

1: RACE FOR THE RHINE - Alexander McKee Zebra US sb | eBay

The Race for the Rhine Bridges ,, has 16 ratings and 0 reviews. The key to victory in World War II seemed to rest on the Rhine Bridges. The r.

The supreme Allied commander in the west, General Dwight D. Eisenhower had pledged to Montgomery that his forces would make the primary thrust to the Rhine, and he left Lieutenant General William H. He also allowed Lieutenant General George S. Ordering elements of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Bradley make an additional strike northeast from Saint Vith toward the Rhine. This latter attack began on 28 January, but the troops bogged down when confronted with poor weather and stiff German resistance. Ninth Army, and allowed the Germans to concentrate their reserves against the British and Canadians. Steadily advancing through a heavily fortified German belt, the weary troops reached both objectives by the end of February. First Army north of Patton likewise pressed the defenders ever closer to the Rhine. Ninth Army broke through the thinned defenses and advanced toward the Rhine. Mounted by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Standing in place, the German defenders were destroyed in detail or cut off and forced to surrender. Only a relative handful escaped east across the river. By 24 March, German forces had been forced back across the Rhine. First Army secured the biggest prize of the campaign. No American commander had really expected to capture an intact Rhine bridge, but on 7 March, a unit from the U. British and Canadian casualties in these battles approached 16, men, and U. The collapse of the German defenses west of the Rhine began when pressure was applied at several points simultaneously. Lacking the reserves to meet so many attacks and forbidden by Hitler to fall back, the German armies suffered severely. In the Rhineland Campaign, the Allies took more than , German prisoners. Rhine Crossings March The Rhine River presented the greatest natural obstacle in the path of the advancing Western Allies after their crossing of the English Channel. Ranging in width from to 1, feet and at no point fordable, the river was at flood levels in early March the result of spring rains and melting snow. The Rhine was also in German territory and would be defended at great cost. Troops and vehicles were rushed across as combat engineers hurried to construct other bridges. Meanwhile, amphibian trucks and engineer ferries supplemented the bridge. Not to be outdone, Lieutenant General George S. Patton sought to secure a crossing for his Third Army. He planned to make a feint at Mainz and then cross at Oppenheim. The task of making the initial crossing fell to the 5th Infantry Division. The operation began late on the night of 21 March. Thirteen artillery battalions and 7, engineers stood by to support the crossing, but to secure surprise, there was no preliminary fire. Two assault companies of the 5th Division, assisted by the th Engineer Combat Battalion, crossed the river at Oppenheim without resistance. South of the city, another assault company got across but then met heavy German resistance on the other bank. By midafternoon, three infantry regiments and hundreds of support troops were across. By evening, the bridgehead was 5 miles deep. Lead elements of the 87th Division crossed in the early morning hours of 25 March at Boppard, and the following morning, the 89th Division crossed at Saint Goar. Montgomery massed nearly 1 million men along the lower Rhine: It was reinforced by a Transportation Corps harbor company and elements of the Royal Navy. Defending in this area, the Germans had only 85, men and 35 tanks. A total of 1, transports and 1, gliders participated. More than 2, Allied fighter aircraft provided support, and B bombers were specially rigged to drop supplies and equipment. The drop zones for VARSITY were east of the Rhine in the Wesel area, close enough to the advancing ground forces to provide for a quick linkup but not deep enough to give any real additional depth to the operation. By the end of 24 March, the airborne forces had secured most of their objectives. The defending German 84th Division was virtually destroyed, with 3, Germans taken prisoner. Although VARSITY was a success, it was a costly one; casualties were higher for the airborne forces in this operation than for the Allied ground units in their crossings. The initial assault crossings completed, engineers followed with additional bridging. Allied headquarters had estimated that sustaining military operations across the Rhine would require tons of supplies per day. Allied engineers had, in short order, constructed a variety of foot, vehicle, railway, and pipeline bridges. For generations, the Germans had considered the Rhine as a natural barrier that would protect them from invasion, but superior resources at the points of attack and military engineering gave the Allies access to

THE RACE FOR THE RHINE BRIDGES, 1940, 1944, 1945. pdf

the German heartland. The Siegfried Line Campaign. Department of the Army, The Race for the Rhine Bridges, , , Stein and Day, Indiana University Press, Denis, and Shelagh Whitaker. The Battle to End the War. The Rhine Crossings of The Allied Assault-February- March Government Printing Office,

2: The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , Quotes by Alexander McKee

Leia Â«The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , Â» de Alexander McKee com a Rakuten Kobo. The River Rhine and its delta in Holland, protecting Germany's vital industrial area of the Ruhr, helped dictate the cou.

