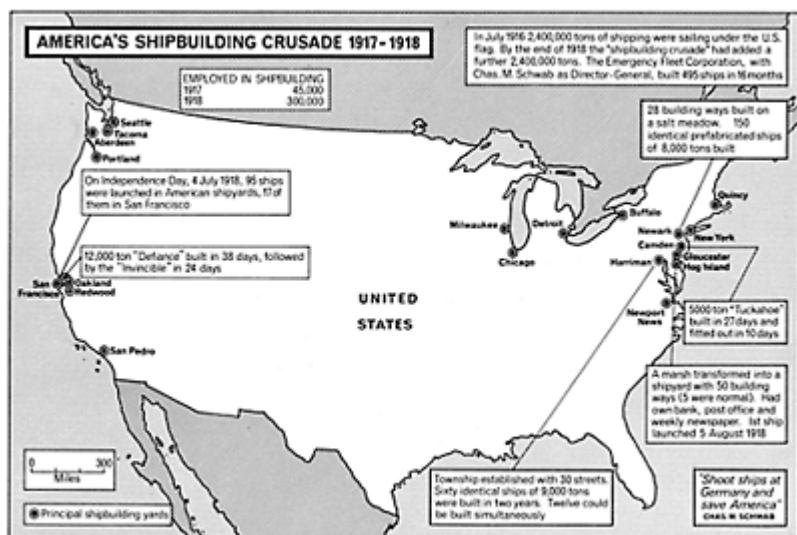
BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES 1917–1918



ALLIED LOSSES OFF NORTH AMERICA 1917



AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING CRUSADE 1917-1918



Section Seven

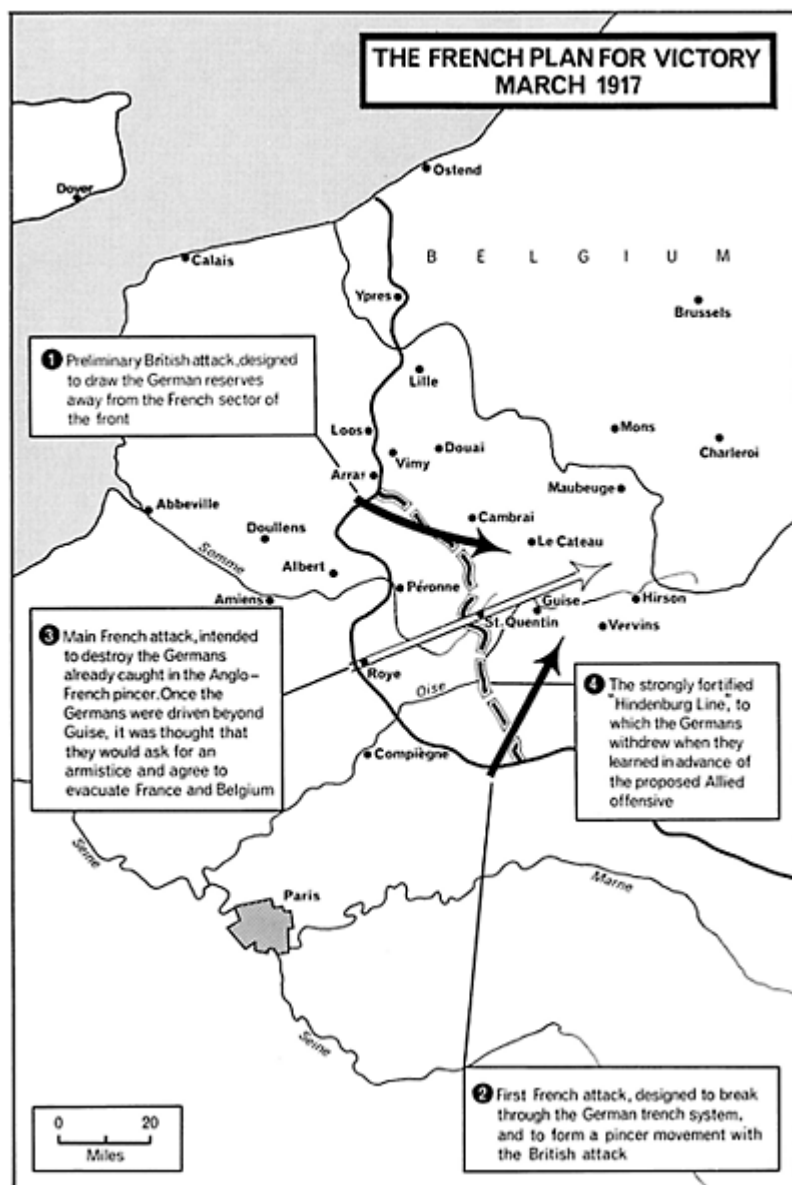
1917

...Light many lamps and gather round his bed
Lend him your eyes, warm blood, and will to live
Speak to him; rouse him; you may save him yet.
He's young; he hated War; how should he die
When cruel old campaigners win safe through?

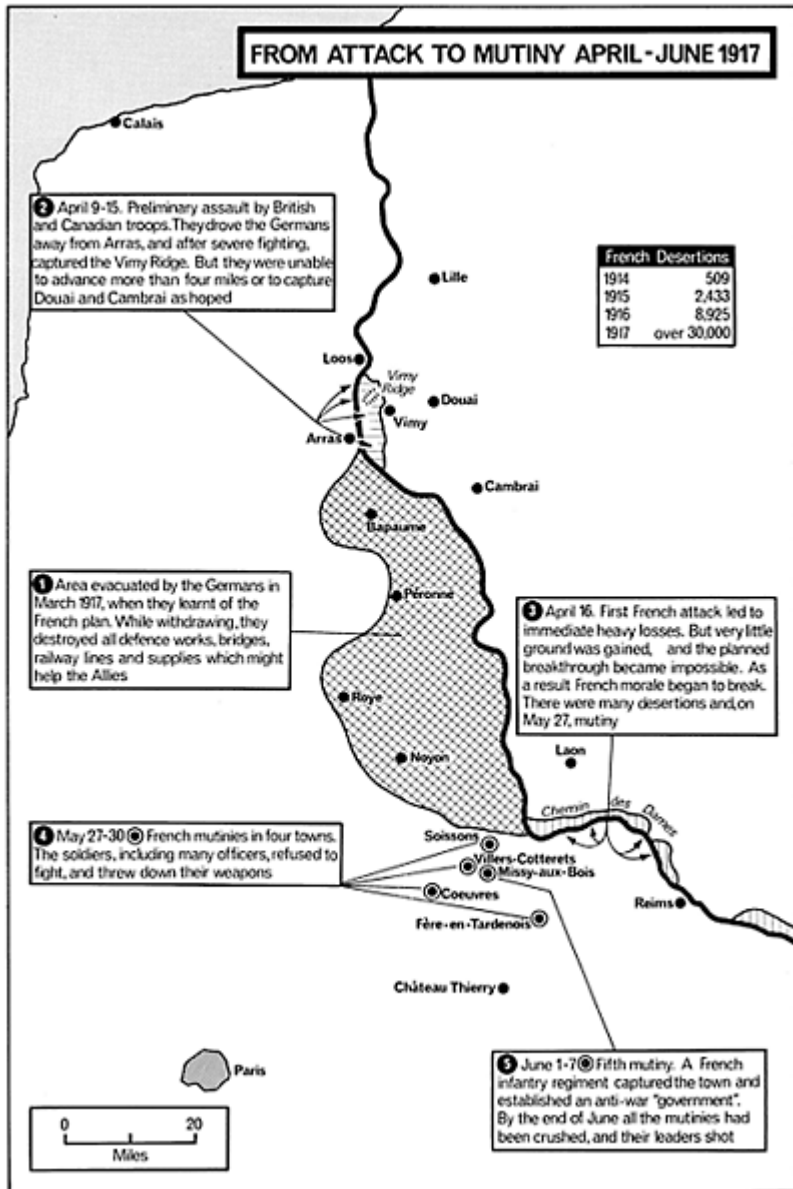
But death replied: "I choose him." So he went.
And there was silence in the summer night;
Silence and safety; and the veils of sleep.
Then, far away, the thudding of the guns.

SIEGFRIED SASSOON
"THE DEATH-BED"

