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INTRODUCTION

It has been more than two years since this reading guide was last updated. In the interim the United States and its armed forces have continued to struggle with the complexities of waging the global war on terrorism. In their simultaneous efforts to combat insurgents and to build stable governments in Iraq and Afghanistan members of our profession of arms have been called upon to make decisions requiring an unprecedented breadth of understanding. Operating outside the familiar ethos of Western Civilization and amid exotic sources of sectarian strife, today's officer confronts challenges that beg greater attention to the stores of our existing knowledge.

While there is history being made daily in places with names such as Tel Afar and Tora Bora, there remains much to be learned from the conflicts of the past. Iraq and Afghanistan are neither the sites of the first insurgencies confronted by the United States nor are they places without significance in the military history of Southwest Asia. With this in mind, users of this resource will find that the sections committed to regional military history, especially the Middle East, have been bolstered significantly.

It is hoped that this guide will continue to serve the dual purposes of encouraging officers to persist in their professional education and in providing a resource for those in the field to consult when developing their own reading programs. Of course, the study of history will not provide us with a blueprint for the future. As my predecessor, Professor Steve Waddell noted, "the future of war will not be identical to the past, but certain trends can be identified which will continue into the future. An understanding of change in the past arms the student of history with the flexibility to adapt in the future."

Whatever good may be made of this reading guide should be attributed to the input furnished by Professor Waddell and the other faculty of the Department of History. I would also like to acknowledge the considerable assistance provided by Major Daniel Barnard, whose contributions will be of great use to those officers intent on developing a better understanding of armed conflict in the Middle East.

CHARLES A. STEELE
Assistant Professor
Editor

USING THIS GUIDE TO DEVELOP YOUR OWN READING PROGRAM

Because the purpose of this guide is to encourage and assist officers to continue their education, a few words are in order on how to use this publication and how to start a reading program. Clearly, the newly commissioned officer's initial years of service are indeed busy ones; nevertheless, one should be able to find time to read at least one good book a month. However, with nearly three hundred titles in this guide alone, the selection of which books to read may appear to be a difficult decision. This publication has no "best" books list to help make those selections. Diversified interests within the Department of History as well as within the Army makes the creation of such a list nearly impossible.

The books in this volume are merely suggestions. If you select one which you don't enjoy or one which does not stimulate your interest in the subject, then it is not a good book regardless of whether it appears on the following pages or not. An excellent place to start, however, would be a book which covers some aspects of your branch, since your initial years in the Army will be spent mastering the duties and the responsibilities which are branch related.

Another point to remember concerning this guide is: "Of the making of books, there is no end" - new ones are constantly being published, and some of these undoubtedly will prove to be more valuable than the ones listed here. Therefore, the officer should be alert for new titles appearing in the book review sections of major newspapers and magazines. In addition, most of the works listed here contain annotated bibliographies to lead you deeper into a subject. Further, you have available to you, no matter where you might be stationed, professional journals. Not only will the articles found in these journals stimulate your interest in some field of history or literature, but you will also find reviews of current works that can be considered professional reading. Pay particular attention to the book review sections in *Military Review*, *Parameters*, *Armor*, *Army*, *Infantry*, and *Field Artillery* magazines. They offer good guides for furthering your professional development.

Also, there are a number of historical journals which contain book review sections covering new books on a variety of historical subjects. Regular referral to journals such as *The American Historical Review*, *Reviews in American History*, and *Journal of Military History*, will keep you current in new historical titles as they appear.

The new officer should also be aware that the Department of the Army publishes a number of professional reading lists annually. You should consult these lists and be willing to read about subjects other than history that are important to your professional development.

**UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY:
200 YEARS OF HISTORY**

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point.* John Hopkins Press, 1999.

Originally published in 1966, this edition includes an afterward by former West Point superintendent Andrew J. Goodpaster which brings the story of the U.S. Military Academy from the mid-1960s up to the present. Ambrose does an excellent job of detailing the evolution of West Point from its formation to 1966. He intertwines his historical narrative with a look at the cultures and traditions of West Point and how they contribute to the education of the officer corps.

Atkinson, Rick. *The Long Gray Line.* Owl Books, 1999.

This book begins with the arrival of the class of 1966 as plebes in Beast Barracks and follows them through their years at West Point and then as new officers out into the Army. Many eventually served in Vietnam. An excellent look at the contribution of a West Point class during a period of sweeping social and political change in America.

Betros, Lance, ed. *West Point: Two Centuries And Beyond.* McWhiney Foundation Press, 2004.

Betros, prior to assuming duties as head of the Department of History at the United States Military Academy, served as the editor for this outstanding collection of essays presented as part of the commemoration of West Point's bicentennial. The essays cover an extraordinarily broad range of topics and provide fresh insights into the history of America's premier center for leadership development.

Crackel, Theodore J. *West Point: A Bicentennial History.* University Press of Kansas, 2003.

Theodore Crackel, one of the foremost historians of the history of West Point, has produced an excellent history of West Point accompanied by numerous photographs.

Dupuy, Ernest R. *Men of West Point: The First 150 Years of The United States Military Academy.* New York: William Sloane Associates, 1951.

Published to celebrate the 150th anniversary of West Point, this volume is divided into two parts. Part one covers the period, 1802 to 1941. Part Two covers the period, 1941 to 1951. Dupuy highlights the role played by West Point graduates throughout the history of the institution with special emphasis on the World War II period.

Eliot, George Fielding. *Sylvanus Thayer of West Point.* New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1959.

Although somewhat dated, this remains the best book length biography of Sylvanus Thayer, the father of the United States Military Academy.

Endler, James R. *Other Leaders, Other Heroes: West Point's Legacy To America Beyond The Field of Battle.* Praeger Publishers, 1999.

Endler highlights the non-military contribution of members of West Point graduating classes from 1802 to 1980. He highlights the engineering, financial, medical, academic, business, and political contributions of West Point graduates.

Flipper, Henry Ossian. *Black Frontiersman: The Memoirs of Henry O. Flipper: The First Black Graduate of West Point.* Theodore D. Harris, ed. Texas Christian University, 1997.

This is Flipper's autobiographical account of his service with the 10th U.S. Cavalry in Texas and Oklahoma and his years as a civilian that followed. This revised edition includes a new introduction,

expanded endnotes, and new, previously unpublished materials.

Kirshner, Ralph. *The Class of 1861: Custer, Ames, and Their Classmates After West Point*. Southern Illinois Press, 1999.

Kirshner examines the Civil War through the eyes of the West Point class of 1861. He uses the letters, journals and published accounts of such individuals as George Armstrong Custer to describe the war. He also delves into their post-war years as well. An interesting approach to the Civil War.

McDonald, Robert M. S., ed. *Thomas Jefferson's Military Academy: Founding West Point*. University Press of Virginia, 2004.

McDonald, a professor at West Point and expert on Jefferson, has lent his talents to the editing of a thorough study of the founding of the United States Military Academy. With contributions drawn from a wide array of experts, McDonald sheds new light on the establishment of America's first school for the development of military professionals.

Maihafer,, Harry J. *From the Hudson to the Yalu: West Point '49 in the Korean War*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1993.

This book is about the experiences of the West Point class of 1949 in the Korean War. The author was himself an infantry officer during the war and bases the book on his recollections and those of his classmates. An interesting look at the contributions of West Point officers in the Korean War.

Morrison, James L., Jr. *'The Best School': West Point, 1833-1866*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1998.

Morrison provides a very detailed look at the United States Military Academy in the antebellum period. He examines all aspects of the cadet

experience from leadership training, academics to daily routine.

Palmer, Dave Richard. *The River and the Rock: The History of Fortress West Point, 1775-1783*.

Palmer provides an illustrated history of West Point during the American Revolution. He details the geographic importance of West Point, the British capture of Constitution Island in 1777 and the subsequent construction of the numerous forts and redoubts as well as the great chain which was strung across the river to stop the British from moving up the Hudson River.

Pappas, George. *To the Point*. Praeger Publishers, 1993.

This volume goes beyond military personalities to cover the first 100 years of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Pappas focuses on the institution itself--describing how the Academy was formed and who its early leaders were. He tells us of the central role of Jonathan Williams and Sylvanus Thayer in ensuring that West Point would become both a military academy and a quality engineering school--despite many problems in its early years. Emphasis is placed on descriptions of events found in letters and diaries of cadets, officers, and family members. Myths and legends about the Academy without any factual basis are thoroughly debunked. Pappas also recounts the development of the instructors, the curriculum, and the cadet; the importance of honor; the creation of a library; the role of discipline; daily exams and weekly academic reports; life in the barracks; Benny Haven's Tavern--these and many other vignettes of West Point are brought to life in an unparalleled writing style.

Peterson, Donna. *Dress Gray: A Woman at West Point*. Austin, TX: Eakin Press, 1990.

Captain Donna Peterson's account of her experiences as one of the first female cadets at West Point.

United States Military Academy. *The Centennial of the United States Military Academy At West Point, 1802-1902*. 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

This is the official Centennial history of the United States Military Academy. It contains a wealth of information. Volume One includes all the addresses and histories presented as part of the centennial. Volume Two contains statistics, a detailed time line of the the history of West Point, and a bibliography of the writings of USMA graduates from 1802 to 1902.

Waugh, John C. and James M. McPherson. *The Class of 1846: From West Point to Appomattox: Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan and Their Brothers*. Ballantine Books, 1999.

Waugh examines the military careers of the fifty-nine members of the class of 1846. From A.P. Hill and George Pickett to McClellan and Gordon he details their participation in the Mexican War and the Civil War. He also briefly discusses the many lesser know officers and their contributions in the Indian Wars.

Yenne, William and Bill Yenne. *Black '41: The West Point Class of 1941 and the American Triumph in World War II*. John Wiley & Sons, 1991.

Based on interviews with surviving classmates, the story is an interesting self-portrait of one classe's contribution to the winning of World War II.

THE MILITARY CLASSICS

Clausewitz, Carl von. *On War*. 1832. Ed. and trans. by Michael Howard and Peter Paret. Indexed ed. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1984.

This edition of *On War*, the third English version published, is easily the best. It is indexed and care has been taken to provide an accurate translation from the original 1832 edition. *On War* represents

one of the greatest works on military thought and strategy ever written, and contains ideas and concepts which apply at either the operational or national levels.

Corbett, Julian Stafford. *Some Principles of Maritime Strategy*. Reprint, New York: AMS Press, 1976 (originally published by Conway Press Ltd., 1911; 1st Reprint by U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1972).

This book offers some well reasoned alternatives to Mahanian maritime strategy. The work is divided into three parts: Theory of War, Theory of Naval War, and Conduct of Naval War. Corbett has adapted Clausewitzian thought to the needs of Sea Power in order to conform to the special idiosyncrasies of Naval Warfare. Although written in 1911, many of Corbett's ideas are particularly applicable to naval operations in a nuclear environment. As a result this book retains significant contemporary value.

Delbruck, Hans. *History of the Art of War Within the Framework of Political History*. Original German edition, 4 vols, 1900-1920. Vols. 1-4 trans. by Colonel Walter J. Renfroe, Jr. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975-82.

This four-volume study discusses the art of war from the Persian Wars to the age of Napoleon. This trailblazing work remains a monument to German scholarship. Delbrück was among the first historians to attempt to separate reality from myth by examining previous historical account with scientific scrutiny.

Douhet, Giulio. *The Command of the Air*. 1921. *USAF Warrior Studies*. Richard Kohn and Joseph P. Harahan, eds. Trans. by Dino Ferrari. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983, paperback, (Ayer Company published an edition in 1972 which was a reprint of the 1942 edition originally translated by Dino Ferrari).

This 1927 classic became the bible for those advocating independent air forces in the years between WWI and WWII. Douhet believed that in

future wars the air arm could win the war almost single-handedly and that no defense could stop strategic bombing forces from destroying the enemy's population centers and industry.

Ardant Du Picq, *Battle Studies*. In *Roots of Strategy*, Book 2, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1987, paperback (previously published by The Military Service Publishing Co., 1946, and by the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as part of the "Art of War," colloquium, undated).

This book is a classic investigation into the role of moral forces in combat. It represents a major departure from the Jominian approach to the study of military activity which so dominated 19th Century European military thought. While du Picq's thought, in an oversimplified form, provided the inspiration for the bankrupt French school of the "*offensive a outrance*," this work retains its stature as one of the most insightful treatments of the psychological aspects of combat ever published.

Frederick the Great. *Frederick the Great on the Art of War*. Ed. and trans. by Jay Luvaas. New York: Free Press, 1966.

This volume is based on selections from *The Art of War* and other works by Frederick, including military manuals and advice to officers on the conduct of battles. It gives a detailed, intimate picture of military life in the eighteenth century, and offers an incisive view of the method of war practiced by one of the greatest soldiers in the age of limited war.

Homer, *The Iliad*. A.T. Murray, trans. 2nd ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999.

Homer's classic story of Achilles set against the backdrop of the Trojan War.

Jomini, Antoine Henri. *The Art of War*. 1838. Trans. by G.H. Mendell and W.P. Craighill. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1971.

Jomini was one of the premier military thinkers of the 19th century, and this volume is his masterpiece. Defining war as an art, he developed and standardized terms that are still in use today. Used as a text at West Point in the 19th century, *The Art of War* is best used as a counterpoint from which to study Clausewitz.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer. *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History 1660-1783*. 1890. Reprint, New York: Hill and Wang, 1957. Paperback, New York: Dover Books, 1987.

In 1890, Admiral Mahan developed this book out of a series of lectures he had given to Naval War College students. In the course of examining the influence of sea power upon Great Britain's emergence as a world power, Mahan provided comments on the geographical, economic, social, diplomatic, and military dimensions governing the maintenance of seapower. Mahan's treatise is valuable as a commentary on the relationship between a nation's strategic objectives and its military capabilities. Mahan's work had a tremendous impact on 20th century naval/strategic thought.

Saxe, Maurice Comte de. *My Reveries Upon the Art of War*. 1757. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1971 (also available in *Roots of Strategy*, R.H. Phillips, ed. Stackpole, 1987, paperback).

Written in 1732 and published posthumously in 1757, this work does not reflect Maurice's later campaigns which are of the greatest credit to his military skill and sagacity. This work, however, remains a classic because it provides some insight into a period where European armies were changing from straggling mobs to disciplined soldiers. His *Reveries* provide an excellent insight into a man ahead of his time in tactical conceptions, the influence of the human spirit on battles, and in the use of technological developments.

Sun Tzu. *The Art of War*. 4th century B.C. Trans. with an introduction by Samuel B. Griffith. New York: Oxford University Press, 1963 (also available in *Roots of Strategy*, R.H. Phillips, ed., Stackpole, 1987, paperback).

Sun Tzu's *Art of War* was written more than 2,000 years ago and is the first known effort to formulate a rational basis for planning and conducting military operations. Sun Tzu's essays are filled with terse maxims and discuss principles of war still used by Chinese leaders today. This book is worthwhile reading for American military professionals seeking to expand their understanding of the evolution of military strategic and operational thought.

Vegetius Renatus, Flavius. *The Military Institutions of the Romans*. Thomas Phillips, ed. Trans. by John Clarke. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985 (previously published by Military Services Publishing Co., 1943; also available in *Roots of Strategy*, R.H. Phillips, ed., Stackpole, 1987, paperback).

Vegetius, an early Roman historian, provides a contemporary analysis of why the Romans lost at the battle of Adrianople and what was necessary to rebuild the army. He carefully discusses the changes in recruitment, tactics and weapons that he felt would make the Roman Army a potent fighting force again.

NATURE AND PRACTICE OF WAR

Military Thought and Strategy

SEE: THE MILITARY CLASSICS

Brodie, Bernard. *War and Politics*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1973, paperback.

This book is a provocative commentary on the conduct of war in the 20th century, with emphasis on the problem of coordinating policy and strategy. The author, a preeminent American theorist of war, also reconsiders the evolution of nuclear strategy and the implications of nuclear weapons for statecraft and the military profession.

Greenfield, Kent Roberts. *American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration*. Reprint, Melbourne, Florida: Robert E. Krieger, 1982, paperback (originally published by John Hopkins Press, 1963; 1st Reprint, Greenwood Press, 1979).

Greenfield's brief and well-written study grapples with the questions surrounding significant American strategic decisions of World War II. While he is supportive of America's civil and military leaders who stressed defeat of the Axis rather than post-war political goals, Greenfield contends that they exaggerated America's military capabilities during the early phase of America's participation in the conflict. Military professionals seeking a brief explanation of United States strategy during WWII will find this a valuable source of information.

Hagerman, Edward. *The American Civil War And The Origins Of Modern Warfare: Ideas, Organization, and Field Command*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1988.

A major contribution to our understanding of the place of the Civil War in the history of warfare. The author argues the Civil War ushered in a new era in warfare.

Howard, Michael. *Causes of War*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1983.

This work is a compilation of eloquent and incisive essays by a distinguished British historian. The author provides insightful interpretations of the role of war in the formation of modern Europe, the relevance of traditional strategy in the nuclear age, and the utility of military history.

Howard, Michael, ed. *The Theory and Practice of War*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1965, paperback.

Dedicated to the memory of Liddell Hart, this volume is a collection of essays authored by a prestigious group of scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and political scientists. The central theme of the essays is the "development of strategic and tactical theory in the West from its origins in the eighteenth century to the present, and the interaction of this theory with the actual practice of and preparation for war by soldiers and statesmen."

Liddell-Hart, B. H. *Strategy*. New York: NAL Penguin, Inc., 1974, paperback (originally published by Praeger in 1954, revised in 1967).

This is a classic study of military strategy. It also incorporates an outline history of decisive wars from 490 B.C. to the Arab-Israeli War, 1948-1949. It embodies the reflection and evidence of many years of careful historical research by one of the most outstanding military thinkers of our time. Liddell-Hart's doctrine of the indirect approach should be understood and considered by all military leaders.

Luttwak, Edward N. *Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1987.

This is a very different and thought-provoking book. Beginning with the ancient Roman motto that "if you want peace, prepare for war," Luttwak examines what he terms the "paradoxical nature" of military strategy. In a free-wheeling - but rigorously argued - voyage of intellectual discovery, he explores the "horizontal" contentions of adversaries and the "vertical" interplay of the various levels of conflict: technical, tactical, operational, and higher. The result is a highly stimulating reading experience, and some surprising advice to professional soldiers from the author.

Millett, Allan R. and Williamson Murray, eds. *Military Effectiveness*. 3 vols. Winchester, Massachusetts: Unwin Hyman, 1988.

This 3-volume set includes a collection of essays by superb military historians that examines the

military performance and effectiveness of seven nations during the first half of the twentieth century. Volume I addresses World War I; Volume II looks at the interwar period; and Volume III examines World War II. The focus of this series is to provide insights into what contributes to military effectiveness and to assess why some nations do well in wartime while others do not.

Murray, Williamson, MacGregor Know, and Alvin Bernstein, eds. *The Making of Strategy: Rulers, States, and War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

This book is a compelling analysis of both strategy and the strategy-making process. It contains seventeen case studies from Ancient Athens to the Cold War United States and seeks to explore constants in the interaction between politics, diplomacy, and the use of military force. Each case study is written by the dominant historian of that era and are both well researched and well written.

Paret, Peter, ed. *Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1986, paperback.

This is a successor volume to the earlier edition of *Makers of Modern Strategy* by Edward Meade Earle. Paret and other authorities incorporate recent research in the history of strategic thought into their new assessments of Clausewitz, Jomini, Mahan, and other theorists. The volume also includes accounts of the development of strategic plans for war in the 20th century and features original essays on nuclear strategy and revolutionary warfare.

Rogers, Clifford J., Ed. *The Military Revolution Debate: Readings on the Military Transformation of Early Modern Europe*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1995.

The debate about the "Military Revolution" has been one of the most controversial and exciting

areas of discussion and research in the fields of early modern European history and military history. This book brings together the classic articles that began and have shaped the debate as well as important new essays to add to the interchange.

Summers, Harry G., Jr. *On Strategy: A Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War*. Reprint, New York: Dell, 1984, paperback (originally published by Presidio Press, 1982).

Applying Clausewitz's dictums on the conduct of war, Colonel Summers weaves an intricate, yet very readable, account of the strategic, tactical, and political aspects of the Vietnam War. Summers also provides an incisive analysis of what went wrong, how and why the U.S. effort resulted in failure, and what might have been done differently. This is a thoughtful analysis of the conduct of a specific war, within the more trenchant framework of a general commentary on the conduct of a modern war.

Weigley, Russell F. *The American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy*. Macmillan series-*The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1977, paperback.

Russell Weigley traces the development of American strategic thought and military policy in this seminal work. Required reading for anyone wishing to understand the evolution of American strategic doctrine.

THE FACE OF BATTLE: MAN, WAR AND SMALL UNIT ACTIONS

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Pegasus Bridge*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1985.

A distinguished historian and biographer turns from his accustomed broad canvas to paint a

miniature masterpiece. This book relates the story of a company of British glider troops that seized a crucial bridge over the Orne River while spearheading the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Ambrose's account encompasses the month-by-month preparations of the unit in England, and provides a gripping, minute-by-minute reconstruction of its desperate action in France during the early morning of 6 June 1944. This true story, which almost reads like a novel, illuminates the extraordinary deeds of which well-led and trained troops are capable.

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Band of Brothers: E Company, 506th Regiment, 101st Airborne From Normandy to Hitler's Eagle's Nest*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992.

An excellent account of an airborne rifle company at war based on journals, letters and interviews with the participants. Follows E Company from their rigorous selection and training in Georgia, through battles such as Normandy, MARKET-GARDEN, Bastogne, and occupation duty in Germany. A classic small unit study.

Appleman, Roy E. *East of Chosin: Entrapment and Breakout in Korea, 1950*. College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1987.

This book recounts the fate of the Army's 31st Regimental Combat Team of the 7th Division just east of the Chosin Reservoir from November 28 to December 3, 1950. Appleman explains why this unit suffered so badly at the hands of the Chinese and historians, and he convincingly argues that the sacrifices of the 31st RCT probably saved the more famous First Marine Division. As a story of men in combat, small unit actions, and leadership it has few equals.

Biderman, Gottlob Herbert. *In Deadly Combat: A German Soldier's Memoir of the Eastern Front*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

A excellent first person account of combat on the Eastern Front. He details the day to day life of the

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German solidiers and the numerous small-unit actions he was a part of.

Cash, John A., Albright, John N. and Sandstrum, Allan W. . *Seven Firefights in Vietnam*. Reprint, New York: Bantam Books, 1985, paperback (originally published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970).

This is an account of seven small unit actions by U.S. units against either North Vietnamese or Viet Cong units. The authors present no single theme for these military actions; each offers its own lesson. Taken as a whole, however, they represent the diverse nature of American operations and illustrate the integration of combined arms in Vietnam.

Crisp, Robert. *Brazen Chariots*. Reprint, New York: Bantam Books, 1978, paperback (originally published by Norton, 1959).

A first-hand account of mobile warfare during the British Eighth Army's Operation CRUSADER in North Africa during World War II. Crisp describes the chaos and confusion of this twenty-eight day battle from the perspective of a troop and squadron commander in the Third Royal Tank Regiment. Many of the units traveled over 3,000 miles during the course of the fighting. Especially interesting are Crisp's accounts of individual and small unit tank engagements and his comments on Allied and Axis armored vehicles.

Garland, Albert N. ed. *Infantry in Vietnam*. Nashville, TN: The Battery Press, 1982.

Infantry in Vietnam analyzes combat actions occurring in 1965-1966. Small unit activities covered are patrolling, ambushes, attack and defensive tactics, intelligenc, fire support and special operations.

Gugeler, Russell A. *Combat Actions in Korea*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

This study of the Korean War concentrates on small unit actions during that conflict, and is intended for the junior leaders of the Army. The book includes a liberal use of maps and detailed

descriptions of the action which aid the understanding of each encounter. However, Gugeler does not provide an overall evaluation of the conflict. This book must be complemented with a general study of the war to provide a more thorough understanding of the area of operations.

Holmes, Richard. *Acts of War: The Behavior of Men in Battle*. New York, NY: The Free Press, 1985.

The author captures the experiences of the average 20th century soldier from his induction into the Army, training, introduction to battle, being wounded or captured, to post war effects.

The Infantry School. *Infantry in Battle*. 2nd ed. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: The U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982, paperback (originally published by the Infantry Journal, 1939).

A fascinating account of the tactics of small units as illustrated by examples drawn from World War I. Originally published in 1939, this book discusses every aspect of war in the trenches at the squad through the battalion level.

Jünger, Ernst, trans. by Michael Hoffman. *Storm of Steel*. Penguin Classics, 2004.

A new and critically lauded translation of Jünger's classic autobiographical account of combat during the Great War. This frank and often dispassionate memoir of life on the Western Front is provided by an extraordinary German soldier whose experiences nearly ran the full course of the war. Jünger's enthusiasm for battle provides an interesting contrast to the impressions of war found in Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Kahalani, Avigdor. *Heights of Courage*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1984, paperback.

Kahalani's account of the 1973 struggle for the Golan Heights is comparable to the best of S.L.A. Marshall's small unit battles studies. *Heights of Courage* permits the reader to understand both

modern armored combat and many of the factors which enable men to fight and defeat numerically superior foes. Since Kahalani focuses on his tank battalion and its organic companies, not corps and armies, readers can glean lessons that they can apply to their own units. This is particularly so because *Heights of Courage* emphasizes intangible factors such as leadership and cohesion over technical gadgetry or peculiar organization or tactics.

Keegan, John. Ed. *The Book of War: 25 Centuries of Great War Writing*. New York: Viking Press, 1999.

This collection of works edited by John Keegan includes eighty-two separate pieces written by such individuals as Thucydides, George Peele, Davy Crockett, Stephen Crane, Ernest Hemingway, and Studs Terkel. From first person accounts of the Zulu attack on Rorkes Drift to a U-Boat Commanders account of his experience in the Atlantic this book covers the width and breadth of writings on military history.

Keegan, John. *The Face of Battle*. Reprint, New York: Penguin Books, 1985, paperback (originally published by Viking Press, 1976 and by Vintage Books, 1977).

John Keegan reassesses three battles - Agincourt (1415), Waterloo (1815), and the 1st Battle of the Somme (1916) - by looking at the direct experience of the individual soldier. Keegan conveys the fears and factors that have affected and motivated men in combat - whether they have faced arrows or bullets - through the past several centuries.

Knox, Donald. *The Korean War: Pusan to Chosin, An Oral History*. San Diego: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1985.

This is a collection of reminiscences and anecdotes from several hundred U.S. servicemen who participated in the first year of the Korean War. It is a powerful and vivid account of the war as seen through the eyes of junior officers and enlisted men. Interspersed among the soldier's

accounts are brief historical narratives that help to place these individual experiences within the larger perspective of the war as a whole.

Linderman, Gerald F. *Embattled Courage: The Experience of Combat in the American Civil War*. New York: The Free Press, 1987, paperback, 1989.

Linderman examines the values and convictions that Confederate and Union soldiers took into combat with them and how these convictions changed. Trying to study that elusive quality in soldiers - courage - Linderman shows how the privations of combat life in the army camps changed the soldier from the romanticized ideal of a knightly warrior into that of a tough, hardened killer. Finally, Linderman examines the phenomenon of veterans organizations that attempted to help soldiers deal with the war and the psychological changes that resulted.

MacDonald, Charles B. *Company Commander*. Reprint, New York: Bantam Press, 1979, paperback (originally published by Infantry Journal Press, 1947 and Ballantine Books, 1961).

This is MacDonald's account of his experiences as an American rifle company commander in France during the Second World War. A novice officer fresh from the States, he led Normandy veterans through the Battle of the Bulge and the invasion of Germany. This gripping story about the development of leadership in combat is worthwhile reading for all officers who are entrusted with the lives of American soldiers.

Marshall, S.L.A. *Men Against Fire: The Problem of Battle Command in Future War*. Reprint, Gloucester, Massachusetts: Peter Smith, 1978 (originally published by The Infantry Journal Press, 1947).

S.L.A. Marshall addresses the infantry commander's problem of motivating his soldiers in combat in this short but thought-provoking volume. Marshall's claim that his research for the book included interviews with thousands of

soldiers in World War II is now suspect. Nevertheless, the book remains a valuable assessment of the nature of the battlefield, what motivates soldiers to fight, and the impact that training can have on a soldier's preparation for combat.

Marshall, S.L.A. *The Soldier's Load and the Mobility of a Nation*. Reprint, Quantico, Virginia: The Marine Corps Association, 1980 (originally published by Combat Forces Press, 1950).

A little known but enlightening work on the mutually reinforcing effect of fatigue and fear on the common soldier. Marshall said he wished that this book had been printed as part of *Men Against Fire*.

Rommel, Erwin. *Attacks*. Reprint, Vienna, Virginia: Athena, 1979 (originally published in Germany; first trans. and published in U.S. by *Infantry Journal*, 1937).

Attacks is Rommel's personal story of World War I, which he fought in France, Austria, Italy and Rumania. In the mobile campaigns of the southern front, he developed the tactics he would use in World War II. The book provides amazing insight into the mind and character of Rommel.

Sajer, Guy. *The Forgotten Soldier*. Trans. by Lily London: Sphere Books Limited, 1977, paperback (published originally in France by Robert Laffont in 1967 as *Le Soldat Oublié* and in the U.S. by Harper & Row, 1971).

This classic first-person account of a Frenchman who fought for Germany on the Eastern Front in World War II has generated some controversy over whether or not it is fact or fiction. There appears to be a growing consensus amongst historians that the account is non-fiction. Despite the controversy the account of the hardships of the weather, the isolation of the combat actions, the brutality of the war on the Eastern Front, and the gulf between soldiers at the front and desk-bound rear area administrators have never been more sharply drawn than in this book. Whether describing the panic of being surrounded, the chaos of close combat, or the manic laughter after

close calls, Sajer's book is an unparalleled account of what combat is like.

