

# The United States and the Two World Wars



---

Charles E. MacDonald

## World War I

**H**OWEVER much the Spanish-American War, increasing involvement in the Caribbean and the Pacific, and confrontations with Mexico presaged a new era of American participation in foreign affairs, the United States put on the mantle of international responsibility only reluctantly. As World War I raged in Europe, President Woodrow Wilson called on the American people to remain "impartial in thought as well as in action." Yet in the previously unknown context of a world at war, American involvement may have been inevitable. Despite that seeming inevitability, in much the same way they have argued the background of the coming of war in Europe, historians have engaged in a process of recurring revisionism in their study of American intervention. Richard W. Leopold has treated the process perceptively in an essay in *World Politics*, "The Problem of American Intervention" (1950), as has Ernest R. May in a pamphlet, *American Intervention: 1917 and 1941* (1960).

A flood of works appearing immediately after the war, such as John B. McMaster's *The United States in the World War* (1918-20, two volumes), and John S. Basset's *Our War With Germany* (1919), tended to agree with President Wilson's pronouncement that German recourse to unrestricted submarine warfare left the United States no alternative to war. The first serious scholar to contradict that view was Harry Elmer Barnes, who included a long chapter on American intervention in his *Genesis of the World War* (1926); Barnes in effect accepted the German contention that submarine warfare had been a last resort to save the German people from starvation. C. Hartley

---

Mr. MacDonald (B.A., Litt.D., Presbyterian) is CMH's Deputy Chief Historian for Southeast Asia. His works include *Company Commander*, *The Battle of the Huertgen Forest*, *Airborne*, *The Mighty Endeavor*, and in the U.S. Army in World War II series, *Three Battles*, *The Siegfried Line Campaign*, and *The Last Offensive*.

Grattan in *Why We Fought* (1929) reinforced Barnes's thesis while attributing much of the onus for the intervention to American economic entanglements, Allied propaganda, and inept American statesmanship. The first solid challenge to that thesis came with Charles Seymour's *American Diplomacy During the World War* (1934). While avowing that submarine warfare was the cause of American intervention, Seymour maintained persuasively that Germany's resort to the submarine was less retaliation or desperation than unmitigated determination to win the war.

Less than a year later appeared an explosive reassessment that, as a best seller, attracted far more attention than did Seymour's work. Written by an astute journalist, Walter Millis, *The Road to War: America, 1914-1917* (1935) was a paean to the senselessness of force and may have contributed to the isolationist fervor that gripped the U.S. Congress over the next few years. To Grattan's earlier charges, Millis added that of greed. A spate of writings blaming economic entanglements followed, none more hard hitting than *American Goes to War* (1938) by Charles C. Tansill. Edwin M. Borchard and William P. Lage, in *Neutrality for the United States* (1937), explored another angle, sharply denouncing Wilson's preoccupation with freedom of the seas.

Yet in the meantime works more in keeping with the Wilsonian thesis continued to appear. Restudying the issue of intervention, Charles Seymour in a series of essays, *American Neutrality, 1914-1917* (1935), asserted that Germany launched the unrestricted submarine campaign with the conscious expectation that war with the United States might result. Harley F. Notter, in *The Origins of the Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson* (1937), came to much the same conclusion. In a slim volume, *The Devil Theory of War* (1936), Charles A. Beard put the onus on multiple causes. Frederick L. Paxson, in *Pre-War Years, 1914-1917* (1936), skillfully blended the stories of domestic and foreign affairs.

Early in a renaissance of World War I study that began some thirty years after the war, Hans J. Morgenthau in *In Defense of the National Interest* (1951) and George F. Kennan in *American Diplomacy, 1900-1950* (1950) attacked Wilson and his advisers for having gone to war for the wrong reasons; rather than legal and moral issues, the true goals should have been to rescue the balance of power and to protect American security. Edward H. Buehrig in *Woodrow Wilson and the Balance of Power* (1955) argued that the accusations were unfounded, that for all the

concern with moralism and legalism, Wilson was sharply conscious of the balance of power. Yet two of the most significant of the new works returned basically to the Charles Seymour thesis of German determination to win even at the cost of bringing the United States into the war. Both Ernest R. May in *The World War and American Isolation* (1959) and Arthur S. Link in *Wilson: The Struggle for Neutrality, 1914-1915* (1960) showed that Wilson followed a flexible and conciliatory course but that with the German decision to force a crisis no real option other than war existed. A valuable study of American war aims is David F. Trask's *The United States in the Supreme War Council: American War Aims and Inter-Allied Strategy, 1917-1918* (1961).

Many of the recent general histories of the war provide good summaries of the origins of American intervention, in most cases drawing heavily on earlier scholarship. Particularly readable is S. L. A. Marshall's *The American Heritage History of World War I* (1964). Harvey A. DeWeerd in *President Wilson Fights His War* (1968) sketches events before American entry and follows developments in other than American sectors while still focusing on the American role. Edward M. Coffman's *The War to End All Wars* (1968) is specifically directed toward the American experience and provides a useful bibliographical essay. An earlier account, Frederick L. Paxson's *America at War: 1917-1918* (1939), provides an amalgam of political, diplomatic, economic, social, and military events, while Laurence Stallings in *The Doughboys: the Story of the AEF, 1917-1918* (1963) gives the flavor of what it was like in France, a flavor that could be imparted only by one who had been a part of the scene.

Few works deal with specific American battles, although Coffman's provides considerable detail on them, much of it gleaned from unit records previously unexploited. An exception to the lack of focus on specific battles is a study of the baptism of fire of American troops, Robert B. Asprey's *At Belleau Wood* (1965). The journalist Frederick Palmer, who served in France and wrote extensively on various aspects of the war, told of the Meuse-Argonne campaign in *Our Greatest Battle* (1919), but that largest American campaign of the war needs restudying. Three works tell the story of American forces in the international expedition into Asiatic Russia: Betty Miller Unterberger's *America's Siberian Expedition, 1918-1920* (1956), John Albert White's *The Siberian Intervention* (1950), and William Sidney Graves's (who commanded U.S. Forces) *America's Siberian Adventure, 1918-1920* (1931). An unusual study of small unit

actions with analytical critiques was produced by the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, *Infantry in Battle* (1934), while another unusual and valuable approach to the study of battles and campaigns is to be found in two volumes by Douglas W. Johnson, *Topography and Strategy* (1917) and *Battlefields of the World War* (1921), in which strategy and tactics are closely related to the influence of geography and terrain.