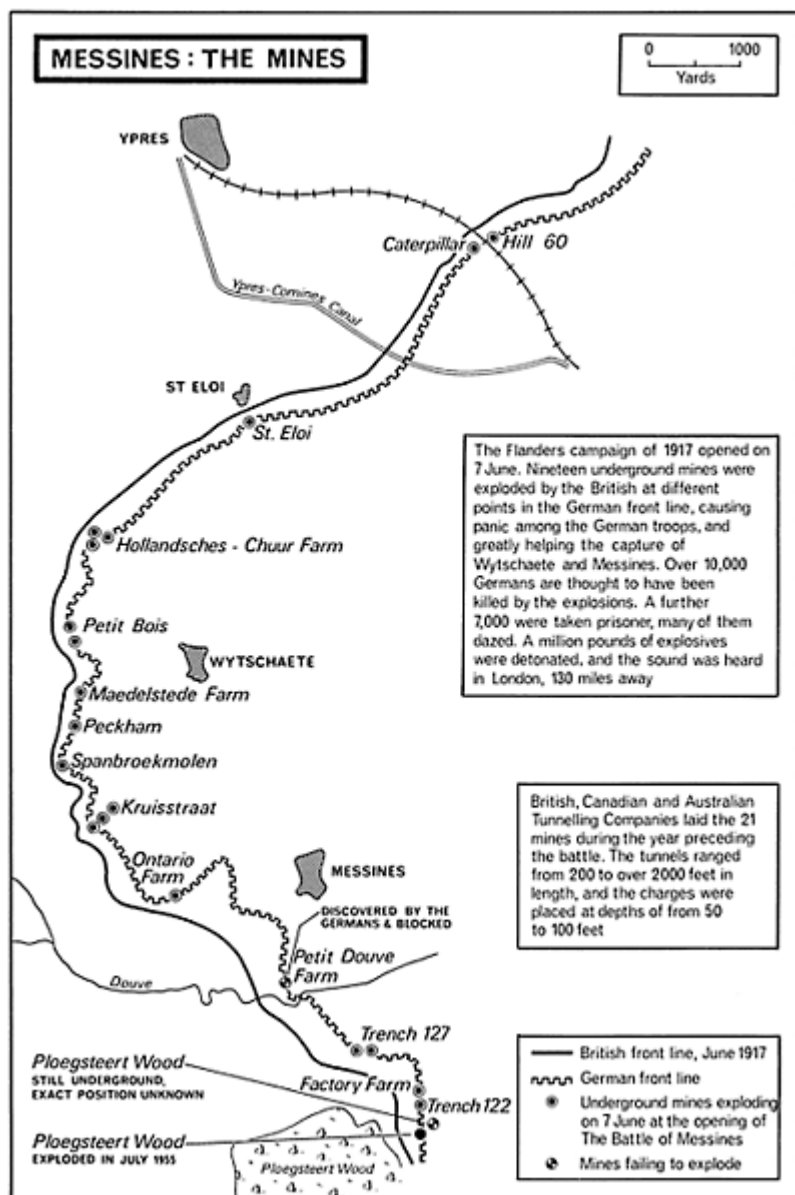
THE FRENCH PLAN FOR VICTORY MARCH 1917



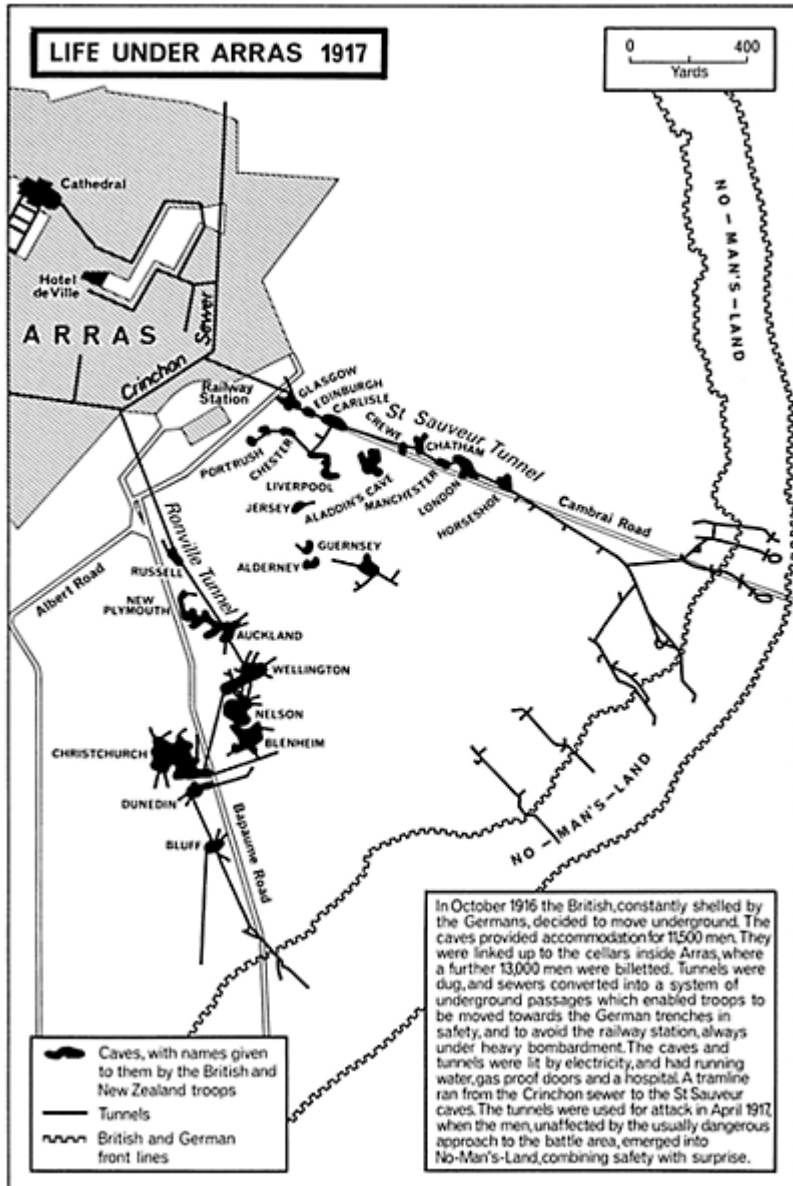
FROM ATTACK TO MUTINY APRIL-JUNE 1917



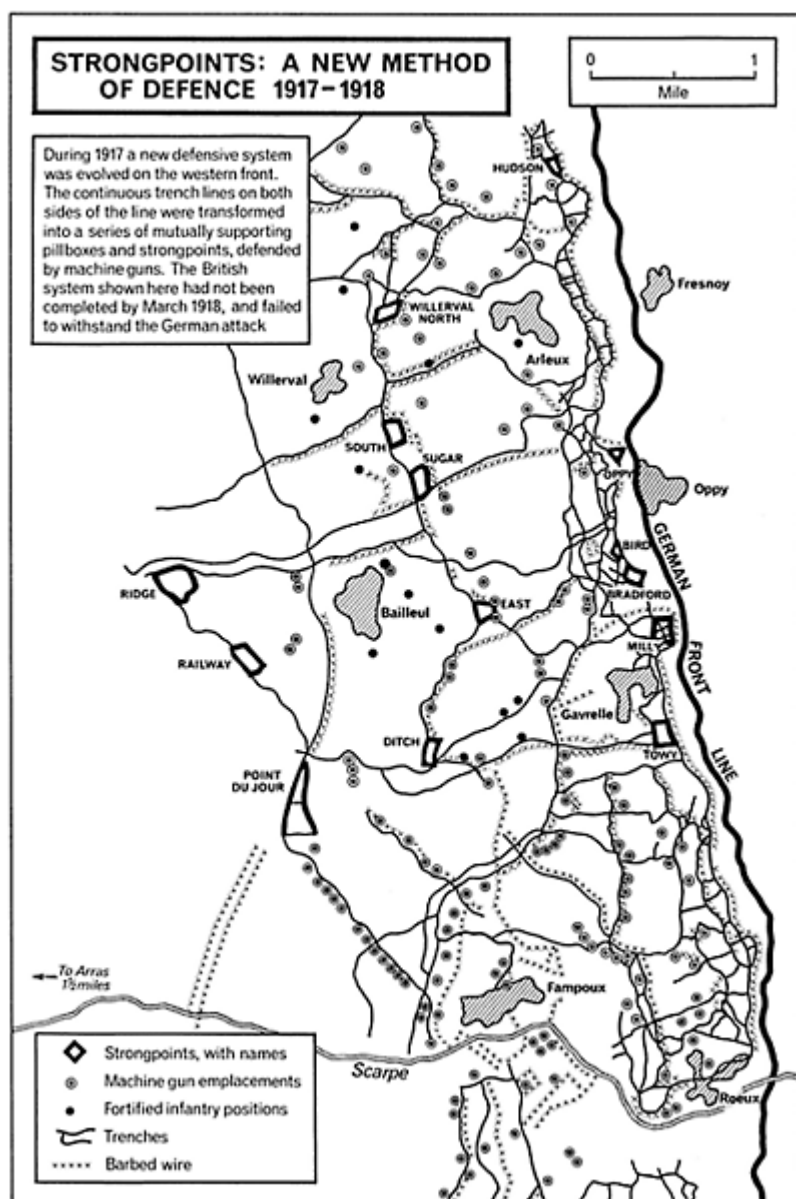
MESSINES: THE MINES



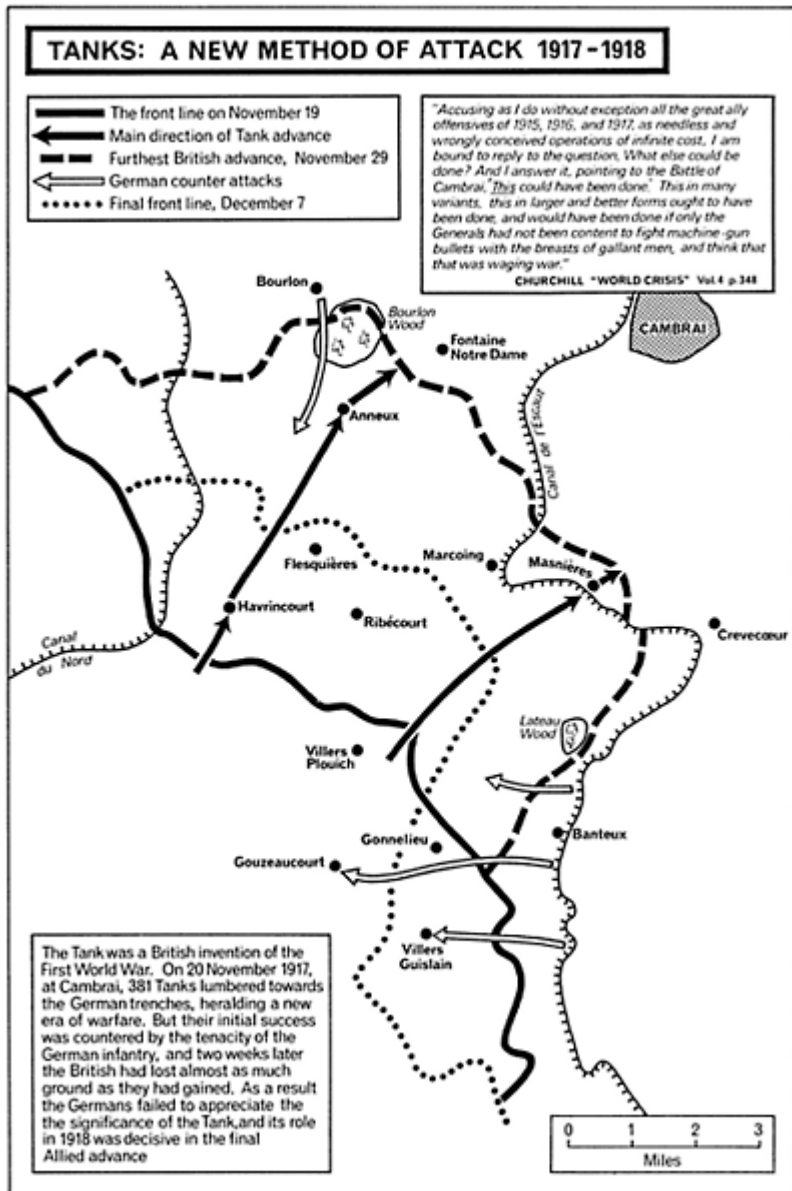
LIFE UNDER ARRAS 1917



STRONGPOINTS: A NEW METHOD OF DEFENCE 1917–1918



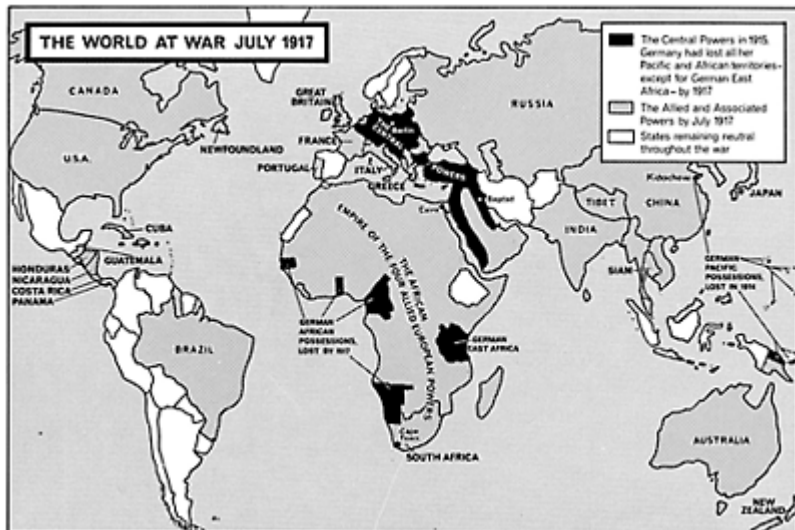
TANKS: A NEW METHOD OF ATTACK 1917-1918



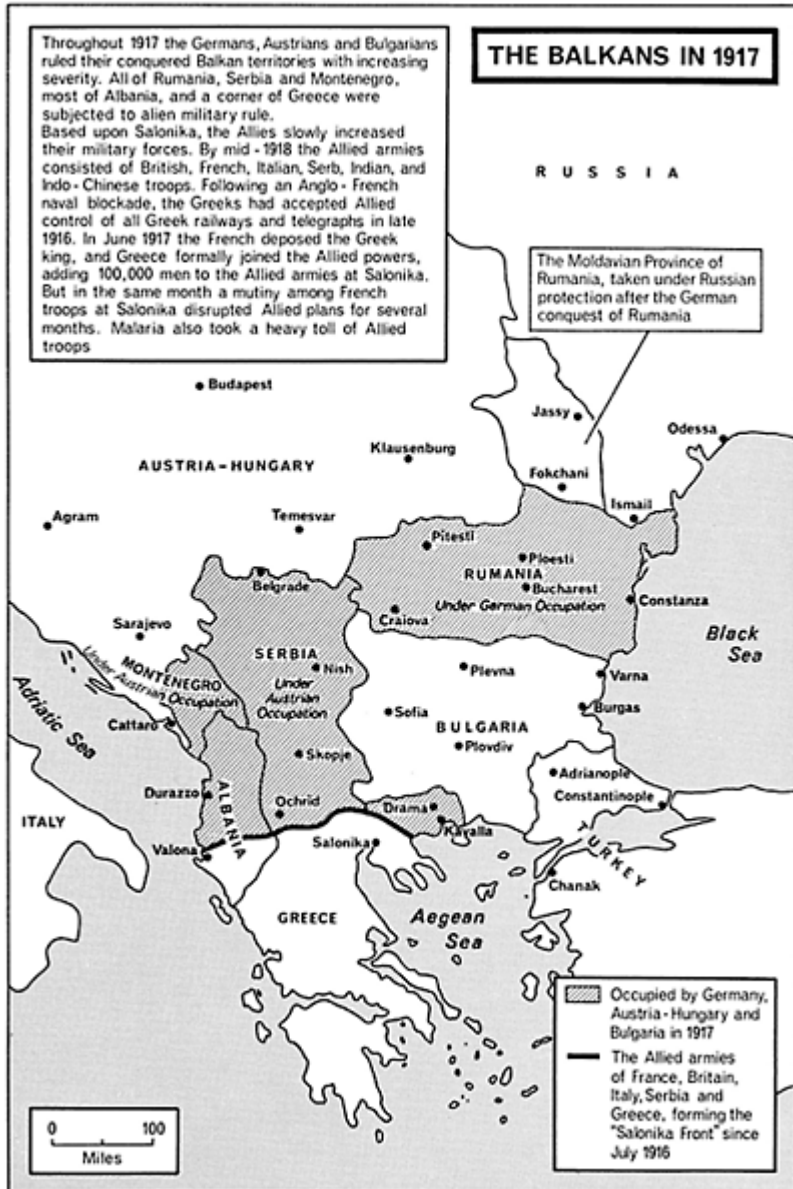
UNITED STATES' OPPOSITION TO WAR APRIL 1917



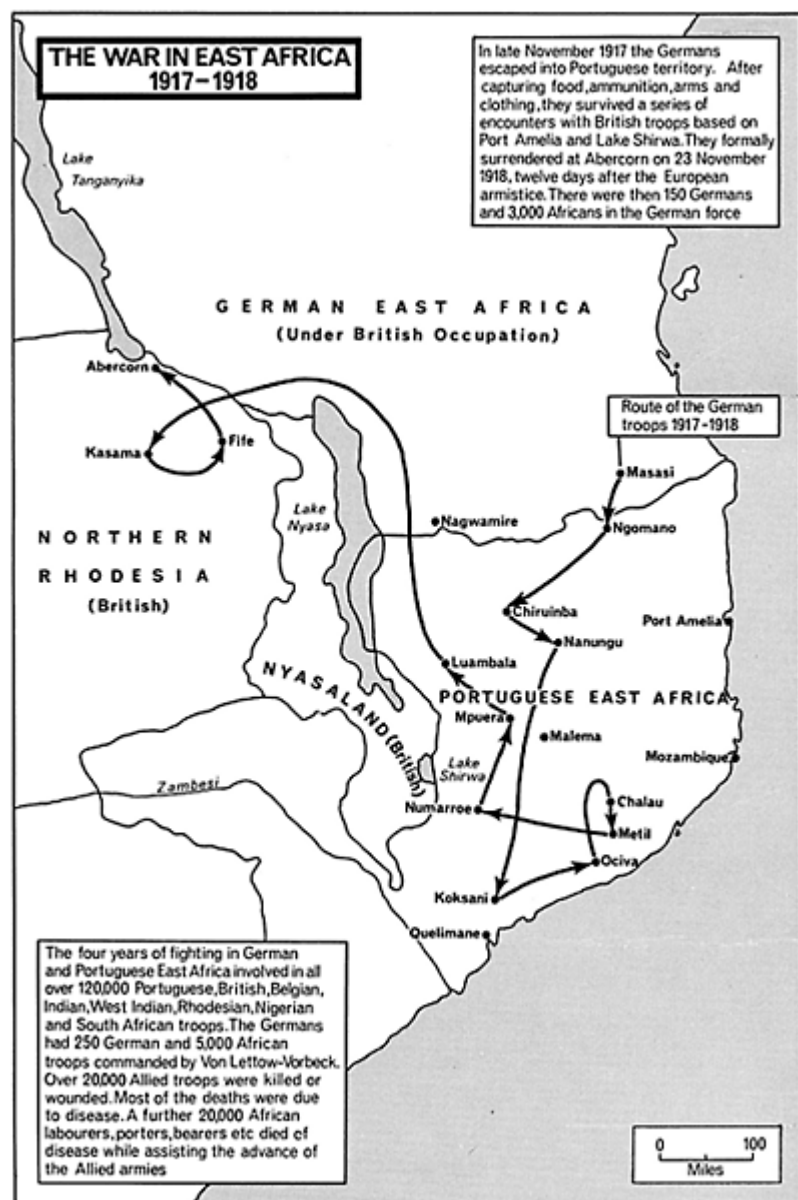
THE WORLD AT WAR JULY 1917



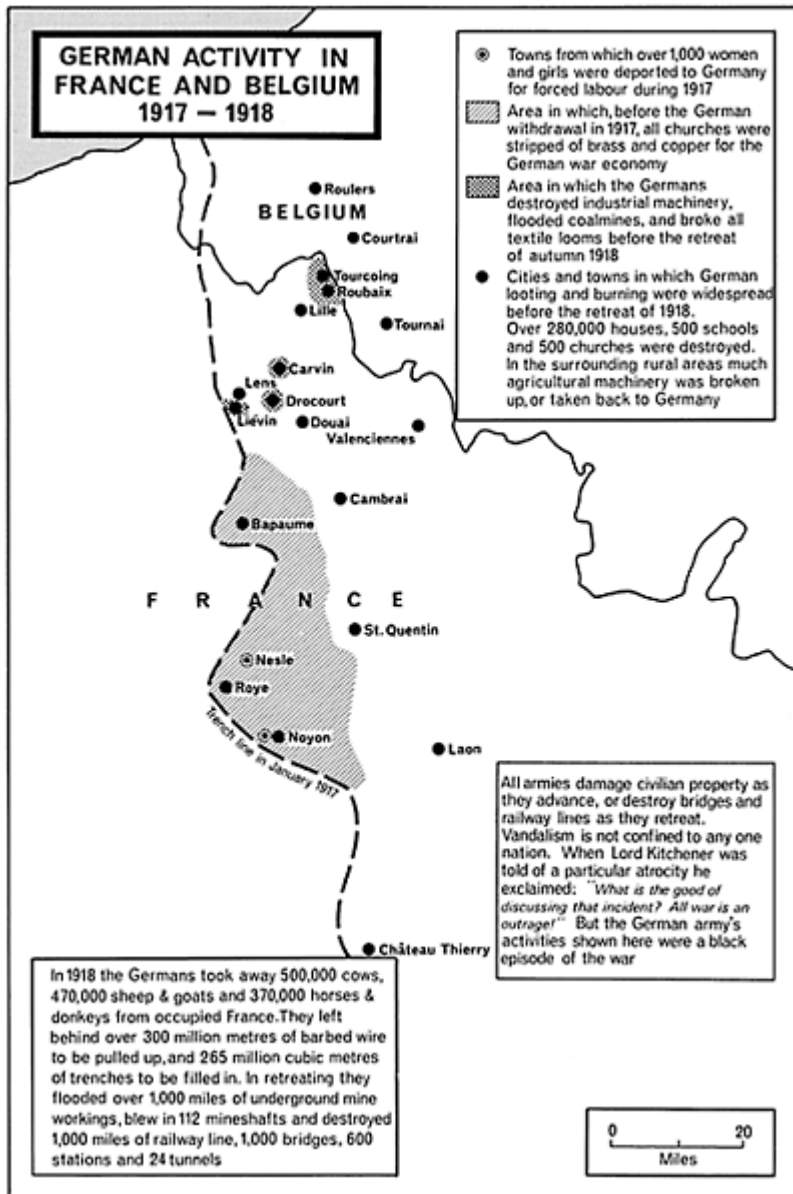
THE BALKANS IN 1917



THE WAR IN EAST AFRICA 1917-1918



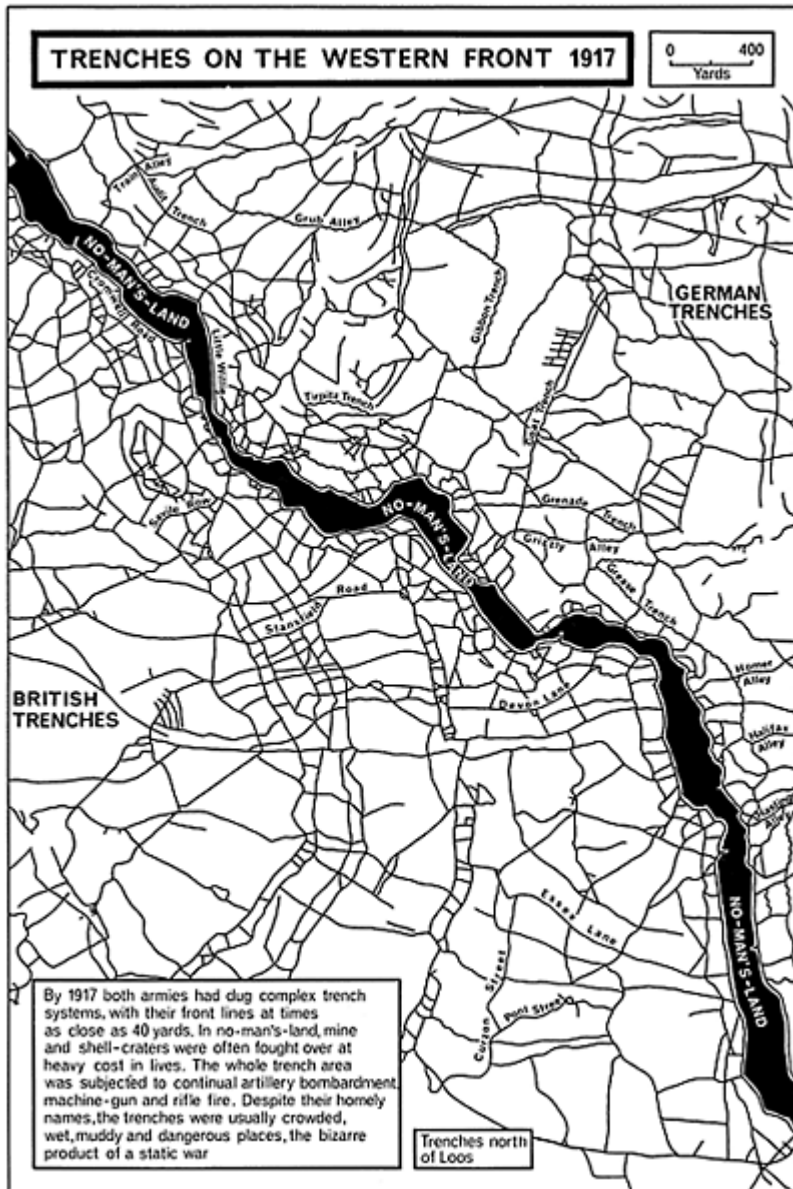
GERMAN ACTIVITY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM 1917-1918