M4 and M4A3 Sherman tanks and infantrymen of the U. German forces had been routed during the Allied break-out from Normandy. The Allies advanced rapidly against an enemy that put up little resistance. But after the liberation of Paris in late August , the Allies paused to re-group and organise before continuing their advance from Paris to the River Rhine. The pause allowed the Germans to solidify their linesâ€”something they had been unable to do west of Paris. While Montgomery and Bradley each favored relatively direct thrusts into Germany with Montgomery and Bradley each offering to be the spearhead of such an assault , General Eisenhower disagreed. Instead, he chose a "broad-front" strategy, which allowed the Allies to gain ground from the beaten Germans in all sectors, allowed the advancing Allied forces to support each other, and minimized the difficulty of supplying the most advanced forces. The rapid advance through France had caused considerable logistical strain, made worse by the lack of any major port other than the relatively distant Cherbourg in western France. Although Antwerp was seen as the key to solving the Allied logistics problems, its port was not open to Allied shipping until the Scheldt estuary was clear of German forces. As the campaign progressed, all the belligerents, Allied as well as German, felt the effects of the lack of suitable replacements for front-line troops. There were two major defensive obstacles to the Allies. The first was the natural barriers made by the rivers of eastern France. The second was the Siegfried Line , which fell under the command, along with all Wehrmacht forces in the west, of Generalfeldmarschall Gerd von Rundstedt. Logistics and supply[edit] Although the breakout from Normandy had taken longer than planned, the advances until September had far exceeded expectations. One effect was that insufficient supplies could be delivered to the various fronts to maintain the advance: Much war material still had to be brought ashore across the invasion beaches and through the one remaining Mulberry harbour The other had been destroyed in an English Channel storm. Although small harbours, such as Isigny , Port-en-Bessin , and Courcelles , were being used, the major forward ports such as Calais , Boulogne , Dunkirk and Le Havre either remained in German hands as "fortresses" or had been systematically destroyed. The availability of Cherbourg had been valuable until the breakout, but then the shortage of transport to carry supplies to the rapidly advancing armies became the limiting factor. Although fuel was successfully pumped from Britain to Normandy via the Pluto pipeline, this still had to reach the fronts, which were advancing faster than the pipelines could be extended. Lee , were roundly criticised by other American generals. Failure to supply forward units led to unofficial arrangements, with pressed units "diverting" supplies intended for others. At this time the main Allied supply lines still ran back to Normandy, presenting serious logistical problems. The solution was to get Antwerp into operation quickly. Although this major port had been captured almost intact, the mere occupation of Antwerp was not enough, because the 21st Army Group failed to gain sea access by clearing the Scheldt estuary. The delay in securing this area has been blamed on General Eisenhower and the 21st Army Group commander, Field Marshal Montgomery, who favored Operation Market-Garden over clearing the Scheldt when it was weakly held. This allowed the German 15th Army to dig in there, requiring a protracted campaign by the Canadian First Army that delayed the use of Antwerp for months see below. Manpower[edit] The German armies had lost large numbers of troops in Normandy and the subsequent pursuit. To counteract this, about 20, Luftwaffe personnel were reallocated to the German Army , invalided troops were redrafted into the front line and Volkssturm units were formed using barely trained civilians. British manpower resources were limited after five years of war and through worldwide commitments. Replacements were no longer adequate to cover losses and some formations were disbanded to maintain the strength of others. The Canadians were also short of manpower, due to a reluctance to require conscripts to serve outside Canada or Canadian waters. This had arisen from internal Canadian political difficulties during World War I and there had been a wide consensus against conscription for overseas service. They were often inexperienced and not used to the harsh conditions of the latter part of the campaign. There were also complaints about the poor quality of troops released into the