No single work covers the logistical side of the war in its entirety, but two of the general histories mentioned earlier, Huston's *Sinews of War* and Risch's *Quartermaster Support of the Army*, provide essential information. Constance M. Green, Harry C. Thomson, and Peter C. Roots's *The Ordnance Department: Planning Munitions for War* (1955), though focused on World War II, gives interesting background on Army ordnance in World War I. On the work of the War Department in industrial mobilization, manpower management, and the support of the overseas war in France, a six-volume work produced shortly after the war, Benedict Crowell and Robert Wilson's *How America Went to War* (1921), reflects the experience and viewpoint of Crowell as Assistant Secretary of War. Far more critical in approach is a modern scholarly work, Daniel F. Beaver's *Newton D. Baker and the American War Effort* (1966). A similarly critical study of industrial mobilization for war is Robert D. Cuff's *War Industries Board: Business-Government Relations During World War I* (1973). Irving B. Holley has explored American development of the air weapon during World War I in *Ideas and Weapons* (1953), emphasizing the extent to which technical knowledge outpaced weapons development. An excellent work depicting the continuing opposition to the war after American entry and the excessive repression of civil liberties that characterized the period is Horace Peterson and Gilbert Fite's *Opponents of War, 1917-1918* (1957).

Almost every major military figure penned his memoirs, including the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, John J. Pershing, and the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, Peyton C. March. The wartime differences between the two over prerogatives resulted in a measure of vituperation that has been called the battle of the memoirs and, some say, persuaded a later Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, not to write his. Pershing's title is *My Experiences in the World War* (1931); March's is *The Nation at War* (1932). Useful memoirs on the logistical support of the American Expeditionary Force are James G. Harbord's *American Army in France, 1917-1919* (1936) and Johnson Hagood's *The Services of Supply* (1927).

Among a number of accounts by officers and men of lesser rank, of particular interest are one by a Marine Corps captain, John W. Thomason, Jr., *Fix Bayonets!* (1926), and another by Thomas A. Boyd, who vividly recounted his life as an infantryman in the form of a novel, *Through the Wheat* (1923). Long after the war another novelist, Anton Myrer, in *Once an Eagle* (1968) created some memorable World War I battle scenes as part of the story of an Army officer's career from a lieutenant in World War I to a general in World War II.

The better biographies are the product of recent scholarship, such as Donald Smythe's *Guerrilla Warrior: The Early Life of John J. Pershing* (1973—a projected second volume will cover the World War I period), Edward M. Coffman's *The Hilt of the Sword: The Career of Peyton C. March* (1966), Forrest C. Pogue's *George C. Marshall: Education of a General, 1880-1939* (1963), and Martin Blumenson's *The Patton Papers: 1885-1940* (1972), the last depicting a young George S. Patton, Jr., as an ambitious tank commander in France. The role of an equally ambitious Douglas MacArthur as a brigade commander in the 42d Division forms a part of D. Clayton James's *The Years of MacArthur, Volume I: 1880-1941* (1970). The story of the war's premier air power enthusiast is told in Alfred T. Hurley's *Billy Mitchell: Crusader for Air Power* (1964); and Elting E. Morison provides an introspective study of the U.S. naval commander, William S. Sims, in *Admiral Sims and the Modern American Navy* (1968).

Although no official narrative histories of the war exist, there are a number of official publications. A selection of official orders and documents of the American Expeditionary Forces was published in 1948 by the Government Printing Office in seventeen volumes under the title *United States Army in the World War, 1917-1919*. Of value for detailed study of American battles is the American Battle Monuments Commission's *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe* (1938), which is a kind of veteran's or tourist's guide. The commission also prepared for each U.S. division a *Summary of Operations of the World War*.

A concise summary of the American role in the fledgling air war in France is given in James Lea Cate's "The Air Service in World War I," in *The Army Air Forces in World War II, Volume I: Plans and Early Operations* (1947). A good nonofficial work is James J. Hudson's *Hostile Skies: A Combat History of the American Air Service in World War I* (1968).

In addition to the biography of Admiral Sims, cited earlier, valuable material on the role of the U.S. Navy is to be found in

Josephus Daniels's *Our Navy at War* (1922) and two compendious works by Harold and Margaret Sprout, *The Rise of American Naval Power: 1776-1918* (1939) and *Toward a New Order of Sea Power: American Naval Policy and the World Scene, 1918-1922* (1943).

## World War II

Military developments in the period between the two world wars can best be studied in general works on American military history (see Chapter 7), in biographies of such leaders as Marshall, MacArthur, Mitchell, and Patton, and in background sections of official histories of World War II. Several works do deal directly with U.S. Marine Corps intervention in Latin America, most notably Samuel Flagg Bemis's *The Latin American Policy of the United States* (1943) and Hans Schmidt's *The United States Occupation of Haiti, 1914-1934* (1971). The emergence of the Army Air Forces is covered in James Lea Cate's "The Army Air Arm Between Two Wars, 1919-39," in the official history previously cited, *The Army Air Forces in World War II, Volume I: Plans and Early Operations*, and in Alfred Goldberg's (ed.) *A History of the United States Air Force, 1907-1957* (1957). Some material on U.S. Army developments is to be found in several of the official World War II histories, United States Army in World War II: Stetson Conn and Byron Fairchild's *The Framework of Hemisphere Defense* (1960); Maurice Matloff and Edwin M. Snell's *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1941-1942* (1953); volumes dealing with the Chemical Corps, Ordnance Department, and other technical services; and Kent Roberts Greenfield's "Origins of the Army Ground Forces: General Headquarters, United States Army, 1940-1942," in Greenfield, Robert R. Palmer, and Bell I. Wiley's *The Organization of Ground Combat Troops* (1947). Early developments in amphibious warfare are treated in an unofficial work, Philip A. Crowl and Jeter A. Isley's *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War* (1951).