Walker, Jakob. *The Diary of a Napoleonic Foot Soldier*. New York: Penguin Books, 1991.

German stonemason Jakob Walter served in the Grand Army of Napoleon from 1806 to 1813. His account illustrates the difficult times faced by the common soldier in Napoleon's army, especially in Russia in 1812.

War Department, Historical Division. *Small Unit Actions During the German Campaign in Russia*. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982, paperback (originally published by U.S. Government Printing Office as DA Pamphlet 20-269 in 1953. The publication is out of print but can be found in many libraries.

Published in 1953 by the Department of the Army, this manual examines the German experience in Russia during WWII to provide insight into the combat methods employed on the Russian front. Based almost totally on eyewitness accounts, the book attests to the savagery, fanaticism, and toughness of the individual Russian soldier.

War Department, Historical Division. *Small Unit Actions*. Center of Military History Publication 100-14. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986 (originally published by U.S. Government Printing Office in 1946).

This account details small unit operations in World War II to show the real nature of modern battle. It chronicles the actions of the 2d Ranger Battalion at Pointe du Hoc (Normandy), the 27th Division at Tanapag Plain (Saipan), the 351st Infantry at Santa Maria Infante (Italy), and the 4th Armored Division at Singling, France.

MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Eisenhower*. 2 vols. Reprint, New York: Touchstone, 1985

(originally published by Simon and Schuster, 1983).

Volume I (*Soldier, General of the Army, President-Elect 1890-1952*) focuses on Eisenhower's personal life rather than larger strategic considerations, even though over half of it deals with the war years. Ambrose portrays Eisenhower as a quiet man whose modest demeanor belied a keen mind and strong will. Volume II (*The President*) covers the presidential years.

Bix, Herbert P. *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 2000.

This new biography examines the Japanese emperors role in shaping modern Japan, especially Japan's role in World War II. Bix argues that the emperor played a more active role in the leadership of Japan before and during the Pacific War than previously thought. A new groundbreaking work on the life of the Emperor of Japan.

Bloch, Marc. *Strange Defeat: A Statement of Evidence Written in 1940*. Trans. By Gerard Hopkins. Reprint, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1968, paperback (originally published by Hippocrene Books, 1967).

This is the English version of Bloch's *L'Etrange Défaite* first published in 1946. The author, murdered by Germans in 1944 for his resistance activities, creates a vivid and precise account of the French defeat in 1940. He examines the interwar period by focusing on the French social classes and in particular their state of military preparedness. The work remains historically significant in that it reveals the reaction of a professional historian and French patriot to one of the most dramatic events in French history.

Blumenson, Martin. *Patton: The Man Behind the Legend, 1885-1945*. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1985. Reprint, New York: Berkeley Books, 1987, paperback.

Blumenson, a major American military historian and editor of the *Patton Papers*, offers the reader a vividly honest "warts and all" view of the personal life of George Patton. His focus is on combat leadership and how Patton's early experience in Mexico and World War I shaped the character and leadership style of this Great Captain.

Bradley, Omar N. *A Soldier's Story*. New York: Henry Holt, 1951.

Omar Bradley's account of his combat experiences in World War II. The analysis of operations is informative and well written. The book's only major flaw is the author's avoidance of the controversy among senior allied commanders.

Bradley, Omar N. *A General's Life*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983. Reprint, paperback, Blue Ridge Summit, PA: TAB Books, 1989.

This book, co-written with Clay Blair, is Omar Bradley's autobiographical account of his life. It includes his recollections of his early army career, his service as a division, corps, army, and army group commander during World War II, and his service as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Korean conflict. In contrast to *A Soldier's Story*, Bradley is candid in his assessments of Eisenhower, Patton, Montgomery, MacArthur, and others.

Brandt, Heinrich von. *In the Legions of Napoleon: The Memoirs of a Polish Officer in Spain and Russia, 1808-1813*. London: Greenhill Books, 1999.

Brandt was a junior officer who fought in Spain for four years before being ordered to take part in the invasion of Russia in 1812. Of the 2,000 men in his unit only 60 returned. This is one of the great memoirs of the Napoleonic period, now available in English for the first time.

Brusilov, Alexei A. *A Soldier's Notebook, 1914-1918*. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1971 (originally published by Macmillan, 1930).

Brusilov, a general officer in the Russian army of World War I, records his personal impressions of the tumultuous events of the years 1914-1918. He provides trenchant criticisms of the Russian military and political systems, a personalized account of the great campaigns of the war, and an insider's view of the domestic political upheavals of 1917.

Parker, Robert and Comte de Merode-Westerloo. *Military Memoirs of Marlborough's Campaigns, 1702-1712*. David Chandler, ed. London: Greenhill Books, 1998.

This volume contains the memoirs of two participants of the War of Spanish Succession. Parker enlisted in 1683 and served until 1718, ending his career as Captain of the Grenadiers in the Royal Regiment of Foot. Merode-Westerloo, commanded a regiment in the Walloon Army, saw action in Italy, fought for and against Marlborough and eventually became a Field-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire. Two great eyewitness accounts of Marlborough's campaigns.

Chaney, Otto Preston. *Zhukov*. Rev. Ed. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996.

This updated volume is the most complete biography of Zhukov available. Zhukov was one of the first to recognize the importance of the tank in modern warfare. He played a vital role as commander of major battles from the encounters with Japan in Mongolia in 1938-1939 to the successful defense of Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad and the conquest of Berlin in World War II.

Cooper, Belton Y. *Death Traps: The Survival of an American Armored Division in World War II*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1998.

Belton Cooper was a young ordnance Lieutenant with the 3rd Armored Division in Europe in 1944. He provides a unique perspective on the war as he details his contribution to keeping the unit's Sherman tanks in service. A very good memoir from a logistical perspective not often found in military memoirs.

Cunliffe, Marcus. *George Washington: Man and Monument*. New York: New American Library, 1984 (originally published by Little, Brown, 1958).

Marcus Cunliffe shows the human side of Washington with all his failings without destroying the reader's appreciation for Washington's greatest virtue: his unshakable integrity.

Davis, Kenneth S. *FDR: The War President, 1940-1943*. New York: Random House, 2000.

This is the fourth volume in Davis' comprehensive biography of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It provides a detailed look at FDR as wartime president during the first half of the war.

D'Este, Carlo. *Patton: A Genius for War*. New York: Harper Collins, 1995.

This is the definitive biography of General George Patton.

Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. New York: Da Capo, 1977 (originally published by Doubleday, 1948).

General Eisenhower's memoirs tell the story of the Allied High Command in the European Theater in World War II. Written shortly after the conclusion of the war, *Crusade in Europe* is a defense of Eisenhower's "broad front" strategy of 1944 and 1945 and minimizes the conflicts which marred British-American cooperation during the war.

Foch, Ferdinand. *The Memoirs of Marshal Foch*. T. Bentley Mott, Trans. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1931.

The memoirs of Marshal Foch, the supreme commander of the Allied forces on the Western Front in 1918.

Fraser, David. *Knight's Cross: A Life of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel*. New York: Harper Collins, 1993.

The definitive biography of one of Germany's greatest generals. Fraser describes the factors that made Rommel a success in World War I and II, stressing his boldness of maneuver, ferocity in attack, and tenacity in pursuit.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *R.E. Lee, A Biography*. 4 vols. New York: Scribner's, 1934-1935. Paperback, New York: Macmillan, 1993.

This exhaustively researched study of Confederate General Robert E. Lee has become the standard for Civil War biographies. Freeman follows Lee from his childhood and early education at West Point to his death. Freeman's vivid writing style and analysis makes one of America's greatest wartime commanders come alive. Although some of the material is dated it remains an American historical classic.

Fuller, J. F. C. *The Generalship of Alexander the Great*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1960 New York: Da Capo, 1960.

J.F.C. Fuller analyzes the campaigns of Alexander from both the strategic and tactical levels. He renders assessments of Alexander's generalship ranging from small unit actions in the Hindu Kush to the major campaigns in India and Persia.

Gallaher, John G. *The Iron Marshal: A Biography of Louis N. Davout*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1976.

The biography of Marshal Davout, one of Napoleon's greatest and most successful Marshals.

Gavin, James M. *On To Berlin*: New York: Viking Press, 1978. Reprint, New York: Bantam Books, 1992, paperback.

In this memoir of World War II General Gavin recounts the birth of the American airborne forces and his role as commander of the 505th Parachute Infantry and the 82nd Airborne. A great study of military leadership in combat.

Grant, U.S. *Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*. New York: Da Capo, 1982, paperback

(originally published in 1885-1886, 1st reprint by World Publishing Co., 1952).

This is Grant's highly readable account of the Civil War. After a very short introduction on his childhood and subsequent graduation from USMA, Grant provides over 1,000 pages on his view of the Mexican War and the Civil War. This work emphasizes his command during the Civil War; many historians continue to rank it among the most useful and forthright memoirs ever written by a military officer.

Guderian, Heinz. *Panzer Leader*. Trans. by Constantine Fitzgibbon. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: Zeger Pub. Company, Inc., 1986 (originally published by Dutton, 1952; also available in an abridged version published by Ballantine, 1976, paperback).

This autobiographical account traces Guderian's efforts to build Germany's armored force and the stunning success he achieved with it in Poland, France, and Russia. It also discusses his role as inspector of armored forces and Army Chief of Staff toward the end of the war. The book is supplemented with excellent maps, diagrams, and operations orders.

Liddell-Hart, B. H. *Sherman: Soldier, Realist, American*. New York: De Capo Press, 1993.

Originally published in 1929 by one of Great Britain's leading military theorists, this volume has become a classic. This volume is not only military history, it is a biography as well as a work of strategic theory.

Hausmann, Franz Joseph. *A Soldier For Napoleon: The Campaigns of Lieutenant Franz Joseph Hausmann, 7th Bavarian Infantry*. London: Greenhill Books, 1998.

Hausmann served from 1805 to 1814. He fought the Austrians in 1805, the Prussians and Russians in 1806-1807, the Tyrolians and Austrians in 1809 and the Russians in 1812. He participated in the Battles of 1813 and when Bavaria switched sides he fought Napoleon in 1814. A remarkable memoir.

Henderson, G. F. R. *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War.* New York: De Capo Press, 1988.

Originally published in 1898 is one of the best 19th century biographies of a Civil War general. A classic biography by the most outstanding and influential British observer of the Civil War.

Hurley, Alfred F. *Billy Mitchell: Crusader for Air Power.* New ed. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1975.

This study of Mitchell's career, written by an Air Force historian, traces Mitchell's impact on military aviation from the pre-WWI days through his court martial. Hurley emphasizes the ideological contributions that Mitchell made to the growth of American air power, and places less emphasis on the more sensational aspects of his stormy career.

James, Dorris Clayton. *The Years of MacArthur.* 3 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970-1985.

This three-volume set is an extremely detailed study that covers the general's life from its earliest years until his death in 1964. Volume I covers his life up to Pearl Harbor; volume II covers the Second World War; and volume III covers his administration of Japan, the Korean campaign, his retirement and death.

Johnson, Timothy D. *Winfield Scott: The Quest for Military Glory.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

The only modern scholarly biography of the Army's leading professionalizer before the Civil War. Covers the full wide range of Scott's experience, from the War of 1812 to Mexico, operations against Native Americans, diplomacy with Britain, and institution-building.

Jünger, Ernst, trans. by Michael Hoffman. *Storm of Steel.* Penguin Classics, 2004.

A new and critically lauded translation of Jünger's classic autobiographical account of combat during

the Great War. This frank and often dispassionate memoir of life on the Western Front is provided by an extraordinary German soldier whose experiences nearly ran the full course of the war. Jünger's enthusiasm for battle provides an interesting contrast to the impressions of war found in Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Kahalani, Avigdor. *Heights of Courage.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1984 paperback.

Kahalani's account of the 1973 struggle for the Golan Heights is comparable to the best of S.L.A. Marshall's small unit battles studies. *Heights of Courage* permits the reader to understand both modern armored combat and many of the factors which enable men to fight and defeat numerically superior foes. Since Kahalani focuses on his tank battalion and its organic companies, not corps and armies, readers can glean lessons that they can apply to their own units. This is particularly so because *Heights of Courage* emphasizes intangible factors such as leadership and cohesion over technical gadgetry or peculiar organization or tactics.

Kershaw, Ian. *Hitler: 1889-1936 Hubris.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.

Kershaw, Ian. *Hitler: 1936-1945, Nemesis.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2000.

These two volumes constitute the most current, comprehensive biography of Adolf Hitler available.

Manstein, Erich von. *Lost Victories.* Ed. and trans. by Anthony G. Powell. Reprint, Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1982 (originally published by Henry Regnery, 1958).

Manstein's autobiographical account discusses his behind-the-scenes work in planning the successful Ardennes offensive in 1940 and his great defensive victories in Russia after Stalingrad. He gives a first hand account of the brutal fighting on the Eastern Front.

Markham, Felix. *Napoleon.* New York: Mentor Books, 1963.

This single volume biography examines the life and legend of Napoleon. It is well written and serves as a great starting point for anyone interested in the life of Napoleon.

Martin, James Kirby. *Benedict Arnold: Revolutionary Hero: An American Warrior Reconsidered.* New York: New York University Press, 1997.

This new work examines Benedict Arnold's critical role in the American Revolution. Martin looks beyond Arnold's treason and examines his performance as a combat leader earlier in the war in Maine, at Lake Champlain, Quebec and Saratoga. Arnold was crucial to early American successes. The result of Martin's work is a better understanding of Arnold the soldier, the man, and ultimately the traitor.

Masters, John. *The Road Past Mandalay: A Personal Narrative.* New York: Bantam Books, 1979, paperback, (originally published by Michael Joseph, London, 1961).

A search for this out-of-print book will repay the reader who wants a vivid study of operations in jungles or a study of leadership in combat situations. Masters tells the tale of his unit of British Gurkhas in Burma during World War II as he rises from a junior officer to the Brigadier commanding the regiment by war's end. His experiences are some of the most exciting, entertaining, and instructive of all the accounts of wartime experiences in literature.

Mellenthin, Friedrich Wilhelm von. *Panzer Battles: A Study of the Employment of Armor in the Second World War, 1939-1945.* Ed. by L.C.F. Turner. Trans. by H. Betzler. New York: Ballantine, 1976, paperback (originally published by Cassell, 1955).

General von Mellenthin served as a German staff officer in North Africa, Russia, and in the West during World War II. His account of German tank warfare- the planning, the tactics, and operational details- has the ring of authenticity. It is a useful

reading for students of World War II and armored warfare.

Millett, Allan R. *The General: Robert L. Bullard and Officership in the United States Army, 1881-1925.* Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1975.

Bullard graduated from West Point in 1885. He rose through the ranks becoming one of the Army's leading officers before retiring in 1925. He served in the Philippines during the Philippine Insurrection, and commanded a division, corps, and army in the First World War. This is an excellent biography.

Patton, George S., Jr. *War As I Knew It.* New York: Bantam Books, 1981, paperback (originally published by Houghton Mifflin, 1947).

This is a detailed account of Patton's thoughts and actions during his service as a Corps and Army commander during World War II. In addition to providing a candid portrait of one of America's most famous generals, the book reveals many of the problems that face a modern combined arms army.

Pershing, John J. *My Experiences in the World War.* 2 vols. New York: Stokes, 1931. Reprint, Blue Ridge Summit, PA: TAB Books, 1989.

This two-volume set details the general's impressions of the American Expeditionary Force's operations in France during WWI. Pershing concentrates almost totally on the American forces and their service in the conflict and is extremely detailed in his coverage.

Phillips, Henry Gerard. *The Making of a Professional: Manton S. Eddy, USA.* West Port, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000.

This biography of a World War II Corps Commander details the life and professional development of Manton S. Eddy. He commanded the 9th Infantry Division then the XII Corps in Northwest Europe.

Pogue, Forrest C. *George C. Marshall*. 4 vols. New York: Viking Press, 1963, 1966, 1973, 1987.

According to Pogue, George C. Marshall made the single most important contribution toward winning World War II. He did so by recognizing, developing, and giving command to officers such as Eisenhower and Bradley, and by expertly managing the complex politico-military establishment that emerged with the advent of global warfare.

Ridgway, Matthew B. *Soldier: The Memoirs of Matthew B. Ridgway*. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974 (originally published by Harper, 1956).

This autobiographical collaboration describes the career of a distinguished soldier from his early life through West Point, WWII, Korea, command of NATO forces, and his experiences as Chief of Staff in the 1950's. Ridgway emphasizes his wartime experiences and his mid-1950's prognosis of the Army's future in the Cold War world.

Robertson, James I. *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*. New York: MacMillan Publishing, 1997.

This the most recent, most comprehensive biography of Stonewall Jackson available. It will stand as the definitive work on Jackson for years to come.

Schofield, John M. *Forty-Six Years In The Army*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1998.

Originally published in 1897, this is one of the most important memoirs of the late 19th Century. Schofield served throughout the Civil War, eventually commanding the Army of the Ohio under the command of General Sherman. After the war he served as Secretary of War for Andrew Johnson and eventually succeeded General Philip Sheridan as commander of the Army in 1888. He offers valuable insight into not only the Civil War, but also reconstruction, diplomacy, Indian affairs, the West Point case involving black cadet Johnson

C. Whittaker, the Fitz-John Porter court martial, and labor unrest.

Sherman, William T. *Memoirs of General William T. Sherman*. 2 vols. Reprint, New York: Da Capo, 1984, paperback (originally published in 1875; 1st reprint, Indiana University Press, 1957; 2nd reprint, Greenwood Press, 1972).

Sherman discusses his version of what occurred during the Civil War in this work. He includes an interesting chapter on the Military Lessons of the War which gives his ideas on what the Army should have learned from the conflict.

Simpson, Brooks D. *Ulysses S. Grant: Triumph Over Adversity, 1822-1865*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2000.

This is the most current, up-to-date biography of Grant. It is the first of a two volume set. Simpson uses original sources to demonstrate that Grant was not the "bunbling idiot who was the darling of fortune nor a flawless general who could do no wrong." He was a "relentless warrior but a generous victor, a commander who drew upon uncommon common sense in drafting campaign plans and in winning battles." An excellent biography of the most important Union General of the Civil War.

Slim, William Joseph. *Defeat into Victory*. London: Papermac, 1987 (originally published by Cassell in 1956).

British General Viscount Slim relates the story of his command of allied troops in Burma during World War II. He describes the Herculean accomplishment of overcoming disease, dire logistical problems, poor communications, inadequate diet, inter-cultural differences, and substandard intelligence to defeat the Japanese. Slim's account offers a cogent military analysis of leadership and warfare in a jungle environment.

Smythe, Donald. *Pershing: General of the Armies*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1986.

The definitive biography of General John J. Pershing, this book makes a major contribution to the study of both the A.E.F. in World War I and its chief. A model of military biography, painstakingly researched, this work is indispensable to the student of World War I.

Sorley, Lewis. *Thunderbolt: General Creighton Abrams and the Army of His Time*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1992.

The definitive biography of Abrams, the author places the “man and his achievements within the context of the Army he served and ultimately led, and of the national and international events in which he played a vital role.”

Taylor, Maxwell. *Swords and Plowshares*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1972. Reprint, paperback, New York: Da Capo Press, 1990.

This is a candid and instructive memoir by an influential soldier-diplomat of the World War II and postwar period. Especially illuminating are the accounts of airborne operations in the war against Germany, the conduct of the Cuban missile crisis, and the commitment of American combat forces to Vietnam.

Thomas, Emory M. *Robert E. Lee: A Biography*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1995.

Thomas examines the life of one America’s greatest military heroes. He provides the most current look at Lee, his life, and his personality.

Vaughan, Edwin Campion. *Some Desperate Glory: The World War I Diary of a British Officer, 1917*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1981.

Vaughn’s diary records eight months in the life of a British Second Lieutenant in 1917. One of the best memoirs of the First World War.

Westmoreland, William C. *A Soldier Reports*. Reprint, New York: Dell, 1980 (originally published by Doubleday, 1976).

This is an account of the war in Vietnam with an insiders viewpoint of decision-making, as told by the officer whose name is most closely associated with that conflict. General Westmoreland allows the reader to see through his own eyes not only the day to day concerns of COMUSMACV but also the conduct of the war in its broadest sense. The story of the tragedy and the challenge of the Vietnam years is told in the context of a lifetime of professional service which began with the graduation of USMA Class of 1936 and culminated in General Westmoreland's service as Army Chief of Staff.

Williams, T. Harry. *McClellan, Sherman, and Grant* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1962.

The author, a noted Civil War scholar, argues that Grant was the perfect military leader suited to a democratic society. Williams focuses on the concept of “character” to evaluate those Union commanders.

Wilson, George. *If You Survive: From Normandy to the Battle of the Bulge To The End of World War II--One American Officer's Riveting True Story*. New York: Ivy Books, 1987.

This is the account of a Lieutenant who served with the 4th Infantry Division from Normandy to the end of the War. From the St. Lo Breakout to the Hurtgen Forest he describes the difficulties of command, of staying alive when all the officers and non-commissioned officers were being killed and wounded around him. At the Hurtgen Forest Wilson, while a lieutenant, commanded F Company of the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment for extended periods. This is one of the great first-person accounts of the making of a combat veteran.

Woodward, Sandy. *One Hundred Days: The Memoirs of the Falklands Battle Group Commander*, Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1997.

An autobiographical account provided by the commander of the British task force sent to

liberate the Falklands. Woodard gives his readers valuable insights on the difficulties of command in the age of power projection and precision guided munitions.

Young, Kenneth Ray. *The General's General: The Life and Times of Arthur MacArthur*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1994.

The definitive biography of General Arthur MacArthur, General Douglas MacArthur's father. Arthur was one of the major U.S. Army figures of the late 19th century. He commanded the American forces in the Philippines during the Philippine insurrection.

Zhukov, Georgi Konstantinovich. *Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles*. New York: Harper & Row, 1969.

Considering that Marshal Zhukov's greatest battles probably occurred in the Kremlin, when he stood up to Josef Stalin and made his objections stick, this book is rather unenlightening. Zhukov explains his World War II campaign strategies and recounts the execution of these plans. The book offers some insight into a great Soviet commander's combat actions, but not much understanding of his motivations or personal experiences. Nevertheless, the account of the Soviet Union's most prominent World War II military figure cannot be ignored.

MILITARY HISTORIES

THE PROFESSION OF ARMS

Craig, Gordon A. *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640-1945*. London: Oxford University Press, 1964, paperback.

Craig attempts to explain the crucial role played by the Prussian army in both foreign and domestic politics from 1640-1945. This is the best one-volume study of the evolution of the vaunted Prussian military system.

Hackett, John. *The Profession of Arms*. New York: Macmillan, 1983.

Hackett presents a highly readable study on the theme of "War and Society." He covers the period from Caesar's Legions to Robert McNamara's managerial approach. His focus is upon society's impact on its military establishment.

Huntington, Samuel. *The Soldier and the State: The Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations*. Reprint, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1981, paperback (originally published by Random House, 1957).

Blending the disciplines of history, sociology, and political science, Huntington's study is required reading for the Army Officer. The purpose of the author is to develop a theoretical framework with which to analyze civil-military relations. Particularly noteworthy in this study is the preliminary discussion entitled "Officership as a Profession." The arguments that Huntington has set forth in this section have colored the American military's self perception for an entire generation.

Janowitz, Morris. *The Professional Soldier: A Social and Political Portrait*. New York: Free Press, 1971.

This is an excellent study of the military profession in relation to American society and its political institutions. The chapters on the social background and career patterns of military officers are especially insightful.

Kemble, C. Robert. *The Image of the Army Officer in America: Background for Current Views*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1973.

Concerned primarily with the period from the War of 1812 to the Spanish-American War, this book attempts to determine from a historical and intellectual perspective how America has viewed its military.

Moten, Matthew. *The Delafield Commission and the American Military Profession*. College Station, TX: 2000.

In 1855, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis dispatched Major Richard Delafield, Major Alfred

Mordecai, and Captain George B. McClellan to the battlefields of the Crimea War. Moten argues that the Delafield Commission and the member's reports constituted an important step in the development of U.S. military professionalism.

Skelton, William B. *An American Profession of Arms: The Army Officer Corps, 1784-1861*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1992.

In this masterful study of the antebellum U.S. Army officer corps, Skelton traces the emergence of professionalism in the pre-Civil War era. He finds that the Army achieved the traits of formal structure, long-term career patterns, and the institutional ethics of nonpartisan service. These formative years were the foundation of the professionalism of our modern army.

White, Charles E. *The Enlightened Soldier*. Praeger Publishers, 1988.

White provides a highly readable account of what was arguably the most important period of development in the history of Germany's profession of arms. Concentrating on the work and leadership of Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst and his Militarische Gesellschaft during the early nineteenth century, White illuminates the process by which Prussia emerged from its post-Fredrician malaise to become Europe's most forward looking and capable military power.

SURVEYS OF MILITARY HISTORY

Addington, Larry H. *The Patterns of War Through the Eighteenth Century*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Addington, Larry H. *The Patterns of War Since the Eighteenth Century*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1984.

These two volumes provide a history of war and warfare from ancient times to the present. Addington presents warfare as a process of change in war's social, political, technological, and

organizational aspects. Two very good introductory texts on the history of warfare.

Bond, Brian. *War and Society in Europe 1870-1970*. McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998.

Bond provides an entertaining and thoroughly researched account of the relationship between European nations and the wars their societies supported in the hundred years spanning 1870 to 1970. Readers will learn much concerning how popular sentiments have been reflected in military activity in Europe's ages of industrialization and post industrialization.

Howard, Michael, ed. *The Theory and Practice of War*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1965, paperback (originally published by Indiana University Press in 1965).

Dedicated to the memory of Liddell-Hart, this volume is a collection of essays authored by a prestigious group of scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and political scientists. The central theme of the essays is the "development of strategic and tactical theory in the West from its origins in the eighteenth century to the present, and the interaction of this theory with the actual practice of and preparation for war by soldiers and statesmen."

Howard, Michael. *War in European History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976, paperback.

In fewer than 200 pages, Michael Howard analyzes the evolution of warfare in Europe from the Middle Ages to the nuclear era. Howard's basic theme is that warfare and society are inextricably linked. To understand the developments in one arena, one must come to grips with the other. Howard provides a brilliant framework for understanding the relationship.

Keegan, John. *A History of Warfare*. New York, NY: Knopf, 1993.

Keegan examines the history of warfare from its earliest beginnings to the present. He examines warfare from the perspective of the soldier and

attempts to answer the question: What is war? In attempting to answer such a question he clearly demonstrates the complexity of war.

Montross, Lynn. *War Through the Ages*. 3d ed. New York: Harper, 1960.

This book traces the development of military strategy, tactics and weapons from the ancient Greeks at the Battle of Marathon to the Allies during the Operation OVERLORD. Montross attempts to show how social, economic, and technological forces have changed warfare. It is most useful for a quick synopsis of the art of war during a particular period.

Parker, Geoffrey. Ed. *Warfare: The Triumph of the West*. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

This volume contains a collection of essays by leading military historians which provide an excellent overview of warfare from 600 BC to 1995.

Preston, Richard A. and Wise, Sydney F. . *Men in Arms: A History of Warfare and Its Interrelationships with Western Society*. 5th ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1991, paperback (original edition, 1956).

This book emphasizes the relationship between the operational aspects of war and the social, economic, and technological environment of the age. The authors begin with classical warfare and progress to the present era of Cold War.

Ropp, Theodore. *War in the Modern World*. New York: Macmillan, 1985, paperback (previously published by Collier, 1959, revised, 1962, and by Greenwood Press, 1981).

Ropp's thoughtful and well documented study of the wars of western civilization from 1415 to the present analyzes the social, political, tactical, and strategic implications of modern warfare. Particularly noteworthy is Ropp's effort to relate technological advances in weaponry to changes in tactics and strategy. Military professionals desiring to expand their general knowledge of the military art will find this book invaluable.

Strachan, Hew. *European Armies and the Conduct of War*. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1983,. Paperback, London: Routledge, 1991.

The theory and practice of land warfare since 1700 form the subject of this work. The author sets out to look at warfare in the context of social and political change. Strachan discusses some key issues of modern warfare (including the contribution of Clausewitz), the two world wars, and nuclear deterrence.

Weigley, Russell F. *The Age of Battles: The Quest for Decisive Warfare from Breitenfeld to Waterloo*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1991.

Weigley examines the battles of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles II, Louis XIV, Marlborough, Nelson, Napoleon and Wellington. He demonstrates that the battles often were anything but decisive, more often than not they were indecisive, prolonged struggles. The author argues that military tactics, technology, and organization remained essentially the same from Breitenfeld to Waterloo.

SURVEYS OF AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY

Esposito, Vincent, ed. *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*. 2 vols. New York: Praeger, 1959 (A revised Volume One (1995) is now available from Henry Holt Publishers).

General Esposito's two-volume set remains a classic source of information for the student of the operational aspects of America's wars. The many magnificently detailed maps depict almost every major campaign of the United States Army through the Korean War. Accompanying each map is a narrative that carefully guides the reader through the campaign and makes flipping back and forth from map to text unnecessary.

Hagan, Kenneth J. and William R. Roberts, eds. *Against All Enemies: Interpretations of American Military History from Colonial Times to the Present.* New York: Greenwood Press, 1986.

A Collection of essays by leading military historians such as Harry Coles, Allan Millett, Russell Weigley, and Stephen Ambrose that covers the history of the United States Army from the Colonial period to the present.