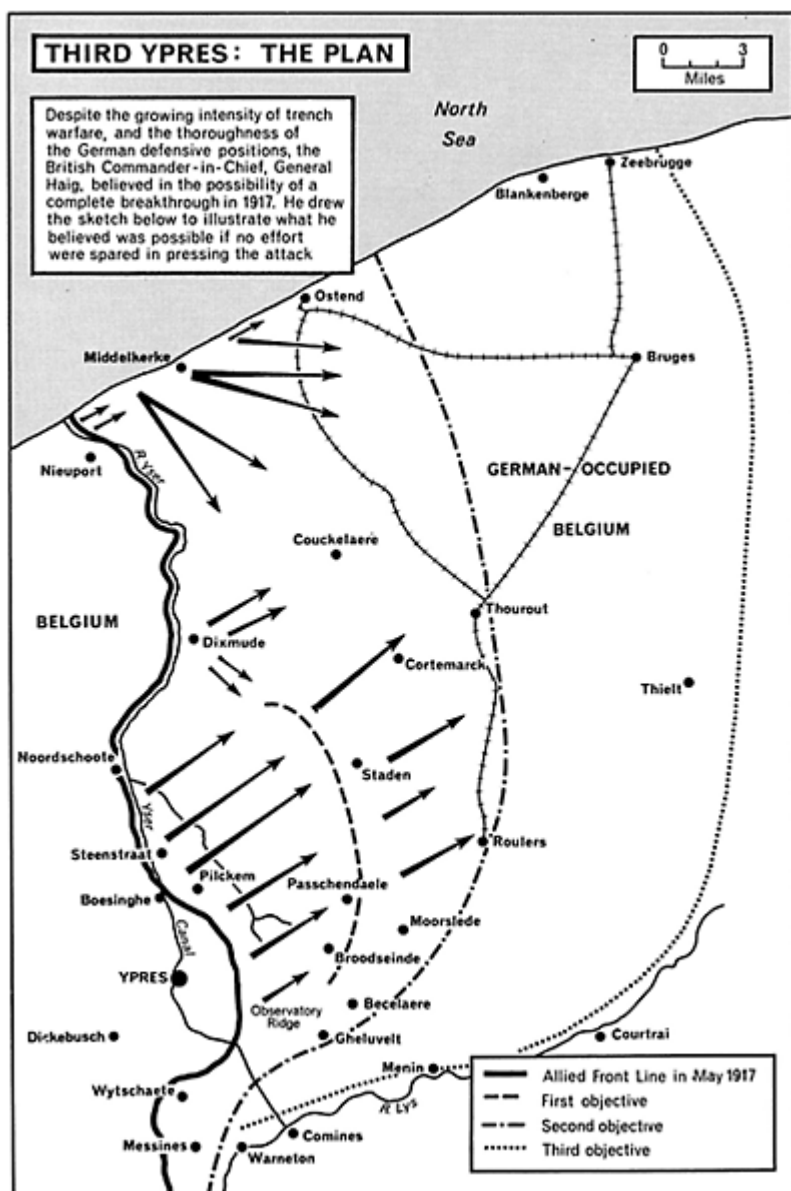
GERMAN SOCIAL UNREST 1917–1918



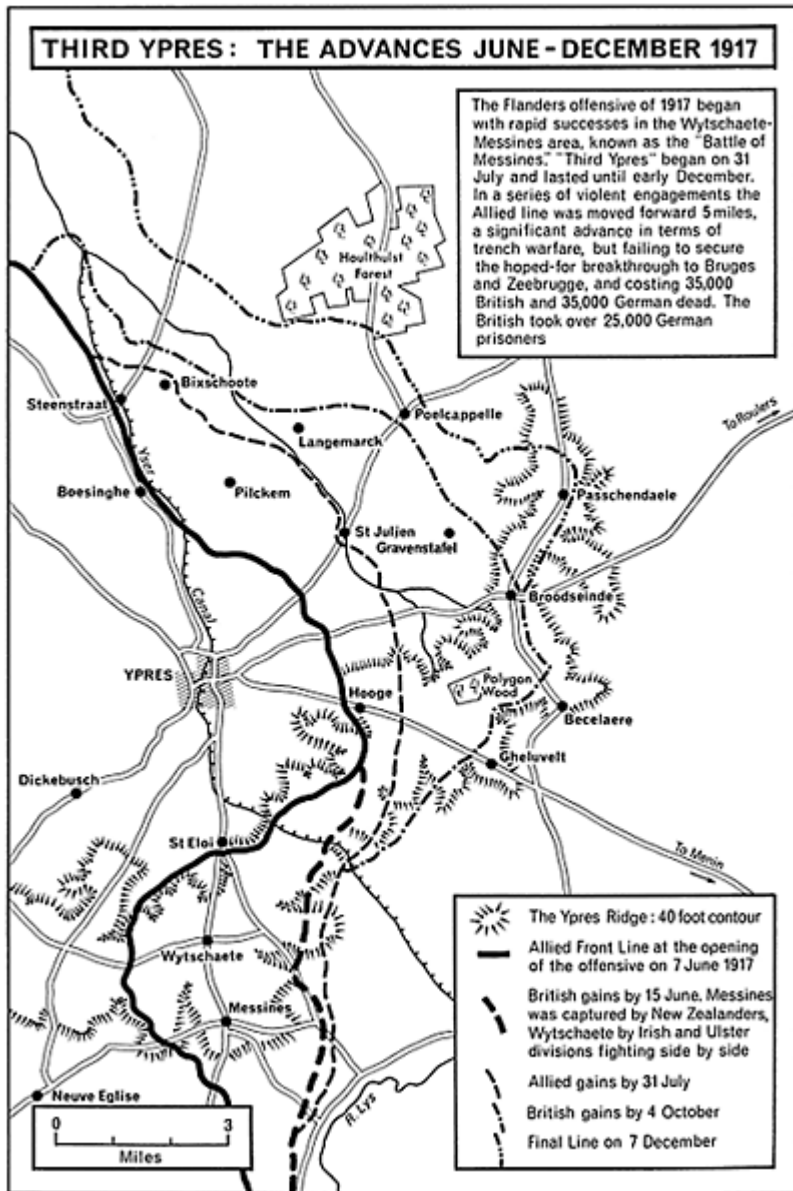
TRENCHES ON THE WESTERN FRONT 1917



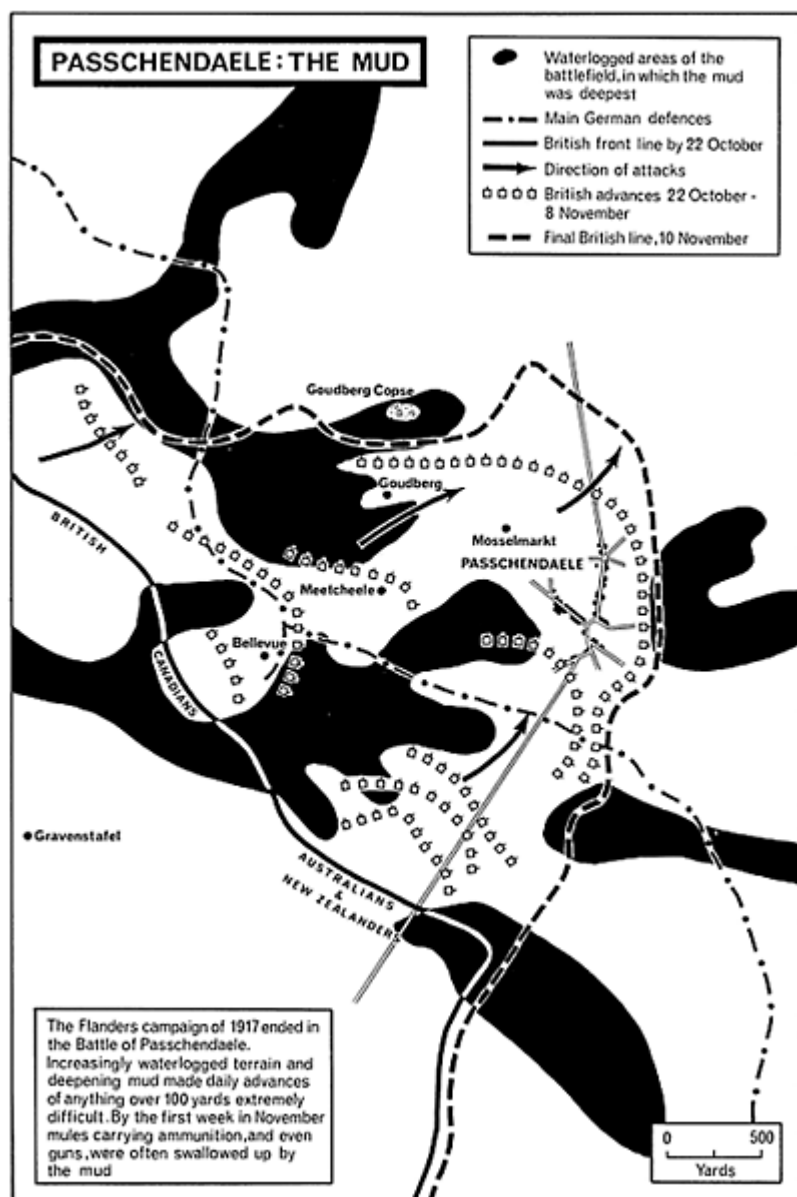
THIRD YPRES: THE PLAN



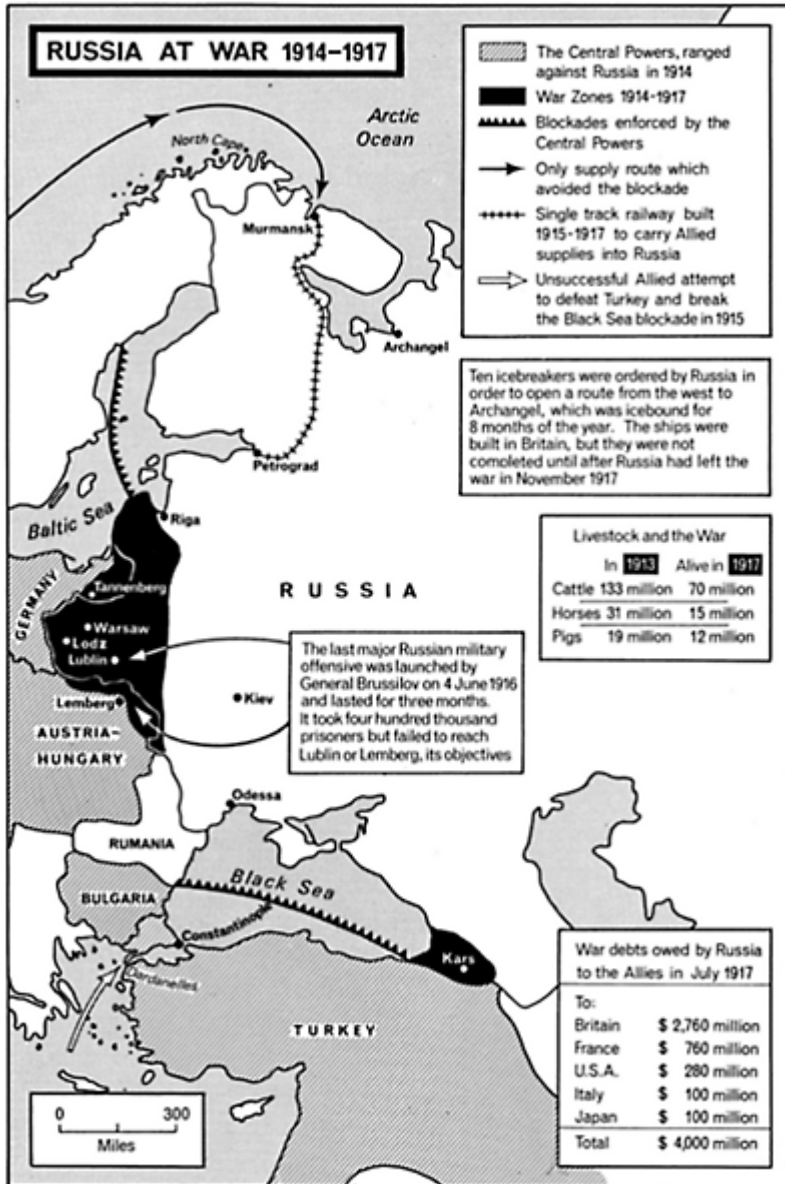
THIRD YPRES: THE ADVANCES JUNE-DECEMBER 1917



PASSCHENDAELE: THE MUD



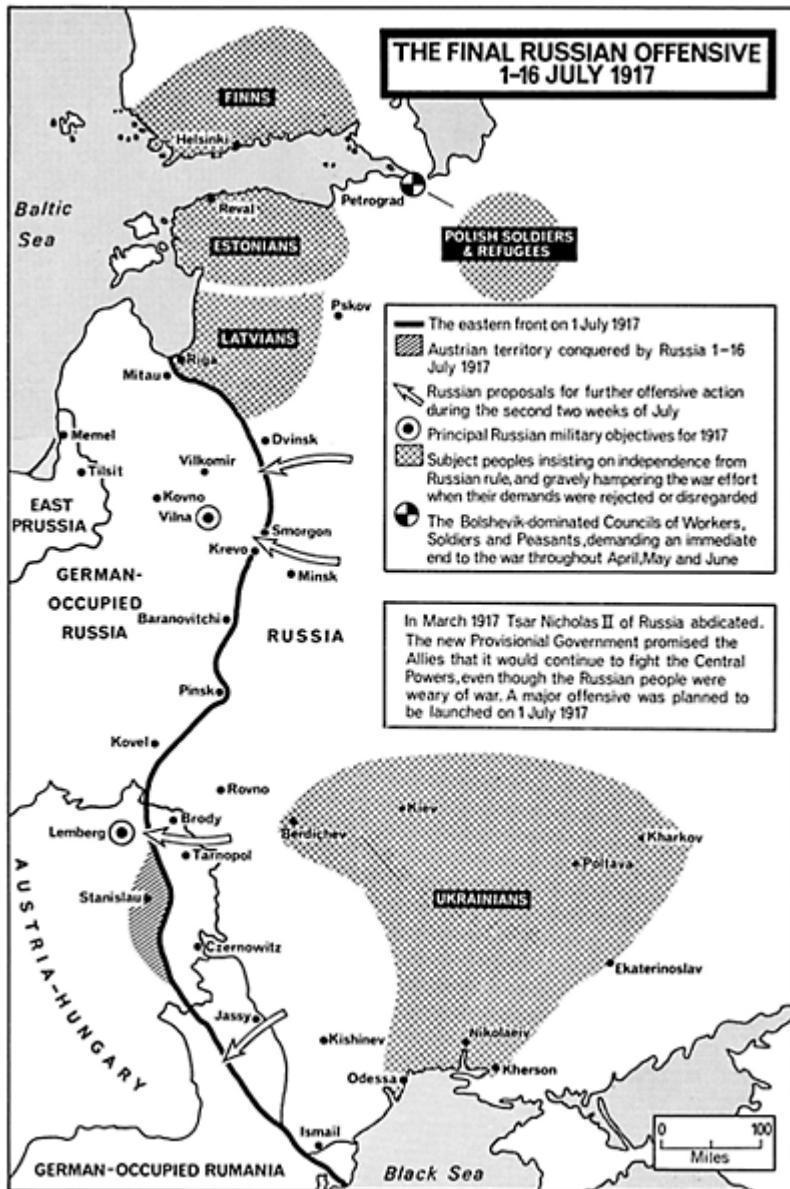
RUSSIA AT WAR 1914-1917



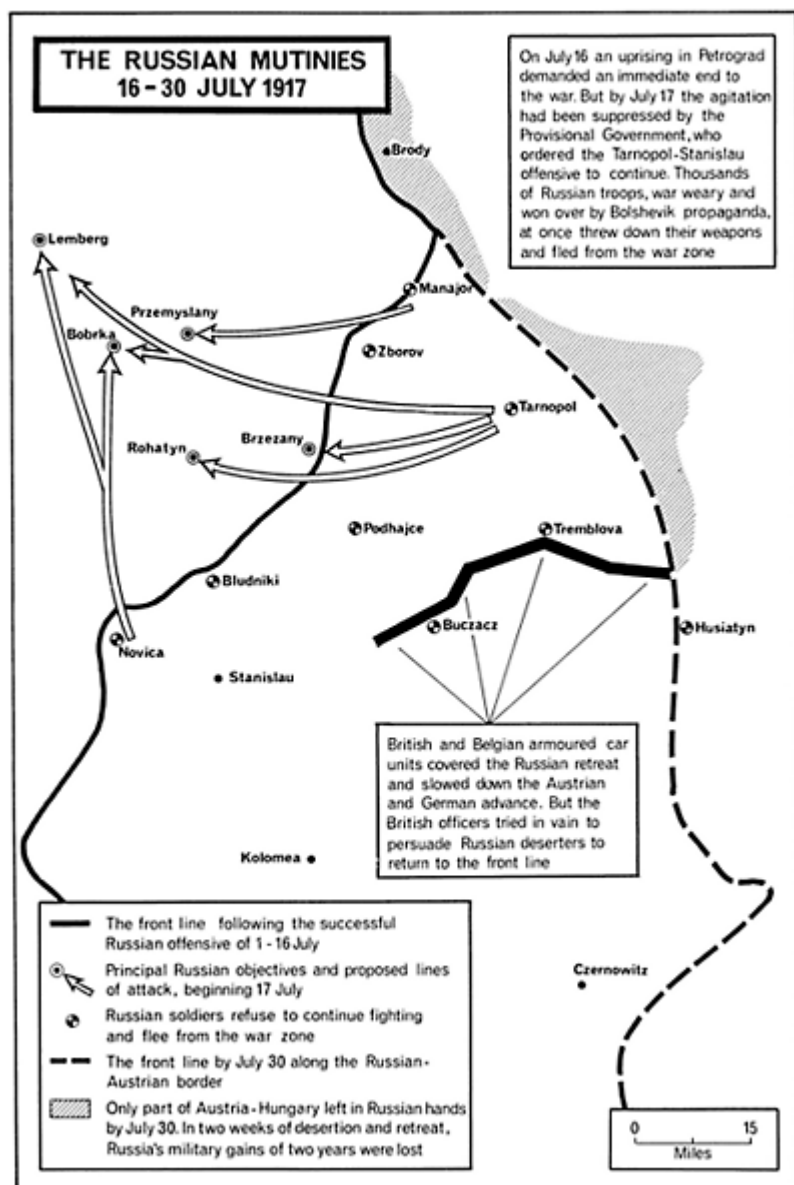
GERMAN WAR AIMS IN THE EAST 1917-1918



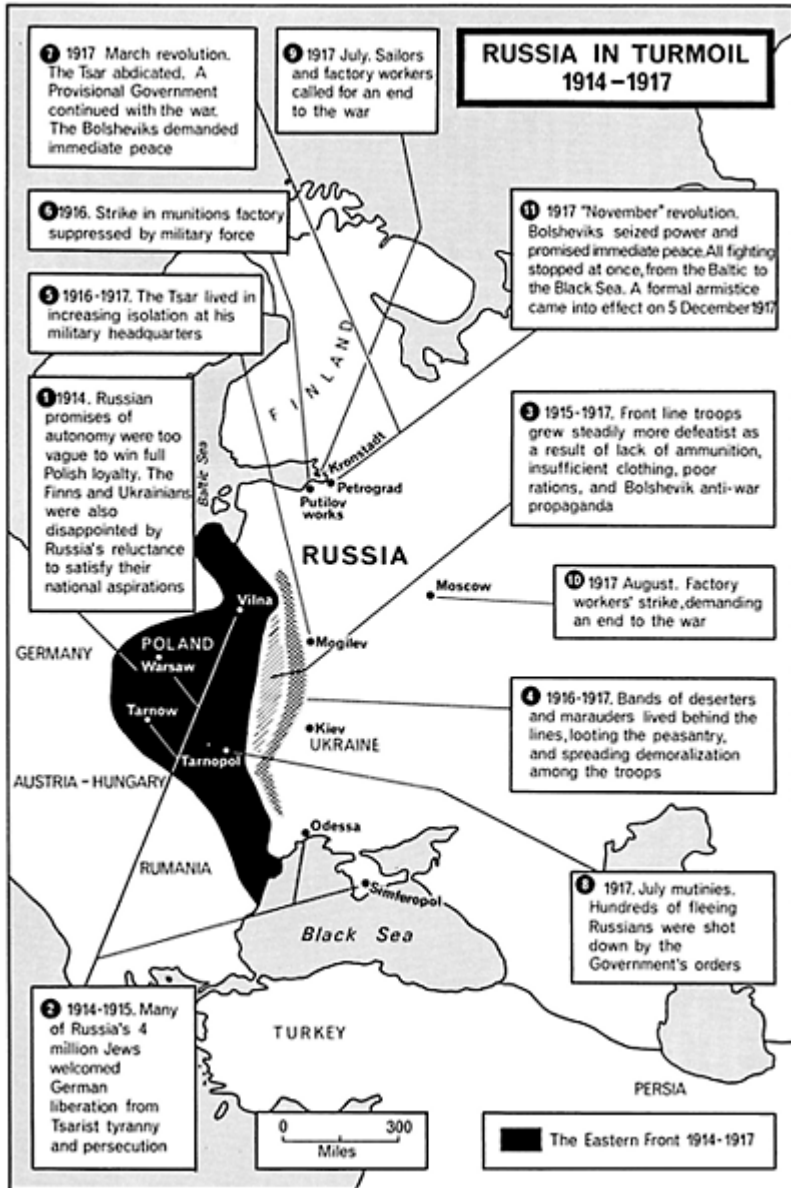
THE FINAL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE 1-16 JULY 1917