Even though the United States was propelled into World War II by the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and declarations of war by Germany and Italy, revisionists were soon in print. Charles A. Beard, for example, espoused the same "devil theory" he had accorded to American entry into World War I. In *American Foreign Policy, 1932-1940* (1946) and *President Roosevelt and the Coming of War, 1941* (1948), Beard charged that even as Franklin D. Roosevelt was assuring the

American people that he meant to avoid war, he was deliberately abandoning neutrality by such methods as trading old destroyers to Britain in exchange for bases, promoting lend-lease, and escorting convoys to Britain. He went so far as to charge that Roosevelt deliberately provoked Japan into attacking.

Another revisionist, Charles C. Tansill, took up much the same arguments in a more intemperate book, *Back Door to War* (1952), and George Morgenstern also argued the provocation thesis in *Pearl Harbor: The Story of the Secret War* (1947). Paul W. Schroeder in *The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations* (1958) maintained that if the United States had not imposed an oil embargo on Japan or if President Roosevelt had agreed to meet with the Japanese premier, a *détente* might have been possible.

In the face of a host of studies by other historians, many working with official records, the credibility of the revisionists was severely strained. Samuel Eliot Morison contributed to the rebuttal with *The Rising Sun in the Pacific* (1950), the third of fifteen volumes in the semiofficial series, *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*, written with research assistance by official U.S. Navy historians. Working with Department of State cooperation, William L. Langer and S. Everett Gleason covered the whole broad diplomatic canvas in *The Challenge to Isolation, 1937-1940* (1952) and *The Undeclared War, 1940-1941* (1953).

A later work taking a broad look at the coming of war is Robert A. Divine's *The Reluctant Belligerent: American Entry into World War II* (1965), while a number of studies focus on the start of the war with Japan: Robert J. C. Butow's *Tojo and the Coming of the War* (1961), which concentrates on the rise to power of General Hideki Tojo and the Japanese military; David J. Lu's *From the Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor: Japan's Entry into World War II* (1961); Walter Lord's *Day of Infamy* (1957), an eminently readable account of the Pearl Harbor attack; Herbert Feis's *The Road to Pearl Harbor* (1950), which views the onset of war in terms of classical tragedy not unlike the position of recent historians on the coming of World War I; George M. Waller's *Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt and the Coming of the War* (1953); and John Toland's *The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945* (1970), the last a detailed look at events primarily from the Japanese viewpoint, based in part on postwar interviews with Japanese officials. In *Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision* (1962), Roberta Wohlstetter focused on the intelligence failure.

Historians have directed less attention to the coming of war

between the United States and the Axis powers in Europe, but Saul Friedlaender in *Prelude to Downfall: Hitler and the United States, 1939-1941* (1967) perceived nothing to refute Langer's and Gleason's early finding that even though the German dictator, Adolf Hitler, made determined efforts to avoid provoking the United States, he did so only to avert a showdown until he had solidified his position in Europe. In the official series, *United States Army in World War II*, Conn and Fairchild in *The Framework of Hemisphere Defense*, previously cited, revealed how seriously the United States viewed the vulnerability of the western hemisphere to possible Axis attack. Alton Frye in *Nazi Germany and the American Hemisphere, 1933-1941* (1967) examined Nazi activities in North and South America and concluded that the threat to the Americas was real.

Two brief but excellent accounts of diplomacy immediately preceding and during the war are John L. Snell's *Illusion and Necessity: The Diplomacy of Global War, 1939-1945* (1963) and Gaddis Smith's *American Diplomacy during the Second World War, 1941-1945* (1965). For broad looks at worldwide American strategy, see Samuel Eliot Morison's *Strategy and Compromise* (1958), Alfred H. Burne's *Strategy in World War II* (1947), and a brief treatise by the former chief historian of the U.S. Army, Kent Roberts Greenfield, under whose general direction many of the official Army histories were written, *American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration* (1963).

More detailed examinations of strategy are found in the official Army series: Matloff and Snell, *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1941-1942*, previously cited; Maurice Matloff, *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1943-1944* (1959); Richard M. Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, *Global Logistics and Strategy, 1940-1943* (1955) and *Global Logistics and Strategy, 1943-1945* (1969); and Ray S. Cline, *Washington Command Post: The Operations Division* (1951). A perceptive unofficial work that surveys the high-level conduct of the war is Herbert Feis's *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin: The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought* (1957). Hanson Baldwin is critical of American policy in *Great Mistakes of the War* (1950), and a number of strategic decisions are scrutinized carefully in Kent Roberts Greenfield's (ed.) *Command Decisions* (1959), a collection of essays by U.S. Army historians.

A number of official publications other than the service histories and some commercial printings of official material are of broad interest. Of first importance is a series of documentary

volumes published by the Department of State on the various wartime conferences of Allied political and military chiefs: Casablanca, Cairo, Teheran, Malta, Yalta, and Potsdam. The wartime reports of the chiefs of staff of the Army and Army Air Forces and the Chief of Naval Operations have been published in one volume: *War Reports of George C. Marshall, H. H. Arnold and Ernest J. King* (1947). The official report of the supreme commander in Europe, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was published as *Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945* (1945). General Eisenhower's wartime papers have been published with valuable commentary in Alfred D. Chandler's (ed.) *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower: The War Years* (1970, five volumes).

Some of the memoirs and biographies of officials in the Roosevelt administration and at high command levels are particularly illuminating. Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy in *On Active Service in Peace and War* (1948) and Elting E. Morison in *Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry L. Stimson* (1960) cover the role of the Secretary of War. The imposing role of the U.S. Army's chief of staff, George C. Marshall, is abundantly clear from the second and third volumes of the authorized biography, Forrest C. Pogue's *Ordeal and Hope, 1939-1942* (1966) and *Organizer of Victory, 1943-1945* (1973), and from several volumes in the official history, particularly Mark S. Watson's *Chief of Staff: Prewar Plans and Preparations* (1950). The activities of the Secretary of State are covered in *The Memoirs of Cordell Hull* (1948). The Army Air Forces chief of staff, Henry H. Arnold, wrote *Global Mission* (1949), while the Chief of Naval Operations told his story (with Walter M. Whitehill) in *Fleet Admiral King: A Naval Record* (1952). The admiral whom Roosevelt added as a fourth member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to serve as a kind of personal chief of staff to the president, William D. Leahy, wrote *I Was There* (1950).

Among the extensive literature on President Roosevelt, three of the more important works are James MacGregor Burns's *Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox* (1956), the same author's *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom* (1971), and Robert E. Sherwood's *Roosevelt and Hopkins* (1948), the last constituting something of a source book on the relationship of the president with his principal wartime confidant and alter ego.