Matloff, Maurice., ed. *American Military History.* Washington, D.C.: Center for Military History, United States Army, 1988.

This Center of Military History publication, last revised in 1973, is a basic overview of American military history from the colonial period to the end of the Vietnam War. Although somewhat dated today, for years it was used as a standard ROTC textbook and remains a solid work that is still available through the Army Publications System.

Millett, Allan R. and Maslowski, Peter. *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America.* 2nd Ed. New York, NY: Free Press, 1994.

This work is a superb single-volume study of the American military experience in peace and war from 1607 to 1975. Millett and Maslowski carefully examine the relationship of the military to American society and discuss in detail the American military and its changing roles within a political, social, and economic framework. This is perhaps the best textbook on American military history.

Weigley, Russell F. *The American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy.* Macmillan series, *The Wars of the United States*, gen. ed. Louis Morton. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977, paperback.

Russell Weigley traces the development of American strategic thought and military policy in this seminal work. Required reading for anyone

wishing to understand the evolution of American strategic doctrine.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Abrahamson, James L. *America Arms for a New Century: The Making of a Great Military Power.* New York: Free Press, 1981.

Abrahamson analyzes the dramatic military reforms in the United States Army and Navy that occurred during America's Progressive Era. He argues that the views of most line officers of the two services on the issue of employing force to advance America's diplomatic interests fell somewhere between isolationism and imperialism. Therefore, the impetus to force the Army and Navy away from their traditional peacetime constabulary functions came from the need to prepare for war against modern industrially based, technologically advanced armies and navies.

Coffman, Edward M. *The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898.* New York: Oxford Press, 1986.

A highly readable study of the first one hundred years of the U.S. Army. It deals with the army during peacetime, including many fascinating details on the structure, personalities and problems of the early army. Many of these problems and details will sound familiar to the modern soldier.

Heller, Charles E., and Stofft, William A., eds. *America's First Battles: 1776-1965.* Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

This is a collection of essays by eleven prominent American military historians assessing the first battles of each of the nine wars in which the U.S. Army has fought. Each essay is written within a similar framework, examining how the U.S. Army prepares during peacetime, mobilizes for war, fights its first battle, and subsequently adapts to the exigencies of the conflict.

Hill, Jim Dan. *The Minute Man In Peace & War: A History of the National Guard.*

Harrisburg, PA: The Stackpole Company, 1964.

This work emphasizes the significant contribution to the military history of the United States emphasizing the service the Militia and the National Guard rendered over the decades, first in the War for Independence, and, subsequently, in every other war in which the Nation has been involved.

Kohn, Richard H. *Eagle and Sword: The Federalists and the Creation of the Military Establishment in America, 1783 -1802*. New York: Free Press, 1975, paperback 1985.

This revisionist work examines the process through which the new American nation with its strong antimilitary traditions developed a military establishment within 20 years of its independence. After an examination of legislation and policy decisions of the period, Kohn concludes that Federalist machinations best explain this result. The strong antimilitarist perspective perhaps causes the author to overstate the role of conspiracy in the process. This is the best source on the development of U.S. civil-military traditions in this period.

Mahon, John K. *History of the Militia and the National Guard*. Macmillan Series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1983.

The author traces the history of the citizen army in America from its English roots through the 1970's. This work excels in objectivity and comprehensiveness yet it does not get mired in individual campaigns. Especially useful for further investigation is the 33-page bibliography.

Nalty, Bernard C. *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military*. New York, NY: The Free Press, 1986.

Nalty has written a complete history of the service of African-Americans from the colonial period to the present. This monumental work is a must read

for anyone who has an interest in the contribution of African-Americans in the military.

Prucha, Paul Francis. *The Sword of the Republic. The United States Army on the Frontier, 1783-1846*. Reprint, Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1986, paperback (originally published by Macmillan, 1969).

This is an excellent account of the history of the United States Army on the American frontier from the close of the American Revolution to the Mexican War. Prucha devotes considerable space to the campaigns against the Indians in the Old Northwest in the 1790's, the western stages of the war of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the wars against the Seminoles in Florida. He examines the Army's performance of such diverse duties as executing provisions of treaties, evicting squatters, exploring, road building, Indian resettlement, construction and maintenance of forts, and protection of commerce. Prucha's thesis is that in performing these tasks, the Army was the agent of American empire that made possible the advancement of the Republic over the lands of North America.

Weigley, Russell F. *History of the United States Army*. Enlarged edition. Macmillan Series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984, paperback.

Weigley's ample survey (592 pages) provides an outstanding point of departure for the student of the history of the United States Army. In Weigley's own words, "this is a history not of battles and campaigns but of the Army as an institution; maintained by the nation to fight its battles and campaigns or to deter the need for them." This book provides a valuable and insightful interpretive pronouncement on the dynamic nature of the Army as an organization. This new edition is welcomed for its attention to the post-World War II period; especially its

sections on the Army and the Second Indochina War.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Potter, Elmer B., ed. *Sea Power*. 2d ed. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1982.

In this comprehensive naval history, spanning from 480 B.C. (the Battle of Salamis) to 1958, the editors and numerous contributors present narrative and interpretive accounts of the evolution of modern sea power. This definitive work of 885 pages contains many maps and battle sketches to support the account of the world's most famous naval battles. In particular, there is a sharp focus on the evolution of naval technology, with an emphasis on United States naval history.

Hagan, Kenneth J. *This People's Navy: The Making of American Sea Power*. New York: The Free Press, 1991.

Hagan analyzes how the American Navy has evolved in peace and war and what considerations—military, economic, and political—have shaped its development. He shows how naval strategy has split over whether the United States Navy should be a “continental navy” designed for commerce raiding or an “insular navy” designed to fight fleet actions like the British navy. Hagan argues against Alfred Thayer Mahan’s advocacy of a predominately large warship navy, arguing that big gun ships have historically been ineffective.

Hagan, Kenneth J. ed. *In Peace and War: Interpretations of American Naval History, 1775-1978*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1978.

A Collection of essays by leading naval historians such as James Bradford and David Trask that covers the history of the United States Navy from the Colonial period to 1978.

Howarth, Stephen. *To Shining Sea: A History of the United States Navy, 1775-1991*. New York: Random House, 1991.

Howarth has brought the story of the U.S. Navy up through the Gulf War. A very good overview of the development of the U.S. Navy.

Karsten, Peter. *The Naval Aristocracy: The Golden Age of Annapolis and the Emergence of Modern American Navalism*. New York: The Free Press, 1972.

Karsten examines the development of the U.S. Navy in the period 1845 to 1925. The book consists of two parts. The first part is a composite biography of the Naval Aristocracy. The second part deals with the ideological roots of modern navalism. A very interesting look at the U.S. Naval officer as a class and the emergence of modern American navalism.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Goldberg, Alfred, ed. *A History of the United States Air Force, 1907-1957*. Reprint, New York: Ayer Company, 1971 (originally published by Van Nostrand, 1957).

This is an official history of the nation's newest military service compiled by the USAF Historical Division. Its objective tone is best illustrated by the dispassionate treatment given to the Billy Mitchell affair. Of interest are the many historical pictures tracing the development of airframe technology in the United States air service.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Millett, Allan R. *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps*. Macmillan series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan, 1980. Paperback, New York: The Free Press, 1982.

This recent work does not focus on the operational history of the Corps, which is available in various sources and accounts, but rather it seeks to link the history of combat operations with the struggle of the Corps in peace and war in the grist of

national politics. Included are insights into interservice rivalries, debates over tactical doctrine, and the development and incorporation of new technologies.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Johnson, Robert Erwin. *Guardians of the Sea: History of the United States Coast Guard, 1915 To The Present.* Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1987.

This work details the history of the United States Coast Guard from its early days as the United States Revenue-Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service to its formation as the Coast Guard in 1915.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN WARS

SEE: **The Face of Battle: Man, War and Small Unit Actions.**

SEE: **MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES**

The Colonial Wars

Anderson, Fred. *Crucible of War: The Seven Year's War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754-1766.*

This work is the most current scholarship on the Seven Years War. An excellent narrative history that details the significance of the Seven Years War, known as the French and Indian War in the colonies. Interweaving stories of kings and imperial officers with those of Indians, traders, and the diverse colonial peoples, Anderson brings

alive a chapter of our history shaped as much by individual choices and actions as by social, economic, and political forces.

Ferling, John. *Struggle for a Continent: The Wars of the Colonial Age.* Arlington Heights, IL: Davidson, Harlan, 1993, paperback.

Useful summary of the Colonial Wars of America. Ferling argues that warfare helped to shape American society and affected colonial life. The study provides insight into the roles of citizen soldiers in provincial armies.

Leach, Douglas E. *Arms for Empire: A Military History of the British Colonies in North America, 1607-1763.* Macmillan series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan, 1973.

A richly detailed study of warfare in the British colonies of North America from Jamestown to the 1763 Peace of Paris. The coverage is vast, colorful, and written with a clear understanding of the human sights and sounds of the time. The author does not, however, do as much as he might with some of the more interesting historical controversies surrounding events and personalities of the period.

Leach, Douglas E. *Roots of Conflict: British Armed Forces and Colonial America, 1677-1763.* Chapel Hill: Univ. of N. Carolina Press, 1986.

In this companion book to *Arms for Empire*, Leach explores the "tensions" between the American colonists and the British regular military and naval forces. He concludes that this friction was a cause of the American Revolution since "exaggerated or distorted images" of both regulars and provincials hardened into "stereotypes and traditions."

Steele, Ian K. *Warpaths: Invasions of North America.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

A sweeping history of the numerous European invasions of North America, painting a dramatic new portrait of the centuries of warfare that shook the continent. He argues the native Americans rose to the challenge of each successive invasion with martial and diplomatic skill.

The American Revolution

Billias, George Athan. Ed. *George Washington's Generals and Opponents: Their Exploits and Leadership*. New York: De Capo, Press, 1994.

Originally published in 1969 this volume includes articles on the major commanders, twelve American and ten British, who participated in the American Revolution. Each article is by a leading historian of the period.

Cunliffe, Marcus. *George Washington: Man and Monument*. New York: New American Library, 1984, (originally published by Little, Brown, 1958).

Marcus Cunliffe shows the human side of Washington with all his failings without destroying the reader's appreciation for Washington's greatest virtue: his unshakable integrity.

Frey, Sylvia R. *The British Soldier in America: A Social History of Military Life in the Revolutionary Period*. Austin, Texas: University of Texas, Press, 1981.

This is a detailed study of the life of the British soldier in America during the American Revolution. The author emphasizes the soldier's daily routine and living conditions as well as his performance in battle.

Higginbotham, Don. *The War for American Independence: Military Attitudes, Policies, and Practice, 1763-1789*. Macmillan series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan, 1971.

An original and revealing study of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution. Threading through the narrative is a judicious plea for recognition of the importance of military history in the wider context of society, and the need for general historians to understand the relationship between warfare and change in political and economic history.

Kwasny, Mark V. *Washington's Partisan War, 1775-1783*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1996.

George Washington could criticize the militia in the sharpest, most condemning terms, but he also embraced a strategy that depended on the effectiveness of the militia. Washington encouraged the use of militia as partisans. The combination of 18th-Century military doctrine and the partisan dimension reveals in Washington a depth of strategic ability only rarely recognized.

Mackesy, Piers. *The War for America, 1775-1783*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1964. Reprint, paperback, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1993

An intriguing study of the American Revolution which reports a balanced account of the British as well as colonial perspectives. Mr. Mackesy emphasizes that British political and military leaders viewed the war as part of a great world wide struggle which included Canada, the West Indies, India, Gibraltar, and European antagonists.

Rossie, Jonathan Gregory. *The Politics of Command in the American Revolution*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1975.

Rossie argues the American Revolution was almost lost in its first years, not because of British military superiority but because of the politics and personalities involved in the selection of generals to lead the Continental Army.

Royster, Charles. *A Revolutionary People at War: The Continental Army and American Character, 1775-1783*. Chapel Hill North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1979.

An excellent study of the ideals that Americans defined for themselves in creating, recruiting and fighting in their army. The author examines the relationship of America's national character and the military demands of the Revolutionary War.

Shy, John W. *A People Numerous and Armed: Reflections on the Military Struggle for American Independence.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. Revised edition, University of Michigan Press, 1990.

This book is a collection of essays revolving somewhat loosely around the theme of the inter-relationship between social and military changes in history. Of special interest to Shy is the creation of the colonial militias. He provides some interesting case studies of representative officers and thinkers from the era. The writing is crisp and thoughtful.

The War of 1812

Coles, Harry L. *The War of 1812.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965.

This work, part of the *Chicago History of American Civilization Series*, is a splendid analysis of the issues of the War of 1812 and how they relate to conflicts in more recent times. Of specific interest is the author's discussion of how this "sobering war" led to key reforms in the federal military forces and militia system.

Hickey, Donald R. *The War Of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict.* Urbana, IL: Illinois University Press, 1989.

In addition to examining the naval and military aspects of the War of 1812, Donald Hickey explores the political, economic, social, and financial history of the war. Hickey explains how the war promoted American nationalism and manifest destiny, stimulated peacetime defense spending, and enhanced America's reputation abroad.

Mahon, John K. *The War of 1812.* Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1972. Paperback, New York: Da Capo, 1991.

Mr. Mahon's work is a definitive account of the land and naval conduct of the war. The study concentrates on the key decisions which resulted in divided national policy and public support for the war.

Quimby, Robert S. *The U.S. Army in the War of 1812: An Operational and Command Study.* Michigan State University Press, 1998.

This new two-volume work presents a comprehensive and detailed analysis of military strategy, operations, and management during one of America's most neglected and least understood military campaigns, the War of 1812.

Stagg, J.C.A. *Mr. Madison's War: Politics, Diplomacy, and Warfare in the Early American Republic, 1783-1830.* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1983.

Stagg argues that President Madison's Canadian strategy was consistent with earlier American attempts to win British respect through economic coercion. Unfortunately, as Stagg illustrates, Madison did not succeed because he was never able to develop a military force consistent with such an ambitious design. An excellent study of a generally ignored war, done within a larger context of American political and diplomatic history.

The Mexican War

Bauer, Karl Jack. *The Mexican War, 1846-1848.* Macmillan Series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan, 1974.

Dr. Bauer presents "a study of the application of irresistible force by the U.S." characterized by its "political bungling, poor planning, and scheming between military men and politicians." He argues that it was a miracle that the U.S. Army won the war due to its poor discipline, particularly within

the volunteers. Further, he is critical of the volunteer generals. Only the abilities of General Winfield Scott and the lower ranking officers, mostly USMA graduates, carried the day for the United States.

Eisenhower, John S.D. *So Far From God: The U.S. War With Mexico, 1846-48*. New York: Random House, 1989. Paperback, New York: Doubleday, 1990.

Eisenhower shows that the success of the U.S. Army in Mexico was a remarkable feat considering the vast distances, the slowness of transport, the paucity of local resources, the menace of virulent disease, and the small size of the U.S. Army. The accounts of the principal battles are thorough and incisive. Eisenhower also provides an excellent discussion of the diplomatic problems of negotiating a peace treaty with a militarily defeated nation whose government is in disarray.

Singletary, Otis A. *The Mexican War*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.

A compelling description and concise history of the "first successful offensive war" in United States military history. The work examines two countries that were unprepared for war. The political intrigues and quarrels in appointing the military commanders, as well as the military operations of the war, are presented and analyzed in detail. Dr. Singletary also analyzes the role that the Mexican War played in bringing on the U.S. Civil War.

Winders, Richard Bruce. *Mr Polk's Army: The American Military Experience in the Mexican War*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1997.

Taking a "new" military history approach, this work examines the cultural, social, political aspects of the regular and volunteer forces that made up the army of 1846-1848, presents the organizational framework of the army, and introduces the different styles of leadership exhibited by Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott.

The American Civil War

Beringer, Richard E., Herman Hattaway, Archer Jones, and William N. Still, Jr. *Why the South Lost the Civil War*. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

The authors examine the popularly held explanations for southern defeat and conclude that the South lacked the will to win, that weak confederate nationalism and the strength of a peculiar brand of evangelical Protestantism sapped the South's ability to continue a war that was not yet lost on the field. A thought-provoking interpretation of why the South lost the Civil War.

Castel, Albert. *Decision In The West: The Atlanta Campaign of 1864*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1992.

This volume is the most recent, complete scholarly work on the Atlanta Campaign of 1864. His interpretation of Sherman is interesting and controversial.

Coddington, Edwin B. *The Gettysburg Campaign*. New York: Charles Scribners & Sons, 1968.

Not merely focusing on the Battle of Gettysburg, this scrupulously documented work analyzes the actions of both sides before and after the battle. Coddington's examination of the problems of commanders on both sides provides a fresh look at an already well-studied field. It is the best single volume study of the Gettysburg Campaign.

Cooling, Benjamin Franklin. *Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key To The Confederate Heartland*. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 1987.

The definitive history of one of the most decisive campaigns of the Civil War. The fall of the two forts, on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, handed the Confederacy its first major defeat and opened the way for the Union invasion of Tennessee and deep south. Union Army and

Navy cooperation along the river played a major role in the Union success.

Commager, Henry Steele, ed. *The Blue and the Gray: The Story of the Civil War as Told by Participants*. 2 vols. Reprint, New York: Outlet Book Company, 1982 (originally published by Fairfax, 1950).

Mr. Commager's work is a fascinating look at the Civil War constructed from the words of a nation at war with itself. This comprehensive source-book permits the reader to experience the joy and despair of the conflict through the eyes of soldier, general, clergyman, wife, friend, reporter, statesman and diplomat.

Cornish, Dudley Taylor. *The Sable Arm: Black Troops in the Union Army, 1861-1865*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1956. Reprint, 1987, paperback.

Although somewhat dated this classic study gives a good overview of the role of the black soldier during the American Civil War. Cornish examines the military, social, economic, and political ramifications of the policy as well as, the experiences of the soldiers.

Cozzens, Peter. *The Shipwreck of Their Hopes: The Battles of Chattanooga*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1994.

The most thoroughly researched and well-written account to date of the Battle of Chattanooga. Cozzens's comprehensive account details movements of individual regiments while placing the battle in the larger context of the war. An excellent examination of a battle at the tactical level.

Fuller, J. F. C. *Grant & Lee: A Study in Personality and Generalship*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957.

Fuller does not examine the strategy and conduct of the Civil War, but focuses on the influence of the personalities of Lee and Grant on their respective styles of generalship. The author depicts Grant as a general who uses maneuver

rather than massed frontal assaults, while he is more critical than admiring of Lee's generalship. This book stands as one of Fuller's best historical works.

Gallagher, Gary W. ed. *The Fredericksburg Campaign: Decision on the Rappahannock*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1995.

A collection of essays by leading military historians on various aspects of the Fredericksburg Campaign. Gallagher has edited a number of similar books on other major battles and campaigns of the Civil War.

Glatthaar, Joseph T. *Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers*. New York, NY: The Free Press, 1990.

This intriguing work has become the new standard for the study of African-American in the Union Army. Glatthaar examines the recruiting, training, discipline, and service of the U.S. Colored Troops as well as their relationship to Civil War American society. Especially valuable as a source for social and military history.

Grimsley, Mark. *The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

This volume explores the Union army's policy of destructive attacks on Southern property and civilian morale – how it evolved, what it was like in practice. Grimsley shows that Union soldiers exercised restraint even as they made war against the Confederate civilian population.

Hattaway, Herman and Jones, Archer. *How the North Won: A Military History of the Civil War*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983, paperback 1991.

A definitive study of the key factors which influenced the battlefield and led to the North's victory. The authors discuss essential elements such as the North's command system, logistics, communications, resources, supply, strategy, tactics, and civilian and military staffs. In addition, the book reassesses Lincoln's relationship with his generals and provides a fresh look at Grant's campaigns and Lee's master plan.

Luvaas, Jay. *The Military Legacy of the Civil War.* Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1959. Reprint, Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1988, paperback.

This provocative study examines how European military observers viewed the American Civil War. Luvaas finds the European professionals failed to appreciate the insights about modern unlimited warfare that they should have gained from our four years of bloody struggle.

McMurry, Richard M. *Two Great Rebel Armies: An Essay in Confederate Military History.* Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

A comparative history of Lee's crack Army of Northern Virginia and the ineffective Army of Tennessee in the Western Theater. McMurry finds that Lee's army was in the more important theater and received better leadership and support. The armies are analyzed from the perspective of leadership, soldiers, theaters of operations, opponents, and politics.

McPherson, James. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era.* New York: Ballantine, 1988.

This book is a comprehensive, gripping, brilliantly-written account of the Civil War and the period which led up to it. McPherson discusses the causes of the war, the military operations, the soldiers, the leaders, and the political, economic, and social aspects of life in the Union and the Confederacy before and during the war in clear, incisive detail. Numerous historians have pronounced it the best one-volume book on the Civil War ever written.

Piston, William G. *Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History.* Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1987.

Though almost all the great Confederate military leaders have been memorialized throughout the South, nowhere, according to Piston, "does there stand a memorial to Lee's intimate friend and second in command, James Longstreet." Piston contends that Longstreet became an easy target of those who believed that Lee had made no mistakes during the war and that he had been poorly served by his close friend, particularly at Gettysburg. Piston reviews Longstreet's actions during the war as well as the correspondence of those who were critical of him and concludes that "Old Pete's" reputation has been wrongfully tarnished.

Rhea, Gordon. *The Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864.* Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1994.

The definitive history of the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. The first of three volumes detailing Grant's 1864 campaign which culminated with the siege of Richmond and Petersburg.

Roland, Charles P. *An American Iliad: The Story of the Civil War.* New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1991.

Roland provides one of the most readable short histories of the war. His focus is on the operational and strategic level of war but integrates social, cultural, economic, and political issues into his tapestry of total warfare. His last chapter represents the best of Civil War historiographic essays.

Sears, Stephen W. *Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam.* New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1983.

A powerful and persuasive account of the Battle of Antietam by a great historian.

Weigley, Russell F. *A Great Civil War: A Military and Political History, 1861-1865.* Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2000.

This volume is currently the most complete and insightful, and historiographically up-to-date, large-scale one-volume military and political history of the Civil War. An excellent examination of the American Civil War on par with James McPherson's *Battle Cry of Freedom*.

Wert, Jeffrey D. *From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864.* Carlisle, PA: South Mountain Press, Inc., 1987.

Wert has produced the most definitive, most up-to-date history of the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864. A very good history of a very important campaign in the Civil War.

Williams, Thomas Harry. *Lincoln and His Generals.* Reprint, Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1981 (originally published by Vintage, 1952; a paperback edition is still available from Vintage, 1967).

The focus of this book is Abraham Lincoln's role in developing a modern command system for the United States during the American Civil War. Williams argues that Lincoln had a superior grasp of strategy which he had difficulty in implementing due to having to work with generals that were not similarly enlightened.

Woodworth, Steven E. *Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1990.

Woodworth examines Jefferson Davis as the rebel Commander-in-chief and his relationship to the senior Confederate officers fighting the war in the west. A very interesting study.

Woodworth, Steven E. *Davis and Lee at War.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

Woodworth concludes his study of Davis as rebel commander-in-chief work started with *Jefferson Davis and his Generals* and shows how the lack of a unified purpose and strategy in the East sealed the Confederacy's fate.

The Indian Wars

Bourke, John G. *On the Border with Crook.* 1891. Reprint, Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1971 (1st reprint, Rio Grande Press, 1969).

This firsthand account of General George Crook's activities in the Arizona Territories and Northern Plains in the 1870's-1880's is more than a study of a military commander fighting the Indian tribes. The work captures the flavor of the West, the concerns and deprivations of the soldiers, and the fighting abilities of the Indians. The study of General Crook conflicts with those works that depict the army as being brutal and uncaring towards its Indian adversaries.

Hutton, Paul Andrew. *Phil Sheridan and His Army.* Lincoln: The University of Nebraska Press, 1985.

For nearly two decades after the American Civil War LTG Philip H. Sheridan commanded the Division of the Missouri, the American frontier from the Mississippi River to the Rockies. Hutton's lively biography is both of Sheridan and the frontier army fighting the Indian Wars of the era. It is a key work to an understanding of both the era and the man.

Mahon, John K. *The History of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842.* Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1967, paperback, 1992.

This is the definitive treatment of the Second Seminole War. It includes a chapter on the First Seminole War as well. Mahon covers the major operations and personalities (Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, and William J. Worth) of the wars. Many future leaders gained invaluable field experience in a war that Mahon believes was a

"milestone" in the development of American military power.

Prucha, Paul Francis. *The Sword of the Republic: The United States Army on the Frontier, 1783-1846.* Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1986, paperback (originally published by Macmillan, 1969).

This is an excellent account of the history of the United States Army on the American frontier from the close of the American Revolution to the Mexican War. Prucha devotes considerable space to the campaigns against the Indians in the Old Northwest in the 1790's, the western stages of the war of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the wars against the Seminoles in Florida. He examines the Army's performance of such diverse duties as executing provisions of treaties, evicting squatters, exploring, road building, Indian resettlement, construction and maintenance of forts, and protection of commerce. Prucha's thesis is that in performing these tasks, the Army was the agent of American empire that made possible the advancement of the Republic over the lands of North America.

Sword, Wiley. *President Washington's Indian War: The Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790 - 1795.* Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985.

Sword has written a comprehensive account of our first Indian War, conducted against the tribes living in the old Northwest Territory. While sympathetic to the Indians' situation, Sword also paints a sympathetic portrait of the new American Army's troubles. Recommended to those interested in Indian-White relations, the birth of the American Army, or the history of the old Northwest (American Midwest).

Utley, Robert M. *Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848-1865 and Frontier Regulars: The U.S. Army and the Indian, 1866-1890.* Macmillan Series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen ed. Louis Morton. Reprint, Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1981 and 1984 (originally published by Macmillan, 1974 and 1973, respectively).

These works analyze the roles the Army played in the settlement of the American West. Each book examines the campaigns, leadership, doctrine, readiness, and weaponry of the army and describes military life during the Indian Wars. Utley also examines a wide range of political and social factors that influenced the settling of the West.

The Spanish-American War

Cosmas, Graham A. *An Army for Empire: The United States Army in the Spanish American War.* Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1971.

This work presents an in-depth analysis of the efforts and problems encountered in organizing, equipping, and mobilizing a coastal defense army into an army that was deployed to conduct offensive warfare. The mistakes and blunders made in this mobilization process, attributed to factors beyond the War Department's control, caused the military to reorganize its policymaking apparatus and to begin long-range planning. These changes proved beneficial in the mobilization efforts associated with WWI and WWII.

Gates, John Morgan. *Schoolbooks and Krags: The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898-1902.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1973.

This book, by concentrating on activities far removed from the already well-publicized and exaggerated atrocities of the Philippine campaign, seeks to provide a more comprehensive and accurate explanation of American efforts there. An excellent study of an early American pacification effort.

Linn, Brian McAllister. *The Philippine War, 1899-1902.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Brian Linn provides a definitive treatment of military operations in the Philippines from the early pitched battles to the final campaigns against

the guerrillas. Linn offers a more thorough understanding of the entire war than earlier works.

Trask, David F. *The War With Spain in 1898*. Macmillan Series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Macmillan, 1981.

David Trask succinctly addresses several issues of historical interest in the Spanish-American War; the diplomatic and jingoistic beginnings of the war, the military and naval operations, and the war's finish in a confusion of treaty negotiations which showed the loser anxious to give away more than the winner wanted. Mr. Trask's easy style and the brevity of the work make the book "must" reading for the military historian.

World War I

SEE: MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Asprey, Robert B. *The German High Command at War: Hindenburg and Ludendorff Conduct World War I*. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1991.

A new account that focuses on the rise and crucial roles of these two German generals who came to direct the German campaigns and finally the entire German war effort after 1916.

Coffman, Edward M. *The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I*. Reprint, Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1986 (originally published by Oxford University Press, 1968).

This is an excellent synthesis of well-known information and a comprehensive analysis of the totality of the American military experience in World War I, from manpower acquisition and training to tactics and strategy. The work's principal attraction is Coffman's use of unpublished diaries, memoirs and personal interviews to focus on the impact of the conflict on the individual American doughboy as well as on America's military leaders.

Doughty, Robert A. *Pyrrhic Victory : French Strategy and Operations in the Great War*. Belknap Press, 2005.

Despite the central role played by France in the Great War, there has been little written affording substantial attention to its efforts in defeating Imperial Germany. Doughty's work makes it possible for students of the First World War to gain the perspective that has been ignored by so many British and American historians.

Ferro, Marc. *The Great War, 1914-1918*. London: ARK, 1987, paperback (originally published in French as *La Grande Guerre* by Editions Gallimond, Paris, 1969; English translation 1973).

Ferro provides a sweeping narrative combined with an eye for telling detail and trenchant analysis. This is an admirable accomplishment. What makes this effort truly remarkable is that Ferro does all this in less than 225 pages. In concise yet complete fashion, the book covers not only the major diplomatic and military aspects of the war, but also treats the crucial relationship between the war and the modern societies that waged it. Ferro has synthesized an enormous amount of scholarship; it is difficult to imagine a more brilliant rendering of this vast conflict in a single volume.

Fussell, Paul. *The Great War and Modern Memory*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1975.

This book is about the literary means by which the British experiences on the Western Front from 1914 to 1918 have been remembered and, in some cases, mythologized. Fussell restricts his study to the trenches of France and Belgium and largely ignores air and naval warfare in this fascinating and poignant work.

Griffith, Paddy. *Battle Tactics of the Western Front: The British Army's Art of Attack, 1916-1918*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1994.