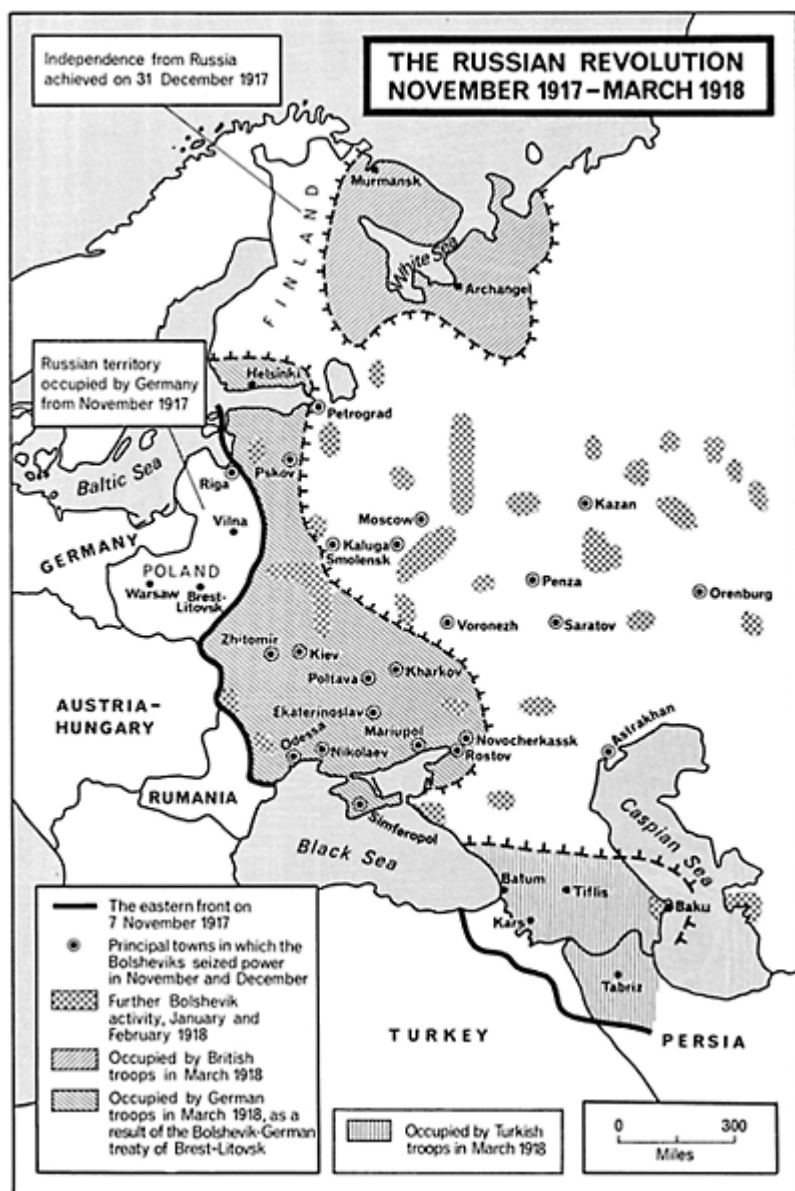
THE RUSSIAN MUTINIES 16-30 JULY 1917



RUSSIA IN TURMOIL 1914-1917



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NOVEMBER 1917–MARCH 1918



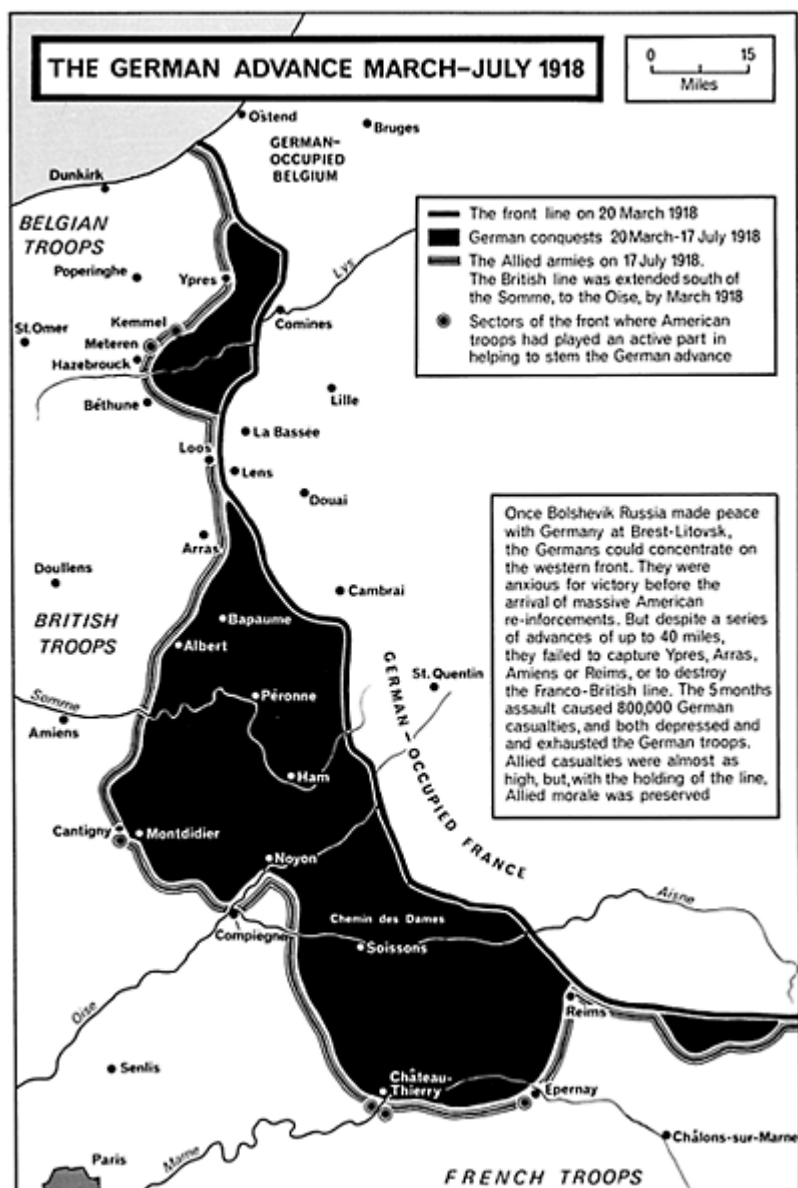
Section Eight

1918

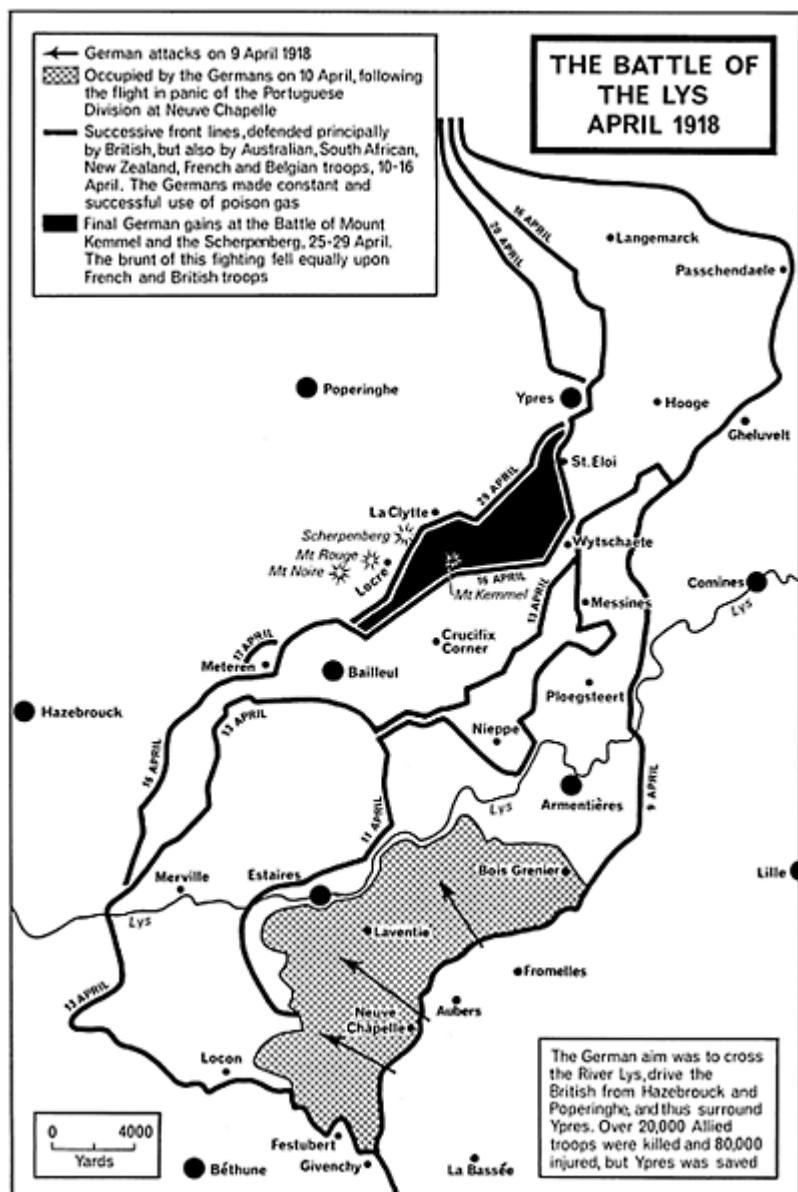
... You smug-faced crowds with kindling eye
Who cheer when soldier lads march by,
Sneak home and pray you'll never know
The hell where youth and laughter go.

SIEGFRIED SASSOON
"SUICIDE IN THE TRENCHES"

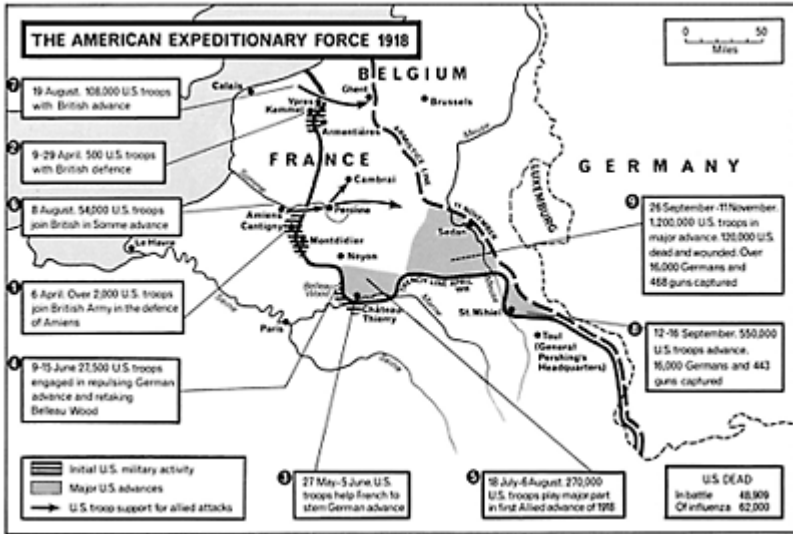
THE GERMAN ADVANCE MARCH-JULY 1918



THE BATTLE OF THE LYS APRIL 1918



THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE 1918



MILITARY ADVANCES AGAINST THE CENTRAL POWERS JUNE–OCTOBER 1918



THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE CENTRAL POWERS JUNE–OCTOBER 1918



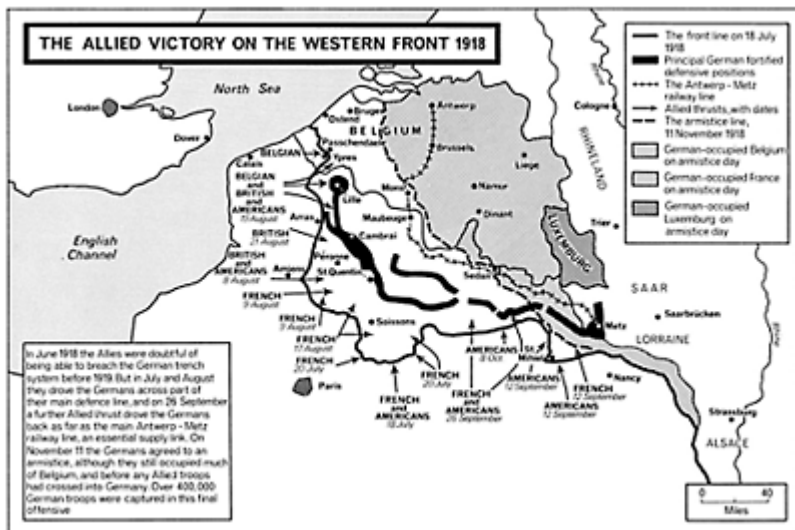
THE COLLAPSE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1917–1918



THE DEFEAT OF TURKEY 1917–1918



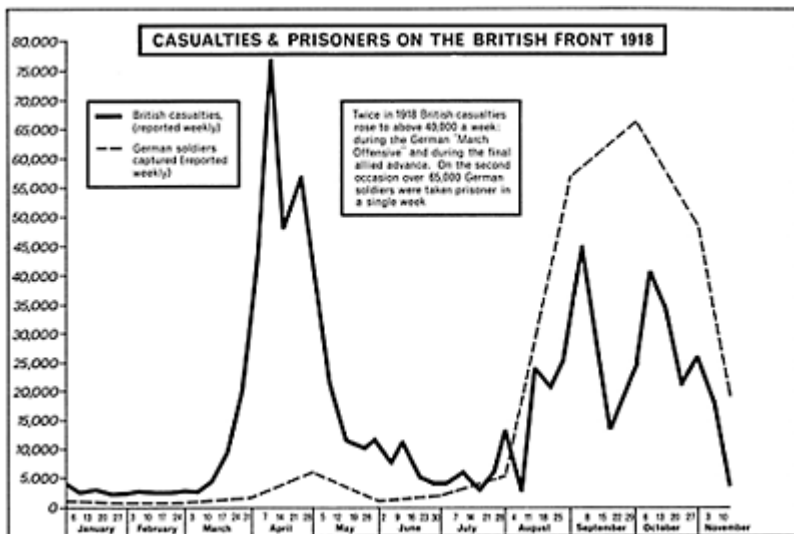
THE ALLIED VICTORY ON THE WESTERN FRONT 1918



THE ALLIED ADVANCE TO THE RHINE 1918



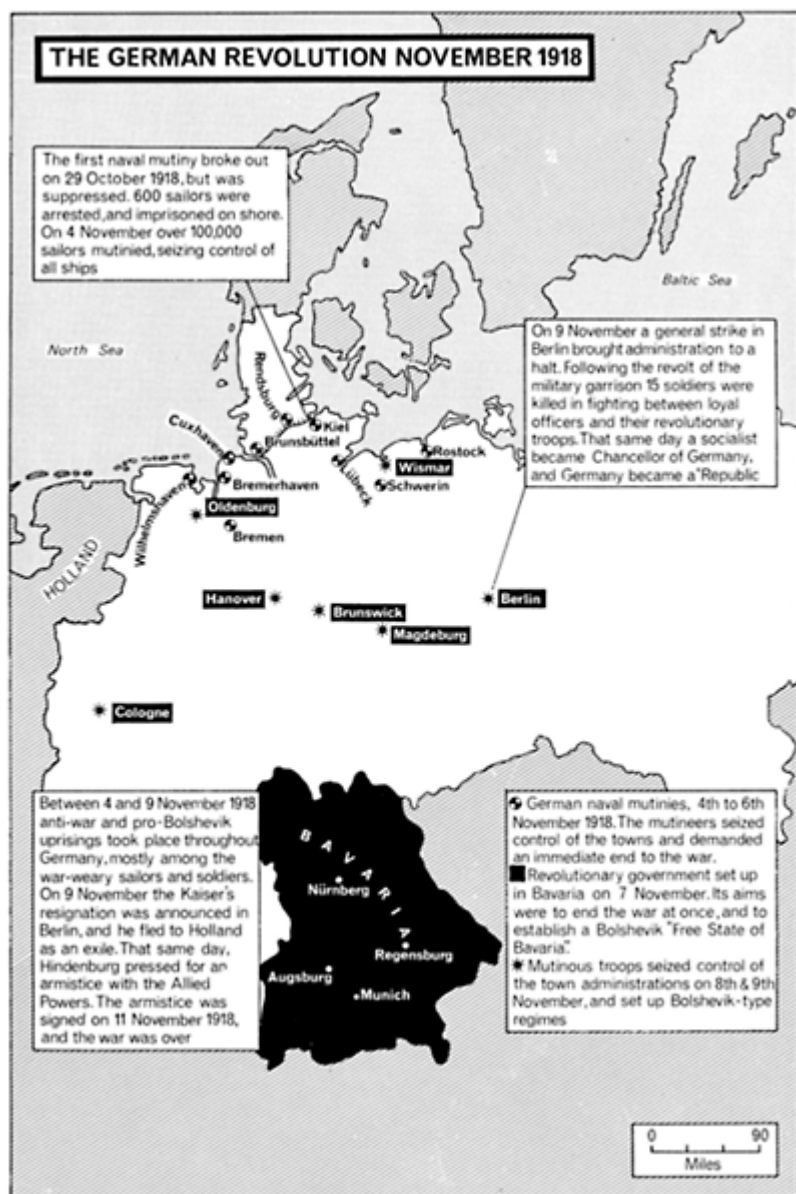
CASUALTIES & PRISONERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT 1918



THE WAR IN THE BALKANS SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER 1918



THE GERMAN REVOLUTION NOVEMBER 1918



THE WAR IN ITALY 1915–1918



THE ISOLATION OF GERMANY ON 3 NOVEMBER 1918



Section Nine

THE WORLD AT WAR

Oh Oh Oh it's a lovely war
Who wouldn't be a soldier, eh?
Oh it's a shame to take the pay.
As soon as reveille has gone
We feel just as heavy as lead
But we never get up till the Sergeant
Brings our breakfast up to bed.
Oh Oh Oh it's a lovely war....

Who wouldn't join the army
That's what we all inquire
Don't we pity the poor civilians
Sitting beside the fire.
Oh Oh Oh it's a lovely war....