Possibly because of the inherent difficulty in writing a

meaningful chronicle in one or two volumes of even the American role alone in such a far-ranging conflict, few historians have tried to tell of the entire war. Several short accounts appeared soon after the war but were rapidly dated as new information became available. The first scholarly account to focus on the American role is A. Russell Buchanan's *The United States and World War II* (1964), which is comprehensive and accurate, the author having leaned heavily on the official histories; but the writing is uninspiring and lacks critical analysis. More effective as literature but lacking the trappings of formal scholarship is Kenneth S. Davis's *The Experience of War: The United States in World War II* (1965). A study covering the entire war by the eminent British military historian, B. H. Liddell Hart, was published posthumously, *History of the Second World War* (1971). Graphically impressive is C. L. Sulzberger, et al., *The American Heritage Picture History of World War II* (1966).

The only broad, overall account of the American role in the Mediterranean and Europe is Charles B. MacDonald's *The Mighty Endeavor: American Armed Forces in the European Theater in World War II* (1969). The study begins with prewar planning and the developing command structure in the United States and covers the air, sea, and ground wars through V-E Day.

Memoirs and biographies also provide a broad view of events throughout the Mediterranean and Europe. The supreme Allied commander, General Eisenhower, wrote *Crusade in Europe* (1948). The best biographies covering his wartime years are Kenneth Davis's *Eisenhower: American Hero* (1969) and Stephen Ambrose's *The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower* (1970). Omar N. Bradley, one of Eisenhower's top deputies, wrote *A Soldier's Story* (1951), one of the more outspoken of the memoirs. The viewpoint of the controversial George S. Patton, Jr., commander first of the Seventh Army and then the Third, is in the second of two volumes based on Patton's diary and other material, Martin Blumenson's *The Patton Papers: 1940-1945* (1974). The best of a number of biographies of Patton are Henry H. Semmes's *Portrait of Patton* (1955) and Ladislav Farago's *Patton: Ordeal and Triumph* (1964). The commander of the Fifth Army and subsequently of Allied armies in Italy, Mark W. Clark, wrote *Calculated Risk* (1950), while a good account by a division and later corps commander is Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.'s *Command Missions* (1954).

The standard work on the invasion of North Africa is the

official U.S. Army history, George F. Howe's *Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West* (1957). Writing with a lively style, Martin Blumenson studied the German counteroffensive against U.S. and British forces in Tunisia in *Kasserine Pass* (1967)

The standard work on the invasion of Sicily is again the official history, Albert N. Garland and Howard McGaw Smyth's *Sicily and the Surrender of Italy* (1965). A number of other historians studied the complex and intriguing story of Italian surrender, but none produced much not already revealed in that volume. Martin Blumenson wrote *Sicily: Whose Victory?* (1969), while the airborne phase of the Sicilian invasion and all other World War II airborne operations are covered in John R. Galvin's *Air Assault* (1970).

The first phase of the campaign in Italy, up to the stalemates at Monte Cassino and on the Anzio beachhead, is told in the official history, Martin Blumenson's *Salerno to Cassino* (1969), while a second volume, Ernest F. Fisher's *Cassino to the Alps* (1977) carries the story to the end of the war. Blumenson told the Anzio story through the breakout offensive of May 1944 in an unofficial work, *Anzio: The Gamble That Failed* (1963), and took a look from the viewpoint of the responsible commanders at the costly crossing of the Rapido River in *Bloody River* (1970). Several studies in another official U.S. Army series called *American Forces in Action*, creditably done although written as interim publications before the official histories were ready, deal with the war in Italy: *Salerno: American Operations from the Beaches to the Volturno* (1944), *From the Volturno to the Winter Line* (1944), *Fifth Army at the Winter Line* (1945), and *Anzio Beachhead* (1947).

On the American effort in northwest Europe, Forrest Pogue's *The Supreme Command* (1954) is the volume in the official U.S. Army series focusing on Eisenhower's headquarters and decisions. Roland G. Ruppenthal's two volumes, *Logistical Support of the Armies* (1953 and 1959), in the same series provide one of the few relatively complete logistical histories of any American campaign. Technological aspects of the war in Europe and elsewhere are well covered in the official histories of the technical services: Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, and Transportation Corps.

The official account of D-Day and operations in Normandy through the fall of Cherbourg is Gordon A. Harrison's *Cross-*

*Channel Attack* (1951). Portions of the Normandy story were told earlier in three studies in the American Forces in Action series: *Omaha Beachhead* (1945), *Utah Beach to Cherbourg* (1947), and *St. Lô* (1946). Cornelius Ryan's *The Longest Day* (1959), a popular account of people caught up in the D-Day invasion, is an example of a form of human interest history based in part on postwar interviews that has attracted tremendous numbers of readers. Chief and most successful practitioners of the form have been Ryan and John Toland. No one wrote more vividly of combat than S. L. A. Marshall, as exemplified by his account of American airborne landings on D-Day in *Night Drop* (1962).

The official account of the breakout from Normandy and the drive to the German frontier is Martin Blumenson's *Breakout and Pursuit* (1961). Blumenson covered much the same ground in an unofficial account, *The Duel for France* (1963). Two works dealing specifically with liberation of the French capital are Willis Thornton's *The Liberation of Paris* (1962) and Dominique LaPierre and Larry Collins's *Is Paris Burning?* (1965), the latter of the Ryan-Toland school of popular history. The official U.S. Army history of the invasion of southern France is still in preparation.

The official accounts of the fall campaigns of 1944 along the German frontier are Hugh M. Cole's *The Lorraine Campaign* (1950), which covers the Third Army, and Charles B. MacDonald's *The Siegfried Line Campaign* (1963), which covers the First and Ninth Armies and the big airborne assault in the Netherlands, Operation Market-Garden. Cornelius Ryan in *A Bridge Too Far* (1974) told of the airborne attack in detail. An unofficial account of another phase of the autumn fighting is Charles B. MacDonald's *The Battle of the Huertgen Forest* (1963), while MacDonald and Sidney T. Mathews take a detailed look at combat at the small unit level in an official work, *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt* (1952).

