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The Japanese in Manchuria, 1904 - Emilien Louis Victor Cordonnier - 1912

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The Campaign with Kuropatkin - Douglas Story - 1904

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The Making of Japanese Manchuria, 1904-1932 - Yoshihisa Tak Matsusaka - 2020-03-23

"In this history of Japanese involvement in northeast China, the author argues that Japan's military seizure of Manchuria in September 1931 was founded on three decades of infiltration of the area. This incremental empire-building and its effect on Japan are the focuses of this book. The principal agency in the piecemeal growth of Japanese colonization was the South Manchurian Railway Company, and by the mid-1920s Japan had a deeply entrenched presence in Manchuria and exercised a dominant economic and political influence over the area. Japanese colonial expansion in Manchuria also loomed large in Japanese politics, military policy, economic development, and foreign relations and deeply influenced many aspects of Japan's interwar history."

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The Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905 - Geoffrey Jukes - 2014-06-06

The Russo-Japanese war saw the first defeat of a major European imperialist power by an Asian country. When Japanese and Russian expansionist interests collided over Manchuria and Korea, the Tsar assumed Japan would never dare to fight. However, after years of planning, Japan launched a surprise attack on the Russian Port Arthur, on the Liaoyang Peninsula in 1904 and the war that followed saw Japan win major battles against Russia. This book explains the background and outbreak of the war, then follows the course of the fighting at Yalu River, Sha-ho, and finally Mukden, the largest battle anywhere in the world before the First World War.

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An Outline of the Russo-Japanese War 1904, 1905 - Charles Ross - 2014-03-25

The Russo-Japanese War (8 February 1904– 5 September 1905) was "the first great war of the 20th century." It grew out of rival imperial ambitions of the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over Manchuria and Korea. The major theatres of operations were Southern Manchuria, specifically the area around the Liaodong Peninsula and Mukden; and the seas around Korea, Japan, and the Yellow Sea. Russia sought a warm water port on the Pacific Ocean, for their navy as well as for maritime trade. From the end of the First Sino-Japanese War and 1903, negotiations between Russia and Japan had proved impractical. Japan offered to recognize Russian dominance in Manchuria in exchange for recognition of Korea as a Japanese sphere of influence. Russia refused this, so Japan chose war to counter what it described as Russian aggression in Asia. After discussions broke down in 1904, the Japanese Navy attacked the Russian eastern fleet at Port Arthur, a naval base in the Liaotung province leased to Russia by China, which led to war. The Japanese defeated the Russians in a series of battles on land and at sea. The resulting campaigns, in which the Japanese military attained victory over the Russian forces arrayed against them, were unexpected by world observers. Over time, the consequences of these battles would transform the balance of power in East Asia, resulting in a reassessment of Japan's recent entry onto the world stage. The author, in his study of war, has been impressed by the numberless, apparently trifling, facts which appear in memoirs and reminiscences, but which seldom appear in histories, and which, nevertheless, often show up events in a perfectly new light. This publication provides a recap of the events. The original text and artwork have been used in this publication; occasionally there may be instances of imperfections with these old texts (i.e., blurred or missing pages, poor image quality).

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The Russian Army and the Japanese War, Being Historical and Critical Comments on the Military Policy and Power of Russia and on the Campaign in the Far East, Vol. 1 of 2 (Classic Reprint) - A. N. Kuropatkin - 2017-10-15

Excerpt from The Russian Army and the Japanese War, Being Historical and Critical Comments on the Military Policy and Power of Russia and on the Campaign in the Far East, Vol. 1 of 2 The General stands higher than any other Russian officer, not only in Russian Opinion, but in that of professional soldiers all the world over, and if any human agency can change the deplorable situation to Russia's advantage, Kuropatkin may be the man to do This sentence, written by the military correspondent of the Times in February, 1904, well expresses the sentiment that predominated when General Kuropatkin's appointment to command the Russian army in Manchuria was announced. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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Russian Soldier vs Japanese Soldier - David Campbell - 2019-03-21
At the turn of the 20th century, the region of Manchuria sat atop a potentially catastrophic political fault line; the ancient strength of China was crumbling, leaving opportunities for both Russia and Japan to claw out new territories from the edges of that dying empire. Russian pride would contend with Japanese ambition in a conflict that ushered in the age of massed armies fighting on battlefields that were being redefined by the new tools of war such as newer, larger artillery pieces, and the use of machine guns in pitched battles. The vast, but over-stretched Russian Army was expected to steamroller its far smaller opponent, but the aggressiveness and zeal of the more modern Japanese military confounded expectations. Examining these two armies in detail, this fully illustrated study tells the story of how these two empires clashed in the Russo-Japanese War, heralding a new phase in modern warfare as World War I loomed on the horizon.

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A STUDY OF THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904 - A. Kearsley - 2019-01-04

No more instructive campaign than the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 could be selected for the student of early 20th century military history, as it shows the technological advancements that altered the capacity in which nations waged war after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. This is one of a series of studies on campaigns and battles by Lt Col Kearsley, designed to help the student of military history, particularly those studying for Staff College, and for promotional examinations on Military History. The war fought between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea was important as many of the technological innovations brought on by the Industrial Revolution first became present on the battlefield. Developments of modern armaments, such as rapid-firing artillery and machine guns, as well as more accurate carbine rifles, were first used on a mass scale. This demonstrated that warfare in a new age of technology had undergone a considerable change since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Most army commanders had previously envisioned using these weapon systems to dominate the battlefield on an operational and tactical level but, as events played out, these technological advancements forever altered the capacity in which nations would wage war. Content: Introduction to the Russo-Japanese War, 1904. Appreciation of the Situation at the Outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. Operations up to and including the Battle of the River Yalu, 1st of May. Operations up to and including the Battle of Nanshan, 26th of May. Operations up to and including the Battle of Telissu, 14th and 15th of June. Operations up to and including the Battle of Fenshuiling, 26th and 27th of June. Operations up to and including the Action at Chiaotou, 19th of July. Operations up to and including the Battle of Tashihchiao, 24th of July. Operations up to and including the Battles of Yangtzuling and Yushuling, 31st of July. Operations up to the 24th of August.

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