POPULAR SONG

GERMAN WAR AIMS IN THE WEST 1914-1918



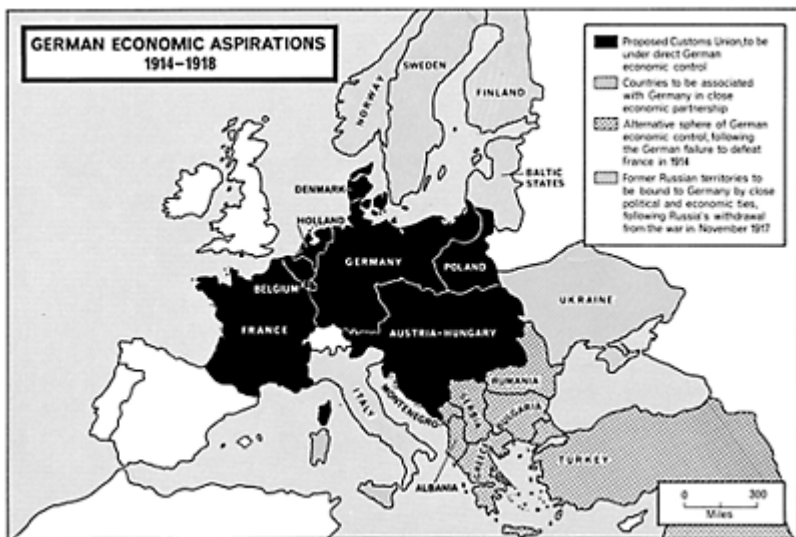
FRENCH WAR AIMS IN THE WEST 1914-1918



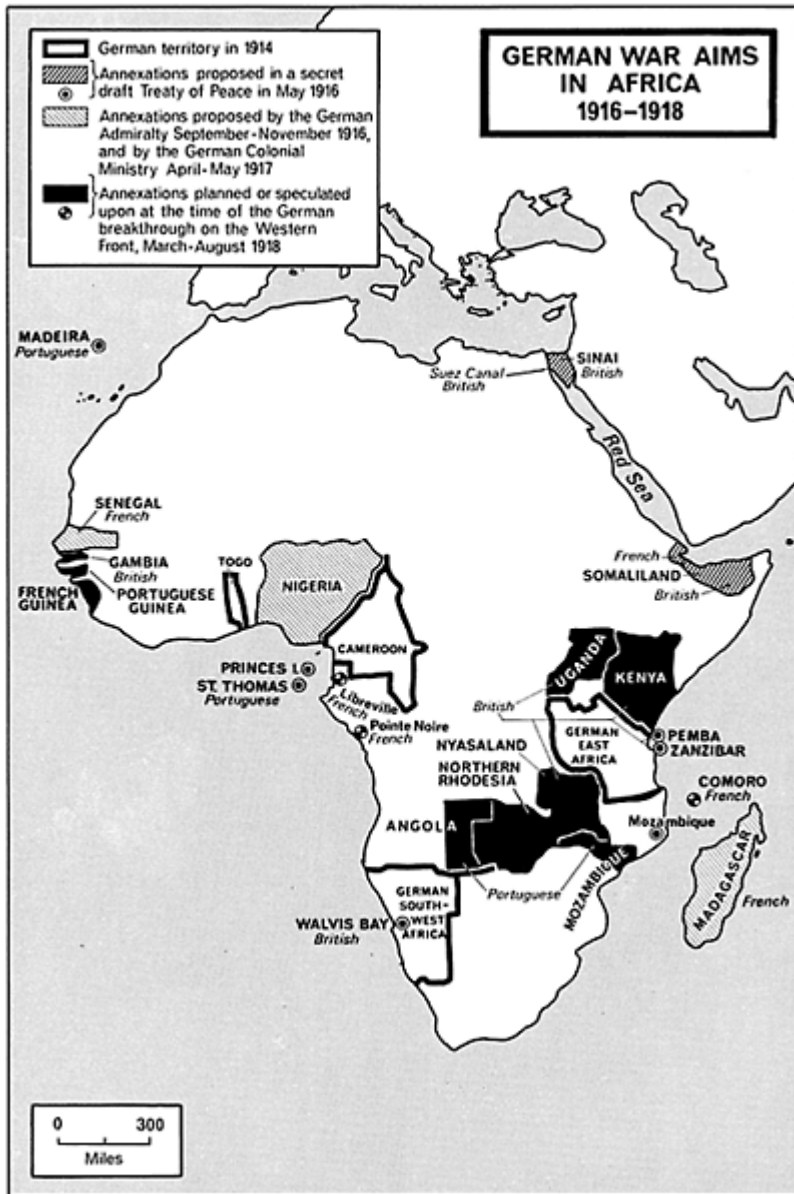
GERMAN DIPLOMACY 1914–1918



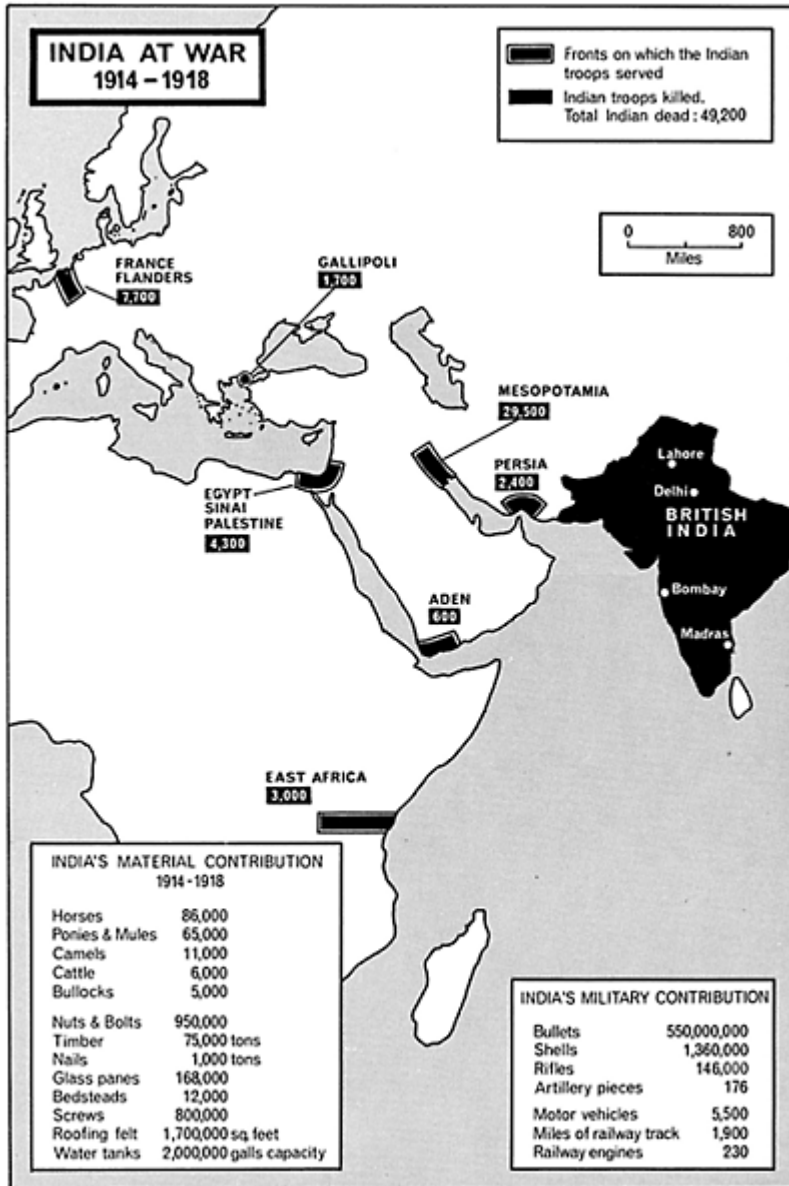
GERMAN ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS 1914–1918



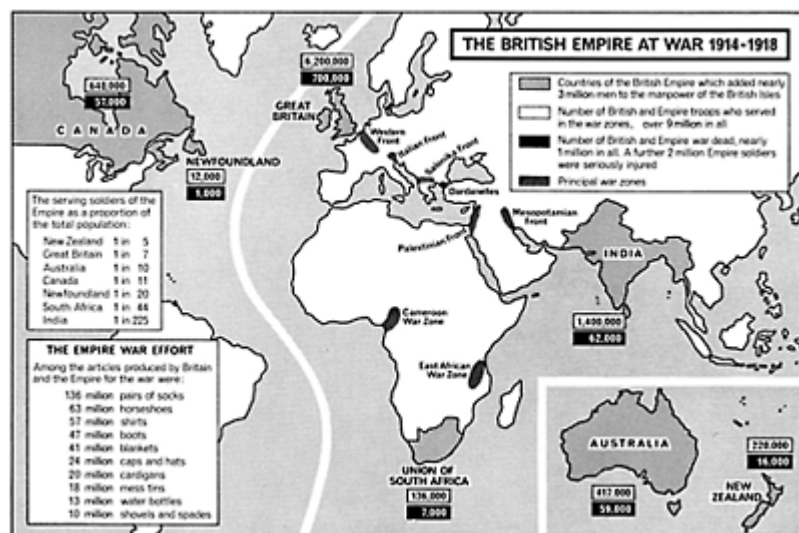
GERMAN WAR AIMS IN AFRICA 1916-1918



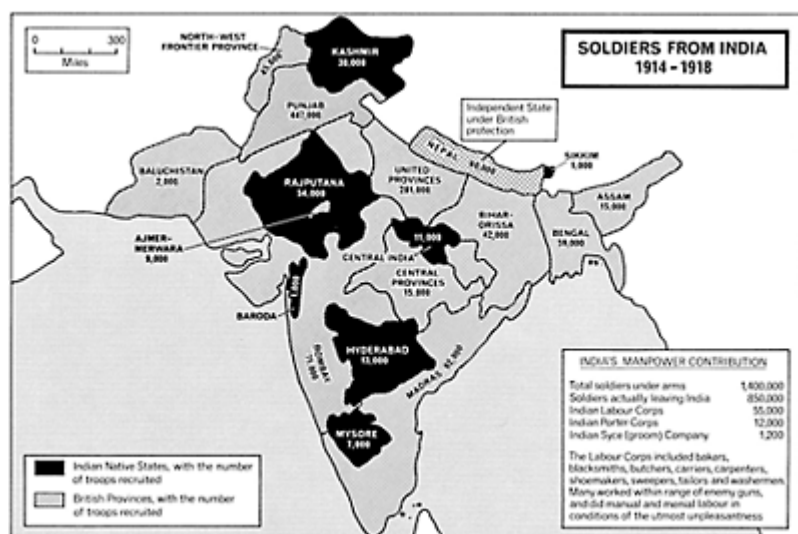
INDIA AT WAR 1914-1918



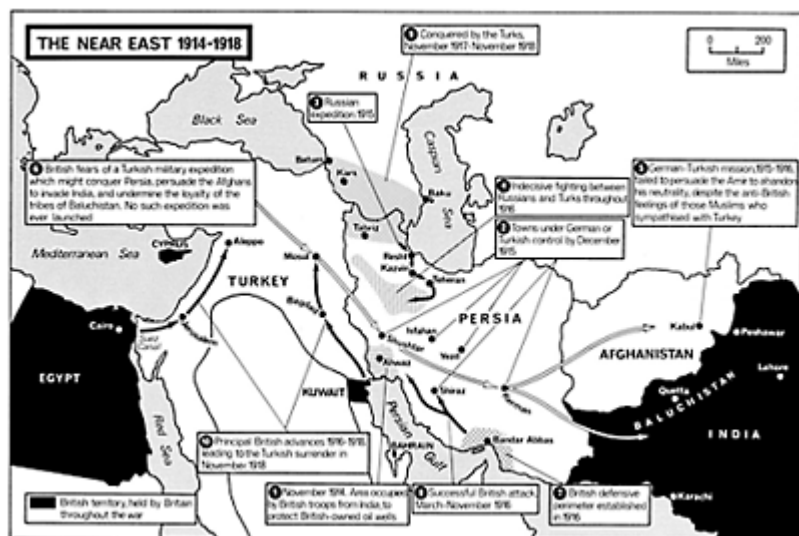
THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT WAR 1914-1918