As might be expected, the literature on the Battle of the Bulge, the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes in December 1944, is fairly extensive. The official account is Hugh M. Cole's *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge* (1965). In *The Bitter Woods* (1969) John S. D. Eisenhower, son of the supreme commander, provided fresh insight into the nature and thinking of senior commanders on both sides. An early account still stands as the best study of the encirclement and siege of the road center of Bastogne: S. L. A. Marshall, *Bastogne: The First Eight Days* (1946). The official history dealing with liquidation of the bulge and the remainder

of the war is Charles B. MacDonald's *The Last Offensive* (1973). John Toland covered many of the same events in his eminently readable *The Last 100 Days* (1966), while the definitive work on the First Army's capture of a bridge over the Rhine River is Ken Hechler's *The Bridge at Remagen* (1957).

Supplementing the memoirs of senior commanders are several by junior officers and enlisted men, such as World War II's most decorated American soldier, a platoon sergeant and platoon leader, Audie Murphy, who wrote *To Hell and Back* (1949); a platoon leader, Paul Boesch, who wrote *Road to Huertgen—Forest in Hell* (1962); and Charles B. MacDonald, who wrote *Company Commander* (revised edition, 1961). The soldier cartoonist, Bill Mauldin, provided lucid commentary on combat and his famous drawings in *Up Front* (1945).

The volumes in the official Air Forces history, Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate's (eds.) *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, that deal with the war against Germany are Vol. I: *Plans and Early Operations (January 1939 to August 1942)* (1948), Vol. II: *Europe: Torch to Pointblank (August 1942 to December 1943)* (1949), and Vol. III: *Europe: Argument to V-E Day (January 1944 to May 1945)* (1951). Also of particular interest is the multivolume series prepared by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey that examined the effectiveness of air operations in Europe and Asia, published (1945-47) by the Government Printing Office. A feel for what it was like to participate in the air war in Europe may be gleaned from an account by a former B-17 pilot, Bert Stiles's *Serenade to the Big Bird* (1952).

In Samuel Eliot Morison's semiofficial U.S. Navy series, volumes dealing with the war against Germany are: Vol. I *The Battle of the Atlantic (September 1939-May 1943)* (1951), Vol. II: *Operations in North African Waters (October 1942-June 1943)* (1950), Vol. IX: *Sicily—Salerno—Anzio (January 1943-June 1944)* (1952), Vol. X: *The Atlantic Battle Won (May 1943-May 1945)* (1956), and Vol. XI: *The Invasion of France and Germany (1944-1945)* (1957).

For the war against Japan, the closest to a general account is John Toland's *The Rising Sun*, previously cited, but it tells the story in large measure from the Japanese viewpoint. Not so comprehensive but also noteworthy is Thomas M. Coffey's *Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II, the First Days and the Last* (1970). The definitive work on Allied strategy in the Pacific through the end of 1943 is Louis Morton's *Strategy and Command: The First Two Years* (1962), in the official U.S.

Army series. There is no sequel covering the last year and a half of the Pacific war.

As might be expected, the literature is considerable on the controversial Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific Area and later Far East commander in Tokyo and United Nations commander in Korea. MacArthur's memoirs are entitled *Reminiscences* (1964). Very pro-MacArthur are Courtney H. Whitney's *MacArthur: His Rendezvous With Destiny* (1956) and Charles A. Willoughby and John Chamberlain's *MacArthur, 1941-1951* (1954). More objective are the second volume of D. Clayton James's *The Years of MacArthur, 1941-45* (1975) and John Gunther's *The Riddle of MacArthur* (1951). An equally colorful personality, the commander of the South Pacific Area and later of the Third Fleet, William F. Halsey, wrote (with Joseph Bryan) *Admiral Halsey's Story* (1947).

Another sector of the war against Japan, the China-Burma-India Theater, has attracted special attention, probably because of the nature of the leading American figure there, Joseph W. ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell, and because of the enigma of American relations with China and its generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. The experience is well covered in three volumes of the official U.S. Army history, all by Charles F. Romanus and Riley Sunderland: *Stilwell's Mission to China* (1953), *Stilwell's Command Problems* (1956), and *Time Runs Out in the CBI* (1959). Barbara W. Tuchman in *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945* (1971) drew heavily on those volumes for the World War II portion of her work. General Stilwell's personal story is found in a posthumous publication, Theodore H. White's (ed.) *The Stilwell Papers* (1948). The exciting story of a Ranger-type force of volunteers in Burma is told in Charlton Ogburn, Jr.'s *The Marauders* (1959).

The official U.S. Army history of the Japanese conquest of the Philippines is Louis Morton's *The Fall of the Philippines* (1953), good historical scholarship despite a shortage of contemporary documentation. The definitive account of the Americans captured on the Bataan peninsula is Stanley L. Falk's *Bataan: The March of Death* (1962), and the fall of Corregidor is covered in James H. and William H. Belote's *Corregidor: The Saga of a Fortress* (1967). The early fighting is also covered in John Toland's *But Not in Shame: The Six Months After Pearl Harbor* (1961); William Ward Smith's *Midway: Turning Point in the Pacific* (1966) and Walter Lord's *Incredible Victory* (1967) tell the story of the decisive naval battle of Midway.

The official histories recounting the reconquest of the Philippines are M. Hamlin Cannon's *Leyte: The Return to the Philippines* (1954) and Robert Ross Smith's *Triumph in the Philippines* (1963), the latter covering the Sixth and Eighth Armies on Luzon and the Eighth Army's reoccupation of the southern Philippines. Smith also wrote *The Approach to the Philippines* (1953), covering Allied operations in the Southwest Pacific from April to October 1944. In an unofficial work, *Decision at Leyte* (1966), Stanley Falk combined in a single volume the air, naval, and ground campaigns for Leyte and in *Liberation of the Philippines* (1971) the entire Philippine campaign. Good accounts of the naval fighting in Philippine waters are C. Vann Woodward's *The Battle for Leyte Gulf* (1947) and James A. Field, Jr.'s *The Japanese at Leyte Gulf* (1947).

The official U.S. Army histories covering the island-hopping campaign through the Pacific are Samuel Milner's *Victory in Papua* (1957), John Miller, Jr.'s *Guadalcanal: The First Offensive* (1949) and *Cartwheel: The Reduction of Rabaul* (1959), Philip A. Crowl and Edmund G. Love's *Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls* (1955), and Philip A. Crowl's *Campaign in the Marianas* (1960).