Griffith challenges the notion that the British Army failed to learn from its experience on the Western Front. He argues that by the latter half of the war the British were demonstrating a battlefield skill and mobility that would rarely be surpassed even during World War II. He concludes that the British should be credited with having effectively invented much of the twentieth century's art of war. A very interesting book.

Gudmundsson, Bruce I. *Stormtroop Tactics: Innovation in the German Army, 1914-1918.* New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1978.

The author examines the development of German infiltration (stormtroop) tactics during the First World War. An excellent example of a military organization adapting to changes in the nature of warfare while in the process of fighting a major war.

Herwig, Holger. *The First World War: Germany and Austria-Hungary, 1914-1918.* London: Arnold, 1997.

This work focuses on how Germany and Austria-Hungary conducted the war. Herwig shows how Germany not only battled resource shortages but had to support a weak ally for most of the war. Herwig condemns the German 1918 offensives for their lack of strategic objectives and their tactical failings. The result is the best comprehensive examination of World War I from the German and Austria-Hungary perspective.

Horne, Alistair. *The Price of Glory: Verdun 1916.* Special Abridged Edition. New York: Penguin Books, 1987, paperback (originally published by St. Martin's Press, 1962).

The best and most complete study of the momentous World War I battle of Verdun, this book discusses rival plans and draws upon numerous personal accounts to give the reader a dramatic sense of being there. A remarkable portrayal of the heroism of the soldiers and the tactical stupidities of the generals who commanded them.

Joll, James. *The Origins of the First World War.* New York, London: Longman, 1984.

The debate surrounding the causes of the First World War has raged since the initial shots were fired in August of 1914, and historians began to weigh in with their explanations almost as soon as the guns stopped. Joll does more than simply retrace the various powder trails that ignited at Sarajevo; he provides compelling analysis of the historical forces at large in pre-war Europe, and also of the ways in which historians have thought about them.

Jünger, Ernst, trans. by Michael Hoffman. *Storm of Steel.* Penguin Classics, 2004.

A new and critically lauded translation of Jünger's classic autobiographical account of combat during the Great War. This frank and often dispassionate memoir of life on the Western Front is provided by an extraordinary German soldier whose experiences nearly ran the full course of the war. Jünger's enthusiasm for battle provides an interesting contrast to the impressions of war found in Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Keegan, John. *The First World War.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1999.

A very readable one-volume account of the war on all fronts, from its political and cultural origins to the bloody conclusion four years later.

MacDonald, Lyn. *1915: The Death of Innocence.* New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1993.

An excellent popular history based upon personal accounts. MacDonald frames her extraordinary selection of personal accounts with historical narrative. The result is a work that puts the reader right in the middle of the trenches with the soldiers.

Middlebrook, Martin. *First Day On The Somme, 1 July 1916.* New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1972.

An excellent account of the first day of the battle of the Somme in which the British suffered 60,000 casualties. He uses official records, tours of the battlefield and interviews with participants to present an excellent account of the battle that will be forever remembered by the British Army.

Morrow, John H. Jr. *The Great War: an Imperial History*. New York: Routledge, 2004.

Distinguished scholar John Morrow provides a provocative new look at the Great War as a global conflict. Examining the war as an outgrowth of Western Imperialism, Morrow's study goes well beyond the standard emphasis on the European experience on the Western Front.

Morrow, John H. Jr. *The Great War in the Air: Military Aviation from 1909 to 1921*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1993.

The most comprehensive scholarly survey of aviation in World War One.

Paschall, Rod. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1989.

The first volume in the Major Battles and Campaigns series, Paschall builds a compelling case that the generals on both sides invented ingenious new strategies that simply failed in the context of a war of attrition. A very good overview of the last two years of the war on the Western Front and elsewhere.

Prior, Robin and Trevor Wilson. *Passchendaele: The Untold Story*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1996.

The most recent, comprehensive examination of the Battle of Passchendaele available. An exceptional book that is based on meticulous research.

Stallings, Laurence. *The Doughboys: The Story of the AEF, 1917-1918*. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.

From their first landings on the English Channel in France in June, 1917, through the day when the guns fell silent in November, 1918, Stallings traces the battles of American "Doughboys" during World War I. Drawing upon his personal experiences as a combat officer on the western front, Stallings fills this account with anecdotes that describe the personalities and feelings of the soldiers that fought for the U.S. during World War I.

Stone, Norman. *The Eastern Front, 1914-1917*. London: Penguin Books, 1998.

Originally published in 1975, this work with a new introduction, continues to be a groundbreaking study of the Eastern Front in World War I. He examines the battles fought on the Eastern Front and explores the factors that that influenced their outcome.

Strachan, Hew. Ed. *The Oxford Illustrated History of the First World War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998.

An edited collection of essays on the First World War by the leading historians of the period. An excellent overview of the First World War.

Terraine, John. *The Great War*. London: Wordsworth Editions, 1997.

Originally published in 1965 this is an excellent concise one-volume history of the First World War.

Terraine, John. *To Win A War: 1918 The Year of Victory*. London: Cassell & Company, 1978.

Terraine tells the story of how after all the setbacks of the previous years, in 1918 the British Army conclusively defeated the German Army in the field and brought about the final defeat of Germany by the Allies.

Tuchman, Barbara. *The Guns of August*. New York: Macmillan, 1962.

This is a highly acclaimed, highly readable treatment of the first bloody month of the war. Tuchman weaves all the personalities, plans, and

actions of the opening battles of the war into a colorful, compelling, and fact-filled narrative.

Wilson, Dale E. *Treat 'Em Rough: The Birth of American Armor, 1917-1920.* Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1989.

This is an account of the early days of the U.S. Army's Tank Corps. The author traces the processes by which the Tank Corps was conceived, planned, and put into operation, and includes interesting accounts of the contributions of such officers as Patton and Eisenhower to the fledgling American armor corps. The book also goes into extensive detail in describing American tank units in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and other operations in World War I.

World War II

SEE: **THE FACE OF BATTLE: MAN, WAR AND SMALL UNIT ACTIONS**

SEE: **MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES**

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Citizen Soldiers: The U.S. Army from the Normandy Beaches to the Bulge to the Surrender of Germany.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1997.

Citizen Soldiers is a biography of the U.S. Army in the European Theater of Operations, June 7, 1944 to May 7, 1945. Ambrose shows how the citizen soldiers overcame their fear and inexperience, the mistakes of the high command, and the enemy to win the war.

Beevor, Antony. *Stalingrad: The Fateful Siege: 1942-1943.* New York: Viking, 1999.

This volume is the most up-to-date, scholarly work available on the Battle of Stalingrad.

Belote, James and William. *Typhoon of Steel: The Battle for Okinawa.* New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1970.

This examination of the battle for Okinawa details the campaign from both the U.S. Army and U.S.

Navy perspective. It is a very readable history of one of the fiercest battles of the Pacific war.

Bennett, Ralph. *ULTRA in the West: The Normandy Campaign of 1944-45.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1979.

Bennett details the contribution of ULTRA to the Allied Victory in Europe. He served as an intelligence officer during the war and worked with ULTRA material. He argues that ULTRA intelligence was mis-interpreted and thus the surprise at Arnhem and the Battle of the Bulge could have been avoided.

Bonn, Keith E. *When the Odds Were Even: The Vosges Mountain Campaign, October 1944-January 1945.* Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1994.

Contrary to critics who argue that the German soldier of World War II was better than his American counterpart, Bonn argues that the American soldier was a match for the German soldier without the aid of fighter-bombers and massed armored formations; how, despite terrible climatic conditions and on terrain that clearly favored the numerically superior defender, he ousted Hitler's soldiers from their Vosges bastions when the odds were even.

Brown, Anthony. *Bodyguard of Lies.* Reprint, New York: Bantam, 1976, paperback (originally published by Harper & Row, 1975).

An extensive yet highly readable look at how the Allies conducted all variations of intelligence operations, from ULTRA to Allied deception operations to the "Double Cross" Committee. It puts ULTRA in perspective.

Carafano, James Jay. *After D-Day: Operation COBRA and the Normandy Breakout.* Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2000.

Carafano examines Operation COBRA, the breakout from Normandy and argues that the operation was a success due to operational flexibility. An interesting interpretation of a very important campaign.

D'Este, Carlo. *Decision in Normandy*. New York: E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1983.

Step-by-step the reader is taken through the Normandy campaign from the earliest days after Dunkirk when Churchill first considered the idea of a cross-channel invasion of France, to the key battles that determined the outcome, with maps explaining clearly the strategy and logistics of each battle.

D'Este, Carlo. *World War II in the Mediterranean, 1942-1945*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1990.

A very good overview of the War in the Mediterranean from the Allied landing in North Africa to the end of the war. A very good study in command. D'Este describes and evaluates the performance of all the major participants.

Doughty, Robert A. *The Breaking Point: Sedan and the Fall of France, 1940*. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon, 1990.

Doughty affords students of the Second World War an opportunity to follow Heinz Guderian's XIX Panzer Corps into action during the 1940 campaign in France. *Breaking Point* is a unique vehicle from which one can examine the nexus between the operational and the tactical levels of war.

Doughty, Robert A. *The Seeds of Disaster: The Development of French Army Doctrine, 1919-1939*. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon, 1985.

An incisive analysis of French interwar doctrine. This book provides an excellent counterbalance to any study of Blitzkrieg. Doughty demonstrates that in the interwar years, the French Army formulated a doctrine, devised a strategy, organized and equipped its units, and trained its personnel for the wrong type of war.

Drea, Edward J. *MacArthur's ULTRA: Codebreaking and the War against Japan, 1942-1945*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1992.

Drea details the efforts to break the Japanese military code during World War II. Although the Japanese diplomatic code, Purple, was broken prior to the war, the Japanese military code was more difficult to break and it was not until well into 1942 that the codebreakers began to have some success.

Doubler, Michael D. *Closing with the Enemy: How GIs Fought the War in Europe, 1944-1945*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Doubler re-examines the question of American combat effectiveness in the European Theater in World War II. He argues that the U.S. Soldier may have started off slowly but they were quick learners, able to learn from their mistakes and adapt quickly to changing circumstances. He concludes that the adaptability of the U.S. soldier was more far important than many historians have recognized to date.

Erickson, John. *The Road to Stalingrad: Stalin's War with Germany*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1975.

Erickson, John. *The Road to Berlin: Continuing the History of Stalin's War with Germany*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983.

The two volumes are the most current, comprehensive history of the war on the Eastern Front from the Soviet perspective available. Using Soviet and German archival sources, Erickson examines the war from all levels.

Frank, Richard B. *Guadalcanal: The Definitive Account of the Landmark Battle*. New York: Random House, 1990.

This is the definitive history of the battle for Guadalcanal in World War II. From general to private, Frank details the fighting on and around Guadalcanal during the six-month battle.

Frank, Richard B. *Downfall: The End of the Imperial Japanese Empire.* New York: Random House, 1999.

Frank details the end of the Japanese Empire, especially the use of the Atomic bomb in August 1945. He argues persuasively that the Emperor and the Japanese military were nowhere near surrendering in August 1945.

Giles, Janice Holt. *The Damned Engineers.* Reprint, Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1985, paperback (originally published by Houghton Mifflin, 1970).

The fascinating account of the 291st Engineer Combat Battalion's role in blunting the German drive during the Battle of the Bulge. This is an excellent depiction of applied initiative and courage at the small unit level.

Glantz, David M. and Jonathan M. House. *The Battle of Kursk.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1999.

This is the most comprehensive, up-to-date work on the Battle of Kursk, the greatest tank battle of World War II.

Greenfield, Kent Roberts. *American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration.* Reprint, Melbourne, Florida: Robert E. Krieger, 1982, paperback, (originally published by John Hopkins Press, 1963; 1st Reprint, Greenwood Press, 1979).

Greenfield's brief and well-written study grapples with the questions surrounding significant American strategic decisions of World War II. While he is supportive of America's civil and military leaders who stressed defeat of the Axis rather than post-war political goals, Greenfield contends that they exaggerated America's military capabilities during the early phase of America's participation in the conflict. Military professionals seeking a brief explanation of United States strategy during WWII will find this a valuable source of information.

Hayashi, Saburo (with Alvin D. Coox) *Kogun: The Japanese Army in the Pacific War.* Reprint, Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1978, (originally published by the Marine Corps Association, 1959).

This book is a political and military history of the Japanese Army from the prewar period through 1945. Colonel Hayashi attempts to explain how the Japanese army command arrived at its estimates during the Pacific War, the assumptions upon which its operational planning was based, how the Japanese actually conducted their operations, and why they ultimately lost the war.

Howard, Michael. *The Mediterranean Strategy in the Second World War.* New York: Praeger, 1968. Reprint, Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1993.

This relatively short treatment of the subject effectively refutes the contention that the British advocated an indirect strategy against the "soft underbelly" of Europe in the early days of the Anglo-American alliance. Instead, Howard argues that the British were committed to a cross-channel attack from the beginning.

Isby, David C. *Fighting The Invasion: The German Army at D-Day.* London: Greenhill Books, 2000.

This volume presents the German view of D-Day through the words of German officers that fought in Normandy. A very interesting perspective of the Normandy Campaign.

Keegan, John. *The Second World War.* New York: Viking Penguin, 1989, paperback, 1990.

Written in the excellent prose narrative style that his readers have become accustomed to, Keegan treats the war in a one volume work that is topical, engaging and illustrative of the new ways of warfare to which World War II gave birth.

Lewin, Ronald. *ULTRA Goes to War: The First Account of World War II's Greatest Secret Based On Official Documents.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

This work discusses how ULTRA affected Allied operations by considering the Allied interception effort as a system. It discusses the compartmentalization and daily routine of the intelligence operation and also analyzes its effects on the conduct of air, land, and sea operations. It uses archival materials and a wealth of information gained through interviews.

MacDonald, Charles B. *A Time For Trumpets: The Untold Story of the Battle of the Bulge*. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1984. Reprint, New York: Bantam Books, 1985, paperback .

The author of the military classic *Company Commander* gives the reader a comprehensive operational and tactical look at the great German counter-offensive of 1944. MacDonald, a participant, views the desperate struggle as the greatest single victory in the history of the U.S. Army. This is battle study at its best.

MacDonald, Charles B. *The Mighty Endeavor: American Armed Forces in the European Theater in World War II*. Reprint, New York: (originally published by Oxford University Press, 1969).

Perhaps the best single volume work on America's participation in World War II in Europe. The book studies pre-war strategic planning, wartime mobilization, and tells the story of the battles American soldiers, sailors and airmen fought from the landings in North Africa through the crossing of the Elbe. A major theme of the book is the strategic debates that occurred between American and British planners over how to best conduct the war.

MacDonald, Charles B. and Matthews, Sidney T. . *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo and Schmidt*. Vol IV of *Special Studies*, sub-series VIII of, *The United States Army in World War II*. Reprint, Stetson Conn, Gen. ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. (originally published by U.S. Government Printing Office, 1952).

This splendid account of three battles during World War II provides a detailed analysis of small unit actions during the war. Based upon combat interviews, contemporary operations orders, after-action reports, and terrain studies, this book is must reading for anyone who is interested in how squads, platoons, companies, and battalions fought during the Second World War.

Mansoor, Peter R. *The GI Offensive in Europe: The Triumph of American Infantry Divisions, 1941-1945*. Lawrence, KS: The University Press of Kansas, 1999.

Mansoor argues that all the material produced by U.S. industry was useless without trained soldiers to operate it, a coherent doctrine for its use, and leaders who could effectively command the formations into which it was organized. He uses the performance of U.S. infantry divisions in Europe to prove his point.

Megargee, Geoffrey P. *Inside Hitler's High Command*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Megargee challenges previous accounts and shatters the myth that German generals would have prevailed in World War II if only Hitler had not meddled in their affairs. He argues that the German high command was much more flawed than many have suspected or acknowledged.

Middlebrook, Martin. *Arnhem 1944: The Airborne Battle*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1994.

Blending meticulous research based on original documents with the personal experiences of more than 500 participants, Middlebrook describes the Battle of Arnhem from start to finish.

Miller, Edward G. *A Dark and Bloody Ground: The Hurtgen Forest and the Roer River Dams, 1944-1945*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1995.

The best, most up-to-date examination of the battle for the Hurtgen Forest available. Miller examines the leadership and performance of the

troops involved and argues that the battle demonstrates what happens when the leaders fail to put their objectives into the proper context.

Morison, Samuel E. *The Two-Ocean War: A Short History of the United States Navy in the Second World War*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1963.

This is the book to read for someone who wants a general history of the United States Navy in WWII. Morison covers all aspects of the Navy's efforts. The Battle of the Atlantic, the great carrier battles, the surface actions in the Solomons, the submarine war against Japan, the development of amphibious doctrine, and strategic decisions as they affected the Navy are all covered in a concise narrative that gives the reader a sound basis of knowledge.

Murray, Williamson. *Strategy for Defeat: The Luftwaffe 1933-1945*. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University Press, 1983, paperback.

This book is a comprehensive analysis of the Luftwaffe from its pre-war preparation to its defeat in World War II. In the course of its discussion, the book illuminates the air war over Germany from both sides. Murray clearly demonstrates how the Luftwaffe went in to World War II unprepared for the type of war that it would encounter and the kinds of missions it would be called upon to perform.

Murray, Williamson and Allan R. Millett. *A War To Be Won: Fighting the Second World War*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 2000.

This is an excellent operational history of World War II which tells the full story of battle on land, on sea, and in the air.

Ogburn, Charlton, Jr. *The Marauders*. New York: Morrow, 1982, paperback (originally published by Harper, 1959).

A stirring account of Merrill's Marauders, the only U.S. ground combat unit to fight in Burma. Ogburn's highly acclaimed study of the Marauders' operations during World War II

against the Japanese describes fully the Fifth Burma Campaign and accurately depicts the human dimension of combat.

Spector, Ronald H. *Eagle Against the Sun: The American War With Japan*. Macmillan series, *The Wars of the United States*, Gen. ed. Louis Morton. New York: Free Press, 1985.

This is a comprehensive work which chronicles the United States' military operations against the Japanese Imperial forces in the Pacific and China-Burma-India Theaters from Pearl Harbor to Nagasaki. This book succeeds in its goal of providing a succinct overview of its subject, and is therefore useful as a primer and bibliographic source. Perhaps the best one volume study of the war in the Pacific from the American perspective.

Taaffe, Stephen R. *MacArthur's Jungle War: The 1944 New Guinea Campaign*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

This volume examines the 1944 New Guinea campaign's strategic background and individual operations, describing the enormous challenges posed by jungle and amphibious warfare. Taaffe presents a balanced view of MacArthur, illustrating his strengths and weaknesses.

United States Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Military History. *Command Decisions*. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987, paperback (originally published by U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960; 1st reprint, 1970).

This official history critically examines twenty Allied and Axis command decisions which decidedly influenced the activities of the U.S. Army Ground Forces during World War II. The editors, principal architects of the official history of the U.S. Army in World War II, have collected the best essays examining critical judgments made by commanders during the war.

Van Der Vat, Dan. *The Atlantic Campaign: World War II's Great Struggle at Sea*. New York: Harper & Row, 1988.

An excellent study of the struggle for naval supremacy of the Atlantic Ocean during World War II. Van Der Vat makes extensive use of material concerning the role of ULTRA (not released until 1974) in the outcome of the campaign. Although concentrating on the submarine menace during the war, Van Der Vat gives adequate treatment to the role of German surface raiders as a "fleet in being" as well as highlighting the often overlooked contributions of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Weigley, Russell F. *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany 1944-1945.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981.

The best single volume work on the U.S. Army in the European Theater of Operations in World War II. It is much more than a narrative of the 1944-45 campaign. Weigley scrupulously analyzes the combat effectiveness of the army's organization and higher leadership in a book that is 'must' reading for the student of American military history interested in World War II.

Wray, Timothy A. *Standing Fast: German Defensive Doctrine on the Russian Front During World War II, Prewar to March 1943.* Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1986, paperback.

This work provides a detailed account of German elastic defense doctrine prior to World War II and the assumptions upon which it was based. The author then demonstrates clearly how the conditions of warfare in Russia, the nature of the terrain, manpower and supply shortages, Soviet tactics, and Hitler's stand fast order forced German commanders to modify their doctrine. It is an excellent account of how innovative and resourceful armies can continue to fight extremely well under the most adverse conditions.

Weinberg, Gerhard L. *A World At Arms: A Global History of World War II.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Currently this is the definitive one-volume work on the Second World War. Its global perspective draws together diplomatic and military operations, home front pressures, and world events, economic developments, and ideological preconceptions, armaments programs and manpower allocations.

The Korean War

Alexander, Bevin. *Korea: The First War We Lost.* New York: Hippocrene Books, 1986.

The author contends that the Korean War was actually two wars: one against North Korea which the United Nations won, and one against Communist China which the United Nations lost. The first contention is convincingly set forth in the book's first 312 pages. Alexander is less successful with the second contention in the book's remaining 171 pages. An occasionally awkward writing style notwithstanding, *Korea: The First War We Lost* clearly and coherently describes the war in Korea with due attention to the political and diplomatic as well as operational aspects of that conflict. Especially good are Alexander's accounts of combat actions at the company and the platoon level.

Collins, Joseph Lawton. *War in Peacetime: The History and Lessons of Korea.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969.

This is a personal account of the Korean War written by the officer who served as the Army's Chief of Staff throughout the war. This book appeared at a time when Americans needed to understand the nature and risks of limited war, but provides perspectives on other aspects of historical interest as well. Those aspects include the advantages as well as the growing pains of the Joint Chiefs of Staff system then being tested for the first time under wartime conditions.

Fehrenbach, T.R. *This Kind of War: A Study in Unpreparedness.* New York: Macmillan, 1963. Reprint, paperback, Washington, D.C.: Center For Military History, 1990.

Written shortly after the Korean conflict by a former infantry officer, this book discusses in some detail the initial shortcomings and failings (and eventual resurgence) of the U.S. Army during the Korean War. First person accounts and a continuing focus on the importance of cohesion in combat mark this book as a unique study of what it takes to fight and win in so-called "limited wars."

Jian, Chen. *China's Road To The Korean War: The Making of the Sino-American Confrontation.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1994.

This is the most up-to-date, comprehensive account of China's entry into the Korean War available. Jian provides a fresh analytical framework from which to study Chinese foreign policy and security strategy in the larger picture.

Hamburger, Kenneth. *Leadership in the Crucible: The Korean War Battles of Twin Tunnels and Chipyong-ni.* College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 2003, hardcover.

An excellent operational overview of one of the key battles of the Korean War. Hamburger integrates his account with valuable leadership lessons, both good and bad.

Kaufman, Burton I. *The Korean War: Challenges in Crisis, Credibility, and Command.* Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1986.

The best diplomatic history of the Korean War available. Kaufman focuses on the foreign policy decisions that directed U.S. involvement in Korea and that significantly defined America's role as a world military-political power.

Knox, Donald. *The Korean War: Pusan to Chosin, an Oral History.* San Diego, California: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985.

This is a collection of reminiscences and anecdotes from several hundred U.S. servicemen who participated in the first year of the Korean War. It is a powerful and vivid account of the war as seen through the eyes of junior officers and

enlisted men. Interspersed among the soldier's accounts are brief historical narratives that help to place these individual experiences within the larger perspective of the war as a whole.

Marshall, S.L.A. *The River and the Gauntlet: Defeat of the Eighth Army by Communist Chinese Forces November, 1950 in the Battle of the Chongchon River, Korea.* Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1983 (originally published by Morrow, 1953).

Based on the author's interviews of platoons and companies within a month of the events described, this book details numerous incidents of cowardice and courage in small unit actions during the Chinese Communist onslaught of November, 1950.

Ridgway, Matthew B. *The Korean War: How We Met the Challenge; How All-Out Asian War Was Averted; Why MacArthur Was Dismissed; Why Today's War Objectives Must Be Limited.* Reprint, New York: Da Capo, 1986, paperback (originally published by Doubleday, 1967).

General Ridgway's thoughtful and provocative history of the Korean War was published during the height of the Vietnam War when Americans needed more than ever to understand the difficulties of waging a limited war. Much more than a mere personal account of his own contributions to the qualified American success, the general's book is an important history of generalship, tactics, soldiering and alliance maintenance under harrowing conditions. Unlike many books by high-level military commanders, Ridgway's is honest, self-critical and accurate.

Stueck, William. *The Korean War: An International History.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1995.

First international history of the Korean War. Stueck argues that by its timing, its course, and its outcome, the Korean War functioned as a substitute for World War III. He concludes that the war helped to prevent an even more destructive conflict in Europe. An interesting interpretation of an important conflict.

The Vietnam War

Bergerud, Eric M. *The Dynamics of Defeat: The Vietnam War in Hau Nghia Province.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991.

An important province level study of the Vietnam War. The author traces the succession of U.S. initiatives aimed at defeating the Viet Cong in the province. He concludes the problems facing the Americans may have been beyond solution.

Bergerud, Eric M. *Red Thunder, Tropic Lightning: The World Of A Combat Division In Vietnam.* New York: Penguin Books, 1993.

A history of the 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam. The men of the division describe in their own words the frustration and torment confronted by American combat soldiers in Vietnam.

Carland, John M. *Stemming The Tide: May 1965 to October 1966.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 2000.

This is the eighth volume in the United States Army In Vietnam series. This volume is part of the combat operations sub-series.

Clarke, Jeffrey J. *Advice and Support: The Final Years, The U.S. Army In Vietnam.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1988.

The third of three volumes examining the advice and support role of the U.S. Army in Vietnam. This series is part of The United States in Vietnam official history

Clodfelter, Mark. *The Limits of Airover: The American Bombing of North Vietnam.* New York: Free Press, 1989.

This book presents a lucid and balanced assessment of the successes and failures of the US Air Force campaigns in Vietnam and provides

many insights on the uses and limitations of airpower in limited wars.

Davidson, Phillip B. *Vietnam At War: The History, 1946-1975.* Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1988.

A comprehensive account of the war in Vietnam by retired General Davidson. The author seeks to answer the question: why did the U.S. lose in Vietnam? The result of his search for the answer is a very detailed overview of the war in Vietnam with emphasis on the role played by Vo Nguyen Giap and his strategy for victory in Vietnam.

Garland, Albert N., ed. *A Distant Challenge: The U.S. Infantryman in Vietnam, 1967-70.* Reprint, New York: Jove Press, 1985, paperback (originally published by Birmingham Publishing Co., 1971; 1st Reprint, The Battery Press, 1983).

This compilation of articles written by combat veterans for *Infantry* magazine provides an intriguing potpourri of primary source accounts, tactical analysis, and personal insights about the Vietnam War from 1966-1970. It includes an appendix that lists the combat actions of all infantry units that served in Vietnam.

Glecker, Jim. *Redleg: An American Artilleryman's Personal Account of the Vietnam War.* Tahlequah, Oklahoma: A&M College Press, 1986.

Although there have been a number of personal narratives on the Vietnam War, this is the first to deal primarily with the experience of artillerymen. Though his perspective is limited to his service in a division artillery unit and somewhat colored by his own frustrations at coming to grips with the ambiguities of the Vietnam experience, the book nevertheless offers a lively and thought-provoking narrative of one soldier's war in Southeast Asia.

Herring, George C. *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975.*

Reprint, Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1986 paperback (originally published by Wiley, 1979).

A political as well as military history of the Vietnam War that begins with American support of the French efforts to defeat the Vietminh in 1950 and concludes with the fall of Saigon in 1975. Principally a diplomatic history, Professor Herring's book is useful as a chronology of the principal events of the war

Herrington, Stuart. *Stalking the Vietcong: Inside Operation Phoenix, A Personal Account.* Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1997, paperback. Originally published as *Silence was a Weapon*, this book examines the role of an American intelligence advisor and his experiences during the final years of the Vietnam War.

Krepinevich, Andrew. *The Army in Vietnam.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1986.

This book is a scathing critique of U.S. military policy during the Vietnam War. The author, an Army officer, concludes that the Army was unprepared to fight a counterinsurgency war in Vietnam and lost the war largely because it stubbornly insisted on transplanting conventional operational methods to a theater of war for which such an approach was clearly inappropriate.

Lewy, Guenter. *America in Vietnam.* New York: Oxford, 1978.

This is one of the first works on the war in Vietnam that makes use of previously classified records to examine the conduct of the war. Lewy provides an empirical record of American actions in Vietnam in an attempt to clear away the mythology which surrounds the conflict. Among Lewy's conclusions is that the war effort could have been more successful had the U.S. paid more attention to building a viable, effective South Vietnamese government. For students of the American involvement in Vietnam, the importance of this study cannot be overstated.

MacGarrigle, George L. *Taking the Offensive: October 1966 To October 1967.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1998.

This is the seventh volume in the United States Army In Vietnam series. This volume is part of the combat operations sub-series.

McDonough, James. *Platoon Leader.* New York: Bantam Books, 1986, paperback (originally published by Presidio Press, 1985).

Doing what Charles B. MacDonald did for a combat company commander, James R. McDonough has created a vivid, fast-moving personal account of the toughening of an infantry lieutenant in combat in Vietnam. Dealing with fears, assumption of authority, cohesion, and professional development, this book provides great insight into the world of a junior officer in combat.

McMaster, H. R. *Dereliction of Duty: Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Lies That Led To Vietnam.* New York: Harper Collins, 1997.

An excellent comprehensive, scholarly examination of the causes and events leading to U.S. involvement in Vietnam. McMaster examines how and why key decisions were made, decisions that involved the United States in a war that it could not win at a politically acceptable level of commitment.

Moore, LTG (Ret.) Harold G. and Galloway, Joseph L. *We Were Soldiers Once...and Young. Ia Drang: The Battle That Changed the War In Vietnam.* New York: Random House, 1992. Reprint, New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1993, paperback.