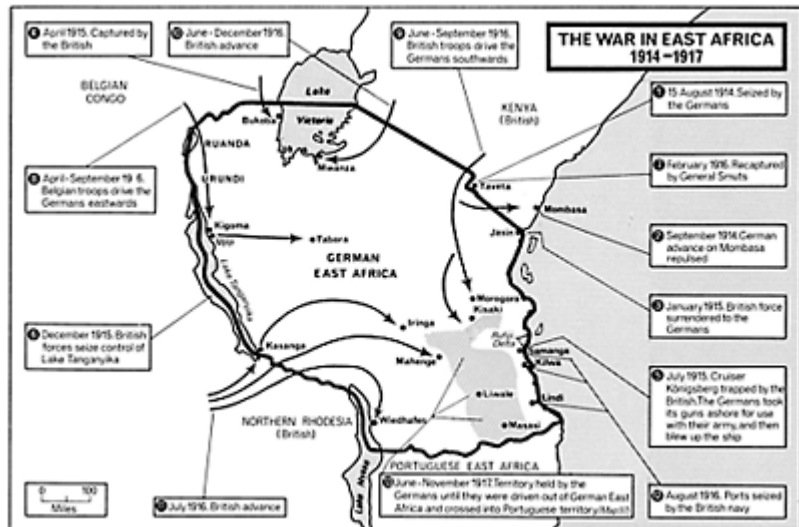
SOLDIERS FROM INDIA 1914-1918



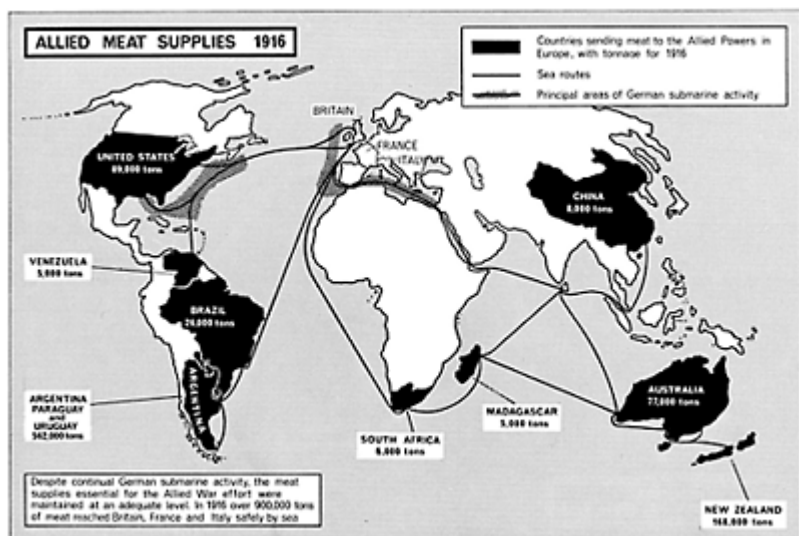
THE NEAR EAST 1914-1918



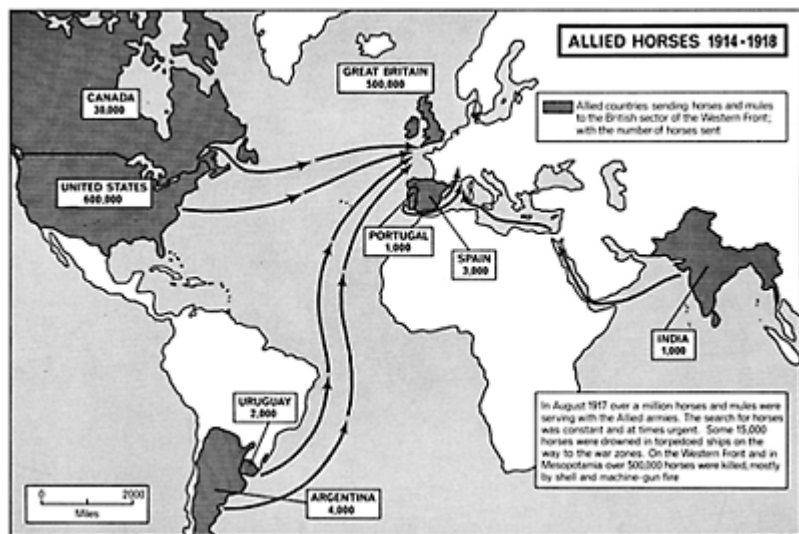
THE WAR IN EAST AFRICA 1914-1917



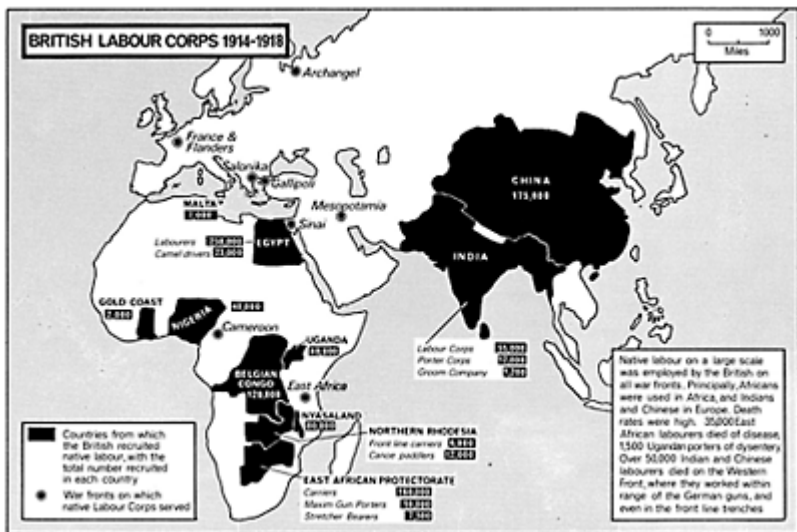
ALLIED MEAT SUPPLIES 1916



ALLIED HORSES 1914-1918



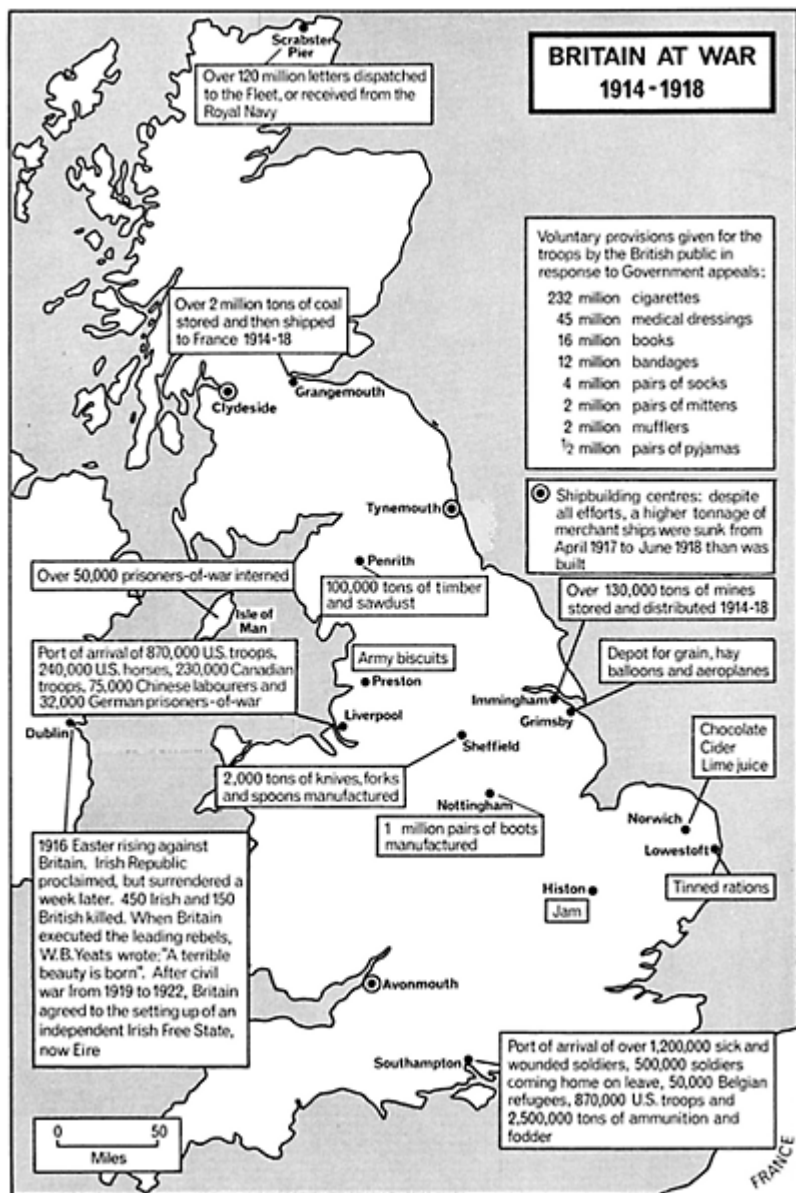
BRITISH LABOUR CORPS 1914–1918



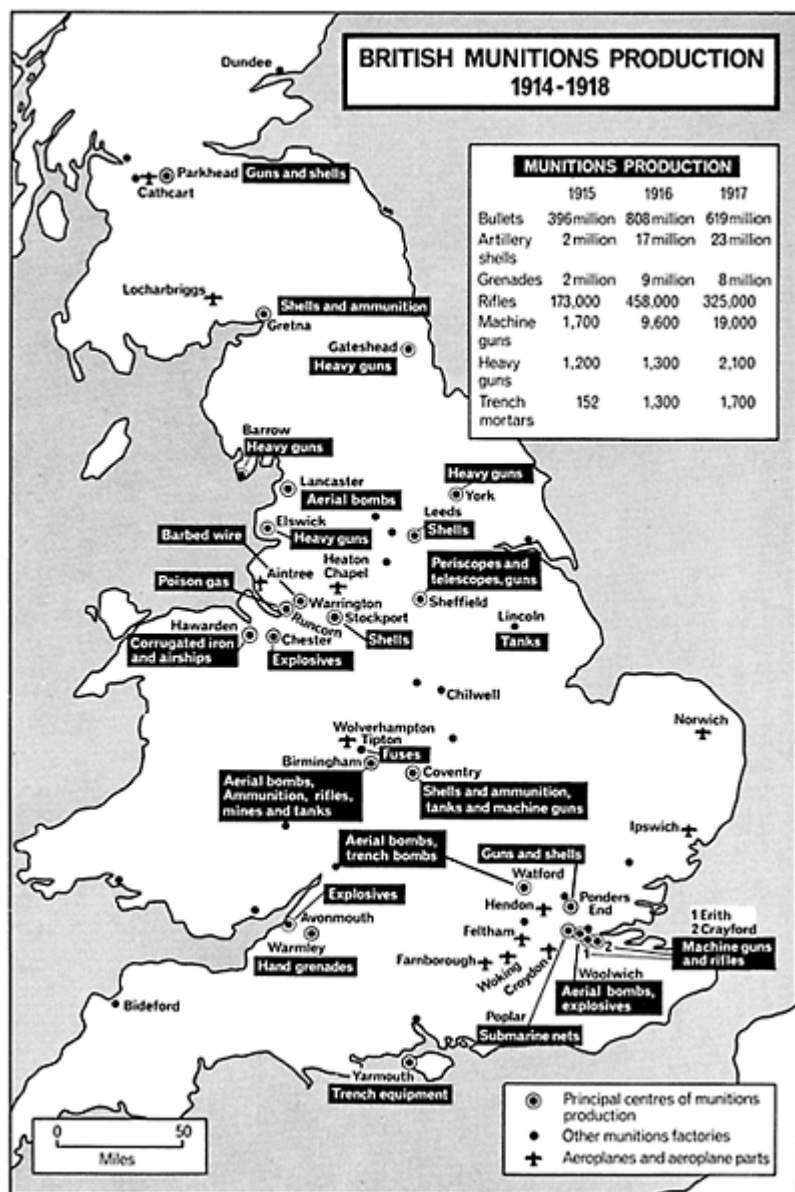
MUTINIES 1916–1918



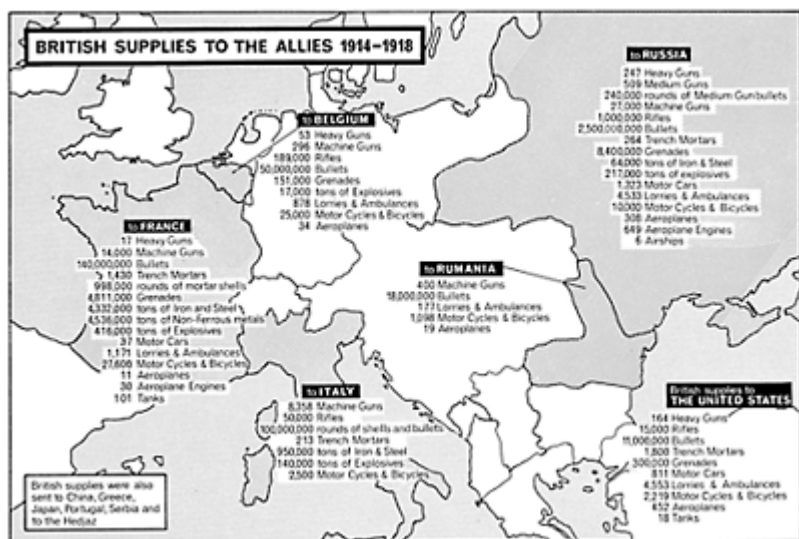
BRITAIN AT WAR 1914-1918



BRITISH MUNITIONS PRODUCTION 1914-1918



BRITISH SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIES 1914-1918



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AT WAR 1914-1918



GOLD LOSSES 1914–1918



GOLD GAINS 1914–1918

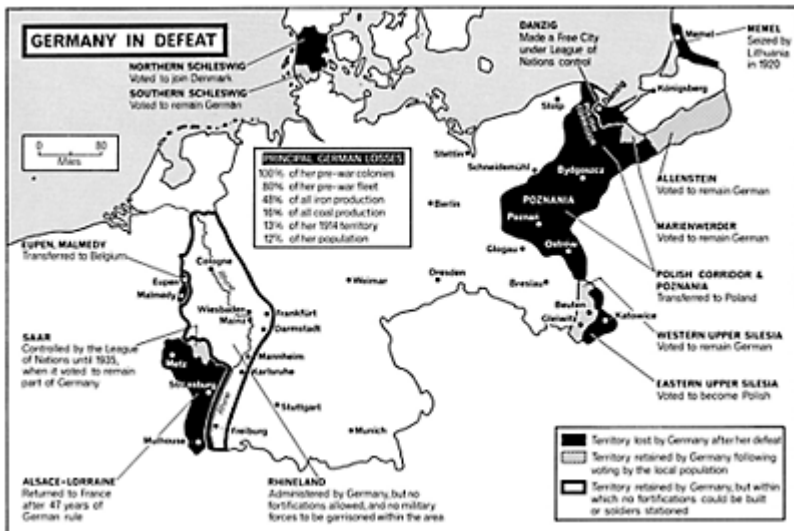


Section Ten AFTERMATH

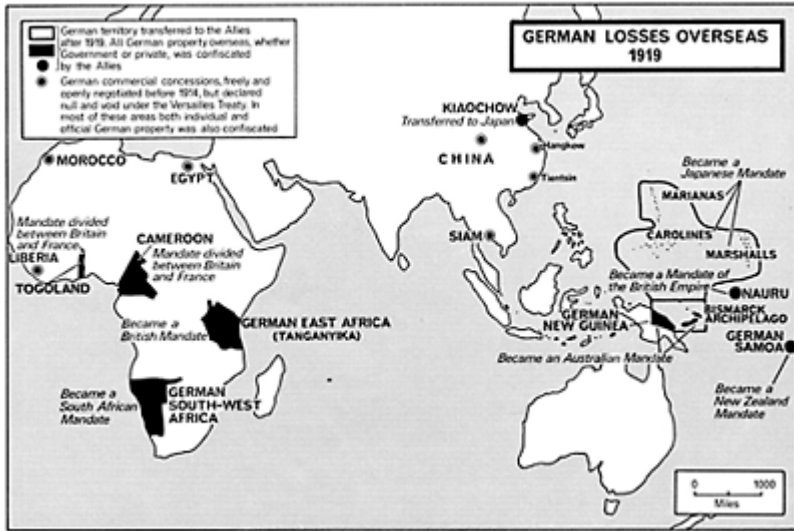
Too much blood had been spilt. Too much life-essence had been consumed. The gaps in every home were too wide and empty. The shock of an awakening and the sense of disillusion followed swiftly upon the poor rejoicings with which hundreds of millions saluted the achievement of their hearts' desire. There still remained the satisfactions of safety assured, of peace restored, of honour preserved, of the comforts of fruitful industry, of the home-coming of the soldiers; but these were in the background; and with them all there mingled the ache for those who would never come home.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
"THE WORLD CRISIS: THE AFTERMATH"

GERMANY IN DEFEAT



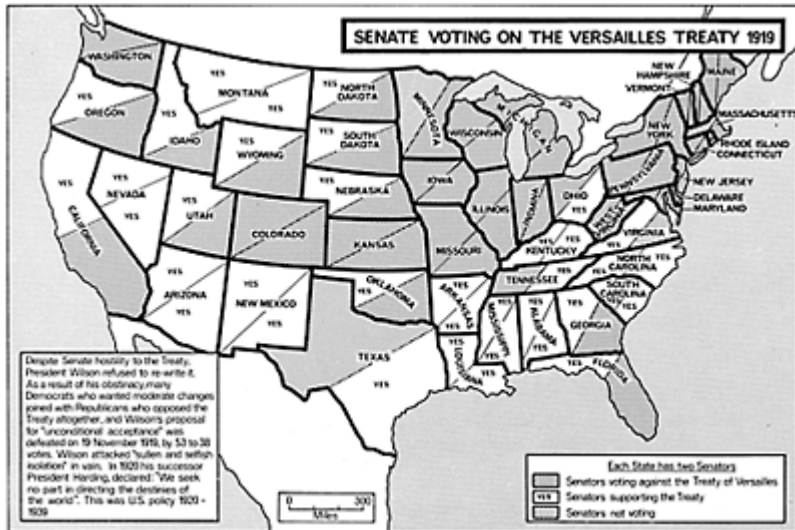
GERMAN LOSSES OVERSEAS 1919



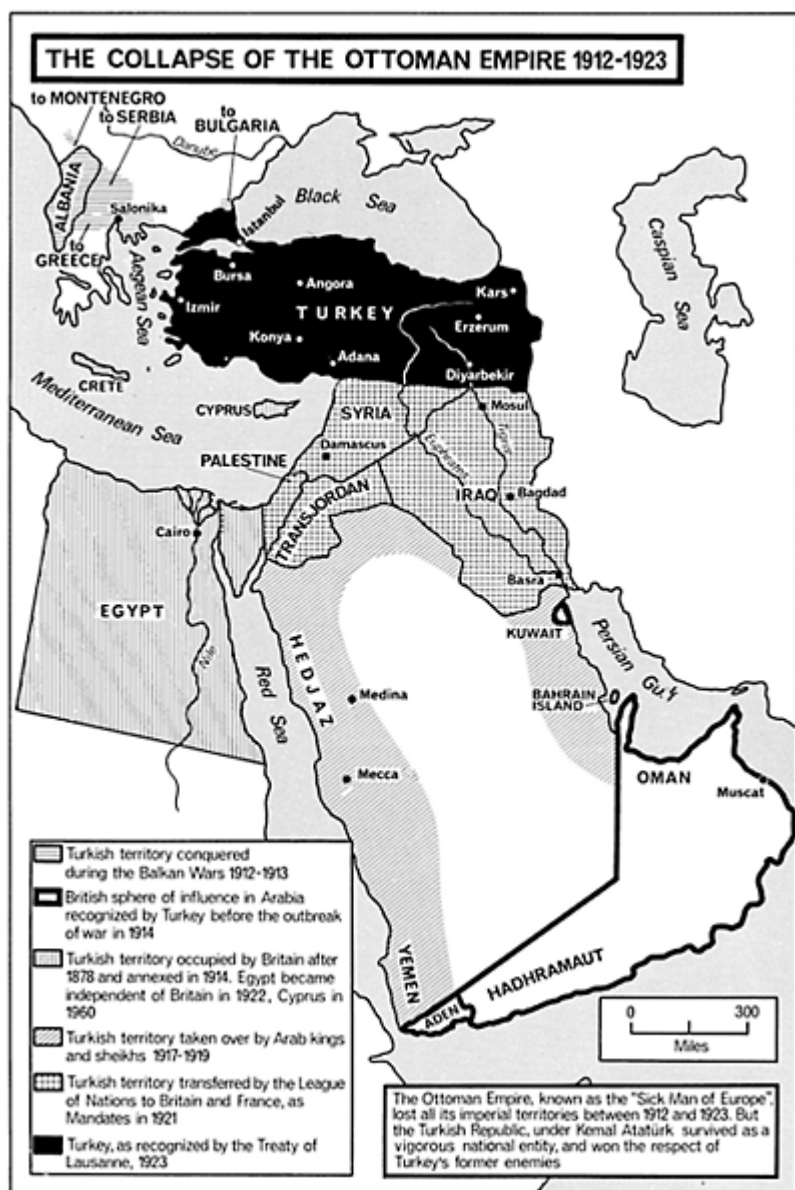
THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES' MANDATES 1919



SENATE VOTING ON THE VERSAILLES TREATY 1919



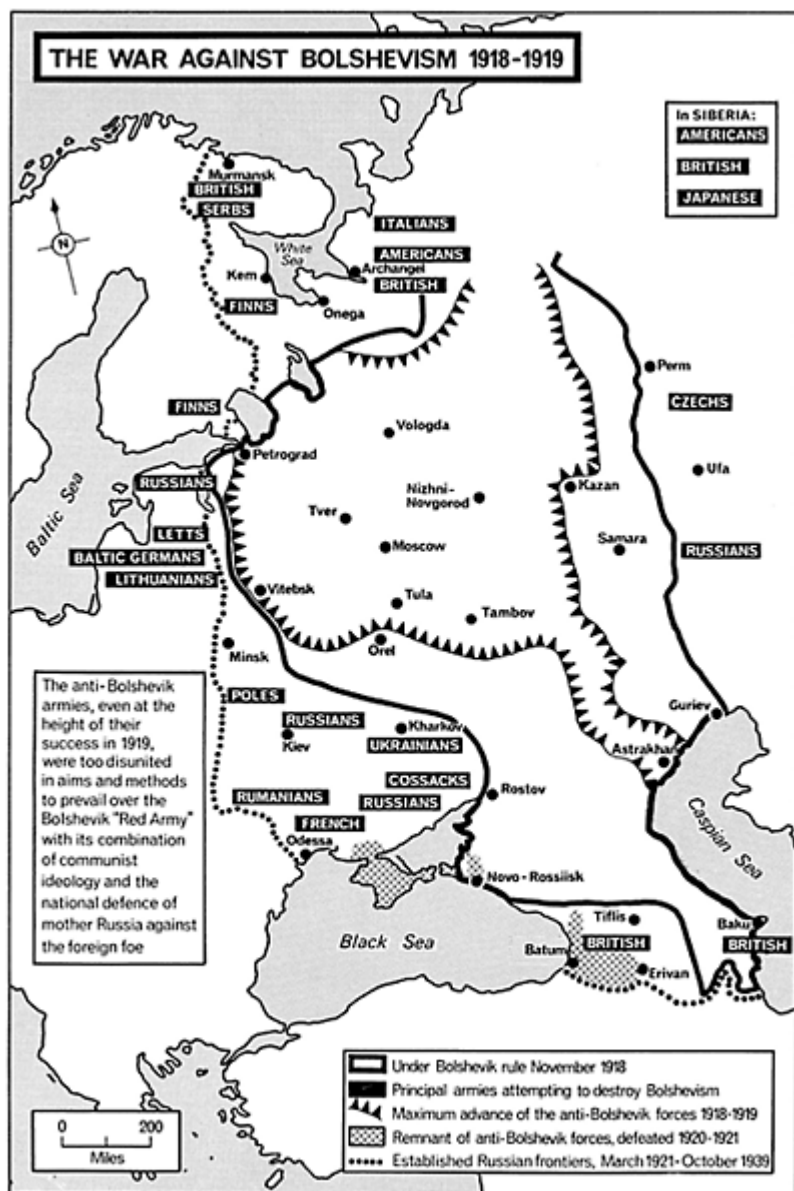
THE COLLAPSE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1912–1923