A colorfully written unofficial account focusing on one phase of the Papuan campaign is Lida Mayo's *Bloody Buna* (1973). S. L. A. Marshall used group after-action interviews to provide a detailed story of the fight for Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands in *Island Victory* (1944), and Henry I. Shaw, Jr., wrote *Tarawa: A Legend is Born* (1969). Brian Garfield wrote of a remote corner of the Pacific in *The Thousand-Mile War: World War II in Alaska and the Aleutians* (1969), and considerable material on the Aleutians, including the invasion of Attu, is also to be found in the official U.S. Army history, Stetson Conn, Rose C. Engleman, and Byron Fairchild's *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts* (1964).

The official history recounting the final ground campaign is Roy E. Appleman, James M. Burns, Russell A. Gugeler, and John Stevens's *Okinawa: The Last Battle* (1948). Unofficial versions are Benis M. Frank's *Okinawa, Capstone to Victory* (1969) and James H. and William M. Belote's *Typhoon of Steel: Battle of Okinawa* (1970).

The best personal experience chronicles by men and officers of lesser rank are by a Navy enlisted man who served on a light cruiser, James F. Fahey, in *Pacific War Diary, 1942-1945* (1963);

a Marine Corps company commander who fought on Peleliu, George P. Hunt, in *Coral Comes High* (1946); and an enlisted marine recounting his experiences from boot camp through several island campaigns, Robert Leckie, in *Helmet for My Pillow* (1957). The war's best fictional account was also set in the Pacific, Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead* (1948).

The official Air Forces histories dealing with the war in the Pacific are Vol. IV: *The Pacific: Guadalcanal to Saipan (August 1942 to July 1944)* (1950) and Vol. V: *The Pacific: Matterhorn to Nagasaki (June 1944 to August 1945)* (1953). Those of Morison's naval series are Vol. III: *The Rising Sun in the Pacific (1931-April 1943)* (1950), Vol. IV: *Coral Sea, Midway, and Submarine Actions (May 1942-August 1942)* (1950), Vol. V: *The Struggle for Guadalcanal (August 1942-February 1943)* (1951), Vol. VI: *Breaking the Bismarcks Barrier (22 July 1943-1 May 1944)* (1950), Vol. VII: *Aleutians, Gilberts, and Marshalls (June 1942-April 1944)* (1951), Vol. VIII: *New Guinea and the Marianas (March 1944-August 1944)* (1953), Vol. XII: *Leyte (June 1944-January 1945)* (1958), Vol. XIII: *The Liberation of the Philippines: Luzon, Mindinao, the Visayas (1944-1945)* (1959), and Vol. XIV: *Victory in the Pacific (1945)* (1961). Morison later provided a synthesis of the series in *The Two Ocean War* (1963).

Historians of the U.S. Marine Corps first produced a series of pamphlets or monographs covering various actions in the Pacific, then published the five-volume *History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II*. The volumes are as follows: Frank O. Hough, Verle E. Ludwig, and Henry I. Shaw, Jr., *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal* (1961); Henry I. Shaw, Jr., and Douglas T. Kane, *Isolation of Rabaul* (1963); Henry I. Shaw, Jr., Bernard C. Nalty, and Edwin T. Turnbladh, *Central Pacific Drive* (1966); George W. Garand and Truman R. Strobridge, *Western Pacific Operations* (1971); and Benis M. Frank and Henry I. Shaw, Jr., *Victory and Occupation* (1968).

A definitive account of the black soldier in World War II is in the official U.S. Army series, Ulysses Lee's *The Employment of Negro Troops* (1966), which also provides a comprehensive essay on the experience of black soldiers in earlier times. A good unofficial work carries the study of the black soldier through the Korean War, Richard M. Dalfiume's *Desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces: Fighting on Two Fronts, 1939-1953* (1969). The role of women in the U.S. Army is told in the official history, Mattie E. Treadwell's *The Women's Army Corps* (1954). Of particular value in any concerted effort to study the

nature, attitudes, and motivations of the American soldier is a four-volume series entitled *Studies in Social Psychology in World War II*. Prepared by Samuel A. Stouffer, et al., the series is based on data accumulated during the war by the Research Branch of the Information and Education Division of the War Department. The volumes are Vol. I: *The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life* (1949), Vol. II: *The American Soldier: Combat and Its Aftermath* (1949), Vol. III: *Experiments on Mass Communication* (1949), and Vol. IV: *Measurement and Prediction* (1950).

The massive logistical effort required in supporting battle-fronts strung around the world absorbs better than half of the volumes in the U.S. Army in World War II series and has been the subject of numerous other official and semiofficial histories of the war produced under auspices of government agencies. In the Army series, the Leighton and Coakley volumes on *Global Logistics and Strategy* cover the problems of allocation of resources at the highest levels; John D. Millett's *Organization and Role of the Army Service Forces* (1954) describes the work of the Army's central logistical organization; R. Elberton Smith's *The Army and Industrial Mobilization* (1959) deals with the massive procurement program for all varieties of equipment; Irving B. Holley's *Buying Aircraft* (1964) treats procurement of air materiel; and Byron Fairchild and Jonathan Grossman's *The Army and Industrial Manpower* (1959) covers the Army's role in handling labor during the war. The various technical service histories, too numerous to list individually, cover the nuts and bolts of research and development, production, and distribution, both at home and overseas. (For a convenient listing, see any of the more recent volumes of the U.S. Army in World War II series.) The best overview of Navy logistics is Duncan S. Ballantine's *U.S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War* (1947). Robert N. Connery offers a companion volume in *The Navy and Industrial Mobilization During World War II* (1951). Julius Furer wrote the official volume, *Administration of the Navy Department in World War II* (1959). Air Force logistics are covered in Volumes VI and VII of the official series, *Men and Planes* (1955) and *Services Around the World* (1958).

The conscious linking of scientific research and waging war began during World War I but reached much greater heights during World War II. The best general treatment of the scientific effort is James Phinney Baxter's *Scientists Against Time* (1946). The ultimate scientific achievement of the war

was, of course, the atomic bomb. The volume of the U.S. Army in World War II series covering the development of the bomb will appear soon, and two historians of the Atomic Energy Commission, Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar Anderson, have published the story of the beginnings of atomic energy in *The New World* (1962), and General Leslie Groves, who headed the Army's Manhattan project, related his story in *Now It Can Be Told* (1962). Two works dealing with the momentous decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan, thus to usher in a new era in warfare, are Michael Amrine's *The Great Decision: The Secret History of the Atomic Bomb* (1959) and Herbert Feis's *The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II* (1966).