A gripping first-hand account of the November 1965 Battle of the Ia Drang by the commander of 1/7 Cavalry. The Ia Drang was the first major combat test of the airmobile concept and the first battle between U.S. forces and the PAVN.

Nalty, Bernard C. *Air Power and the Fight for Khe Sanh. The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

This is a fairly brief case study analysis of the impact of air power during the 1968 battle at Khe Sanh. Nalty's book discusses the various roles played by air power throughout the war in Vietnam. Not exhaustively documented or detailed, but easy to use.

Ninh, Bao. *The Sorrow of War: A Novel of North Vietnam.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1993.

Bao Ninh served with the 27th Youth Brigade during the Vietnam War. Of the 500 who went to war in 1969 he is one of ten who survived. His book presents the war from the perspective of a young soldier on the other side of the war.

Nolan, Keith W. *Ripcord: Screaming Eagles Under Siege, Vietnam 1970.* Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 2000.

Nolan is one of the best writers of combat histories of the Vietnam War. He has written numerous battle accounts of the war.

Ott, David Ewing. *Field Artillery, 1954-1973. Vietnam Studies Series.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

This book represents the only organizational history of the employment of American artillery during the Vietnam War. Ott places the men, technologies, tactics and organizational structures utilized by U.S. forces within a succinct chronological narrative of American military operations in Southeast Asia. A useful supplement to this book is a recently published book by Robert Scales titled *Firepower in Small Wars*.

Palmer, Bruce, Jr. *The 25-Year War: America's Military Role in Vietnam.* Reprint, New York: Touchstone, 1985, paperback (originally published by the University of Kentucky Press, 1984).

A former deputy of General Westmoreland's in Vietnam and former Army Vice Chief of Staff, General Palmer speaks of America's experience in Vietnam with a background and perspective available to few leaders of that period. General Palmer focuses on the strategic, diplomatic, and

domestic shortcomings of American national and military policy in Vietnam. He is especially critical of both military and political leaders at the highest levels, and provides a frank but usually laudatory assessment of American combat forces in Vietnam.

Palmer, Dave R. *Summons of the Trumpet: A History of The Vietnam War from A Military Man's Viewpoint.* Reprint, New York: Ballantine Books, 1984, paperback (originally published by Presidio Press, 1978).

This is an operational history of the Vietnam War by an officer whose background includes both combat experience and academic training as a military historian. The book provides a commentary on the evolution of American tactics and strategy throughout the war. Palmer takes the view that the record of American military in Southeast Asia was a mixed one, replete with both success and failures.

Pike, Douglas. *People's Army of Vietnam.* Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1986.

The author discusses in depth the relationship of this small underdeveloped country to Russia, to Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and to China. He also analyzes Hanoi's victory in the Vietnam War and discusses the North Vietnam strategy that has proved so successful against three of the world's greatest powers.

Pike, Douglas. *Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam by General Van Tien Dung, Chief of Staff, Vietnam People's Army.* Trans. by John Spragens, Jr., New York: Monthly Review Press, 1977.

Douglas Pike's portrayal of the Viet Cong is an outstanding analysis of an insurgent group and all the more amazing in that it was written at a time when access to information about these guerrillas was difficult to obtain. Subsequent books by Pike (*The Viet Cong Strategy of Terror* and *History of the Vietnamese Communist Party*) are more detailed in their examination of the Viet Cong as more information has come to light since the war.

For the military professional, *Viet Cong* is required reading.

Race, Jeffrey. *War Comes To Long An: Revolutionary Conflict In a Vietnamese Province.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972.

Looking at a single South Vietnamese province as a microcosm of the war, Race shows that the Saigon government lost the support of the peasants and villagers to the shadow government of the Viet Cong. Without broad-based popular support Saigon was doomed to failure.

Schandler, Herbert Y. *The Unmaking of a President: Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam.* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1977.

In this provocative book, Herbert Schandler examines American political and military decisions in the aftermath of the Tet Offensive. Relying mainly on the Pentagon Papers and President Johnson's memoirs, Schandler shows the decision-making process to be a complex mix of military strategy, public opinion, news media coverage, and congressional pressure.

Schemmer, Benjamin F. *The Raid.* New York: Harper and Row, 1976.

This is the story of the top secret planning and daring execution of the 1970 attempted POW rescue at the Son Tay camp, 23 miles west of Hanoi. This painstaking reconstruction provides a fascinating glimpse of the U.S. intelligence and special operations communities. It is a highly readable tale of adventure, courage, and ultimate heartbreak.

Sorley, Lewis. *A Better War: The Unexamined Victories and Final Tragedy of America's Last Years in Vietnam.* New York: Harcourt Brace & Company, 1999.

Sorley provides an insightful, factual, and superbly documented history of the war in Vietnam from 1968 to 1975.

Spector, Ronald H. *Advice and Support: The Early Years, The U.S. Army In Vietnam.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1985.

The first of three volumes examining the advice and support role of the U.S. Army in Vietnam. This series is part of The United States in Vietnam official history

Starry, Donn A. *Mounted Combat in Vietnam. Vietnam Studies Series.* Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985 (originally published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975).

Written by a doctrinal and combat expert, the officer who commanded the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in the 1970 Cambodian invasion, this work offers an interesting summary and analysis of armor, armored cavalry, air cavalry, and mech infantry operations in Vietnam. The author shows the utility of armored vehicles in Vietnam, and draws some well founded conclusions about armor and cavalry in future limited wars.

Summers, Harry G., Jr. *On Strategy: A Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War.* Reprint, New York: Dell, 1984, paperback (originally published by Presidio Press, 1982).

Applying Clausewitz's dictums on the conduct of war, Colonel Summers weaves an intricate, yet very readable, account of the strategic, tactical, and political aspects of the Vietnam War. Summers also provides an incisive analysis of what went wrong, how and why the U.S. effort resulted in failure, and what might have been done differently. This is a thoughtful analysis of the conduct of a specific war, within the more trenchant framework of a general commentary on the conduct of a modern war.

Tang, Truong Nhu. *A Viet Cong Memoir: An Inside Account of the Vietnam War and Its*

Aftermath. New York: Random House, 1986, paperback.

Written by an original member of the National Liberation Front movement in South Vietnam, this work offers a fascinating look into the Viet Cong perspective.

Toczek, David M. *The Battle of Ap Bac, Vietnam: They Did Everything but Learn from It.* Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001.

The most comprehensive, up-to-date work available on the January 1963 battle of Ap Bac.

Tolson, John J. *Airmobility, 1961-1971.* Vietnam Studies Series. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1973.

This is a detailed study of U.S. Army airmobile operations in Vietnam. The book traces the development of the airmobility concept and its implementation in combat. It is informative yet readable, and includes excellent maps and several photographs.

Post -Vietnam Era

Adkin, Mark. *Urgent Fury: The Battle for Grenada.* Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath, 1989.

The author, a retired British infantry officer assigned to the Barbados Defence Force during the invasion, provides an inside assessment of the many facets of this remarkable, albeit flawed operation. While analyzing the considerable political and military factors influencing the U.S. and Caribbean decisions to attack Grenada, Adkin focuses on the incredibly disorganized and bumbling command and control arrangements that led to unnecessary delays, bungled plans, and needless casualties. Although somewhat lacking in support, and undeniably critical of American performance, this book provides numerous insights into one of America's largest military operations since Vietnam.

Bolger, Daniel P. *Americans at War, 1975-1986: An Era of Violent Peace.* San Francisco: Presidio Press, 1988.

This is an excellent operational history of U.S. military actions since the Vietnam War. The author discusses seven significant military events since 1975, to include the Mayaguez incident, the Iran rescue attempt, and the invasion of Grenada. Bolger argues that use of force in the post-Vietnam era has been more closely linked to the U.S. military's tradition of ad hoc expeditionary forces than the large mass armies of World War I and World War II. This has important implications for the manning, training, and equipping of the U.S. military in the 1990s.

Donnelly, Thomas, Roth, Margaret and Baker, Caleb. *Operation JUST CAUSE: The Invasion of Panama.* New York: Lexington Books, 1991.

This work by the editors of *Army Times* provides an in-depth account of the 1989 operation in Panama. The authors rely on extensive interviews with participants to give the book detail down to the soldier level.

The Gulf War

Atkinson, Rick. *Crusade: The Untold Story of the Persian Gulf War.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

Beginning with the start of the air war against Iraq, Atkinson chronicles the Persian Gulf War. This work is highly readable and provides a very good overview of the important issues related to the war from the high command to the soldiers in the field.

Gordon, Michael R. and Trainor, Bernard E. *The General's War: The Inside Story of the Conflict in the Gulf.* Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Company, 1995.

The authors provide the inside story regarding the planning and execution of the Persian Gulf War. They not only attempt to explain what happened in the Gulf War, but why and how the coalition war effort achieved the results it did.

Scales, Brigadier General Robert H., Jr. *Certain Victory: The US Army in the Gulf War.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1993.

A U.S. Army official history of the Gulf War by the director of a special study group on the conflict. The first detailed survey of the war from the ground force perspective. The focus is at the operational and tactical level of the Army campaign but gives full credit for to all joint partners for the victory. Good coverage of the leadership and doctrinal reforms of the late 1970s and 1980s.

Swain, Richard M. *"Lucky War," Third Army in Desert Storm.* Fort Leavenworth, KS: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Press, 1994.

This book takes a balanced look at the war and the problems overcome by U.S. field commanders. It takes a critical look at the command relationships within the U.S. forces. Its conclusion cautions against U.S. overconfidence in future actions.

U.S. News and World Report Staff, Ed. *Triumph Without Victory: The Unreported History of the Persian Gulf War.* New York: Time Books, 1992.

A very readable investigative report on the American victory in the Gulf. Many good anecdotes about the air and ground campaigns as well as criticism of the American political leadership and the decision to seek a unilateral cease fire.

HISTORY OF WARS AND WARFARE ANCIENT TO WORLD WAR II

SEE: THE MILITARY CLASSICS

SEE: MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Ancient

Anderson, John Kinloch. *Military Theory and Practice in the Age of Xenophon.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970.

This is a study of the Greek Hoplite in the Fourth Century B.C. with special attention given to Spartan military techniques, the art of drilling hoplites and handling them on the battlefield, and the way in which their own skills were finally turned against the Spartans.

Engels, Donald W. *Alexander the Great and the Logistics of the Macedonian Army.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978.

A superb book on the logistical efforts required by Alexander the Great in the movement of his armies throughout the Middle East to India. Appendices include information on the normal fodder and food requirements for armies through the start of the First World War. This work is the classic work on logistics in the ancient period and its influence on the operational level of war.

Ferrill, Arthur. *The Fall of the Roman Empire.* London: Thames and Hudson, 1986.

Many reasons have been put forth for the fall of Rome. This book examines the historiography of the military explanations. Professor Ferrill argues that the fall of Rome was engendered within the Roman army.

Ferrill, Arthur. *The Origins of War: From the Stone Age to Alexander the Great.* London: Thames and Hudson, 1985.

This book examines warfare from prehistoric man to the triumph of the phalanx and the campaigns of Alexander the Great. The complex nature of ancient warfare is shown by the different military developments between the Near East and Greece and how Alexander utilized the best of these developments.

Hanson, Victor Davis. *The Western Way of War: Infantry Battle in Classical Greece.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Drawing from a wide variety of sources, Hanson explores the actual mechanics of classical Greek battle from the vantage point of the infantryman.

Warry, John. *Warfare in the Classical World*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981.

An excellent treatment of ancient warfare from the Ancient Greeks and Persians to the coming of the Barbarians. The book includes superb illustrations and diagrams.

Medieval (c. 500-1500)

Beeler, John. *Warfare in Feudal Europe, 730-1200*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1971.

A survey of European feudal military practices that demonstrates feudalism's variety across Europe. This work examines in detail the bases on which feudal service was exacted, the mustering and composition of armies and their subsequent operations in the field, and the qualifications of their commanders.

Contamine, Philippe. *War in the Middle Ages*. Trans. by Michael Jones. New York: B. Blackwell, 1984.

General survey of Western European military history from the fourth to the fifteenth centuries. Not a study of battles and campaigns, this work focuses on the combatants and the development of armaments. The relationship between Christianity and warfare is also a major theme.

France, John. *Western Warfare in the Age of the Crusades, 1000-1300*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1999.

An excellent book that surveys the range of warfare in the high middle ages. Includes information on such topics as knighthood, military organization, weaponry and fortifications.

Humble, Richard. *Warfare in the Middle Ages*. Wigston, Leics: Magna Books, 1989.

This lavishly illustrated, large format volume provides a good introduction to war in the Middle Ages. It covers the period from the fall of Rome through the early 16th century. The author covers the Byzantines, Arabs, Mongols, Hussites, and Turks as well as the more commonly examined Vikings, English longbowmen, and Swiss pikemen.

Keen, Maurice. Ed. *Medieval Warfare: A History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

This collection of twelve articles by leading medieval historians explores seven hundred years of European warfare, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the middle ages. The articles cover the period both chronologically and thematically.

Oman, Charles. *The Art of War in the Middle Ages*. 1885. Reprint, Paperback, Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1960.

An easily readable account of warfare from the disappearance of the Roman Legion through the Swiss Phalanx, the English Long Bow, and even the Ottomans. An outstanding overview of a complex period.

Early Modern (c. 1500-1650)

Hale, J. R. *War and Society in Renaissance Europe, 1450-1620*. 2nd ed. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998.

Hale explains the part played by war in the lives of individuals in the early modern phase of European history between the end of the 100 years war and the beginning of the 30 years war.

Mallett, Michael E. *Mercenaries and Their Masters: Warfare in Renaissance Italy*. Totawa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield, 1974.

A comprehensive study of the history of Italian warfare from the thirteenth century to 1530. Mallett describes in detail the recruitment,

financing, organization and behavior of Italian mercenary armies. The role of the condottiere is a major theme.

Parker, Geoffrey. *The Army of Flanders and the Spanish Road, 1567-1659: The Logistics of Spanish Victory and Defeat in the Low Countries' Wars.* Cambridge, England: University Press, 1972.

Parker's analysis of the Spanish army sent to crush a revolt in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century provides an in-depth analysis of the structure of an "Early Modern" European army. Parker is less concerned with battle than with the logistics, organization, and politics of sustaining a force in the field. Parker's research reveals that the Spanish army was a precursor to the professional European armies of later centuries.

Rogers, Clifford J. *The Military Revolution Debate: Readings on the Military Transformation of Early Modern Europe.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1995.

This volume is a collection of key articles on the subject of the military revolution in early modern Europe--the complex of developments that underlay the rise of the West to global military predominance and also the rise of the centralized nation-state system. A solid understanding of the military revolution debate is a necessity for comprehending the historiography of early modern warfare, and is also a good foundation for the study of the current "revolution in military affairs."

Age of Limited Warfare (c. 1650-1790)

Chandler, David G. *The Art of Warfare in the Age of Marlborough.* New York: Hippocrene Books, 1976.

This is an informative book by an expert in the study of Marlborough as a military commander. Chandler's references to campaigns, with a few notable exceptions, are well chosen and explained. Although the British and French armies receive the lion's share of attention, no major power is ignored.

Duffy, Christopher. *The Army of Frederick the Great.* New York: Hippocrene Books, 1974.

Students of military history will find in Duffy's study some object lessons in what may be accomplished by an army that is held on its course by fear and constraint rather than "inspired" leadership. An excellent overview of the organization, weaponry, administration, logistics, and leadership of the early Prussian Army.

Duffy, Christopher. *The Fortress in the Age of Vauban and Frederick the Great, 1660-1789.* London: Routledge and Keegan, 1985.

This is a succinct treatment of role of fortifications during the age of limited warfare. The author pays particular attention to the role of artillery and engineers in the conduct of military campaigns during this era.

Duffy, Christopher. *The Military Experience in the Age of Reason.* New York: Atheneum, 1988.

Duffy examines warfare in Europe in the eighteenth century, focusing on its middle decades. He looks at the national armies, their officers, and the wars, operations, and battles in which they were involved. He offers valuable insights into military experience in an age of limited warfare.

Quimby, Robert S. *The Background of Napoleonic Warfare: The Theory of Military Tactics in Eighteenth-Century France.* New York: AMS Press, 1968.

This book shows how eighteenth century French military thinkers, trainers, and field officers created the military system that Napoleon used so effectively. This is a good one-volume summary of French military development and reform in pre-revolutionary France.

Napoleonic Wars

Caulaincourt, Armand, Marquis de. *With Napoleon in Russia: The Memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza and No Peace with Napoleon.* Abridged and ed. by George Libaire. 1935. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1976 (originally published by W. Morrow, 1935 and 1936; 1st Reprint by Grosset & Dunlap, n.d.).

A fascinating and realistic view of Napoleonic warfare by one of the emperor's best generals. The memoirs of Armand de Caulaincourt, a professional soldier and statesman, give his account of the Russian campaign of 1812 and pass judgment on Napoleon's generalship.

Chandler, David G. *The Campaigns of Napoleon.* New York: Macmillan, 1973.

The best single-volume history of the wars of Napoleon. Chandler concentrates on the campaigns conducted by Napoleon in person. This superb and comprehensive account also includes an analysis of the art of warfare in the era of Napoleon.

Clausewitz, Carl von. *The Campaign of 1812 In Russia.* New York: DeCapo Press, 1995. (originally published in the 1830s)

Written by one of the world's greatest military theorists who actually observed the campaign first hand, this account of Napoleon's 1812 campaign in Russia remains one of the best accounts of Napoleon's failed invasion.

Elting, John R. *Swords Around A Throne: Napoleon's Grande Armée.* New York: Free Press, 1988.

This excellent work is now the best available on Napoleon's instrument of conquest, the Grande Armée. Elting discusses in detail the manner in which the army was administered, and vividly recreates the daily life of individual soldiers and their leaders and the conditions under which they lived and fought.

Epstein, Robert M. *Napoleon's Last Victory and the Emergence of Modern War.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1994.

An excellent account of Napoleon's 1809 Danube Campaign and its impact on the changing nature of warfare during the Napoleonic era.

Griffith, Paddy. *The Art of War of Revolutionary France, 1789-1802.* London: Greenhill Books, 1998.

Griffith reveals how the French revolutionary armies were able to achieve ultimate success over the armies of Austria, Prussia, Britain, and Spain. He looks at army organization, operations in the various theaters of war, the navy, the government's relationship with the armies, and the key personalities involved.

Keegan, John. *The Face of Battle.* New York: Penguin Books, 1985, paperback (originally published by Viking Press, 1976, and by Vintage Books, 1977).

John Keegan reassesses three battles - Agincourt (1415), Waterloo (1815), and the 1st Battle of the Somme (1916) - by looking at the direct experience of the individual soldier. Keegan conveys the fears and factors that have affected and motivated men in combat - whether they have faced arrows or bullets - through the past several centuries.

Mercer, Alexander Cavalie, *Journal of the Waterloo Campaign.* London: Greenhill Books, 1985. First published by William Blackwood, London in 1870.

Mercer's journal of his adventures as the commander of a troop of British horse artillery during the Waterloo campaign provides a rare personal example of life, duties, and combat for junior officers in the age of Napoleonic warfare.

Paret, Peter. *Yorck and the Era of Prussian Reform, 1807-1815.* Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1966.

This is a precisely written volume. Paret's use of Yorck is only as a peg upon which to hang an intelligent and narrowly conceived treatise on the causes and effects of changes in infantry tactics and weapons from Frederick the Great to 1813.

Parker, Harold T. *Three Napoleonic Battles*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1983, paperback.

A classic in the military history of the Napoleonic period, Parker's study analyzes the battles of Friedland, Aspern-Essling, and Waterloo. Armaments, organization, and strategy are combined with the roles, feelings, and points of view of the fighting men themselves. Parker offers valuable insights into the nature of the Napoleonic battlefield.

Quimby, Robert S. *The Background of Napoleonic Warfare: The Theory of Military Tactics in Eighteenth-Century France*. New York: AMS Press, 1968.

This book shows how eighteenth century French military thinkers, trainers, and field officers created the military system that Napoleon used so effectively. This is a good one-volume summary of French military development and reform in pre-revolutionary France.

Rothenberg, Gunther E. *The Art of War in the Age of Napoleon*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1978, paperback.

The best concise survey of warfare in the time of the French Revolution and Napoleon. Rothenberg describes the major trends and changes in warfare of that era and compares the French military system with those of its major opponents.

Weller, Jac. *Wellington in the Peninsula*. London: Greenhill Books, 1992.

Originally published in 1962 this book remains the best single volume account of the Peninsular War. This classic account of Wellington's tactics and strategy in the Peninsular War demonstrates how a great commander finally achieved victory after of six years of battle against Napoleon's Army.

Nineteenth Century Wars

Howard, Michael. *The Franco-Prussian War: The German Invasion of France, 1870-1871*. New York: Methuene, Inc. 1981, paperback (originally published by Macmillan, 1961).

The best single volume history of the Franco-Prussian War. Howard addresses in fine detail the operational and tactical levels of war during this decisive conflict. Only by studying this war can the plans at the start of the First World War be completely understood.

McElwee, William L. *The Art of War: Waterloo to Mons*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975.

This is a study of the process of adaptation in the art of warfare from Crimea in 1855 to the catastrophe of 1914-1918. Throughout, McElwee weaves the complex pattern of generals and admirals displaying the old virtues of leadership, courage, and skill of maneuver while at the same time adapting strategy and tactics to meet ceaseless and bewildering social, political, economic, and technological changes.

Pakenham, Thomas. *The Boer War*. New York: Random House, 1979.

The best single volume history of the Boer War. Pakenham discusses the political, strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. A study of this war is essential to a full understanding of British military and international policy prior to the First World War.

Wawro, Geoffrey. *The Austro-Prussian War: Austria's War with Prussia and Italy in 1866*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

This is the most recent history of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which paved the way for German and Italian Unification. The operational chapters are very good and give as good a portrait of the fact of 19th-century battle as anything in print.

REGIONS AND WARS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

The Middle East

General Histories:

Cleveland, William. *A History of the Modern Middle East.* Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1994.

A survey history for those with little background in Middle Eastern studies. The scope is from pre-Islamic times to the present, with emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries.

Lewis, Bernard. *The Emergence of Modern Turkey.* 2d ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1968.

In this seminal study, Lewis traces the development of the Turkish state from the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century through Turkey's 1950 elections. He gives special attention to religious and political thought.

Kerr, Malcolm. *The Arab Cold War: Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir and His Rivals, 1958-1970.* 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971.

In this interpretative essay, Kerr outlines Egypt's relations with other Arab states during the era of Nasir and explains how local circumstances led to most of the failures of Pan-Arabism.

Fromkin, David. *A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East.* New York: Avon Books, 1989.

In this wide-ranging study, Fromkin explains the impact of World War One and its aftermath on the Middle East. Covering events from 1914-1922, the author emphasizes the importance of European diplomacy and, unlike most historians, includes Soviet Central Asia and Afghanistan in his discussion of the Middle East.

Khouri, Fred J. *The Arab-Israeli Dilemma.* 3d ed. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1985.

A historical examination from both the Jewish and Arab/Palestinian perspectives of the current conflict in the Middle East and the problems associated with resolving the situation. The book's primary focus is on the period 1922-1985.

Mortimer, Edward. *Faith and Power: The Politics of Islam.* New York: Random House, 1982.

Mortimer provides a basic historical survey of Islamic society using six case studies- Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, and Muslim Russia. The focus is on these societies' efforts to integrate religions and social structure in modern times.

General Middle Eastern Military Histories

Kennedy, Hugh. *Muslim Military Architecture in Greater Syria from the Coming of Islam to the Ottoman Period: From the Coming of Islam to the Ottomans,* Brill Academic Publishers, 2005.

Hugh Kennedy, a respected Middle Eastern scholar, surveys Islamic military fortifications from their early Umayyad beginnings, through the castle era of the Crusades, up to the era of late Ottoman fortifications. Illustrated with fortification layouts, this work is an important asset to students of medieval and early modern military architecture.

Nafziger, George F., and Mark Walton. *Islam at War : A History.* Praeger Publishers, 2003.

Nafziger and Walton provide a survey of Islamic military history for the last 1400 years. Highly accessible, it is a valuable introductory text to warfare in the Middle East. Tracking the diverse empires of the classical, medieval and modern Middle East, the work comprehensively surveys more than a millennia of conflict.

Parry, Vernon J., and M. Yapp. *War, Technology and Society in the Middle East.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1975.

An anthology tracing the Middle East's military history from the seventh to the twentieth century, focusing on the modernization process in Middle East armies and the impact this has had on their societies.

Early Islamic Warfare

Donner, Fred McGraw. *The Early Islamic Conquests.* Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1981.

The most important text on the early conquest phase of the Rashidun Caliphs. Donner's masterful work explores multiple dimensions of the military expansion out of Arabia. Discussing aspects of tribe and ethnicity, economics, and political disputes, Donner adds immensely to the understanding of a series of campaigns which historians had often limitedly described as jihad. Donner delves deeply into the multiple causes of expansion and describes in detail the mechanisms of its success.

Kaegi, Walter E. *Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests,* Cambridge University Press, 1995.

This is a study of how and why the Byzantine empire lost many of its most valuable provinces to Islamic conquerors in the seventh century. The lost provinces included Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia. Kaegi investigates conditions on the eve of those conquests, mistakes in Byzantine policy toward the Muslims, the course of the military campaigns, and the problem of local official and civilian collaboration with the Muslims. It also seeks to explain how after some terrible losses the Byzantine government achieved

some intellectual rationalization of its disasters and began the complex process of transforming and adapting its fiscal and military institutions and political controls in order to prevent further disintegration.

Kennedy, Hugh. *The Armies Of The Caliphs: Military And Society In The Early Islamic State.* New York : Routledge, 2001.

The Armies of the Caliphs is the first major study of the relationship between army and society in the early Islamic period, and reveals the pivotal role of the military in politics. Over the key period of 600-945, the Muslims developed a salaried, semi-professional army, dependent on the state for its livelihood. In this extraordinary survey, Kennedy shows how the army began to influence and eventually dominate the political system, and reflects on how the involvement of the military in Middle Eastern politics today has its origins in this period. Through an examination of recruitment, payment, weaponry and fortifications in the armies, *The Armies of the Caliphs* offers the most comprehensive view to date of how the early Muslim Empire grew to control so many people.

Pipes, Daniel. *Slave Soldiers and Islam: The Genesis of a Military System.* New Haven : Yale University Press, 1981.

An early work by Daniel Pipes that examines the origins of the slave soldier system so unique to Islamic societies. Tracing the beginnings of this practice to the early Abbasid Caliphate and to slaves from Central Asia, Pipes discusses the military, political, economic and social implications of reliance upon a slave class for military operations.

The Crusades

Gabrieli, Francesco. *Arab Historians of the Crusades.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.

Gabrieli adds to the existing western historiography of the Crusades by closely examining the Arabic primary sources and their

view of warfare with the Crusaders. Along with Hillenbrand, Gabrieli provides insight into the decisions of Muslim military commanders, and sheds light on the Islamic perceptions of the Crusading soldiers.

Hillenbrand, Carole. *The Crusades: Islamic Perspectives*. Routledge, 2000.

This book is an excellent review of the most up-to-date knowledge we have about contemporary Islamic perspectives on the "Wars of the Cross." The author carefully sets out her purpose in writing this work, which includes both Muslim sources for the major figures and events, as well as Muslim perceptions of the Crusaders and how the Crusades have influenced Middle Eastern history.

Mongol Invasion and Steppe Warfare

Hildinger, Erik. *Warriors of the Steppe: A Military History of Central Asia, 500 B.C. to A.D. 1700*. Da Capo Press, 2001.

Hildinger provides a comprehensive survey of one of the greatest influences on Middle Eastern warfare: the cyclic invasion by Steppe Warriors. In Islamic history, this is manifested in the slave soldiers of the early Abbasids, the Ghaznavids, the Seljuk Turks, the Ilkhanid (Mongol) Dynasty), and the Ottomans, along with many other smaller groups. This infusion of horse and bow military tactics greatly influenced subsequent military developments throughout Islamic history.

Ottoman Warfare

Bicheno, Hugh. *Crescent and Cross : The Battle of Lepanto 1571*. Phoenix Press, 2005.

Bicheno describes one of the great turning points in the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the emerging European states. In 1571, at Lepanto, in the gulf between mainland Greece and the Peloponnese, the fleets of the Ottoman Empire and the Holy League clashed in the final great battle between oared fighting ships. The outcome of the battle ended Ottoman hopes for naval

dominance of the Eastern Mediterranean, opening trade lanes to the emerging city states of Italy.

Goodwin, Godfrey. *The Janissaries*. Saqi Books, 1997.

From the fifteenth to the sixteenth century, the Janissaries ("New Order" troops) were the scourge of Europe. With their martial music, their muskets and their drilled march, they advanced into one of the early modern era's first standing armies. Surveying Janissary recruitment (a modified form of conscription) through the devshirme, Goodwin also discusses their training and their battlefield successes. He then describes their increasing politicization and the decline of their military efficacy.

Murphey, Rhoads. *Ottoman Warfare, 1500-1700*. New Brunswick, N.J. : Rutgers University Press, 1999.

Considered to be the best text on the evolving Ottoman war machine, Murphy tracks the Ottoman military from its zenith after the Janissary led conquest of Constantinople, through early successes such as Chaldiran and Mohacs, and then into a period of plateau and decline. The best scholarly treatment of Ottoman military history in print.

Zurcher, Erik J. *Arming the State : Military Conscription in the Middle East and Central Asia, 1775-1925*. I.B.Tauris, 1999.

