

German foreign policy and military activity on the Eastern Front between 1917 and 1918 was primarily determined by effort to make peace and to stabilize the situation there, which would allow the transfer of command of the German troops to the western line. There was necessary to determine the current impasse before landing of the first sections of the United States in the spring of 1918. Their presence would reverse the current ratio of balanced forces of both warring parties against the Germany. This policy has been influenced by several interconnected factors. Besides the already mentioned time limit on troop movements between fronts there was a important relationship with the new Government of St. Petersburg from November 1917. Despite the Germans initially envisaged cooperation in the negotiations on the basis of support for the Bolsheviks on their way to power, but then there was a fundamental contradiction and friction surfaces, which were partly caused by the differing views on the spread of revolution among the Bolsheviks themselves. Ambivalent relationship between Germany and Russia had not stopped the signing of Brest-Lithuanian Peace 3rd March 1918, but continued after, until the surrender of Berlin in the autumn of 1918. Both regimes is to achieve its goals could not miss each other when the imperial power meant the only group of Bolsheviks in Russia willing to act, for the Bolsheviks then the basis for the legalization of their governments, and sufficient space to cope with internal opposition.