TURKEY, GREECE, AND BRITAIN 1919-1922



THE WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM 1918-1919



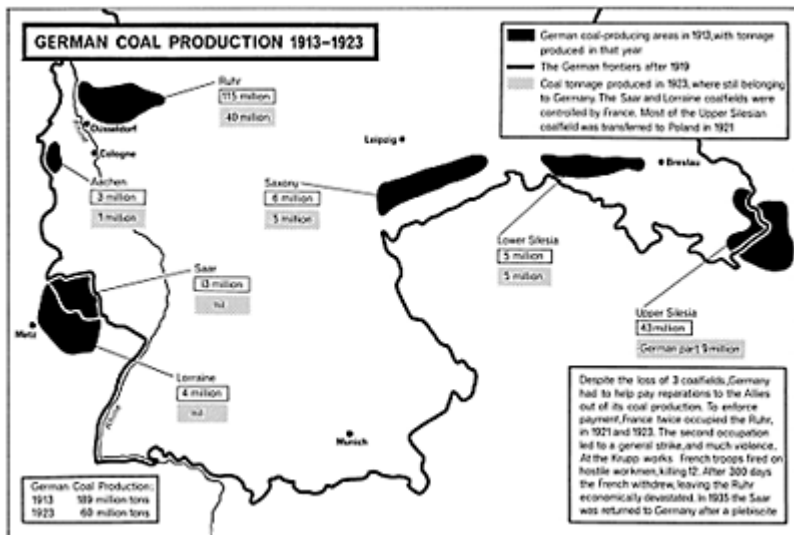
THE RUSSO-POLISH WAR 1920



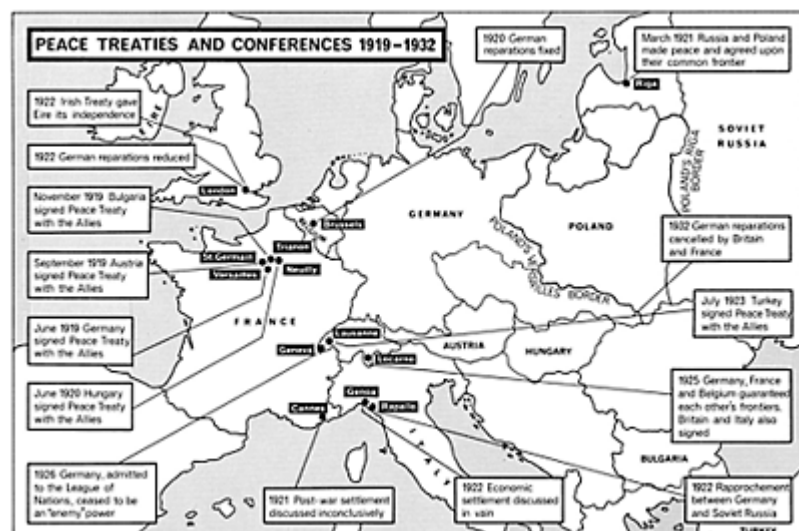
THE FRAGMENTATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AFTER 1918



GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION 1913-1923



PEACE TREATIES AND CONFERENCES 1919–1932



THE NEW STATES OF CENTRAL EUROPE 1920



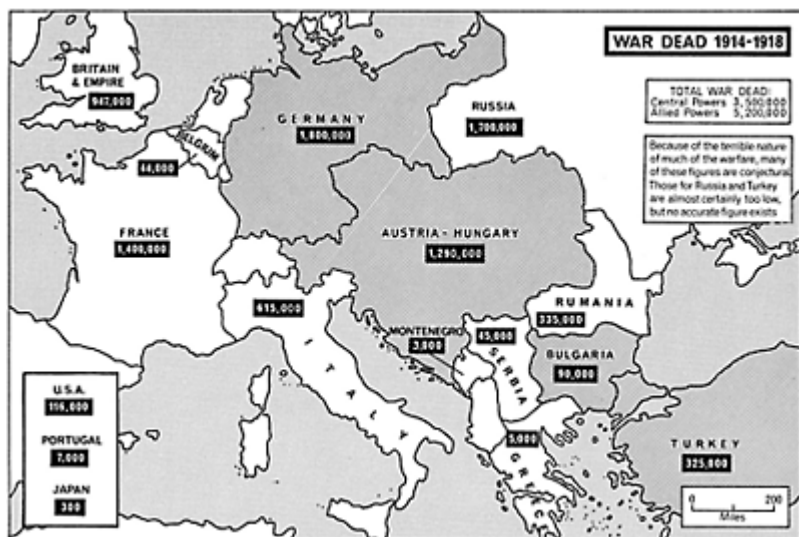
EUROPEAN DEBTS OF BRITAIN 1914–1925



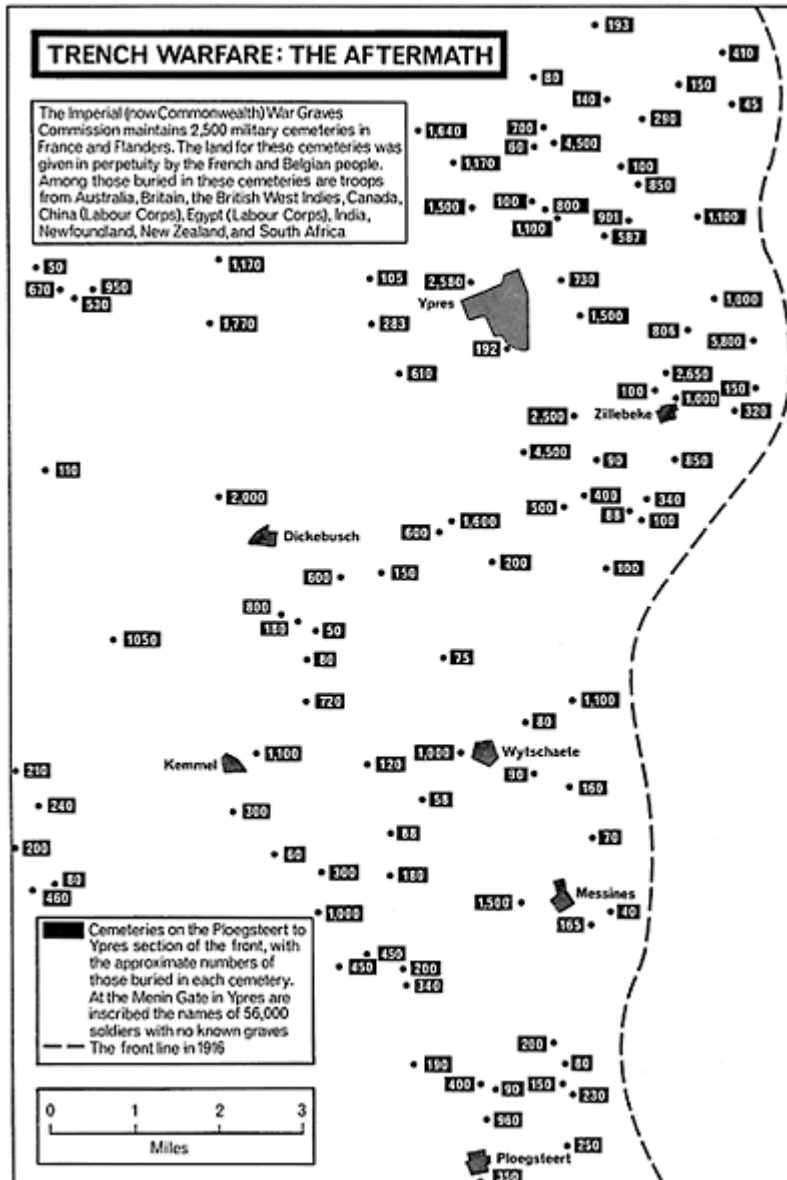
EUROPEAN DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES 1914–1925



WAR DEAD 1914-1918



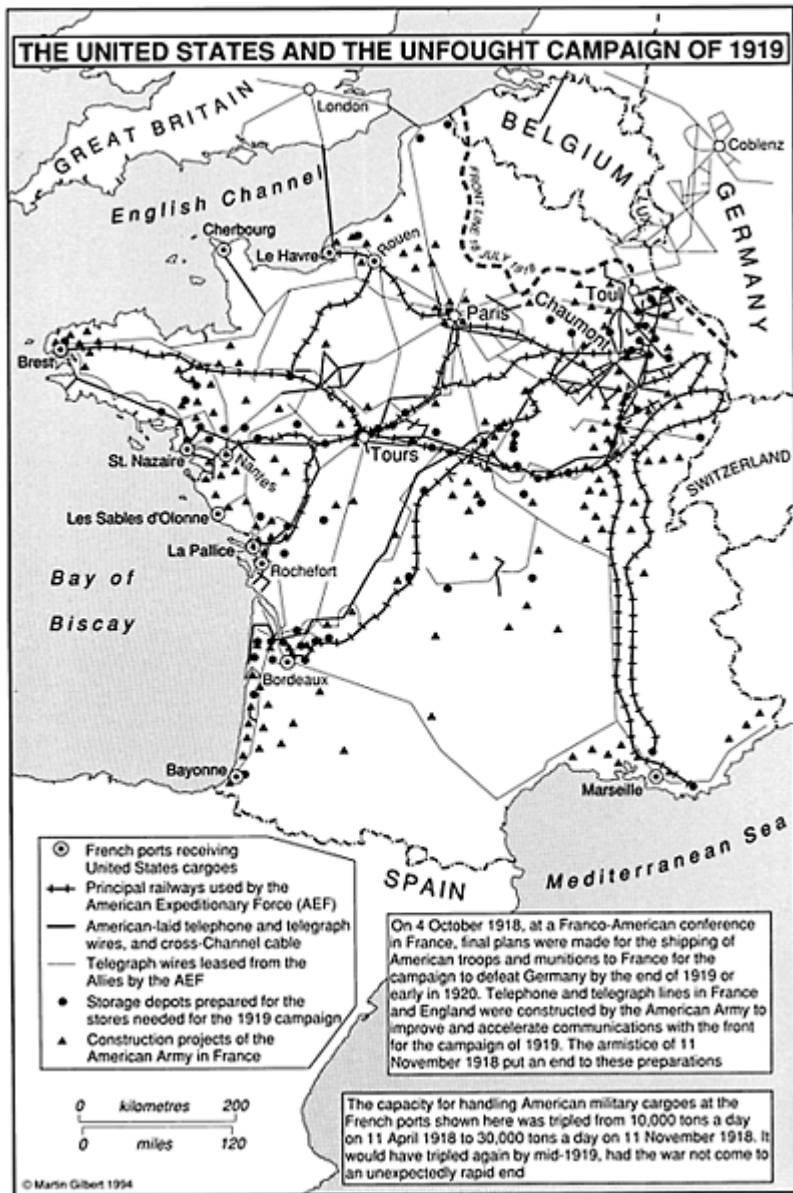
TRENCH WARFARE: THE AFTERMATH



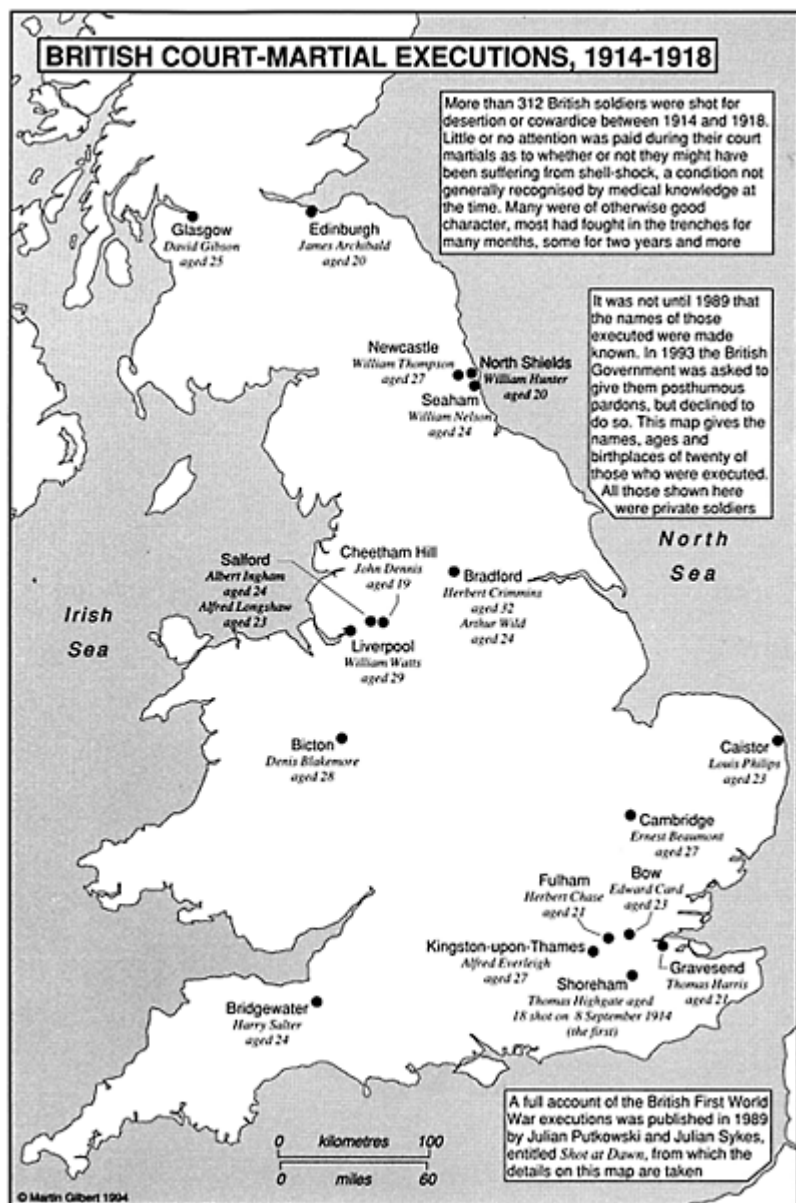
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, STATE BY STATE 1917-1918



THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNFOUGHT CAMPAIGN OF 1919



BRITISH COURT-MARTIAL EXECUTIONS 1914-1918



THE CREATION OF YUGOSLAVIA 1919



THE LEIPZIG WAR CRIMES TRIALS 1921



Bibliographical Note

The following bibliography is strictly selective, consisting principally of those books which I personally found most useful, both for preparing individual maps and for background knowledge about many diverse aspects of the war: its campaigns, its diplomacy, its men and its moods. It ranges from the multi-volume official histories replete with documents and maps, to much briefer narratives of particular events. Put together, I hope that these books provide a useful and varied introductory survey of the war.

GENERAL WORKS

As an introductory guide I have frequently consulted several contemporary works of reference and encyclopaedias, of which three were of particular value: *The Annual Register*, 5 vols, covering the years 1914 to 1919 (London, 1915–1920); *The Times History of the War*, 21 vols, covering 1914 to 1920 (London, 1914–1920), which contains, for example, the fullest account I have seen of America's shipbuilding crusade (map 87), and has informative articles on every theatre of war, and every aspect of the conflict, social, political, medical, the role of women, etc; and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the thirteenth edition of which contains three extra volumes, numbers 29, 30 and 31, which deal with the war years and immediate post-war period (London and New York, 1926).

THE PRELUDE TO WAR

A stimulating survey of the long-term and immediate origins of the war, together with a full bibliography, is A.J.P.Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe* (Oxford, 1954). Also of importance are Luigi Albertini, *The Origins of the War of 1914*, 3 vols (Oxford, 1952–1957) and F.H.Hinsley, *Power and the Pursuit of Peace* (Cambridge, 1963).

For diplomatic activity in Berlin on the eve of war, as well as a reflective view of events leading up to war, Sir Horace Rumbold, *The War Crisis in Berlin July to August 1914* (London, 1940) is of interest. A recent German view of responsibility is Gerhard Georg B.Ritter, *The Schlieffen Plan: Critique of a Myth* (London, 1958). For an account of the final steps to war, there is R.W.Seton-Watson, *Sarajevo: A Study in the Origin of the Great War* (London, 1926).

THE WAR IN OUTLINE

Of the many general histories of the war, three of the most readable are A.J.P.Taylor, *The First World War, An Illustrated History* (London, 1963) which has the added merit of excellent pictures; C.R.M.F.Crutwell, *A History of the Great War, 1914 to 1918* (Oxford, 1934); and Vincent J.Esposito (ed), *A Concise History of World War One* (London, 1964). Despite its British, and at times personal bias, Winston S.Churchill, *The World Crisis*, 6 vols (London, 1923–1931) has a superb first chapter on the coming of

war, and many insights into different phases of the war itself; its penultimate volume, *The Aftermath*, deals with the peace treaties and other post-war problems.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

A good general survey is R.H.Kiernan, *The First War in the Air* (London, 1934). The Official British History, extremely rich in maps, is Walter Raleigh and H.A. Jones, *The War in the Air*, 6 vols text (including many maps), 2 vols maps (Oxford, 1922–1937). The German story is told in Georg Paul Neumann, *The German Airforce in the Great War* (London, 1921); and the effect of German activity in Joseph Morris, *The German Air Raids on Great Britain 1914–1918* (London, 1926) and Kenneth Poolman, *Zeppelins Over England* (London, 1960).

Two recent books of interest are Douglas H.Robinson, *The Zeppelin in Combat* (London, 1962) and Arch Whitehouse, *The Zeppelin Fighters* (London, 1968). An important study of the most serious phase of the aerial war is Raymond H.Fredette, *The First Battle of Britain 1917–1918 and the Birth of the Royal Air Force* (London, 1966). Early methods of dealing with this new method of warfare are described in E.B.Ashmore, *Air Defence* (London, 1929).

THE WAR AT SEA

A useful introduction is Thomas G.Frothingham, *The Naval History of the World War*, 3 vols (Cambridge Mass., 1924, 1925, 1926). The British story was first told, with copious documentation and excellent maps, in Sir Julian S.Corbett and Henry Newbolt, *Naval Operations*, 5 vols text plus 5 vols maps (London, 1920–1931). A work of high scholarship which combines this material with the results of much patient research into British and German naval archives is Arthur J.Marder, *From the Dreadnought to Scapa Flow*, 5 vols (London, 1961–1970).

The story of merchant shipping and oceanic trade routes is as full of interest and drama as that of the fighting navies, and can be read in C.Ernest Fayle, *Seaborne Trade*, 4 vols (London, 1920, 1920 (maps), 1923, 1924) and Archibald Hurd, *The Merchant Navy*, 3 vols (London, 1921, 1924, 1929).

The literature is as voluminous for underwater activity as for that on the surface. Two interesting introductory books on this aspect of the war are R.H.Gibson and Maurice Prendergast, *The German Submarine War 1914–1918* (London, 1931) and Robert M.Grant, *U-Boats Destroyed* (London, 1964).

Specific topics covered in this Atlas can be explored further in Richard Hough, *The Pursuit of Admiral von Spee* (London, 1969) and Edwin P.Hoyt, *The Last Cruise of the Emden* (London, 1967). A member of the Imperial Royal Family who was on the *Emden* has also told his story: Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern, *Emden* (London, 1928). For the naval and diplomatic aspects of the war in the Italian and Adriatic zones I have consulted Archibald Hurd, *Italian Sea-Power and the Great War* (London, 1918) and P.H.Michel, *La Question de l'Adriatique 1914–1918* (Paris, 1938).

One of the most significant aspects of the war at sea was the Allied naval blockade of Germany. This can be studied in detail in H.W.C.Davis, *A History of the Blockade* (London, 1920), M.W.W.P.Consett, *The Triumph of Unarmed Force* (London, 1928), A.C.Bell, *The Blockade of Germany* (London, 1937) and Marion C.Siney, *The Allied Blockade of Germany 1914–1916* (Ann Arbor, 1957). A lesser known aspect of the

blockade is given detailed study by S.L.Bane and R.H.Lutz (eds), *The Blockade of Germany After the Armistice* (Stanford, 1942).