infantry from less-stressed parts of the U. At one point, after the Battle of the Bulge had highlighted the shortage of infantrymen, the army relaxed its embargo on the use of black soldiers in combat formations. It became increasingly difficult to persuade Allied troops to risk their lives when peace was in sight. No one wished to be the last man killed. The Channel ports were urgently needed to maintain the Allied armies. By the time that Brussels was liberated, it had become difficult to supply the 21st Army Group adequately. Indeed, one corpsâ€” VIII Corps â€”was withdrawn from active service to free its transport for general use. The Canadian First Army was tasked with liberating the ports during its advance along the French coast. Adolf Hitler had appreciated their strategic value. The other ports were defended to varying degrees, however, and they required substantial work to bring them into use, except for Dunkirk which was sealed off to the rear of the Allied advance.

Operation Market Garden The first operation of the Rhineland Campaign, Market Garden, was commanded by Montgomery and was to secure a bridgehead over the Rhine in the north, at Arnhem , which would outflank the Siegfried Line. Market Garden had two distinct parts. Market was to be the largest airborne operation in history, dropping three and a half divisions of American, British, and Polish paratroopers to capture key bridges and prevent their demolition by the Germans. Garden was a ground attack by the British Second Army across the bridges. It was assumed that the German forces would still be recovering from the previous campaign and opposition would not be very stiff for either operation. If successful, the Allies would have a direct route into Germany that bypassed the main German defenses and also seize territory from which the Germans launched V-1s and V-2s against London , Antwerp and elsewhere. General Eisenhower approved Market Garden. He gave supply priority to the 21st Army Group and diverted the U. First Army to the north of the Ardennes to stage limited attacks to draw German defenders south, away from the target sites. The operation was launched on 17 September. At first, it went well. Although their landings outside Arnhem were on target, the British 1st Airborne Division landing zones were some distance from Arnhem bridge and only on the north side of the river. Problems arose when the British 1st Airborne Division lost vital equipmentâ€”jeeps and heavy anti-tank gunsâ€”when gliders crashed. There had also been a severe underestimation of German strength in the area. To make matters worse, poor weather prevented aerial reinforcements and drastically reduced resupply. German resistance to the forces driving to Arnhem was highly effective, and a copy of the Allied battle plan had been captured. In the end, Market Garden was unsuccessful.

Battle of the Scheldt[edit] Main article: Battle of the Scheldt The logistics situation was becoming critical, so opening the Port of Antwerp was now a high priority. The task involved four main operations: The first was to clear the area north of Antwerp and secure access to South Beveland. The thirdâ€” Operation Vitality â€”was the capture of South Beveland. The final phase was the capture of Walcheren Island, which had been fortified into a powerful German stronghold. On 21 September , the advance began. The canals were crossed and a bridgehead established, but fierce counter-attacks by the Germans forced them to withdraw with heavy casualties. The 1st Polish Armoured Division had greater success, moving northeast to the coast, occupying Terneuzen and clearing the south bank of the Scheldt eastward to Antwerp. It was by then clear, however, that any further advances would be at tremendous cost. British assault troops advancing near Flushing with shells bursting ahead during the Scheldt operation. However, on 16 October Woensdrecht was taken, following an immense artillery barrage which forced the Germans back. This cut South Beveland and Walcheren off from the mainland and achieved the objective of the first operation. Montgomery issued a directive that made the opening of the Scheldt estuary the top priority. This helped secure the Scheldt region from counter-attack. In Operation Switchback, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division mounted a two-pronged attack, with the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade crossing the Leopold Canal and the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade launching an amphibious assault from the coastal side of the pocket. Despite fierce resistance from the Germans, the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade crossed the Leopold Canal and the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade moved southwards, opening a supply route into the pocket. Operation Vitalityâ€”the third major phase of the Battle of the Scheldtâ€”began on 24 October. The 2nd Canadian Infantry Division began its advance toward South Beveland, but was slowed by mines, mud and strong enemy defences. Thus, this formidable defence was outflanked, and the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade began a frontal attack in assault boats. The engineers were able to bridge the canal on the main road. With the canal line gone, the German