Universal conscription has been the main form of military recruitment in the 19th and 20th centuries. In Central Asia and the Middle East it has been imposed on agrarian and undeveloped societies with little regard for individual interest, economic disruption, or intense local resistance. This book provides a fresh approach to the understanding of conscription, with contributions from social and political historians in an area traditionally covered by military historians. It focuses on the previously undiscussed areas of Ottoman Turkey and Egypt (where some of the most extreme forms of conscription occurred), Iran, Central Asia and the Balkans.

Modern Middle Eastern Military History

Edwards, Milton. *Conflicts in the Middle East Since 1945*. Routledge, 2003.

This authoritative overview analyzes the nature of conflict in the Middle East, with its racial, ethnic, political, cultural, religious, and economic factors and explores the problems of conflict resolutions these nations face in the 21st century. A useful background text for understanding the background of major modern Middle Eastern military engagements.

Pollack, Kenneth M. *Arabs At War: Military Effectiveness, 1948-1991*. Lincoln, NE : University of Nebraska Press, 2002.

Kenneth M. Pollack, formerly a Persian Gulf military analyst at the CIA and Director for Persian Gulf Affairs at the National Security Council, describes and analyzes the military history of the six key Arab states--Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria--during the post-World War II era. This is the first time that the complete postwar histories of virtually all of these countries have been recorded in unclassified form.

Afghanistan

Amstutz, J. Bruce. *Afghanistan: The First Five Years of Soviet Occupation*. University Press of the Pacific, 2002.

Dr. J. Bruce Amstutz, U. S. charge d'affaires in Kabul from 1977 to 1980, begins his treatment of the first five years of Soviet occupation with an historical overview of years of Russian meddling in Afghan affairs. He follows this account with a first-hand report of the 1979 invasion, then analyzes that intervention from political, military, and economic perspectives. Among the important issues Dr. Amstutz discusses are the numerous Afghan political factions - pro-Soviet and resistance - their leaders, the human rights and

refugee problems, diplomatic efforts to settle the conflict, and Soviet measures to repress and indoctrinate the Afghans.

Barthorp, Michael. *Afghan Wars: And the North-West Frontier 1839-1947*. Cassell, 2002.

Balthrop effectively surveys more than a century of fighting between the British Empire in India and the Kingdom of Afghanistan to the north. He describes the colonial techniques that ranged from the British paying the Afghans subsidies to quell their raiding, to launching punitive military expeditions, to all out military invasions of Afghanistan.

Baumann, Robert F. *Russian-Soviet Unconventional Wars In The Caucasus, Central Asia, And Afghanistan*. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. : Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College ; Washington, DC : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1993.

This 1993-94 study (by Dr Bauman at the direction of the U.S. Army General Staff College) makes a significant contribution to the field of unconventional warfare, and its special application to Afghanistan. The history of these wars includes material on battle tactics, force structure and capabilities, and strategic thinking. This study is the first study to provide an in-depth examination of the evolution of the Russian and Soviet unconventional experience on the predominantly Muslim southern area of the former Russian and Soviet empire. This study is relevant to a wide spectrum of civic and propaganda operations as well. The focus of this book is on the tactics & lessons of four historic military campaigns: 1. The Russian Conquest of the Caucasian (Caucasus) Mountaineers (1801-1859), the Russian Subjugation of Central Asia (1839-81), the Reconquest of Central Asia by the Red Army (1918-33), and the Soviet (USSR) war in Afghanistan (1979-89).

Cordovez, Diego, and Selig S. Harrison. *Out of Afghanistan: The Inside Story of the Soviet Withdrawal*. New York: Oxford University, 1995.

The UN, represented largely by coauthor Cordovez, played an unprecedented mediatory role in the conflict between the superpowers over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, prodding both Moscow and Washington to make concessions and supervising the 1989 withdrawal of Soviet troops. The authors conclude this survey of the Soviet adventure and its resolution by explaining how the 1988 Geneva Accords, which ended the occupation, contributed to the great unraveling in 1991 by improving East-West relations. Cordovez, served as undersecretary general for special political affairs at the UN; Harrison is a former foreign correspondent with the Washington Post.

Grau, Lester and Michael Gress, (trans). *The Soviet-Afghan War: How a Superpower Fought and Lost*. (2002) Translation of the After Action Review of the Russian General Staff.

Lester Grau, as noted in his works below, is the most prolific and well-read western author on the military history of the conflict. His translation of the Soviet General Staff's after action review of the Afghan war is seminal in understanding the perspective of the Red Army in its tactical, operational and strategic planning. This book should be read in conjunction with his other excellent treatises below.

Lester W. Grau, *Artillery and Counterinsurgency: The Soviet Experience in Afghanistan*. Ft. Leavenworth, KS: Center for Army Lessons Learned, Foreign Military Studies Office, 1998.

Lester W. Grau, *Road Warriors of the Hindu Kush: The Battle for the Lines of Communication in the Soviet-Afghan War*. Ft. Leavenworth, KS: Foreign Military Studies Office, 1995.

Lester W. Grau and Mohammed Y. Narwoz, *The Soviet War in Afghanistan: History and Harbinger of Future War*. Ft. Leavenworth, KS: Foreign Military Studies Office, 1995.

Jalali, Ali A. and Lester W. Grau. *Afghan Guerrilla Warfare: In the Words of the Mujahadeen Fighters*. St. Paul, MN: MBI, 2001.

A key text for interpreting how the insurgents themselves explain the conduct of the war. The historiography to date of the Soviet-Afghan war is dominated by the Soviet perspective. This text serves as an additional valuable perspective in understanding the tactics and strategies of mujahadin insurgents against the occupying Soviet Union.

Maley, William *The Afghanistan Wars*. New York: Palgrave, 2002.

A newer text that goes beyond the Soviet-Mujahidin struggle to also encompass the Afghan civil war that ensued after Soviet withdrawal, to include the rise of the Taliban. The book concludes with the final chapter, "The fall of the Taliban" which brings the narrative of Afghan military history up to the present occupation.

Mendelson, Sarah E. *Changing Course: Ideas, Politics, and Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University, 1998.

Focusing on the Soviet decision to withdraw from Afghanistan, Mendelson details the strategies used by the Gorbachev coalition to shift the internal balance of power in favor of constituencies pushing new ideas--mutual security, for example--while undermining the power of old constituencies resistant to change. The interactive dynamic between ideas and politics that she identifies in the case of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is fundamental to understanding other shifts in Soviet foreign policy and the end of the Cold War. Her exclusive interviews with the foreign policy elite also offer a unique glimpse of the inner workings of the former Soviet power structure.

Rogers, Tom. *The Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan: Analysis and Chronology*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992.

This reference analyzes and chronicles the Soviet occupation of and withdrawal from Afghanistan in the period from 1973 to 1990 by an observer in the area who relied on a variety of sources and cross-checked them carefully. The analysis of events leading to the Soviet withdrawal covers the important negotiations and relates them to historic changes taking place in the Soviet Union and in its relationship to the rest of the world. The detailed chronology occupies the main portion of the book. An index makes this indispensable reference tool easily accessible to researchers and students in various fields.

Roy, Olivier. *Islam and Resistance in Afghanistan*. Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Olivier Roy went on to become one of the most prominent scholars of modern political Islam and the establishment of Al-Qaeda out of the embers of the mujahadin movement. Now France's leading expert on jihadist warfare, this early work deserves close examination. It provides a penetrating study of the history, ideology and structures of the Afghan resistance movement to mid-1989. He examines the evolution of the military and political situation inside Afghanistan during the last years of the Soviet presence and discusses relations between the Afghan resistance and the Islamic fundamentalist movements. The situation created by the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is also explored and in a new conclusion Professor Roy assesses to what extent the war has altered the traditional fabric of Afghan society.

Tanner, Stephen. *Afghanistan: A Military History From Alexander The Great To The Fall Of The Taliban*. New York : Da Capo Press, 2002.

Tanner surveys more 2,500 years of Afghan military history, and therefore becomes a key work to any individual beginning the study of Afghanistan's history from a broader perspective

than merely the Soviet or American invasions. Stretching the narrative all the way back to the conquests of Cyrus of Persia, Alexander, Genghis Khan, and Tamerlane, Tanner then brings the reader to the much more familiar territory of the struggle on the Northwest Frontier with British India, the later Soviet presence, and the rise and fall of the Taliban.

Algeria

Alexander, Martin S. Martin Evans, J.F.V. Keiger (Eds). *The Algerian War and the French Army, 1954-62: Experiences, Images, Testimonies*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.

This volume, bringing together leading experts in the field, focuses on one of the key actors in the drama - the French army. They show that the Algerian War was just as much about conflicts of ideas, beliefs and loyalties as it was about simple military operations. In this way, the collection goes beyond polemic and recrimination to explore the many and varied nuances of what was one of the historically most important of the grand style colonial wars.

Clayton, Anthony. *The Wars of French Decolonization*. New York: Longman, 1994.

Clayton examines the French wars of decolonization in Indochina and Algeria as well as the smaller operations conducted in Madagascar, Tunisia, and Morocco. A very good survey that presents the various conflicts as part of a larger whole rather than isolated events.

Horne, Alistair. *A Savage War of Peace*. New York: Penguin Books, 1986, paperback (originally published by Viking Press, 1978).

Horne's journalistic talents provide for a readable, well-researched account of the Algerian revolt and the French effort to put it down. This work shows the complexities of the revolt from both Algerian and French perspectives. Horne also fully analyzes the political, social, and military impact of the conflict on both countries.

Larteguy, Jean. *The Centurions*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1961.

Although fiction, this book is more instructive concerning the history of the French in Indochina and Algeria than many histories. It is the story of soldiers- native French, Colonials, and Legionnaires- fighting in Indochina at the end of the French involvement there, their imprisonment after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, and finally their transfer to Algeria as the situation heated up in that colony. The experience of irregular warfare against guerrillas and the frustrations and brutality associated with that style of warfare are vividly described in this exciting and fast-paced account.

Paret, Peter. *French Revolutionary Warfare From Indochina to Algeria, the Analysis of a Political and Military Doctrine*. NY: Praeger, 1964.

This book appeared just as American involvement in Vietnam began to escalate under President Johnson and reflects the demand for more information on the French experience in Southeast Asia as a solution to the growing American dilemma. Specifically, this work examines the French efforts to discover methods for waging successful war against colonial insurgents. Paret provides a discussion of the French conclusion that political and psychological measures were more important than purely military undertakings in winning over the civilian populations, the true objective in revolutionary war.

Arab-Israeli Wars (1948-1973)

Dupuy, Trevor N. *Elusive Victory: The Arab-Israeli Wars, 1947-1974*. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1992.

The best single volume on the Arab-Israeli wars. Dupuy's account is well balanced and presents numerous insights into the execution of Middle Eastern military operations not normally available. COL (RET) Dupuy was present during the after-action review conducted by the Egyptian Army after the 1973 war.

Gawrych, George W. *The Albatross of Decisive Victory: War and Policy Between Egypt and Israel in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli Wars*. Greenwood Press, 2000.

In 1967, the Israeli Defense Forces defeated the combined armies of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria in a mere six days. This remarkable military accomplishment would, however, have the ultimate effect of creating an albatross around the neck of the Israeli Army, as Israelis would now expect the next conventional war with the Arabs to achieve similar results: a quick, decisive victory with relatively few casualties. Although Egyptian forces were militarily inferior to those of Israel, President Anwar Sadat developed a successful limited war strategy designed to exploit this unrealistic expectation.

Herzog, Chaim. *The Arab-Israeli Wars: War and Peace in the Middle East*. New York: Random House, 1982.

This former Israeli Defense Force Commander provides brief, incisive summaries of the 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973 conflicts, and includes discussions and analyses of Entebbe and the 1982 Lebanon operations as well. Herzog's "inside" sources make his accounts extremely interesting, and his book is a good example of how Israeli officers view their own military heritage.

O'Ballance, Edgar. *No Victor, No Vanquished: The Yom Kippur War*. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1979.

Edgar O'Ballance is an acknowledged British expert in the realm of Arab-Israeli conflict. His 1974 book *Arab Guerrilla Power, 1967-1972* presented an objective appraisal of the build-up of the PLO, and this current work retains the original's objectivity. O'Ballance takes a comprehensive look at the proximate causes of the 1973 war as well as the long term, underlying reasons which have caused the Arab states and Israel to go to war four times since 1948. Because of the absence of polemics in the book, *No Victor, No Vanquished* provides the military reader a good, fairly unbiased general history of the war.

Oren, Michael. *Six Days of War: June 1967 and the Making of the Modern Middle East.* Presidio Press, 2003.

The most recent and comprehensive treatment of the 1967 war. Oren has now established himself as a foremost scholar of the war and his text is considered essential reading on the subject. Balanced and informative, the text is careful to deal with the contrasting narratives present in past historiography of the war.

Rogan, Eugene and Shlaim, Avi (eds). *The War for Palestine: Rewriting the History of 1948.*

Historians who claim to be reinventing the wheel can be very irritating, but occasionally they can be useful. Rogan and Shlaim, prime proponents of the "revisionist" school among historians of the Arab-Israeli conflict, have assembled a series of essays that seek to dispel many of the "myths" surrounding the events of 1948, which created both the Israeli state and the Palestinian diaspora. Benny Morris asserts that the Palestinian exodus partially resulted from deliberate, long-planned Zionist hopes for "transfer" of population rather than the mere vagaries of war. Laila Parsons places Israeli-Druze cooperation within the context of anti-Muslim bias. Although some of the data presented here is new, the conclusions are not; the general tone of this anthology is anti-Zionist, and the use of "facts" is highly selective. Still, some of the essays provide interesting perspectives, and it is useful to be reminded that historical struggles are seldom as simple or noble as they may appear from a distance.

Sharon, Ariel. *Warrior.* New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1989.

The autobiography of one of Israel's premier armored commanders is as controversial as Ariel Sharon has been in both his military and political life. Sharon's account covers nearly all of Israel's wars and is an inside look at the IDF and its way of war.

Shazli, Saad El. *The Crossing of the Suez.* (1980).

Excellent on changes to Egyptian doctrine, but weak on strategy and politics. Shazly, Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army during the 1973 War, provides a detailed account of the Sinai front from the Egyptian perspective. His description of pre-war Egyptian planning clearly reflects the Clausewitzian concept of the planned limited offensive.

Egypt and Sudan

Fradin, Murray S. *Jihad: The Mahdi Rebellion in the Sudan,* Authors Choice Press, 2003.

The Sudanese rebellion against Anglo-Egyptian control marked an important evolution in unconventional warfare and the dawn of what would become a century long struggle of decolonization. The Sudanese rebellion was also one of the first instances of Islamic values being harnessed to political struggle against a European power. The charismatic figure of the Mahdi remains a fascinating episode in military history and testimony to the power of religious symbolism to add zeal to an insurgent struggle.

McGregor, Andrew. *A Military History of Modern Egypt : From the Ottoman Conquest to the Ramadan War,* Praeger Security International, 2006.

McGregor provides a masterful survey of Modern Egyptian military history, stretching from the Mameluke-Ottoman battles, through Napoleon's invasion, the military reforms of Mehmet Ali and his dynasty, on to British occupation. From there, the more familiar 20th century narrative of the free officer coups and the Nasser regime is interpreted from an Egyptian perspective, reframing the wars of 1967 and 1973 within the context of 500 years of military history.

Iran-Iraq War

Chubin, Shahram and Charles Tripp. *Iran and Iraq at War*. Westview Press, 1991.

Tripp and Chubin have written the standard history of the Iran-Iraq war. Though somewhat dated because of their proximity to the conflict (written only three years after the end of hostilities), Tripp and Chubin's analysis of the long war of attrition between the two powers remains cogent and comprehensive. An excellent overview of the political and military dimensions of the war.

Hiro, Dilip. *The Longest War: The Iran-Iraq Military Conflict*. Routledge, 1991.

One of the better introductions to the conflict, though somewhat lacking in military detail. Hiro is a prolific writer and Middle East journalist who provides a solid summary of the course of the Iran-Iraq conflict, with complete coverage from Saddam's invasion through the final peace negotiations which ended the war.

Pelletiere, Stephen C. *The Iran-Iraq War: Chaos in a Vacuum*. Praeger Publishers, 1992.

A professor at the US Army War College, Pelletiere offers a revisionist view of the Iran-Iraq War. Challenging the dominant narrative wherein Iraq won a war of attrition through external intervention and chemical weapons, he argues that Iraq's military had a more proactive role in achieving the military conditions that allowed negotiated peace.

Lebanon

Abraham, A. J. *The Lebanon War*, Praeger Publishers, 1996.

Abraham provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the political and military factors within Lebanon, and the regional power machinations without, that contribute to the Lebanese Civil War in 1975 and eventually culminates with the Israeli invasion in 1982. Comprehensive without being weighty, Abraham is an excellent introduction to this complex topic.

O'Balance, Edgar. *Civil War in Lebanon, 1975-92*, Palgrave Macmillan, 1998.

The most extensive and detailed of the popular Lebanon histories, O'Balance (author of numerous military history works on the Middle East) provides a detailed review of Lebanese politics and conflict from the outset of the Civil War through 1992. Particularly useful is his ability to navigate through the complex mosaic of Lebanese political groups, militias and other paramilitary organizations.

Rabinovich, Itamar. *The War for Lebanon: 1970-1983*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1984.

An older history by a respected Israeli scholar, this work attempts to portray the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982-1983 within the greater context of regional power influence in Lebanon since 1970. Valuable for its portrayal of Israel's road to war, as well as his discussion of the Israeli-Marionite Christian connection before and during the invasion.

Spiller, Roger J. *Not War But Like War: The American Intervention in Lebanon*. *Leavenworth Paper*, no. 3. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1981, paperback.

Examining the 1958 U.S. intervention in Lebanon, Spiller focuses on the political and diplomatic objectives directly affecting the character of modern military operations.

Falklands War

Hastings, Max and Jenkins, Simon . *Battle for the Falklands*. New York: Norton, 1983, paperback.

This book is an overview of the Falklands conflict. It provides a detailed account of events in London, Washington, and Argentina, although it goes into greater depth on the war from the British perspective. It describes the operational

and political aspects of the war and discusses the impact of high technology weapons, modern communications, and the news media on the conduct of the war.

Ethell, Jeffrey and Price, Alfred. *Air War: South Atlantic*. New York: Macmillan, 1983.

This is a fine and balanced portrayal of air and counterair operations in the Falklands War that utilizes British and Argentine sources to emphasize the importance of air support and air defense in modern expeditionary operations.

Woodward, Sandy. *One Hundred Days: The Memoirs of the Falklands Battle Group Commander*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1997.

An autobiographical account provided by the commander of the British task force sent to liberate the Falklands. Woodward gives his readers valuable insights on the difficulties of command in the age of power projection and precision guided munitions.

Indochina

Fall, Bernard B. *Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu*. Reprint, New York: Da Capo, 1986, paperback (originally published by Lippencott, 1966).

The fall of the French fortress at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 marked the end of French involvement in Indochina and the beginning of an increased American presence there. After placing the decision to establish the base in a political and military context, Bernard Fall details the life and death of Dien Bien Phu. This fascinating hour-by-hour account of the 56-day siege is filled with drama, tragedy, and heroism. It is a penetrating look at combat in Southeast Asia.

Fall, Bernard B. *Street Without Joy*. Reprint, New York: Schocken, 1972, paperback (originally published by Stackpole, 1964).

This is a penetrating study which tells how war came to French Indochina. It begins with the preparations of the Viet Minh for their anticolonial revolution in the post-World War II years. Fall details the methods that brought about the end of French presence in Indochina and which were subsequently applied against South Vietnamese forces and American advisors in the early years of the United States' involvement.

Asia/China

SEE: The Korean War

Coox, Alvin, D. *Nomonhan: Japan Against Russia, 1939*. Two Volumes, Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1985.

This two volume work is the result of more than 30 years of research concerning the border incident between the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Soviet Union's Red Army forces led by Georgi K. Zhukov. Despite its length - 1253 pages - it is an excellent summary of the functioning of the Japanese Army of the period, as well as a study of small unit actions and the operational level of war.

Glantz, David M. *August Storm: Soviet Tactical and Operational Combat in Manchuria, 1945 and August Storm: The Soviet 1945 Strategic Offensive in Manchuria*. Leavenworth Paper, nos. 7 and 8. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1983, paperback.

Soviet military historians and theorists have recently focused their attention upon the Manchurian offensive as a case study, in much the same way as the U.S. Army has examined the Lorraine campaign of 1944. Fighting against the clock, a tough enemy, and very difficult terrain, this campaign is characterized by deep mobile operations on a broad front designed to preempt and overcome Japanese defenses. What is of interest to the Soviet military professional should obviously be of some interest to the U.S. Army officer as well.

Hayashi, Saburo (with Alvin D. Coox). *Kogun: The Japanese Army in the Pacific War*. Reprint, Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1978, (originally published by the Marine Corps Association, 1959).

This book is a political and military history of the Japanese Army from the prewar period through 1945. Colonel Hayashi attempts to explain how the Japanese army command arrived at its estimates during the Pacific War, the assumptions upon which its operational planning was based, how the Japanese actually conducted their operations, and why they ultimately lost the war.

Jencks, Harlan W. *From Muskets to Missiles: Politics and Professionalism in the Chinese Army, 1945-1981*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1982.

Jencks provides an inside look at the evolution of the Chinese Army from the Chinese Civil War to the 1980s, and discusses the impact of Chinese politics on the Chinese Army's changes in policies and tactics throughout the period.

Joffe, Ellis. *The Chinese Army After Mao*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1987.

This study explains and analyzes the enormous changes that have overtaken the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) since the death of Mao. It emphasizes the evolving strategy of people's war under modern conditions and the rise of professionalism in the Chinese Officer Corps.

Kierman, Frank A. and Fairbank, John K. eds. *Chinese Ways in Warfare*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1974.

These seven case studies focus scholarly attention on the military history of China from 632 BC to 1556 AD. The book offers three tentative generalizations concerning China's attitude toward military affairs. First, the Chinese did not glorify violence. Second, the Chinese traditions of land warfare favored the defensive rather than the

offensive. Finally, unlike Europeans, who linked militarism with commercial expansion, the less expansionistic Chinese tied their military to a powerful bureaucracy. This work remains one of the best introductions to Chinese warfare.

Latin America

Challener, Richard D. *Admirals, Generals, and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1914*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1973.

Challener examines the interrelationship of naval, military, and political processes in the formulation of American Foreign and Defense Policy at the turn of the century, along with American attempts to reconcile force and diplomacy in the Caribbean and Central America.

Guevara, Che. *Guerrilla Warfare*. 3rd ed. With Revised and Updated Introduction and Case Studies by Brian Loveman and Thomas M. Davies, Jr. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1997.

In addition to including a translation of Che Guevara's historic work, *Guerrilla Warfare*, this volume includes his "Guerrilla Warfare: A Method" and "Message to the Tricontinental." The volume also includes seven case studies of Latin American countries where guerrilla movements were inspired by Che Guevara.

Herring, Hubert C. *A History of Latin America from the Beginnings to the Present*. New York: Knopf, 1968.

The most complete portrayal of Latin America through the early 1960's. Herring provides a country-by-country examination of 20 Latin American nations, including each nation's early history, struggle for independence, and development.

LaFeber, Walter. *Inevitable Revolutions: The United States in Central America*. New York: Norton, 1983.

Walter LaFeber examines U.S.-Central American relations for the past 150 years and claims that current revolutionary conditions in the region are not the product of Cuban and Soviet efforts, but are rooted instead in U.S. policy. It is a provocative book.

Loveman, Brian and Thomas M. Davies, Jr. *The Politics Of Anti-Politics: The Military in Latin America.* 3rd ed. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1997.

A very interesting collection of essays on the history of the military in Latin America. For example, there are chapters on: The Military In Chilean Politics, 1924-1932; The Military and Politics in El Salvador, 1927-1945; and The Guatemalan Military and the Revolution of 1944.

Rodriguez, Linda Alexander., ed. *Rank and Privilege: The Military and Society in Latin America.* Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1994.

A collection of articles on civil-military relations in Latin America. The articles look at the ways in which Latin America's armed forces have changed over time and how both threats from outside the region as well as internal rivalries have shaped the military.

The Soviet Union

Erickson, John. *The Soviet High Command: A Military-Political History, 1918-1941.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962.

A detailed examination of the development of the Soviet national command authority from the October Revolution to the Battle for Moscow in 1941. Erickson is the distinguished scholar in the field of Soviet military history.

Gaddis, John Lewis. *Russia, the Soviet Union, and the United States: An Interpretive History.* New York: Random House, 1978.

Drawing on primary sources as well as recent Soviet and American scholarship, the author

examines the interplay between interests and ideologies that has characterized contacts between the United States and Russia since the days of Catherine the Great. Gaddis' main emphasis, however, is on the 20th Century. He traces those events which have caused the Russian-American relationship to evolve from a position of marginal importance in the minds of both countries to one which has, for the past three decades, overshadowed all other aspects of international relations.

LaFeber, Walter. *America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-1984.* 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill, 1992.

In his examination of the postwar foreign policies of both countries, LaFeber concentrates on two periods: 1944-46, when the situation intensified, and the mid-1950s, when it assumed a new shape. The author analyzes not only the policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union, but also looks at the domestic economic sources of these policies.

Mackintosh, John Malcolm. *Juggernaut: A History of the Soviet Armed Forces,* New York: Macmillan, 1967.

Based largely on major published works in Russian and English, this is an excellent introduction to the complex relations of the military and political elites, and the evolution of their respective roles in the Soviet Union. The author emphasizes the period prior to World War II and covers the major campaigns of that war in detail. The last two chapters deal with the post-1945 period.

McKenzie, David and Curran, Michael W. . *A History of Russia and the Soviet Union.* 3rd. ed. Homewood, Illinois: Dorsey Press, 1987.

Although shorter than most general histories of Russia and the Soviet Union, this clear and readable text offers a rather unique approach. The authors present ten historical controversies and the historiography pertinent to them (e.g., slavophiles vs. Westernizers, or de-Stalinization) and analyze each side of the argument before offering their conclusions. This approach, along with its

readable style and brevity, commend this book to a variety of readers.

Scott, Harriet Fast and William F. Scott, ed. *The Soviet Art of War: Doctrine, Strategy, and Tactics*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1982.

Having examined thousands of Soviet military publications, the editors have selected papers which illustrate the development of the basic features of the Soviet military art, from the days of trench warfare to the era of the nuclear battlefield. These documents demonstrate the emphasis on surprise, deception, mass, deep penetration of enemy defenses, and a unified strategy for all services. In short, they provide an insight into war as seen through the eyes of leading Soviet marshals, generals, and admirals.

Ulam, Adam B. *The Rivals: America and Russia Since World War II*. Reprint, New York: Penguin Press, 1972, paperback (originally published by Viking, 1971).

Ulam examines how the Soviets and Americans have shaped their policies towards each other and how misperceptions and misunderstandings of Moscow have often hampered the creation of an effective American response.

The Balkans

Blau, George E. *Invasion Balkans! The German Campaign in the Balkans, Spring 1941*, White Mane Publishing Company, July 1997

This was mandatory reading in USAREUR when prior to deployments to Bosnia in 1995/96. A pretty good campaign overview worthy of study and a quick read.

Clark, Wesley K. *Waging Modern War: Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Future of Combat*, New York: Public Affairs, 2002

The Kosovo campaign may still be too close in time to call it "history," but this is a pretty good

overview from a senior leader who was decisively engaged at all levels.

SPECIAL TOPICS

BRANCH HISTORIES

Air Defense Artillery

Crabtree, James D. *On Air Defense*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1994.

The author provides an overview of the history of air defense from early anti-aircraft efforts through the missile age.

Kirkpatrick, Charles. *Archie in the AEF: The Creation of the Antiaircraft Service of the United States Army, 1917-1918*. Fort Bliss, Texas: Air Defense School, 1984.

This seminal work in US Army antiaircraft development highlights the training, organization, and combat operations of the American Antiaircraft Service in World War I.

Semmens, E. Paul. *The Hammer of Hell*. Fort Bliss, Texas: The Air Defense School, 1990.

Short, concise analysis of US Army Antiaircraft Artillery in World War II. Special emphasis is placed on operations at Kasserine Pass and the Remagen bridgehead over the Rhine in World War II.

Armor

Gillie, Mildred H. *Forging of the Thunderbolt: A History of the Development of the Armored Force*. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Military Service Pub. Co., 1947

Gillie provides a good general account of the U.S. Army's incipient mechanized force. It leans heavily on accounts of General Adna R. Chafee's experiences. This is a good background material source.

Guderian, Heinz. *Achtung-Panzer.* trans. **Christopher Duffy.** London: Arms & Armor Press, 1992.

As the leading proponent of German mechanization in the interwar years Guderian played a major role in the development of a style of war which became known as "blitzkrieg." Now, for the first time, Guderian's work is available in English. The author details his vision of mechanized warfare prior to World War II.

Macksey, Kenneth. *Tank Warfare.* New York: Stein and Day, 1986.

An eminently readable and insightful account of the development of armored tactics, technology, and doctrine. Perhaps the best book for beginning any in-depth study of armored warfare.

Ogorkiewicz, Richard M. *Armoured Forces: A History of Armoured Forces and Their Vehicles.* New York: Arco, 1970.

A superbly balanced, objective account of the development of armored vehicles and ordnance and the doctrine developed for their employment by various western powers and the Red Army. Spanning the period from 1916 to 1960, Professor Ogorkiewicz' book is an important primer for students of armor and mechanized warfare in the pre-Six Day War (1967) era.

Starry, Donn A. *Mounted Combat in Vietnam.* Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985, paperback (originally published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975).

Written by a doctrinal and combat expert, the officer who commanded the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in the 1970 Cambodian invasion, this work offers an interesting summary and analysis of armor, armored cavalry, air cavalry, and mech infantry operations in Vietnam. The author shows the utility of armored vehicles in Vietnam, and draws some well founded conclusions about armor and cavalry in future limited wars.