METHODS OF WAR

There are many interesting volumes on the different methods employed during the war by the opposing armies. Their attempts to burrow underneath each other are well described in W.Grant Grieve and Bernard Newman, *Tunnellers* (London, 1936) and Alexander Barrie, *War Underground* (London, 1962). The attempt to break through the barbed-wire by mechanical means is told by J.F.C.Fuller, *Tanks in the Great War 1914–1918* (London, 1920) and B.H.Liddell Hart, *The Tanks* (London, 1959).

Some idea of the extent of the dependence of the belligerents on transport and communications can be seen in the Official British History, A.M.Henniker, *Transportation on the Western Front 1914–1918* (London, 1937) and W.J.K.Davies, *Light Railways of the First World War* (London, 1967).

BRITAIN

A good introductory history of British policy during the war is Sir Llewellyn Woodward, *Great Britain and the War of 1914–1918* (London, 1967). A voluminous compendium of statistics among which the curious reader could spend many hours is the War Office publication, printed by His Majesty's Stationery Office, *Statistics of the Military Effort of the British Empire During the Great War 1914–1920* (London, 1922). Among the many fascinating regimental histories is one of particular interest because of its author, who lost his son in the war: Rudyard Kipling, *The Irish Guards in the Great War* (London, 1923). "The only wonder to the compiler of these records," wrote Kipling in his introduction, "is that any sure fact whatever should be retrieved out of the whirlpools of war."

The munitions story, one of the most fascinating of the domestic issues of the war, can be followed in detail in the Ministry of Munitions publication, *The History of the Ministry of Munitions*, 12 vols (London, 1920–1924). A more personal aspect of the munitions struggle, together with an account of his two years as Prime Minister, is in the *War Memoirs of David Lloyd George*, 6 vols (London, 1933–1936).

Lloyd George's predecessor also left memoirs which deal with war policy: H.H. Asquith, *Memories and Reflections*, 2 vols (London, 1928). Two contemporary diarists with close contacts at the centre of events are Christopher Addison, *Politics from Within* (London, 1924), and Lord Riddell's *War Diary* (London, 1933). A graphic political narrative of this period is in Lord Beaverbrook's two volumes, *Politicians and the War 1914–1916*, 2 vols (London, 1928, 1932) and *Men and Power 1917–1918* (London, 1956). A scholarly examination of Britain's decision for war, and the nine succeeding months in British politics is Cameron Hazlehurst *Politicians at War* (London, 1971). British strategy is examined critically by Paul Guinn, *British Strategy and Politics 1914–1918* (Oxford, 1965). Both Hazlehurst and Guinn have excellent bibliographies.

Social and domestic scenes from the war are presented in a fascinating volume, Mrs C.S.Peel, *How We Lived Then 1914–1918* (London, 1929).

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Imperial aspects of the war are told in outline by Sir Charles Lucas (ed), *The Empire at War*, 5 vols (Oxford, 1921–1926). The Australian story has been told in detail, and

with some passion, by C.E.W.Bean and others, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918*, 12 vols (Canberra, 1921–1934). A rich fund of statistics is the Government of India's official publication, *India's Contribution to the Great War* (Calcutta, 1923). A future Lord Chancellor was co-author of the well-mapped official volume, J.W.B.Merewether and Sir Frederick Smith, *The Indian Corps in France* (London, 1917). The first volume of the official story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is a small but fascinating volume by the future Lord Beaverbrook: Sir Max Aitken, *Canada in Flanders* (London, 1916).

Two British Official Histories which cover aspects of the war in Africa are C. Hordern, *Military Operations, East Africa* (London, 1941) and F.J. Moberly, *Military Operations, Togoland and the Cameroons 1914–1916* (London, 1931). Other useful Imperial war histories are H.T.B.Drew (ed) *The War Effort of New Zealand* (Auckland, 1924), G.W.L.Nicholson, *Official History of the Canadian Army* (Ottawa, 1962) and John Buchan, *The History of the South African Forces in France* (London, 1920).

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE WESTERN FRONT

A compelling account of the opening phase of the war is Major-General Sir Edward Spears, *Liaison 1914* (London, 1930). The story of the German advance has been told by its commander, Alexander von Kluck, *The March on Paris and the Battle of the Marne 1914* (London, 1920). One of the most interesting of the French military memoirs is Maréchal Foch, *Memoires Pour Servir A L'Histoire De La Guerre De 1914–1918* (Paris, 1931). A useful supplement and addition to these memoirs is Liddell Hart, *Foch* (London, 1931). Clemenceau has given his own account both of the war and post-war period in Georges Clemenceau, *Grandeur and Misery of Victory* (London, 1930). A more humble, but highly entertaining picture of the war by a young French painter serving in the British army is Paul Maze, *A Frenchman in Khaki* (London, 1934).

One of the most terrible of all the battles of the war is described in Alistair Horne, *The Price of Glory: Verdun 1916* (London, 1962). The French mutinies have been the subject of frequent accounts, of which the following two are among the more recent and more useful: Richard M.Watt, *Dare Call It Treason* (London, 1953) and John Williams, *Mutiny 1917* 7 (London, 1962). The destructiveness of the war on the western front is shown in Charles Gide (ed), *Effects of the War Upon French Economic Life* (Oxford, 1923), and something of the efforts to restore the damage by William MacDonald, *Reconstruction in France* (London, 1922).

The rapid conquest of Belgium is told in a short Belgian publication, *Military Operations of Belgium* (London, 1915). Something of the nature of the German occupation was described at the time by two books by Jean Massart, *Belgians Under the German Eagle* (London, 1916) and *The Secret Press in Belgium* (London, 1918). There is also some disturbing evidence in Arnold J.Toynbee, *The German Terror in Belgium* (London, 1917).

British military operations on the western front are treated exhaustively and copiously mapped, by J.E.Edmonds (and others), *France and Belgium*, with several volumes of text and maps for each year of the war (London, 1922–1947). It would be invidious to select books on individual campaigns, of which there are several thousand; nor is there a good select bibliography dealing with the more recent of these. An introduction to this enormous literature can be made through two particular studies of merit, A.H.Farrar-

Hockley, *The Somme* (London, 1964) and Major-General Sir Edward Spears, *Prelude to Victory* (London, 1939), which deals with the French offensive of 1917. A stimulating critique of the German, British and French naval and military commanders is Corelli Barnett, *The Swordbearers* (London, 1963).

THE FIGHTING MEN

It was the experiences of the ordinary soldiers, rather than the decisions of their commanders, which ensured that the First World War influenced men long after the Armistice. A varied and moving idea of these experiences can be gained from: Bruce Bairnsfather, *Bullets & Billets* (London, 1917) and *From Mud to Mufti* (London, 1919); Philip Gibbs, *Realities of War* (London, 1920); Edmund Blunden, *Undertones of War* (London, 1930); Brian Gardner (ed), *Up The Line To Death: The War Poets 1914–1918* (London, 1964); Robert Graves, *Goodbye To All That* (London, 1929); Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front* (London, 1929); Siegfried Sassoon, *Counterattack* (London, 1917), some of the most bitter poems of the war; and Siegfried Sassoon, *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* (London, 1930).

The songs of the war with their terrifying progress from the gay to the grotesque can be heard on the Decca recording *Oh What A Lovely War* (London, 1963; mono LK 4542). Another moving record of contemporary poetry and letters is provided on *Wilfred Owen (1893–1918)* (London, 1968) published by the Argo Record Company on mono RG 593.

For a poignant survey of the British cemeteries whose ground was presented to the British people in perpetuity by the Governments of Belgium and France, and as an indispensable handbook for any visit to the western front, there is a publication by the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission, Sidney C.Hurst, *The Silent Cities* (London, 1929).

ITALY AND THE ITALIAN FRONT

A useful general introduction is Thomas Nelson Page, *Italy and the World War* (London, 1921). For the military story there is a fascinating account by an Italian historian who served on the Army Staff, Luigi Villari, *The War on the Italian Front* (London, 1932). A British historian who also wrote an interesting account of the Italian front, where he was serving in an ambulance unit, is G.M. Trevelyan, *Scenes From Italy's War* (London, 1919).

The British military operations in Italy are described in detail by Sir James E. Edmonds and H.R.Davies, *Military Operations, Italy 1915–1919* (London, 1949). There is an interesting eye-witness account by a future Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, *With British Guns in Italy* (London, 1919). Among the most famous of all the literary works of the First World War is one which is set on the Italian front, Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms* (New York and London, 1929).

For the broader aspects of Italian war policy, there is a useful account in M.H.H. Macartney and P.Cremona, *Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy 1914–1937* (New York, 1938). An Italian Prime Minister's record is in Giovanni Giolitti, *Memoirs of My Life* (London, 1923).

THE SALONIKA FRONT

One of the most recent and most readable accounts, which also contains a comprehensive bibliography, is Alan Palmer, *The Gardeners of Salonika* (London, 1965). The Italian representative with the Allied forces, who has left a vivid account of this zone of war, was Luigi Villari, *The Macedonian Campaign* (London, 1922). As so often the British Official History combines detailed research with a lively style and copious maps, C.Falls, *Military Operations, Macedonia*, 2 vols (London, 1933, 1935).

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN FRONT

A good general introduction to the period is to be found in Sir Bernard Pares, *The Fall of the Russian Monarchy* (London, 1939). The Russian defeat in East Prussia is described in detail, and with an excellent series of maps, in Sir Edmund Ironside, *Tannenberg* (Edinburgh and London, 1925). The most successful of all the Russian Generals has left his own account, A.A.Brussilov, *A Soldier's Note-Book 1914–1918* (London, 1930). Another General whose memoirs are extremely informative is General N.M.Golovin, *The Russian Army in the World War* (London, 1931). A British Officer attached to the Russian Army, who has left his own vivid account, is General Sir A.Knox, *With the Russian Army 1914–1917*, 2 vols (London, 1921).

A useful survey of Russian policy and foreign aspirations from the outbreak of war to the Revolution is to be found in C.Jay Smith, *The Russian Struggle For Power 1914–1917* (Athens, Georgia, 1956). For the Revolution itself, and the ensuing civil war and Allied intervention, the most useful account is still W.H.Chamberlin, *The Russian Revolution*, 2 vols (New York, 1935). A recent and enthralling description of the February Revolution is George Katkov, *Russia 1917* (London, 1967).

The treaty signed between the Bolsheviks and the Germans, to Russia's inevitable and enormous disadvantage, is described in detail by John W.Wheeler-Bennett, *Brest-Litovsk* (London, 1938). For British policy towards Russia after the Revolution, and a documentary account of the Allied attempt to crush the new Bolshevik state, see Richard H.Ullman, *Intervention and the War* (Princeton and London, 1961). Two earlier volumes of much value are George F.Kennan, *Russia Leaves the War* (London, 1956) and *Decision to Intervene* (London, 1956).

GERMANY

A penetrating account of German war aims during the war is Fritz Fischer, *Germany's Aims in the First World War* (London, 1967). The documentary background to the disintegration of Germany during the war is to be found in Ralph Haswell Lutz (ed), *Fall of the German Empire 1914–1918*, 2 vols (Stanford, 1932). A recent study of internal German affairs based upon much further detailed research is Gerald D. Feldman, *Army, Industry and Labor in Germany 1914–1918* (Princeton, 1966).

Among contemporaries who left accounts of their activities was General Ludendorff, *My War Memories 1914–1918*, 2 vols (London, 1933). Also of interest for the German view are Th. Von Bethmann Hollweg, *Reflections on the World War* (London, 1920) and Prince von Bülow, *Memoirs of Prince von Bülow* (Boston, 1932); volume 3, "The World War and Germany's Collapse," covers the years 1909 to 1919. Hindenburg's story has been told most effectively in J.W.Wheeler-Bennett, *Hindenburg: The Wooden Titan* (London, 1936).

One of the most stimulating of all recent historical works, based upon a careful study of the newly-opened British archives, is Wm. Roger Louis, *Great Britain and Germany's Lost Colonies 1914–1919* (Oxford, 1967). Dr Louis records that E.S. Montagu, when Secretary of State for India, declared that it would be difficult to find “some convincing argument for not annexing *all* the territories in the world”. His book is both an essential introduction to British imperial policy and a model of historical research.

RUMANIA

The best introductory study is R.W.Seton-Watson, *A History of the Roumanians* (Cambridge, 1934).

Two pro-Rumanian accounts produced during the First World War are R.W. Seton-Watson, *Roumania and the Great War* (London, 1915) and D.Mitrany, *Greater Rumania: A Study in National Ideals* (London, 1917). Rumania's war effort and diplomacy is examined in detail by Pamfil Seicaru, *La Roumanie dans la Grande Guerre* (Paris, 1968).

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Take Jonescu, published his memoirs immediately after the war as *Souvenirs* (Paris, 1919).

TURKEY, MESOPOTAMIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

There is a discussion of German pre-war influence over Turkey in Morris Jastrow, *The War and the Bagdad Railway* (Philadelphia, 1918). The leading Turkish Minister to have left a record of political and military affairs is Djemal Pasha, *Memories of a Turkish Statesman 1913–1919* (London, 1922).

The Mesopotamian campaign is extremely well documented; and a recent general work, with much fascinating detail, is A.J.Barker, *The Neglected War: Mesopotamia 1914–1918* (London, 1967). The Official British History is once again a model of detail and exposition, F.J.Moberly, *The Campaign in Mesopotamia 1914–1918*, 4 vols (London, 1923–1927).

For the war in Arabia and Palestine, T.E.Lawrence, *The Revolt in the Desert* (London, 1927) is a graphic personal account. The defeat of Turkey in Palestine is dealt with in a short volume, Cyril Falls, *Armageddon 1918* (London, 1964). Cyril Falls was also one of the authors of the longer Official History of this campaign, Sir G.Macmunn and C.Falls, *Egypt and Palestine*, 3 vols and 2 vols maps (London, 1928–1930).

There is a good biography of the Turkish national leader by Lord Kinross, *Atatürk* (London, 1964). For a discussion of some of the plans to defeat the Turkish Empire, an early but informative work is H.N.Howard, *The Partition of Turkey 1913–1923* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1931); but this subject still awaits its historian. The best general work on British policy in the Middle East is Elizabeth Monroe, *Britain's Moment in the Middle East 1914–1956* (London, 1963). The Palestine question is best followed in Leonard Stein, *The Balfour Declaration* (London, 1961) and Christopher Sykes *Cross Roads to Israel* (London, 1965).

THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIPOLI

The attempt to defeat Turkey by an attack on Constantinople lasted for only ten months, but has been responsible for more literature than any other campaign of the war. Two good introductory works are Robert Rhodes James, *Gallipoli* (London, 1965) and John North, *Gallipoli: The Fading Vision* (London, 1936). The Official British History is the

most readable and most critical of all those produced after the war, C.F.Aspinall-Oglander, *Military Operations, Gallipoli*, 2 vols (London, 1929, 1932). There is much pungent comment also in C.E.W.Bean's Australian Official History already cited.

The naval campaign is described in the Official British Naval History cited above and in Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, *The Navy in the Dardanelles Campaign* (London, 1924). There is a useful French account in A.Thomazi, *La Guerre Navale aux Dardanelles* (Paris, 1926). There is also an interesting German record by a German General, Hans Kannengiesser Pasha, *The Campaign in Gallipoli* (London, 1927).

A moving account of the campaign as seen from the trenches is A.P.Herbert's novel, *The Secret Battle* (London, 1919), of which Winston Churchill wrote: "It was one of those cries of pain wrung from the fighting troops by the prolonged and measureless torment through which they passed; and like the poems of Siegfried Sassoon should be read in each generation, so that men and women may rest under no illusion about what the war means."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The best general surveys are A.J.P.Taylor, *The Habsburg Monarchy 1815–1918* (London, 1949) and A.J.May, *The Habsburg Monarchy 1867–1914* (Cambridge Mass., 1951). There is a full account of Britain's attitude towards the Habsburg monarchy in an excellent recent study, which has the added merit of a comprehensive bibliography, Harry Hanak, *Great Britain and Austria-Hungary During the First World War* (London, 1962). The memoirs of the Austrian Foreign Minister are also of interest, Count Ottokar Czernin, *In the World War* (London, 1919); but of greater historical importance is the superb account of the final decade of Habsburg foreign policy, A.F.Pribram, *Austrian Foreign Policy 1908–1918* (London, 1923).

For the disintegration of the Empire two standard works are Oskar Jászi, *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* (Chicago, 1929) and J.Andrassy, *The Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire* (London, 1930). A recent scholarly account, which supersedes these in many ways, is Z.A.B.Zeman, *The Break-up of the Habsburg Empire 1914–1918* (London, 1961).

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS

The best general survey, covering both world wars, and with an excellent bibliography, is C.A.Macartney and A.W.Palmer, *Independent Eastern Europe* (London, 1962). An interesting account of American policy towards central Europe can be found in V.S.Mamatey, *The United States and East Central Europe 1914–1918* (Oxford, 1958).

A wartime appraisal of the national potential of eastern Europe by a British diplomatic historian is G.P.Gooch, *The Races of Austria-Hungary* (London, 1917). For the Balkans, R.W.Seton-Watson, *The Rise of Nationality in the Balkans* (London, 1917) is a plea in favour of Balkan nationalism, particularly of the Serb variety; while M.E.Durham, *Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle* (London, 1920) is less impressed with the Serb case.

The story of the war in Montenegro can be read in Alexander Devine, *Montenegro* (London, 1918). A somewhat obscure corner of the Balkans is dealt with in detail by Edith P.Stickney, *Southern Albania or Northern Epirus in International Affairs 1912–1923* (Stanford, 1926).

SERBIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

For Serbia's war effort a useful general survey is W.H.Crawford Price, *Serbia's Part in the War* (London, 1918). Two British ladies have left eye-witness accounts of the debacle: Lady Ralph Paget, *With Our Serbian Allies*, 2 vols (London, 1915, 1916), and Caroline Matthews *Experiences of A Woman Doctor in Serbia* (London, 1918). The Cambridge historian G.M.Trevelyan contributed to the pro-Serbian polemic in a pamphlet *The Serbians and Austrians* (London, 1915).

The Yugoslav Committee in London produced a series of pamphlets and appeals in favour of a South Slav state, the first of which was *Appeal to the British Nation and Parliament* (London, 1915). The best account of the formation of Yugoslavia is Henry Baerlein, *The Birth of Yugoslavia*, 2 vols (London, 1922).

GREECE

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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