

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787771103321
Autore	Beach Jim <1969->
Titolo	Haig's intelligence : GHQ and the German Army, 1916-1918 // Jim Beach [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013
ISBN	1-107-46158-8 1-139-89297-5 1-107-45948-6 1-107-47225-3 1-107-46520-6 1-107-46870-1 1-139-60052-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvi, 369 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge military histories
Disciplina	940.4/85641
Soggetti	World War, 1914-1918 - Military intelligence - Great Britain World War, 1914-1918 - Campaigns - Western Front
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Organisation -- Leadership -- Personnel -- Frontline -- Espionage -- Photography -- Signals -- Analysis -- Somme -- Arras -- Third Ypres -- Cambrai -- German offensives -- Hundred days -- Conclusion -- Appendix 1: Identifications of German units at the front, 1916-1918 -- Appendix 2: Contribution of sources to identification of German units at the front, 1916-1918 -- Appendix 3: British assessments of German divisions on the Western Front, October 1918.
Sommario/riassunto	Haig's Intelligence is an important study of Douglas Haig's controversial command during the First World War. Based on extensive new research, it addresses a perennial question about the British army on the Western Front between 1916 and 1918: why did they think they were winning? Jim Beach reveals how the British perceived the German army through a study of the development of the British intelligence system, its personnel and the ways in which intelligence was gathered. He also examines how intelligence shaped strategy and operations by exploring the influence of intelligence in creating perceptions of the enemy. He

shows for the first time exactly what the British knew about their opponent, when and how and, in so doing, sheds significant new light on continuing controversies about the British army's conduct of operations in France and Belgium and the relationship between Haig and his chief intelligence officer, John Charteris.