defence crumbled and South Beveland was cleared. The third phase of the Battle of the Scheldt was now complete. The final phase, Operation Infatuate was the attack on the heavily fortified island of Walcheren at the mouth of the West Scheldt. This flooded the central part of the island, forcing the German defenders onto the high ground and allowing the use of amphibious vehicles. Units of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division attacked the causeway on 31 October, and after a grim struggle, established a precarious foothold. They were relieved by a battalion of the British 52nd Division. In conjunction with the waterborne attacks, the 52nd continued the advance. The amphibious landings began on 1 November with units of the British 1st Infantry Brigade landing on a beach in the south-eastern area of Vlissingen. During the next few days, they engaged in heavy street fighting against the German defenders. Also on 1 November, after a heavy naval bombardment by the British Royal Navy, troops of 4th Commando Brigade, with units of 10th Inter Allied Commando, consisting mainly of Belgian and Norwegian troops, supported by specialised armoured vehicles of the British 79th Armoured Division were landed on both sides of the gap in the sea dyke. A smaller force moved south-eastward, toward Vlissingen, while the main force went northeast to clear the northern half of Walcheren to link up with the Canadians who had established a bridgehead on the eastern part of the island. Fierce resistance was again offered by German troops defending the area, and fighting continued until 7 November. However, the action ended on 8 November after a force of amphibious vehicles entered Middelburg, the capital of Walcheren. With the approaches to Antwerp free, the fourth phase of the Battle of the Scheldt was complete; on 28 November, the first convoy entered the port. Veritable and Grenade[edit]

Main articles: Ninth Army advanced north eastwards from the Roer. The two armies would meet in the Geldern area. The British Second Army stayed west of the Maas, apart from two divisions that reinforced the Anglo-Canadian advance, but the German High Command were initially convinced that they were the principal threat and deployed their reserves in anticipation of an assault from Venlo.

3: The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , (ebook) by Alexander McKee |

The Race For The Rhine Bridges , , by Alexander McKee. Read and Download Online Unlimited eBooks, PDF Book, Audio Book or Epub for free Alexander McKee.

You can help by adding to it. January Preparations such as accumulation of supplies, road construction, and the transport of 36 Royal Navy landing craft , were hidden by a massive smoke screen from 16 March. The operation commenced on the night of 23 March The landing areas were flooded, deserted farmland rising to woodland. Battle[edit] British Commandos on the outskirts of Wesel Four thousand Allied guns fired for four hours during the opening bombardment. British bombers contributed with attacks on Wesel during the day and night of 23 March Bridge construction started at 9: One "funny" was the "Buffalo" operated by the 4th Royal Tank Regiment , under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alan Jolly , an armed and armoured amphibious tracked personnel or cargo transporter able to cross soft and flooded ground. These were the transports for the spearhead infantry. At first, there was no opposition, but later they ran into determined resistance from machine-gun nests. The British 1st Commando Brigade entered Wesel. The local resistance had been broken by artillery and air bombardment. American casualties were minimal. German resistance to the Scottish landings continued with some effect, and there were armored counter-attacks. Landings continued, however, including tanks and other heavy equipment. Operation Varsity started at Despite heavy resistance to the airdrops and afterward, the airborne troops made progress and repelled counterattacks. The hard lessons of Operation Market Garden were applied. In the afternoon, the 15th Scottish Division linked up with both airborne divisions. Fierce German resistance continued around Bienen, north of Rees , where the entire 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade was needed to relieve the Black Watch. The bridgehead was firmly established, however, and Allied advantages in numbers and equipment were applied. Although this formation was considered to be the most effective German force in the area, it was severely depleted from its previous action in the Battle of the Reichswald. Unable to withstand Allied pressure, the 1st Parachute Army withdrew northeast toward Hamburg and Bremen , leaving a gap between it and the German 15th Army in the Ruhr. On 24 March, he began his diary entry with, "The situation in the West has entered an extraordinarily critical, ostensibly almost deadly, phase. Blumentritt and his superior, Generaloberst Johannes Blaskowitz , both recognised that the situation was lost. Communications were weak, indeed, one corps was never contacted. The reinforcements were so poor that the generals decided against using them, to avoid needless casualties. Although Blumentritt had strict orders from Supreme Command to hold and fight, from 1 April, he managed a withdrawal with minimal casualties, eventually withdrawing beyond the Dortmund-Ems Canal to the Teutoburg Forest. Within a week of the start of Plunder, the Allies had taken 30, prisoners of war north of the Ruhr. Subsequently, Churchill and Montgomery watched the Varsity air landings on 24 March. After lunch and a briefing, the party went to a sandbagged house overlooking the Rhine and a quiet, undefended stretch of the German-held riverbank. They next visited the destroyed railway bridge at Wesel, departing when German artillery appeared to target them. Military rivalries[edit] The Plunder crossings in the third week of March were planned as the primary assault across the Rhine, but at the Malta Conference in early February , it was decided to add another crossing to the south of the Ruhr. The additional crossing was intended to draw off any concentration of forces in opposition to Plunder. On 7 March, U. Within the next 10 days six divisions and 25, troops established a bridgehead on the eastern side of the Rhine. On 22 March, General George S. Patton sent his Third Army across the Rhine, at Nierstein , to form another bridgehead.