### Bibliography: World War I

- American Battle Monuments Commission. *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938.
- Asprey, Robert B. *At Belleau Wood*. New York: Putnam's, 1965.
- Barnes, Harry Elmer. *Genesis of the World War*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1962.
- Bassett, John S. *Our War With Germany*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1919.
- Beard, Charles A. *The Devil Theory of War*. New York: Vanguard Press, 1936.
- Beaver, Daniel R. *Newton D. Baker and the American War Effort*. Lincoln: Univ. of Neb. Press, 1966.
- Blumenson, Martin. *The Patton Papers: 1885-1940*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972.
- Borchard, Edwin M., and Lage, William P. *Neutrality for the United States*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1937.
- Boyd, Thomas A. *Through the Wheat*. New York: Scribner's, 1923.
- Buehrig, Edward H. *Woodrow Wilson and the Balance of Power*. Bloomington: Ind. Univ. Press, 1955.
- Cate, James Lea. "The Air Service in World War I." In *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, edited by Cate and Wesley Frank Craven, vol. 1, *Plans and Early Operations*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1948.
- Coffman, Edward, M. *The Hilt of the Sword: The Career of Peyton C. March*. Madison: Univ. of Wisc. Press, 1966.
- . *The War to End All Wars*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1968.
- Crowell, Benedict, and Wilson, Robert F. *How America Went to War: An Account From the Official Sources of the Nation's War Activities, 1917-1920*. 6 vols. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1921.
- Cuff, Robert D. *War Industries Board: Business-Government Relations During World War I*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1973.
- Daniels, Josephus. *Our Navy at War*. Washington: Pictorial Bureau, 1922.
- DeWeerd, Harvey A. *President Wilson Fights His War*. New York: Macmillan, 1968.
- Grattan, C. Hartley. *Why We Fought*. New York: Vanguard Press, 1929.
- Graves, William Sidney. *America's Siberian Adventure, 1918-1920*. New York: J. Cape and H. Smith, 1931.

- Green, Constance McLaughlin; Thomson, Harry C.; and Roots, Peter C. *The Ordnance Department: Planning Munitions for War*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.
- Hagood, Johnson. *The Services of Supply: A Memoir of the Great War*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1927.
- Harbord, James G. *The American Army in France, 1917-1919*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1936.
- Holley, Irving B. *Ideas and Weapons*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1953.
- Hudson, James J. *Hostile Skies: A Combat History of the American Air Service in World War I*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1968.
- Hurley, Alfred T. *Billy Mitchell: Crusader for Air Power*. New York: Watts, 1964.
- Huston, James A. *The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1775-1953*. Army Historical Series. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.
- The Infantry School. *Infantry in Battle*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1934.
- James, D. Clayton. *The Years of MacArthur*. Vol. I, 1880-1941. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970.
- Johnson, Douglas W. *Battlefields of the World War*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1921.
- . *Topography and Strategy*. New York: Henry Holt, 1917.
- Kennan, George F. *American Diplomacy, 1900-1950*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1950.
- Leopold, Richard W. "The Problem of American Intervention." *World Politics* 2 (1950):405-25.
- Link, Arthur S. *Wilson: The Struggle for Neutrality, 1914-1915*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1960.
- McMaster, John B. *The United States in the World War*. 2 vols. New York: Appleton, 1918-20.
- March, Peyton C. *The Nation at War*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1932.
- Marshall, S. L. A. *The American Heritage History of World War I*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1964.
- May, Ernest R. *American Intervention: 1917 and 1941*. Washington: Service Center for Teachers of History, 1960.
- . *The World War and American Isolation*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1959.
- Millis, Walter. *The Road to War: America, 1914-1917*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1935.
- Morgenthau, Hans J. *In Defense of the National Interest*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1951.
- Morison, Elting E. *Admiral Sims and the Modern American Navy*. New York: Russell and Russell, 1968.
- Myrer, Anton. *Once an Eagle*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1968.
- Notter, Harley F. *The Origins of the Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1937.
- Palmer, Frederick. *Our Greatest Battle*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1919.
- Paxson, Frederic L. *Pre-War Years, 1914-1917*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1936.
- . *America at War, 1917-1918*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1939.
- Pershing, John J. *My Experiences in the World War*. 2 vols. New York: Stokes, 1931.
- Petersen, Horace C., and Fite, Gilbert C. *Opponents of War, 1917-1918*. Madison: Univ. of Wisc. Press, 1957.

- Pogue, Forrest C. *George C. Marshall: Education of a General 1880-1939*. New York: Viking Press, 1963.
- Risch, Erna. *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the Corps 1775-1939*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962.
- Seymour, Charles. *American Diplomacy During the World War*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1934.
- . *American Neutrality, 1914-1917*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1935.
- Smythe, Donald. *Guerrilla Warrior: The Early Life of John J. Pershing*. New York: Scribner's, 1973.
- Sprout, Harold, and Sprout, Margaret. *The Rise of American Naval Power, 1776-1918*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1939.
- . *Toward a New Order of Sea Power: American Naval Policy and the World Scene, 1918-1922*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1943.
- Stallings, Laurence. *The Doughboys: The Story of the AEF, 1917-1918*. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.
- Tansill, Charles C. *America Goes to War*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1938.
- Thomason, John W., Jr. *Fix Bayonets!* New York: Scribner's, 1926.
- Trask, David F. *The United States in the Supreme War Council: American War Aims and Inter-Allied Strategy, 1917-1918*. Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan Univ. Press, 1961.
- Unterberger, Betty Miller. *America's Siberian Expedition, 1918-1920*. Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1956.
- White, John Albert. *The Siberian Intervention*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1950.

