

Liddell Hart, Basil Henry, Sir

By [Alaric Searle](#)

Liddell Hart, *Basil* Henry

British army officer, post-1918 journalist and military historian

Born 31 October 1895 in Paris, France

Died 29 January 1970 in Medmenham, Great Britain

B.H. Liddell Hart served as a British infantry officer on the Western Front in 1915 and 1916 until he was gassed during the Somme Offensive. He is best known for his military historical and theoretical writing which contributed to a more critical evaluation of the war in the interwar period.

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Background

Basil Henry Liddell Hart (1895-1970), who first adopted "Liddell Hart" as his surname in 1921, served as an [infantry](#) officer on the [Western Front](#). His historical significance lies, however, in his contribution as a journalist and historian in reshaping attitudes to the war in [Britain](#) during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

In the autumn of 1913 he began to read modern history at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but at the outbreak of war he was caught up in the first wave of [patriotic enthusiasm](#). He took a temporary commission in the University Officer Training Corps; and, in December 1914, he was gazetted as a Second-Lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. In mid-1915 he

experienced the Western Front for the first time; during his second tour in the winter of 1915 in the Ypres salient he was concussed by an exploding shell and sent home. He returned to [France](#) in Spring 1916, but was [gassed](#) on 18 July in Mametz Wood during the [Somme Offensive](#). For the remainder of the war, he served in home commands; he was promoted to Captain in April 1917.

Post-war Career

Liddell Hart began his career as a military writer after the war under the protective hand of two military patrons, Major-General [Ivor Maxse \(1862-1958\)](#) and Brigadier-General [Winston Dugan \(1876-1951\)](#). Parallel to his official duties, he began to write articles for military journals. As a result of his wartime injuries, and following receipt of a regular commission in 1921, two attempts to continue his military career, first with the Royal Army Educational Corps in 1921, then with the Royal Tank Corps in 1923, failed due to his medical record. He was placed on half-pay in 1923; he was officially discharged from military service in 1927. On 10 July 1925, he was able to launch his career as a journalist when he was appointed military correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. By the time he had left the army for good, he was already known as a military writer and journalist. It was during his time at the *Daily Telegraph* (which ended in March 1935 with his appointment as the *Times* military correspondent) that he most influenced attitudes towards the Great War.

Attitude towards the World War

In addition to the numerous articles he wrote, Liddell Hart's impact upon attitudes towards the Great War came through several books, especially *Reputations: Ten Years After* (1928), *The Real War 1914-1918* (1930), and *Through the Fog of War* (1937), although many of his books were simply collections of his newspaper articles. There were contradictions in Liddell Hart's view of the war, exemplified by his dedication to [John Buchan \(1875-1940\)](#) as "My First Guide and Friend in Literature" in *The British Way in Warfare* (1932); Buchan was the best representative of uncritical, patriotic historical writing on the war in the immediate post-war period. Liddell Hart's judgements of commanders were more critical and tinged with [pacifism](#), although he retained a certain deference towards those he criticised. In *The Real War*, he contributed to a shift in opinion from adulation of commanders towards a more realistic view of the performance of the British army, especially in the [Third Ypres Offensive](#) of 1917. His writing on military theory, most notably his concept of "the indirect approach", espoused in his book *The Decisive Wars of History* (1929), was influenced by his experience of the Western Front. He devoted much of his writing before 1940 to arguing for positions which he thought would prevent a repeat of the casualties of 1914-1918, such as the argument that Britain should concentrate on its navy and avoid a war on the European continent, although paradoxically he was also an enthusiastic supporter of mechanization.

Later Life

Due to his claim in the late 1930s that the defensive was stronger than the offensive in land

[warfare](#), Liddell Hart fell out of favour after the fall of France in June 1940. He spent the rest of the war in relative obscurity, working mainly as a journalist. He did also produce some interesting books in this period. After the Second World War, he was able to rescue his reputation as a military commentator, in part through his advocacy of West German rearmament and through historical studies such as his *History of the Second World War* (1970). His continuing interest in the First World War was demonstrated in Volume I of his history of the Royal [Tank](#) Regiment, *The Tanks* (1959).

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