Wilson, Dale E. *Treat 'Em Rough: The Birth of American Armor, 1917-1920.* Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 1989.

This is an account of the early days of the U.S. Army's Tank Corps. The author traces the processes by which the Tank Corps was conceived, planned, and put into operation, and includes interesting accounts of the contributions of such officers as Patton and Eisenhower to the fledgling American armor corps. The book also goes into extensive detail in describing American tank units in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and other operations in World War I.

Aviation

Raines, Edgar F. *Eyes of the Artillery: The Origins of Modern U.S. Army Aviation in World War II.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 2000.

This monograph discusses the institutional beginnings of Army Aviation in the Field Artillery's Air-Observation-Post Program of World War II.

Wright, Burton III., ed., *United States Army Aviation During Operation Desert Shield & Desert Storm/Selected Readings compiled by Kevin Smith.* Fort Rucker, AL: Office of the Aviation Branch Historian, U.S. Army Aviation Center, 1993.

Selected readings relating to the history of Army Aviation in the Gulf War.

Chaplains Corps

History of the United States Army Chaplaincy Series. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Dept. of the Army.

This will ultimately be the seven volume branch history of the Chaplains Corps.

Brinsfield, John Wesley. *Encouraging Faith, Supporting Soldiers: The United States Army Chaplaincy, 1975-1995.* (1997).

Gushwa, Robert L. *The Best and Worst of Times: The United States Army Chaplaincy, 1920-1945.* (1977).

Norton, Herman A. *Struggling for Recognition: The United States Army Chaplaincy, 1791-1865.* (1977).

Stover, Earl F. *Up From Handymen.* (Covers the period 1865-1920). (1977)

Thompson, Parker C. *From Its European Antecedents to 1791: The United States Army Chaplaincy.* (1978).

Chemical Corps

Heller, Charles E. *Chemical Warfare in World War I: The American Experience, 1917-1918. Leavenworth Paper, no. 10.* Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1985, paperback.

This Leavenworth Paper examines the introduction of chemical agents in World War I, the U.S. Army's tentative preparations for gas warfare prior to and after American entry into the war, and the AEF experience with gas on the Western front.

Palazzo, Albert. *Seeking Victory on the Western Front: The British Army & Chemical Warfare in World War I.* Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2000.

Palazzo examines how the British Army developed means to reclaim the offense and break the stalemate of the Western Front to defeat their enemy. Within this context he demonstrates the importance of gas warfare to Britain's tactical success and argues that it was a much more efficient weapon than past historians have suggested.

United States Army In World War II: The Technical Services: The Chemical Warfare Service. Washington, D.C.: Office of the

Chief of Military History, Dept. of the Army, 1959 and 1966.

Brophy, Leo P. and George J. B. Fischer. *The Chemical Warfare Service: Organizing for War.* (1959).

Brophy, Leo P., Wyndham D. Miles, and Rexmond C. Cochrane. *The Chemical Warfare Service: From Laboratory to Field.* (1959).

Kleber, Brooks E. and Dale Birdsell. *The Chemical Warfare Service: Chemicals In Combat.* (1966).

This is the three volume official history of the Chemical Corps in World War II.

Corps of Engineers

Berger, Sid. *Breaching Fortress Europe: The Story of the U.S. Engineers in Normandy on D-Day.* Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1994.

Written by a veteran engineer of the D-Day assault this volume is a very good look at the role of engineers on the Normandy beaches on D-Day.

Fowle, Barry W., ed. *Builders and Fighters: U.S. Army Engineers in World War II.* Fort Belvoir, VA: Office of History United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1992.

A series of essays highlighting the many contributions of engineers during World War II.

Fowle, Barry W. and Floyd D. Wright. *The 51st Again! An Engineer Combat Battalion in World War II.* Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing, 1992.

This is the story of the 51st Engineer Combat Battalion,. The unit landed in Normandy in June 1944. The unit was called upon to help stop the Germans in during the Battle of the Bulge. A very good unit history.

Giles, Janice Holt. *The Damned Engineers.* Reprint, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government

Printing Office, 1985, paperback (originally published by Houghton Mifflin, 1970).

The fascinating account of the 291st Engineer Combat Battalion's role in blunting the German drive during the Battle of the Bulge. This is an excellent depiction of applied initiative and courage at the small unit level.

Field Artillery

Bastrup, Boyd L. *King of Battle: A Branch History of the U.S. Army's Field Artillery.* Washington, D.C.: Center for Military History, 1993.

A comprehensive history of the development of field artillery in the U.S. Army since colonial times. The study focuses on the tactical, organization, material, and training lessons learned – both in wartime action and peacetime planning – in the larger framework of American military policy and strategy.

Birkhimer, William E. *Historical Sketch of the Organization, Administration, Material and Tactics of the Artillery, United States Army.* Reprint, New York: Greenwood Press, 1968 (originally published in 1884).

This book was written by an American artillery officer and first published in 1884. It discusses the evolution of American field artillery from the American Revolution. Birkhimer's book focuses on the organizational developments, weapons, tactics, and administration of American artillery units.

Glecker, Jim. *Redleg: An American Artilleryman's Personal Account of the Vietnam War.* Tahlequah, Oklahoma: A&M College Press, 1986.

Although there have been a number of personal narratives on the Vietnam War, this is the first to

deal primarily with the experience of artillerymen. Though his perspective is limited to his service in a division artillery unit and somewhat colored by his own frustrations at coming to grips with the ambiguities of the Vietnam experience, the book nevertheless offers a lively and thought-provoking narrative of one soldier's war in Southeast Asia.

Gudmundsson, Bruce I. *On Artillery.* Westport, Conn.: Praeger Publications, 1993.

Looks at artillery, particularly French and German, during World War I. Sets up his study with artillery developments from the Franco-Prussian War and Russo-Japanese War. Devotes chapters to the inter-war period, World War II and to post-war developments.

Ott, David Ewing. *Field Artillery, 1954-1973. Vietnam Studies Series.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

This book represents the only organizational history of the employment of American artillery during the Vietnam War. Ott places the men, technologies, tactics and organizational structures utilized by U.S. forces within a succinct chronological narrative of American military operations in Southeast Asia. A useful supplement to this book is a recently published book by Robert Scales titled *Firepower in Small Wars*.

Tyndale-Briscoe, Julian, *Gunner Subaltern.* London: Lee Cooper, 1971.

A rare opportunity to view the battle in the trenches of World War I from the personal viewpoint of a junior artillery officer. Tyndale offers a compelling narrative of his experiences in the trenches from his lifestyle to his leadership challenges.

Zabecki, David T. *Steel Wind: Colonel Georg Bruchmuller and the Birth of Modern Artillery.* Westport, CT: Praeger, 1994.

The author presents the definitive work on Bruchmuller, the individual most responsible for the development of modern artillery tactics. A reserve colonel at the beginning of World War I, Bruchmuller rose to become the most important

artillerymen in the German Army by 1918. His new techniques revolutionized the use of artillery and played a major role in bringing about the initial German successes in 1918.

Finance Corps

Rundell, Walter. *Military Money: A Fiscal History of the U.S. Army Overseas in World War II*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1980.

Military Money is a history of the Finance Department overseas in World War II. Rundell details the many problems faced by the Finance Department as they attempted to budget and account for all the funds spent by the U.S. Army.

Infantry

English, John A. and Bruce I. Gudmundsson. *ON Infantry*. Revised Ed. Westport, CT: Praeger, 1994, Paperback.

This is an excellent examination of the development of infantry organization, weapons, and how the infantryman has fought from 1866 to the present. The author concentrates on small-unit tactics and training. He also brilliantly portrays the evolution of warfare in the past century.

Garland, Albert N., ed. *A Distant Challenge: The U.S. Infantryman in Vietnam, 1967-70*. Reprint, New York: Jove Press, 1985, paperback (originally published by Birmingham Publishing Co., 1971; 1st Reprint, Battery Press, 1983).

This compilation of articles written by combat veterans for *Infantry* magazine provides an intriguing potpourri of primary source accounts, tactical analysis, and personal insights about the Vietnam War from 1966-1970. It includes an appendix that lists the combat actions of all infantry units that served in Vietnam.

The Infantry School. *Infantry in Battle*. 2nd ed. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: The U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.(originally published by the *Infantry Journal*,1939).

A fascinating account of the tactics of small units as illustrated by examples drawn from World War I. Originally published in 1939, this book discusses every aspect of war in the trenches at the squad through the battalion level.

Rommel, Erwin. *Attacks*. Reprint, Vienna, Virginia: Athena, 1979 (originally published in Germany; first trans. and published in U.S. by *Infantry Journal*, 1937).

Attacks is Rommel's personal story of World War I, which he fought in France, Austria, Italy and Rumania. In the mobile campaigns of the southern front, he developed the tactics he would use in World War II. The book provides amazing insight into the mind and character of Rommel.

Judge Advocate General's Corps

United States Army. Judge Advocates Corps. *The Army Lawyer: A History of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, 1775-1975*. Washington, D.C.: Judge Advocates Corps, 1975.

The branch history of the Judge Advocates Corps.

Medical Corps

Ginn, Richard V.N. *History of the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps*. Washington D.C.: Center of Military History, 1997.

A branch history of the Army Medical Service Corps from its origins during the American Revolution through its evolution into a professional element of the military medical establishment and its status in 1994.

Military Intelligence

Bamford, James. *The Puzzle Palace: A Report On America's Most Secret Agency*. New York: Viking Penguin, 1983.

The definitive work on the code making and breaking agencies of the United States and Great Britain. Bamford shows how each government

listens on each other's citizens and everyone else in the world and exchanges the collected information through cooperative intelligence arrangements.

Betts, Richard K. *Surprise Attack: Lessons for Defense Planning.* Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1982.

This is a thorough account of Indications and Warning Intelligence. The author examines nine surprise attacks that have achieved some degree of success since 1940, to include Pearl Harbor, the Chinese Intervention in Korea, the Egyptian assault across the Suez Canal in 1973, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He then offers a critical analysis of current NATO defense planning in light of the experiences of the past.

Brown, Anthony. *Bodyguard of Lies.* Reprint, New York: Bantam, 1976, paperback (originally published by Harper & Row, 1975).

An extensive yet highly readable look at how the Allies conducted all variations of intelligence operations, from ULTRA to Allied deception operations to the "Double Cross" Committee. It puts ULTRA in perspective.

Kahn, David. *The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing.* New York: MacMillan, 1967.

The author narrates the development of the various methods of making and breaking codes and attempts to analyze how these methods have affected nations and policies. The time period covered is from approximately 1900 to the 1960s.

Koch, Brig. Gen. Oscar W., with Hayes, Robert G.. *G-2: Intelligence for Patton.* Philadelphia: Whitmore Publishing Co., 1971.

This is the story of the man who served as Patton's G-2 during the North African and European campaigns. Not an autobiography, it is a study of how an intelligence staff works, and in particular, how well or poorly this section of Patton's staff performed in combat conditions.

Lewin, Ronald. *ULTRA Goes to War: The First Account of World War II's Greatest Secret Based On Official Documents.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

This work discusses how ULTRA affected Allied operations by considering the Allied interception effort as a system. It discusses the compartmentalization and daily routine of the intelligence operation and also analyzes its effects on the conduct of air, land, and sea operations. It uses archival materials and a wealth of information gained through interviews.

Military Police Corps

Berryman, Eric J. and William C. Truckey, ed. *Soldiers of the Gauntlet: Memories of the 720th Military Police Battalion, United States Army, 1942-1992.* Largo, FL: 720th Military Police Association, 1995.

Collection of material related to the history of the 720th MP Battalion.

Ordnance Corps

Sterling, Keir, B. *Serving the Line With Excellence: The Development of the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps, as expressed through the lives of its Chiefs of Ordnance, 1812-1987, with a Short Sketch of the History of Army Ordnance, 1775-1987.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, 1987.

A collective biography and history of the Ordnance Corps.

Quartermaster Corps

Risch, Erna. *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the Corps, 1775-1939.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1989. (First published in 1962.)

A study of the Army's logistics in war and peace, specifically an account of the Quartermaster Corps, one of the oldest and most important supply agencies of the U.S. Army.

Signal Corps

Raines, Rebecca Robbins. *Getting the Message Through: A Branch History of the U.S. Army Signal Corps.* Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1996.

A history of the Signal Corps from its establishment in 1860 through Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Chronicles institutional changes and the evolution of communications technology.

Special Forces

To Free From Oppression: A Concise History of U.S. Army Special Forces, Civil Affairs, Psychological Operations, and the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School. Fort Bragg, NC: U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Directorate of History and Museums, 1994.

A brief history of the special forces.

Robinson, Linda. *Masters of Chaos: The Secret History of the Special Forces.* New York: Public Affairs, 2005, paperback.

A short history of the U.S. Army's Special Forces dating from just before the first Gulf War through the operations in Iraq.

Simons, A.J. *The Company They Keep: Life Inside the U.S. Army Special Forces.* New York: Avon Books, 1998, paperback.

Written by a cultural anthropologist, this work examines the experiences of several different Special Forces soldiers through selection, training, and deployment.

Transportation Corps

United States Army In World War II: The Technical Services: The Transportation Corps. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Dept. of the Army, 1951, 1956 and 1957.

Wardlow, Chester. *The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations.* (1951).

Wardlow, Chester. *The Transportation Corps: Movements, Training, and Supply.* (1956).

Bykofsky, Joseph. *The Transportation Corps: Operations Overseas.* (1957).

This is the three volume official history of the Transportation Corps in World War II.

TYPES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

Airborne and Airmobile Operations

Galvin, John R. *Air Assault: The Development of Airmobile Warfare.* New York: Hawthorne, 1969.

Galvin's work is a chronological, narrative history of the evolution of military airmobile concepts. Less detailed and focused than Tolson's account of airmobile operations in Vietnam, this book includes discussion of U.S. operations in World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam as well as French actions in Indochina and the Suez. It is a good background material source.

Gavin, James M. *Airborne Warfare.* Reprint, New York: Battery Press, 1980 (originally published by Infantry Journal Press, 1947).

In this work, the youngest American general of World War II analyzes the role Allied airborne operations played in the European Theater of Operations. Gavin also explains his vision of the strategic potential of airborne forces in the post-1947 period.

Glantz, David M. *The Soviet Airborne Experience.* Fort Leavenworth, KS: Combat Studies Institute, 1984.

This study details the development of Soviet airborne forces and doctrine in the interwar years and the Soviet use of airborne forces during and after the Second World War . A very interesting survey of the Soviet airborne experience.

Ryan, Cornelius. *A Bridge Too Far*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1974

Ryan's work is the classic account of Operation MARKET-GARDEN, the Allied attempt to cross the Rhine River in Holland in 1944. This well-written book highlights the problems of planning, coordinating and executing airborne operations. Ryan does an excellent job of presenting the operational view as well as the personal heroics and leadership for both sides at the tactical level.

Tolson, John J. *Airmobility, 1961-1971. Vietnam Studies Series*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1973.

This is a detailed study of U.S. Army airmobile operations in Vietnam. The book traces the development of the airmobility concept and its implementation in combat. It is informative yet readable, and includes excellent maps and several photographs.

Amphibious Operations

Bartlett, Merrill L, ed. *Assault from the Sea: Essays on the History of Amphibious Warfare*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1993.

An outstanding collection of essays spanning the history of amphibious operations. A great source for concise discussions of how landings and assaults have been conducted and of the obstacles that they have had to overcome.

Crowl, Philip A. and Isely, Jeter A. . *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War: Its Theory, and Its Practice in the Pacific*. Reprint, Quantico, Virginia: Marine Corps Association, 1987 (Originally published by the Princeton University Press, 1951).

This is a lengthy, detailed study of U.S. Marine Operations in the Pacific during World War II. Its best section discusses the development of amphibious doctrine during the interwar years. The work is thoroughly documented and based upon official USMC records.

Joint Operations

Beaumont, Roger A. *Joint Military Operations: A Short History*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1993.

The author examines joint operations, jointness, from the ancient Mediterranean through the twentieth century, including Operation Desert Storm. He touches on the operational, doctrinal, and political dimensions of joint operations. The selected bibliography provides the reader with an array of sources for further study.

Special Operations

Briscoe, Chuck H., et al. *Weapon of Choice: U.S. Army Special Operations Forces in Afghanistan*. Fort Leavenworth, KS: Combat Studies Institute Press, 2003, paperback.

A thorough compilation of original work by the U.S. Army Special Operations Command of the U.S. victory over the Taliban.

Hogan, David W. *Raiders or Elite Infantry? The Changing Role of U.S. Army Rangers From Dieppe To Grenada*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1992.

Hogan's work is an organizational history of the U.S. Army Rangers. He traces their roots from American colonial days to the present. He highlights problems the Rangers encountered within the larger Army structure as well as, their search for an enduring mission. This is the most serious scholarship on the subject.

Moore, Robin. *The Hunt for Bin Laden.* New York: Random House, 2003, hardcover.

A sympathetic and heroic portrayal of the U.S. Army Special Forces operations in Afghanistan prior to the Iraq War. A detailed account, but lacking in objectivity.

Schemmer, Benjamin F. *The Raid.* New York: Harper and Row, 1976.

This is the story of the top secret planning and daring execution of the 1970 attempted POW rescue at the Son Tay camp, 23 miles west of Hanoi. This painstaking reconstruction provides a fascinating glimpse of the U.S. intelligence and special operations communities. It is a highly readable tale of adventure, courage, and ultimate heartbreak.

Air Support of Army Operations

Bowers, Ray L. *Tactical Airlift: The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia.* Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

This is the official USAF History series similar to the Army Green Book Series on WWII. This extremely detailed volume contains more information on the employment of U.S. Air Force airlift in Vietnam than most readers will ever need to know.

Cooling, Benjamin Franklin., ed. *Case Studies in the Development of Close Air Support.* Washington, D.C.: Office of Air Force History, 1990.

A collection of essays on close air support in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the middle East. Essays look at the German, Soviet, American, and Israeli experience with close air support.

Nalty, Bernard C. *Air Power and the Fight for Khe Sanh: The United States Air Force in*

Southeast Asia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, paperback.

This is a fairly brief case study analysis of the impact of air power during the 1968 battle at Khe Sanh. Nalty's book discusses the various roles played by air power throughout the war in Vietnam. Not exhaustively documented or detailed, but easy to use.

COMMAND, LEADERSHIP, AND GENERALSHIP

SEE: **THE MILITARY CLASSICS**
SEE: **MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES**

Baynes, John. *Morale: A Study of Men and Courage.* Garden City, NY: Avery Publishing Group, Inc., 1988.

A very good examination of the basic factors that make for high morale in front-line soldiers. He studies the experience of a British unit at Neuve Chapelle in 1915. He seeks to understand how a unit that lost 70% of its members could maintain high morale.

Blumenson, Martin and Stokesbury, James L. *Masters of the Art of Command.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1975.

A study of military command is examined in thirty-two essays. Most of the essays are biographical in nature, but several focus on special problems of command such as coalition warfare, obedience, and relief from command. The authors examine the levels of command from sergeant to general. The book develops the theme that command is a craft that requires special skills and explores what those skills are.

Combat Studies Institute. *Studies in Battle Command.* Fort Leavenworth, KS: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1995.

This work includes twenty-four case studies in battle command. Some of the officers studies include Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick the Great, Winfield Scott, George Armstrong Custer, Norman Cota, and Douglas MacArthur. A very

good book available from the Combat Studies Institute.

Fuller, J. F. C. *Grant & Lee: A Study in Personality and Generalship*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957.

Fuller does not examine the strategy and conduct of the Civil War, but focuses on the influence of the personalities of Lee and Grant on their respective styles of generalship. The author depicts Grant as a general who uses maneuver rather than massed frontal assaults, while he is more critical than admiring of Lee's generalship. This book stands as one of Fuller's best historical works.

Gallagher, Gary W. ed. *Lee: The Soldier*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1996.

This volume is a unique one-volume source on the writing by and about Lee in which readers can explore all facets of the general's military leadership.

Glatthaar, Joseph T. *Partners In Command: The Relationship Between Leaders in the Civil War*. New York: The Free Press, 1994.

Glatthaar examines the relationship between commanders and between commanders and their civilian superiors. He looks closely at several of the critical relationships on both sides of the conflict and assesses their impact on the outcome of the Civil War.

Jones, R. Steven. *The Right Hand of Command: Use and Disuse of Personal Staffs in the Civil War*. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2000.

A very interesting look at the use of personal staffs by senior commanders during the Civil War.

Keegan, John. *The Mask of Command*. New York: Viking, 1987.

In this book, the author takes four commanders from history- Alexander, Wellington, Grant, and Hitler- and analyzes what made them unique and so appropriate for their time. Alexander is a heroic

leader, Wellington is the anti-hero, Grant is the model of unheroic leadership, and Hitler is a false hero. In a concluding section, he examines command in the nuclear age and draws conclusions about generalship in the modern era. Interesting, readable, and thought-provoking.

Laffin, John. *Links of Leadership: Thirty Centuries of Military Command*. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1970.

A very broad overview of the art of generalship in wartime. The author shows that the great captains of history have learned from the cumulative experience of their predecessors, and that distinct characteristics of successful tactics and strategy began in early warfare and are still pertinent today.

Liddell-Hart, B. H. *Great Captains Unveiled*. 1927. Reprint, New York: Ayer Company Publishers, 1987 (1st Reprint, Books for Libraries Press, 1967).

A collection of essays on superior generals ranging from Genghis Khan to Sir James Wolfe. Liddell-Hart gleans certain lessons from the experiences of selected great commanders of history. However, these lessons are not intended to enhance present day understanding of the great captains, but to validate Liddell-Hart's arguments that favor mechanized warfare and the strategy of the indirect approach.

Moran, Charles. *The Anatomy of Courage. The Art of Command Series*. Reprint, Garden City Park, New York: Avery Publishing Group, Inc. 1987, paperback (originally published by Constable, 1966).

The author, a doctor, performed this "anatomy" in order to provide an educational piece on British soldiers before the Normandy invasion in 1944. Intended to be inspirational, it nonetheless is an extremely thoughtful and meditative analysis on the meaning of fear and courage in war, as observed by the author. Moran examines how war erodes courage, and how courage is nonetheless renewed by leadership, unit loyalty, and discipline. In both his analysis and

conclusions, Moran anticipates the work of John Keegan in *The Face of Battle* and other recent studies in addressing stress and leadership in battle.

Neustadt, Richard E. and May, Ernest . *Thinking in Time*. New York: The Free Press, 1986, paperback.

History can deceive as well as illuminate. This book attempts to show decision-makers how to make valid analogies while spotting false ones, drawing on recent historical examples such as the Bay of Pigs.

Newman, Aubrey. *Follow Me: The Human Element in Leadership*. Novato, California: Presidio, 1981, paperback.

A fascinating and thought-provoking selection of the author's articles in professional journals, this book causes the reader to consider command presence, command techniques, and command in battle. The author, a Major General, was the man whose actions on the beach in the Philippines inspired the Infantry motto and statue "follow me."

Nye, Roger. *The Challenge of Command: Reading for Military Excellence. Art of Command Series*. Gardern City Park, New York: Avery Publishing Group, Inc. 1986, paperback.

An insightful combat arms officer, Colonel Nye has produced a one-of-a-kind tool for the professional officer who intends to master his profession. A handbook for mentors as well as junior officers, this work guides the reader through the major aspects of command: developing a professional vision, being a tactician, warrior, moral arbiter, strategist, and mentor. Each topic includes a thought-provoking essay based on

interviews and personal reflection as well as a sizeable bibliography.

Schell, Capt. Adolph von. *Battle Leadership*. Reprint, Quantico, Virginia: Marine Corps Assn., 1982, paperback (originally published by *The Benning Herald*, 1933).

Captain von Schell's collection of lessons learned as a German small unit infantry commander during World War I includes his observations on combat tactics, psychology, and leadership. This book had a profound impact on many of the American infantry officers who later fought in World War II.

Van Creveld, Martin. *Command in War*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1985.

This is a unique book that addresses the nature of combat itself, with examples ranging from the Ancient Greeks to Vietnam. Van Creveld looks at the effects of the general staff, electronic communications, the helicopter, and computers on the evolution of the exercise of command in war.

Wavell, Archibald Percival. *Generals and Generalship: The Lees Knowles Lectures Delivered at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1939*. New York: Macmillan, 1941.

Wavell, a highly intelligent soldier, produced a considerable amount of pre-WWII writings on war despite his own admission that he had little enthusiasm for warmaking. These lectures, given prior to his victory over the Italians in North Africa and his ill-fated operations against Rommel and later the Japanese, provide a scholarly and professional appraisal of the art of generalship. Rommel is said to have carried a German translation of Wavell's lectures in North Africa.

Woodworth, Steven E., ed. *The Art of Command in the Civil War*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1998.

Woodworth has collected seven articles by leading military historians dealing with the art of command in the Civil War. Articles on Grant,

Pickett, Rosecrans, Jackson, and Bragg are included.

Woodworth, Steven E., ed. *Civil War Generals In Defeat*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1999.

These seven case studies examine both Confederate and Union generals who failed in battle. The essays seek to analyze why these men failed. The authors conclude that "poor generalship" is a poor explanation for why a general loses. The real reasons are more complex.

ECONOMICS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Kehr, Eckart. *Economic Interest, Militarism, and Foreign Policy*. Ed. by Gordon A. Craig. Trans. by Grete Heinz. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977.

This work is a translation of collected essays by the brilliant German historian Eckart Kehr. It is an excellent text on German history as well as bureaucratic behavior patterns, military politics and the complexities of arms control. This book contains a superb analysis of the alienation of the German army officer corps from its society.

Kennedy, Paul. *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict From 1500 to 2000*. New York: Random House, 1987.

This exhaustive history examines how and why nations have gained and then lost great power status since 1500. Among Kennedy's key points is that power ultimately has depended upon the economic resources of a nation. At a certain point, however, the cost of maintaining long-term, widespread military commitments has become too great for even the greatest economic powers. Thus, paradoxically, great powers historically have weakened themselves in the long run by attempting to sustain a military predominance

they could no longer afford. This work has tremendous implications for U.S. policymakers as the nation faces the challenges of the 1990's.

Milward, Alan S. *War, Economy and Society, 1939-1945*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977.

This is an economic history of the Second World War. The author tries to explain the changes which the war brought to the economies and societies of all the countries involved.

FORTIFICATIONS

Duffy, Christopher. *Siege Warfare: The Fortress in the Early Modern World, 1494-1660*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1979.

This is the first integrated survey of the phenomenon of siege warfare during its most creative period when gunpowder changed the shape of warfare. The author examines fortress construction and describes the great sieges of the period.

Duffy, Christopher. *The Fortress in the Age of Vauban and Frederick the Great, 1660-1789*. London: Routledge and Keegan, 1985.

This is a succinct treatment of role of fortifications during the age of limited warfare. The author pays particular attention to the role of artillery and engineers in the conduct of military campaigns during this era.

Hogg, Ian V. *The History of Fortification*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981.

A history of fortifications from ancient times to the present. The author examines how fortress engineers endeavored to overcome the problems presented by the ever increasing destructive power of the attacker's weapons.

Hughes, Quentin. *Military Architecture*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1974.

A highly informative and readable study of military architecture. This work traces the history of castles, forts, and other types of fortifications from ancient times to the Maginot Line.

LOGISTICS

Engels, Donald W. *Alexander the Great and the Logistics of the Macedonian Army.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978.

A superb book on the logistical efforts required by Alexander the Great in the movement of his armies throughout the Middle East to India. Appendices include information on the normal fodder and food requirements for armies through the start of the First World War. This work is the classic work on logistics in the ancient period and its influence on the operational level of war.

Huston, James. *The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1775-1953.* Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1966.

This is a clear and comprehensive history of U.S. Army logistics from the time of the American Revolution through the Korean War. The author shows the role of all aspects of logistics: supply, transportation, evacuation, and hospitalization and traces, in systematic fashion, the development of the Army's logistical system.

Lynn, John A. ed. *Feeding Mars: Logistics in Western Warfare from the Middle Ages to the Present.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1993.

This collection of essays examines a variety of logistical issues from Byzantine logistics to the misfire of American Civil War research and development. The essay on the history of logistics and supplying war is particularly interesting.

Thompson, Julian. *Lifeblood of War: Logistics in Armed Conflict.* London: Brassey's, 1991.

An overview of the role of logistics in warfare from 700 BC to the present presented in the form of case studies. The majority of the book covers the 1939 to the present period.

Van Creveld, Martin. *Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton.*

Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1977, paperback.

This book covers the development of logistics from the era of Gustavus through World War II. Although it overturns many of the traditional historical views on the role of logistics, it is valuable not for the questions it answers, but for the questions it forces the reader to ask.

Waddell, Steve R. *United States Army Logistics: The Normandy Campaign, 1944.* Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994.

The author examines the planning and execution of the logistical effort for the D-Day landings and subsequent campaign in Normandy with particular emphasis on the performance of, and problems encountered by, the Communications Zone.

REVOLUTIONARY & UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, & LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

Chaliand, Gerard, ed. *Guerrilla Strategies: An Historical Anthology from the Long March to Afghanistan.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

A collection of essays by guerrilla participants in such conflicts as Vietnam, Cuban Revolution, Malaya, Algeria and others. Includes an excellent introductory essay by Chaliand on the changing nature of guerrilla warfare in the twentieth century.

Blaufarb, Douglas S. *The Counterinsurgency Era: U.S. Doctrine and Performance 1950 to Present.* New York: Free Press, 1977.