4: THE RACE FOR THE RHINE BRIDGES , A. McKee 1st UK SB VG | eBay

Read The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , by Alexander McKee by Alexander McKee by Alexander McKee for free with a 30 day free trial. Read eBook on the web, iPad, iPhone and Android The River Rhine and its delta in Holland, protecting Germany's vital industrial area of the Ruhr, helped dictate the course of events in three land.

THE RACE FOR THE RHINE BRIDGES, 1940, 1944, 1945. pdf

5: - Race for the Rhine Bridges, and by Alexander Mckee

*The Race For the Rhine Bridges , , [Alexander McKee] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Few World War II actions rival the dramatic battles for the bridges crossing the Rhine and its branches.*

6: Allied advance from Paris to the Rhine - Wikipedia

RACE The Power of an Illusion PBS Support for PBS provided by What s this Aryan race The Aryan race is a racial grouping that emerged in the period of the late th century and mid th century to describe people of Indo European heritage.

7: The Race For The Rhine Bridges | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , [Alexander McKee] -- The River Rhine and its delta in Holland, protecting Germany's vital industrial area of the Ruhr, helped dictate the course of events in three land campaigns of the Second World War.

8: Alexander McKee: The Race for the Rhine Bridges , , (ePUB) - ebook download - english

The race for the Rhine bridges: , , [Alexander McKee] -- "The Rhine is Germany's main commercial highway, containing many of its major ports. In war, it is vital for the Germans to push an enemy to outflank the entire river barrier preparatory to taking.

9: Operation Plunder - Wikipedia

The River Rhine and its delta in Holland, protecting Germany's vital industrial area of the Ruhr, helped dictate the course of events in three land campaigns of the Second World War. Some towns and br.

Basic statistics for the health sciences 4th edition Old people: cash and care Shakespeares comedy of As you like it Social representations and identity C narayana reddy books The South African Ostrich Cook Book How to do everything with HTML Readings in International Business A freethinkers primer of male love Black Heritage Sites Project on badminton game The Mary argument again San Rafael Central Marin Trail Map Life after High school. Our first old home day at Salem, Maine, August seventeenth, 1904. Homeland disputes The impact of recent monopoly theory on the Schumpeterian system, by E. H. Chamberlin. Community-based Initiatives in the Eastern Mediterranean Region Dbms for ibps so V. 3. Brahms, Wagner and their contemporaries. Cp plus user manual Garden blocks for urban America The subjugation of Put Looking for the other side The White Horse Show Ali Baba and the forty thieves Tibetan civilization The theory practice of poster art Foreword by the President Daniel F. Sullivan Mother Teresa (Profiles) Fraud Examination Updated Printing Conscious and nonconscious proximal intentions Hungry caterpillars Bates pocket guide 7th edition Les miserables full text Certain lands in Dallas County, Iowa. The bliss bakery trilogy Employment at will The complete womans herbal Spanish For Employees (Speedy Language Phrase Books)