This work examines the development, decline, and abandonment of U.S. counterinsurgency efforts in the period following WWII to 1975. It is an excellent source document for any study of low-intensity conflict.

Fall, Bernard B. *Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu.* Reprint, New

York: Da Capo, 1986, paperback (originally published by Lippencott, 1966).

The fall of the French fortress at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 marked the end of French involvement in Indochina and the beginning of an increased American presence there. After placing the decision to establish the base in a political and military context, Bernard Fall details the life and death of Dien Bien Phu. This fascinating hour-by-hour account of the 56-day siege is filled with drama, tragedy, and heroism. It is a penetrating look at combat in Southeast Asia.

Fall, Bernard B. *Street Without Joy*. Reprint, New York: Schocken, 1972, paperback (originally published by Stackpole, 1964).

This is a penetrating study which tells how war came to French Indochina. It begins with the preparations of the Viet Minh for their anticolonial revolution in the post-World War II years. Fall details the methods that brought about the end of French presence in Indochina and which were subsequently applied against South Vietnamese forces and American advisors in the early years of the United States' involvement.

Gates, John Morgan. *Schoolbooks and Krags: The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898-1902*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1973.

This book, by concentrating on activities far removed from the already well-publicized and exaggerated atrocities of the Philippine campaign, seeks to provide a more comprehensive and accurate explanation of American efforts there. An excellent study of an early American pacification effort.

Haycock, Ronald. Ed. *Regular Armies and Insurgency*. Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1979.

This volume is a collection of case studies written examining such topics as Regular Armies and Insurgency: The Case of Mexico, The Malayan Emergency, The Irish Insurgency, 1918-1921,

The French Army and the Algerian War, 1954-1962, and American and Vietnam.

Horne, Alistair. *A Savage War of Peace*. New York: Penguin Books, 1986, paperback (originally published by Viking Press, 1978).

Horne's journalistic talents provide for a readable, well-researched account of the Algerian revolt and the French effort to put it down. This work shows the complexities of the revolt from both Algerian and French perspectives. Horne also fully analyzes the political, social, and military impact of the conflict on both countries.

LaFeber, Walter. *Inevitable Revolutions: The United States in Central America*. New York: Norton, 1983.

Walter LaFeber examines U.S.-Central American relations for the past 150 years and claims that current revolutionary conditions in the region are not the product of Cuban and Soviet efforts, but are rooted instead in U.S. policy. It is a provocative book.

Laqueur, Walter. *Guerrilla: A Historical and Critical Study*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1976.

An investigation of the theoretical roots and practical origins of guerrilla warfare and terrorism. The author argues that the basic principles of guerrilla warfare and urban terror were known in the nineteenth century or earlier.

Linn, Brian McAllister. *The Philippine War, 1899-1902*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Brian Linn provides a definitive treatment of military operations in the Philippines from the early pitched battles to the final campaigns against the guerrillas. Linn offers a more thorough understanding of the entire war than earlier works.

Pakenham, Thomas. *The Boer War*. New York: Random House, 1979.

The best single volume history of the Boer War. Pakenham discusses the political, strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. A study of

this war is essential to a full understanding of British military and international policy prior to the First World War.

Paret, Peter. *French Revolutionary Warfare from Indochina to Algeria: The Analysis of a Military and Political Doctrine.* New York: Praeger, 1964..

This book appeared just as American involvement in Vietnam began to escalate under President Johnson and reflects the demand for more information on the French experience in Southeast Asia as a solution to the growing American dilemma. Specifically, this work examines the French efforts to discover methods for waging successful war against colonial insurgents. Paret provides a discussion of the French conclusion that political and psychological measures were more important than purely military undertakings in winning over the civilian populations, the true objective in revolutionary war.

Race, Jeffrey. *War Comes to Long An: Revolutionary Conflict in a Vietnamese Province.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972.

The author, using one province in South Vietnam (1954-1970), analyzes the political, social, and economic strategies employed by both sides to demonstrate why the communist movement succeeded and the U.S.-South Vietnamese counter-revolutionary initiative consistently failed.

West, F.J., Jr. *The Village.* New York: Harper and Row, 1972, paperback.

West chronicles the experiences of a Marine Combined Action Platoon in Binh Nghia Village, Republic of Vietnam, from 1966-67. He concludes his study of this "other war" in 1971 with the village still intact almost four years after the Marines had departed and the South Vietnamese Popular Forces had assumed the burden of war.

Wilkinson, Paul. *Terrorism and the Liberal State.* 2nd revised and enlarged edition. New

York: New York University Press, 1987, paperback (originally published by Wiley, 1977).

The author was, at the time of publication, a senior lecturer in politics at University College, Carcliff, United Kingdom. His book focuses on the weaknesses of the Western psyche and political system that have served to produce the terrorist phenomenon. This book is particularly strong on the theory of terrorism.

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Bidwell, Shelford and Graham, Dominick . *Firepower, British Army Weapons and Theory of War 1904-1945.* Boston: George Allen and Unwin, 1982.

The authors focus on the British military from World War I to World War II and the evolution of its tactical doctrine as a response to the increased firepower offered by new technologies. A companion book which goes into a greater detail concerning the changes in artillery tactics is shelford Bidwell's *Gunners at War, A Tactical Study of the Royal Artillery in the Twentieth Century.*

Dupuy, Col. Trevor N. *The Evolution of Weapons and Warfare.* Reprint, Fairfax, Virginia: Hero Books, 1984 (originally published by Bobbs-Merrill, 1980).

Dupuy presents an evolutionary account of military technology and its deployment. He then presents observations and recommendations relevant to contemporary military operations. The book's overall emphasis is on the connections between technological change, lethality, and military doctrine.

Ellis, John. *The Social History of the Machine Gun.* Baltimore,MD: John Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Ellis examines the human impact of a single machine. He argues that the history of technology and military history are "part and parcel of social

history in general.” An interesting and thought provoking book.

Holley, Irving B. *Ideas and Weapons: Exploitations of the Aerial Weapon by the United States During World War I.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983 (originally published by Yale University Press, 1953).

Ideas and Weapons is a monograph about the failure of the American effort to produce and effectively employ air weapons in the First World War. Holley's story of the doctrinal development (or stultification) and the haphazard production of the American air weapon is a litany of shortsightedness, disorganization, indecision, misplaced priorities, and missed opportunities. It exposes a whole new set of problems to be faced by nations which embark on modern wars and encounter the challenge of fielding new weapons systems.

Keegan, John. *The Price of Admiralty: The Evolution of Naval Warfare.* New York: Viking, 1988.

Though his methodology and conclusions are flawed, *The Price of Admiralty* excels at painting a picture of the evolution of naval warfare over the last two centuries primarily as a result of technological developments. His descriptions of the battles of Trafalgar and Jutland are particularly vivid.

McNeill, William H. *The Pursuit of Power: Technology, Armed Force, and Society Since A.D. 1000.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, paperback.

In this excellent book, historian William McNeill provides a historical perspective on the application of military power to secure national objectives. He analyzes the interaction of technology, armed force, and social structure. Throughout the book, he emphasizes the influence of economics, industrialization, and technological developments on military systems.

Van Creveld, Martin. *Technology and War: From 2000 B.C. to the Present.* New York: Free Press, 1989.

This book is a treatment of the relationship between technology and warfighting from the dawn of civilization to the present day. Among the author's many themes is that technological progress does not necessarily translate into tactical or operational progress. Van Creveld discusses the impact of new technological devices on strategy, logistics, military organization, and communication, and provides insights into the ramifications of the accelerating rate of technological change to the conduct of modern warfare.

Wintringham, Thomas Henry and Blashford-Snell, J.N.. *The Story of Weapons and Tactics.* Reprint, New Hampshire: Ayer Company Publishers, 1980 (previously published by Penguin, 1973).

Wintringham, writing in 1943, seeks to understand changes in warfare, tactics, and technology and to use that understanding to explain how the Allies achieved victory in World War II. Wintringham divides the history of technology into armoured and unarmoured periods and discusses how social and technological changes have affected warfare. Directed at the general audience, this very readable book stresses that societal change has been and will continue to be the chief cause of change in the technology and tactics of warfare.

MILITARY EDUCATION

Doughty, Robert A. *The Seeds of Disaster: The Development of French Army Doctrine, 1919-1939.* Hamden, Connecticut: Archon, 1985.

An incisive analysis of French interwar doctrine. This book provides an excellent counterbalance to any study of blitzkrieg. Doughty demonstrates that in the interwar years, the French Army formulated doctrine, devised a strategy, organized and equipped its units, and trained its personnel for the wrong type of war.

Luvaas, Jay. *The Education of an Army: British Military Thought, 1815-1940*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

This volume covers the century and a quarter from the Battle of Waterloo to the beginnings of World War II. It describes the transformation of a conservative military establishment into one of the world's most progressive armies. This is done through biographies of eleven men who gained eminence as military writers and reformers. Included in this work are Sir William Napier, G.F.R. Henderson, Spencer Wilkinson, J.F.C. Fuller, and B.H. Liddell-Hart.

Masland, John W. and Radway, Laurence I. . *Soldiers and Scholars: Military Education and National Policy*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1957.

The authors, professors of government at Dartmouth College at the time of publication, have analyzed the whole structure of American military education- the complex hierarchy of schools which it has developed, how these came into being, the needs which evoked them and the curricula which they have adopted. While the whole system is surveyed the emphasis is on the war colleges of the five services.

Nenninger, Timothy K. *The Leavenworth Schools and the Old Army: Education, Professionalism, and the Officer Corps of the United States Army, 1881-1918*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1978.

Nenninger examines the origins of the army schools at Fort Leavenworth. He traces the evolution of the schools in the general context of military reform at the turn of the twentieth century and assesses their influence in preparing the army for the complexities of modern warfare.

Paret, Peter. *Yorck and the Era of Prussian Reform, 1807 1815*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1966.

This is a precisely written volume. Paret's use of Yorck is only a peg upon which to hang an intelligent and narrowly conceived treatise on the causes and effects of changes in infantry tactics and weapons from Frederick the Great to 1813.

White, Charles E. *The Enlightened Soldier*. Praeger Publishers, 1988.

White provides a highly readable account of what was arguably the most important period of development in the history of Germany's profession of arms. Concentrating on the work and leadership of Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst and his Militarische Gesellschaft during the early nineteenth century, White illuminates the process by which Prussia emerged from its post Fredrician malaise to become Europe's most forward looking and capable military power.

THE MILITARY STAFF

SEE: **Military Education.**

Craig, Gordon A. *The Politics of the Prussian Army 1640-1945*. London: Oxford University Press, 1964, paperback.

Craig attempts to explain the crucial role played by the Prussian army in both foreign and domestic politics from 1640-1945. This is the best one-volume study of the evolution of the vaunted Prussian military system.

Goerlitz, Walter. *History of the German General Staff, 1657-1945*. Trans. by Brian Battershaw. Reprint, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1985 (originally published by Praeger, 1953).

An acceptable account of the origins, development, and demise of the German General Staff, told by a German journalist. The author focuses on key personalities who headed and/or influenced development of the General Staff: Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Clausewitz, the two Moltkes, Ludendorff, Seeckt, Halder, et al. Goerlitz dedicates half of his book to a discussion of Hitler's destruction of the General Staff in

World War II and the plots by General Staff officers against Hitler's rule.

Hittle, Brig. Gen. James D. *The Military Staff: Its History and Development*. Reprint, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975 (originally published by Stackpole, 1961).

This book, written by a Marine Corps officer, examines the development of military staffs from the time of ancient Egypt to 1949. Five (of six) chapters discuss the differing staffs of Germany, France, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. This is a study oriented on practical military, rather than scholarly, exposition.

Wilkinson, Spenser. *The Brain of An Army: A Popular Account of the German General Staff*. Reprint, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: U.S. Army War College, 1983, paperback. Reprint, United Kingdom: Gregg Publishing, 1992.

One of the earliest discussions of the German General Staff system, this book both explained and mythologized that system. The book influenced the trend toward staff organization and training in the British Army. It now provides interesting historical insights into the interpretation of Germany's military system before World War I.

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This work seeks to demonstrate the impact of military mobilization on American society. It is a comparative analysis of the economic, political, and social results of mobilization during America's four principal wars (The American Revolution, Civil War, WWI, and WWII).

Kreidberg, Marvin A. and Henry, Merton G. . *History of Military Mobilization in the United States Army, 1775 -1945*. Department of the

Army Pamphlet 20-212. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955.

This work is a study of the manpower aspects of American military mobilization. It is a practical and comprehensive record of all of America's mobilizations through World War II.

Nuclear Strategy and the Arms Race

Brodie, Bernard. *Strategy in the Missile Age*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1959.

A study of military problems and strategy from the point of view of national policy making in the nuclear era. A well received book arguing for a more balanced approach to nuclear force structure and defense policy

Herken, Gregg. *The Winning Weapon: The Atomic Bomb in the Cold War, 1945-1950*. Reprint, New York: Vintage Books, 1982, paperback (originally published by Knopf, 1980).

A critical analysis of the way American policymakers came to regard the atomic bomb during the period of America's nuclear monopoly. Herken recounts how the atomic bomb came to play a dominant role in U.S. diplomatic and military policy and the assumptions upon which American doctrine was based.

Holloway, David. *The Soviet Union and the Arms Race*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1983.

This excellent and very readable study explores the historical experiences, policy objectives, and institutions that have sustained the Soviet military effort. The author shows that Soviet military policy has demonstrated a remarkable degree of continuity and has been the product of specific, even rational, decisions taken in a clearly institutional setting and under the influence of a particular historical experience. The focus is on the influence of the international military rivalry and Soviet efforts to build the Soviet State and

Military. These provide the context for a rather incisive analysis of Soviet thinking about nuclear war and military forces and how to sustain them in the nuclear age.

Kaplan, Fred. *The Wizards of Armageddon*. Reprint, New York: Touchstone Books, 1984, paperback (originally published by Random House, 1983).

This work studies the shaping of nuclear policy and the role of think tanks such as the RAND Corporation in developing new weapons and strategy. It also examines and analyzes current plans for dealing with the threat of nuclear war.

Martin, Laurence, ed. *Strategic Thought in the Nuclear Age*. Baltimore: John Hopkins, 1981.

This is a collection of essays on military strategy in the nuclear age by some of the most eminent scholars in the field, to include Robert Osgood, Klaus Knorr, Henry Rowen, Coral Bell, and the editor. It assesses developments in military strategy since the advent of nuclear weapons, addressing such salient issues as the role of nuclear weapons, the problems associated with intelligence collection, barriers to disarmament and arms control, and the nature of limited war. Many analysts consider it to be the best primer on contemporary strategic issues available today.

Sherwin, Martin. *A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance*. New York: Vintage Books, 1977, paperback.

The definitive book on the formation of atomic-energy policy during World War II. This work examines the development of the atomic bomb, the decision to use it, and its effect on both domestic politics and America's allies during the war.

SPECIAL AND ELITE UNITS

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An evaluation of twentieth century elite military units from both a military and sociological perspective. It is not an operational account; instead, Beaumont concentrates on the origins of elite units and their benefits and disadvantages.

Hogan, David W. *Raiders or Elite Infantry? The Changing Role of U.S. Army Rangers From Dieppe To Grenada*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1992.

Hogan's work is an organizational history of the U.S. Army Rangers. He traces their roots from American colonial days to the present. He highlights problems the Rangers encountered within the larger Army structure as well as, their search for an enduring mission. This is the most serious scholarship on the subject.

Ogburn, Charlton, Jr. *The Marauders*. New York: Morrow, 1982, paperback (originally published by Harper, 1959).

A stirring account of Merrill's Marauders, the only U.S. ground combat unit to fight in Burma. Ogburn's highly acclaimed study of the Marauders' operations during World War II against the Japanese describes fully the Fifth Burma Campaign and accurately depicts the human dimension of combat.

TRAINING AND DOCTRINE

Bolger, Daniel P. *Dragons at War: 2-34 Infantry in the Mojave*. San Francisco: Presidio Press, 1986.

This is a taut account of the training experiences of a mechanized infantry task force at the Army's National Training Center. The author, a company commander with the unit, describes his unit's successes and failures under rigorous and challenging training conditions that give soldiers a taste of what the "friction of war" entails.

Chapman, Anne W. *The Origins and Development of the National Training Center*,

1976-1984. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Command Historian, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1997.

This monograph details the origins and development of the National Training Center.

Collins, Arthur S. *Common Sense Training: A Working Philosophy for Leaders*. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1978.

This is a valuable guide for small unit training. General Collins offers many innovative techniques and convincingly argues the need for the U.S. Army to conduct the most realistic training possible during peacetime.

Doughty, Robert A. *The Evolution of U.S. Army Tactical Doctrine, 1946-76*. Leavenworth Paper, no. 1. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1979, paperback.

This insightful and seminal study surveys the evolution of U.S. Army tactical doctrine as the army shifted its focus from conventional, to nuclear, to counterinsurgency, to conventional operations. The author argues that the character of the Army's doctrine owed its formulation to the influence of factors that were not always consonant with one another and that doctrine was often a compromise between national security policy and military realities.

DuPuy, William E. *Changing An Army: An Oral History of General William E. DuPuy, USA Retired*. Washington, D.C.: United States Military History Institute and United States Army Center of Military History, 1988.

The USAMHI transcribed General DuPuy's oral history interview to make it available to a wider audience and demonstrate the value of their oral history program. DuPuy was the first commander of TRADOC and had a profound affect on the way the U.S. Army thinks about doctrine. This is a very interesting and important monograph.

Herbert, Paul H. *Deciding What Has to Be Done: General William E. DuPuy and the 1976 Edition of FM 100-5, Operations*. Leavenworth Paper Number 16. Fort Leavenworth, KS: Combat Studies Institute, 1988.

This study examines the role of General William E. DuPuy, the first commander of TRADOC, in formulating the new doctrine put forth in the 1976 edition of 100-5, Operations. DuPuy played a key role in focusing the attention of the army on the importance of doctrine.

House, Jonathan M. *Towards Combined Arms Warfare: A Survey of Tactics, Doctrine, and Organization in the 20th Century*. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1984, paperback.

This work is a survey of the development of combined arms doctrine, tactics and organization at the division level and below. Examining the military systems of the major powers, House begins with the pre-1914 period and traces the gradual integration of the different arms and services in the combined arms team.

Lupfer, Timothy T. *The Dynamics of Doctrine: The Changes in German Tactical Doctrine During the First World War*. Leavenworth Paper, no. 4. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1981, paperback.

An illuminating analysis of the evolution of German offensive and defensive tactics in World War I. Lupfer convincingly demonstrates the close inter-relationship of ideas, technology, and doctrine and the importance of company level units to doctrinal development.

Romjue, John L. *From Active Defense to Air Land Battle: The Development of Army Doctrine, 1973-1982*. Washington, D.C.: United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1984.

This monograph examines the development of Army doctrine after Vietnam. From the origins of

Active Defense (1976) to the implementation of AirLand Battle (1982).

Romjue, John L. *The Army of Excellence: The Development of the 1980s Army*. Washington, D.C.: United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1997.

This monograph examines the origins and the development of the Army of Excellence in the 1980s.

Wray, Timothy A. *Standing Fast: German Defensive Doctrine on the Russian Front During World War II, Prewar to March 1943*. Research Survey, no. 5. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1986, paperback.

This work provides a detailed account of German elastic defense doctrine prior to World War II and the assumptions upon which it was based. The author then demonstrates clearly how the conditions of warfare in Russia, the nature of the terrain, manpower and supply shortages, Soviet tactics, and Hitler's stand fast order forced German commanders to modify their doctrine. It is an excellent account of how innovative and resourceful armies can continue to fight extremely well under the most adverse conditions.

LITERATURE AND REFERENCE

LITERARY WORKS ON WAR

Barbusse, Henri. *Under Fire: The Story of a Squad*. (WWI) London: Arden, 1986 (originally published by Everyman's Library, 1925).

The author of this book was a French soldier who wrote about the realities of life in the trenches. He describes the individual personalities of the fighting men and presents the view that war was turning them all into "incredibly pitiful wretches."

Bartlett, Sy, and Lay, Bernie. *Twelve O'Clock High*. Salem, New Hampshire: Ayers, 1979 (Originally published in 1948).

A masterpiece of wartime fiction written by two veterans of the U.S. Eighth Air Force during World War II. It gives the reader an excellent view of life in a heavy bombardment group in England, provides a feel for combat in the skies over Europe, and examines the leadership of two different commanders trying to turn a bomber group into an effective fighting force.

Crane, Stephen. *Red Badge of Courage*. (American Civil War) New York: Avon, 1987, paperback.

After running away from what would have been his first battle, a young Civil War soldier attempts to reconcile his fear of death with his sense of honor, self-respect, and responsibility.

Forester, C.S. *The General*. (WWI) Annapolis, MD: Nautical and Aviation Publishing Co, 1936, 1947. Reprinted in 1982.

This is a classic fictional caricature of British general officers commanding during World War I. Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Curzon was "hide-bound, traditional, and utterly devoid of imagination, yet brave and honorable to a fault."

Graves, Robert. *Goodbye to All That*. (WWI) Reprint, New York: Octagon, 1980. Originally published by Doubleday in 1929 and then in paperback in 1957).

This is an autobiography of a British officer in World War I who began the war with the enthusiasm of naïve youth and ended it with a disillusionment so profound that he left England in 1929, never to return. For an account of the life of the soldiers of the British Army in the trenches, this book is superb. But the reader will eventually tire of Graves' negativism of life in general.

Hemingway, Ernest. *A Farewell to Arms*. (WWI), paperback, New York: Macmillan, 1987.

In this novel, a young American serving as an ambulance driver with the Italian Army in World War I is wounded near the front. Ordered back to the front after healing, he deserts during a

disorganized retreat and makes his own separate peace. This novel illustrates the effects of war on an individual soldier.

Larteguy, Jean. *The Centurions*. (France in Indochina and Algeria) New York: E.P. Dutton, 1961.

Although fiction, this book is more instructive concerning the history of the French in Indochina and Algeria than many histories. It is the story of soldiers- native French, Colonials, and Legionnaires- fighting in Indochina at the end of the French involvement there, their imprisonment after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, and finally their transfer to Algeria as the situation heated up in that colony. The experience of irregular warfare against guerrillas and the frustrations and brutality associated with that style of warfare are vividly described in this exciting and fast-paced account.

Myrer, Anton. *Once an Eagle*. (U.S. Army, WWI-Vietnam) New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1968. Reprint, Laguna Beach, CAL: Buccaneer Books, 1991.

This historical novel is an account of a fictional American soldier whose career spans the period from just prior to World War I to the early years of Vietnam. This is a good story, rich in historical details, on the American Army and its fighting men. Myrer realistically portrays the confusion of combat, the almost mystical bonds that form between men who have fought together, and the dreadful responsibility of command.

Shaara, Michael. *The Killer Angels*. (The Battle of Gettysburg, in the American Civil War) New York: Ballantine, 1987, paperback.

A popular and Pulitzer Prize winning novel written about the important Civil War battle. This novel provides intriguing (if sometimes speculative) insights into the characters of Lee, Longstreet, and other key leaders during the battle, and is a superb examination of the essence of leadership in battle. It should be noted that its historical accuracy is now repeatedly challenged by historians of the period.

Remarque, Erich M. *All Quiet on the Western Front*. (WWI) Reprint, New York: Fawcett Crest, 1984.

A classic account of a young soldier's reaction to war. Written to ensure that future generations did not forget the Great War, it vividly portrays the trench warfare of World War I from a private soldier's point of view. It is one of the best of many fatalistic works which strengthened the pacifist movements during the interwar period.

Sassoon, Siegfried. *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer*. (WWI) Reprint, London: Faber and Faber, 1985.

First published in 1930 (by the same publisher), this book is the second part of Sassoon's fictional autobiography. Many still consider it to be the best memoir of the war. Sassoon gives an upperclass Englishman's view of the years 1916 and 1917 and its chaos and confusion. It provides an interesting perspective on the day-to-day life at the front, training in the rear, and the increasingly unrealistic atmosphere of the homefront. A careful reading reveals the author's struggle with the system and his growing disillusionment with the war effort.

Wouk, Herman. *The Winds of War and War and Remembrance*. (WWII) New York: Avon Books, 1979 and 1982.

The two volume saga of the Henry family is set in the period immediately preceding the start of World War II up to Hiroshima. Written by one of America's best storytellers, these massive novels come to terms with both the global scale of the war and its grim realities.

REFERENCE WORKS

Bibliographies and Research Guides

Greenwood Press has a series of Bibliographies and Research Guides which provide very good starting points for anyone interested in further research in the field of military history. A sample of the resources available includes:

House, Jonathan M. *Military Intelligence. 1870-1991: A Research Guide.*

Schrader, Charles. *U.S. Military Logistics, 1607-1991: A Research Guide.*

Dawson, Joseph D. *The Late 19th Century U.S. Army, 1865-1898.*

Beaumont, Roger. *Special Operations and Elite Units, 1939-*

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Blanco, Richard L. ed. *The American Revolution, 1775-1783: An Encyclopedia. 2 vols.* New York: Garland Publishing, 1993.

Chandler, David G. *Dictionary of the Napoleonic Wars.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993.

Frazier, Donald S. ed. *The United States and Mexico At War.* New York: MacMillan Reference, USA., 1998.

Boatner, Mark M. III. *The Civil War Dictionary.* New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1959.

Pope, Stephen and Elizabeth-Anne Wheal. *The Dictionary of The First World War.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.

Boatner, Mark M. III. *The Biographical Dictionary of World War II.* Novato, CA: Presidio, 1996.

Tucker, Spencer C. ed. *The Encyclopedia of the Vietnam War: A Political, Social, and Military History.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Other Reference Materials

Chambers, John Whiteclay II. Ed. *The Oxford Companion To American Military History.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

This volume contains over a thousand entries by over five hundred distinguished military historians.

Cowley, Robert and Geoffrey Parker., ed. *The Reader's Companion to Military History.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996.

Sponsored by the Society for Military History presents a global perspective. It includes entries by over one hundred and fifty leading military historians.

Dear, I.C.B. and M.R. D. Foot., ed. *The Oxford Companion to World War II.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

This volume contains seventeen hundred entries by one hundred and forty experts on World War II.

Dupuy, R. Ernest and Dupuy, Trevor N. . *The Encyclopedia of Military History from 3500 B.C. to the Present.* 2nd Rev. ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1980.

This is the handiest single volume reference for battle dates and summaries. Essays, maps, and a comprehensive index of both battles and wars add to its usefulness. Unfortunately, however, the bibliography is weak.

Dupuy, Trevor N., Curt Johnson, and David I. Bongard. *The Harper Encyclopedia of Military Biography.* Edison, NJ: Castle Books, 1992.

This volume provides information on approximately three thousand of the world's great military leaders. Entries are from two hundred to a thousand words in length.

Heinl, Robert D., ed. *Dictionary of Military and Naval Quotations.* Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Naval Institute, 1966.

A fascinating and comprehensive collection of over 5,000 quotations arranged topically, this book includes both little-known and famous sayings. Topics vary from "action" to "zeal,"

providing many thought-provoking ideas from the ages.

Holmes, Richard., ed. *The Oxford Companion to Military History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

A comprehensive overview of military history from the classical period to the present day. Although the scope of the work embraces all aspects of warfare across the world and through all period, the primary focus is on land warfare in Europe and America from the 18th century to the present day, and aspects of naval and air history that bear directly on land operations.

***A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History*. 2 Vols. Hamden, Connecticut: Anchor Books, 1986.**

A series of essays, arranged topically, containing overviews and annotated bibliographies, this work presents a handy reference for delving into virtually any topic in American military history. Topics include "Science and Technology in the Nineteenth Century," "The Mexican War and the Civil War," and "Military and Naval Medicine."

Jessup, John E., Jr. and Coakley, Robert W. eds. *A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History*. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

This guide was originally published for the junior officer just embarking on his career. However, the collection of essays on the use and value of military history will serve the professional officer throughout his or her career.

Schrader, Charles Reginald. *Reference Guide To United States Military History, 1607 to the Present*. 5 vols. New York: Facts on File, 1991, 1993-1995.

Each of the five volumes of the reference guide include narrative chapters supplemented by biographical profiles, descriptions of the principle battles and events, and the discussion of special topics.

Spiller, Roger J., and Dawson, Joseph G. III, eds. *Dictionary of American Military Biography*. 3 Vols. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1984.

The most comprehensive source of American military biography, this three-volume work fills a major gap in American history reference works. Each entry includes not only a narrative, but also a select bibliography.

MILITARY HISTORY JOURNALS

Journal of Military History (formerly Military Affairs)

This journal is published quarterly for the American History Institute by the Virginia Military Institute. It accepts and publishes a variety of articles and essays ranging from current strategic issues to tactical and operational campaigns of the past. *JMH* also features book review essays on significant books that have recently been published; short book reviews; and a section listing recent articles on military subjects that have appeared in other journals.

MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History

MHQ is published in association with the Society for Military History. It contains a variety of articles covering all periods of military history. With extensive use of color illustrations and maps, the production values are excellent and the articles are first rate.

Military Review

Military Review publishes articles that focus on doctrine and warfighting at the tactical and operational levels of war, and which are almost all written by active duty or retired military officers. The magazine also contains a book review section on works considered to be worthy contemporary reading for professionals. It is published monthly.

Parameters: U.S. Army War College Quarterly

The 2006 USMA Officer's Professional Reading Guide

Parameters is an Army professional journal published quarterly in March, June, September, and December of each year. Articles address military and maritime strategy, comment on current and past U.S. Army policies, and examine past operations and their implications for the present. In addition to a Book Review section, *Parameters* contains a Commentary and Reply section which prints readers' comments on previously published articles and reviews and the original authors' replies.

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