## Bibliography: World War II

- Ambrose, Stephen. *The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1970.
- American Forces in Action*. 14 pamphlets. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943-47.
- Amrine, Michael. *The Great Decision: The Secret History of the Atomic Bomb*. New York: Putnam's, 1959.
- Appleman, Roy E.; Burns, James M.; Gugeler, Russell A.; and Stevens, John. *Okinawa: The Last Battle*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.
- Arnold, Henry. *Global Mission*. New York: Harper, 1949.
- Baldwin, Hanson. *Great Mistakes of the War*. New York: Harper, 1950.
- Ballantine, Duncan S. *U.S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1947.
- Baxter, James Phinney. *Scientists Against Time*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1946.
- Beard, Charles A. *American Foreign Policy, 1932-1940*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1946.
- . *President Roosevelt and the Coming of War, 1941*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1948.
- Belote, James H., and Belote, William M. *Corregidor: The Saga of a Fortress*. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.
- . *Typhoon of Steel: Battle of Okinawa*. New York: Harper and Row, 1970.
- Bemis, Samuel Flagg. *The Latin American Policy of the United States*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1943.
- Blumenson, Martin. *The Patton Papers, 1940-1945*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1974.

- . *Kasserine Pass*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.
- . *Sicily: Whose Victory?* New York: Ballantine Books, 1969.
- . *Salerno to Cassino*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.
- . *Anzio: The Gamble That Failed*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1963.
- . *Bloody River*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970.
- . *Breakout and Pursuit*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961.
- . *The Duel for France*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1963.
- Boesch, Paul. *Road to Huertgen—Forest in Hell*. Houston: Gulf Publishing Co., 1962.
- Bradley, Omar N. *A Soldier's Story*. New York: Henry Holt, 1951.
- Buchanan, A. Russell. *The United States and World War II*. 2 vols. New York: Harper and Row, 1964.
- Burne, Alfred H. *Strategy in World War II*. Harrisburg: Military Service Publishing Co., 1947.
- Burns, James MacGregor. *Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1956.
- . *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971.
- Butow, Robert J. C. *Tojo and the Coming of the War*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1961.
- Cannon, M. Hamlin. *Leyte: The Return to the Philippines*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.
- Cate, James Lea. "The Army Air Arm Between Two Wars, 1919-39." In *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, edited by Cate, and Wesley Frank Craven, vol. I, *Plans and Early Operations*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1947.
- Chandler, Alfred D., ed. *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower: The War Years*. 5 vols. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1970.
- Clark, Mark W. *Calculated Risk*. New York: Harper, 1950.
- Cline, Ray S. *Washington Command Post: The Operations Division*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.
- Coakley, Robert W., and Leighton, Richard M. *Global Logistics and Strategy, 1943-45*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969.
- Coffey, Thomas M. *Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II: The First Days and the Last*. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1970.
- Cole, Hugh M. *The Lorraine Campaign*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.
- . *The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.
- Conn, Stetson, and Fairchild, Byron. *The Framework of Hemisphere Defense*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.
- Conn, Stetson; Engelman, Rose C.; and Fairchild, Byron. *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1964.
- Connery, Robert H. *The Navy and Industrial Mobilization in World War II*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1951.
- Craven, Wesley Frank, and Cate, James Lea, eds., *The Army Air Forces in World War II*. 7 vols. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1948-58.
- Crowl, Philip A. *Campaign in the Marianas*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

- Crowl, Philip A., and Isley, Jeter A. *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1951.
- Crowl, Philip A., and Love, Edmund G. *Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls. U.S. Army in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.
- Dalfiume, Richard M. *Desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces: Fighting on Two Fronts, 1939-1953*. Columbia: Univ. of Mo. Press, 1969.
- Davis, Kenneth. *Eisenhower: American Hero*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969.
- . *The Experience of War: The United States in World War II*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1965.
- Divine, Robert A. *The Reluctant Belligerent: American Entry Into World War II*. New York: Wiley, 1965.
- Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, N.J.: Doubleday, 1948.
- . *Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945.
- Eisenhower, John S. D. *The Bitter Woods*. New York: Putnam's, 1969.
- Fahy, James J. *Pacific War Diary, 1942-1945*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1963.
- Fairchild, Byron, and Grossman, Jonathan. *The Army and Industrial Manpower. U.S. Army in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Falk, Stanley L. *Bataan: The March of Death*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1962.
- . *Decision at Leyte*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1966.
- . *Liberation of the Philippines*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1971.
- Farago, Ladislas. *Patton: Ordeal and Triumph*. New York: Astor-Honor, 1964.
- Feis, Herbert. *The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1966.
- . *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin: The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1957.
- . *The Road to Pearl Harbor*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1950.
- Field, James A., Jr. *The Japanese at Leyte Gulf*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1947.
- Fisher, Ernest F. *Cassino to the Alps. U.S. Army in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1977.
- Frank, Benis M. *Okinawa, Capstone to Victory*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969.
- Frank, Benis M., and Shaw, Henry I., Jr. *Victory and Occupation. U.S. Marine Corps in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968.
- Friedlander, Saul. *Prelude to Downfall: Hitler and the United States, 1939-1941*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1967.
- Frye, Alton. *Nazi Germany and the American Hemisphere, 1933-1941*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1967.
- Furer, Julius A. *Administration of the Navy Department in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Galvin, John R. *Air Assault*. New York: Hawthorne Books, 1970.
- Garand, George W., and Strobbridge, Truman R. *Western Pacific Operations. U.S. Marine Corps in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1971.
- Garfield, Brian. *The Thousand-Mile War: World War II in Alaska and the Aleutians*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1969.
- Garland, Albert N., and Smyth, Howard McGaw. *Sicily and the Surrender of Italy. U.S. Army in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965.
- Goldberg, Alfred, ed. *A History of the United States Air Force*. New York: Van Nostrand, 1957.

- Greenfield, Kent Roberts. *American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1963.
- . "Origins of the Army Ground Forces; General Headquarters, United States Army, 1940-1942." In *The Organization of Ground Combat Troops*, by Greenfield, Robert R. Palmer, and Bell I. Wiley. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.
- , ed. *Command Decisions*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Greenfield, Kent Roberts, and Conn, Stetson, general eds. *The United States Army in World War II*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948-.
- Groves, Leslie. *Now It Can Be Told*. New York: Harper, 1962.
- Gunther, John. *The Riddle of MacArthur*. New York: Harper, 1951.
- Halsey, William F. (with Joseph Bryan). *Admiral Halsey's Story*. New York: Whittlesey House, 1947.
- Harrison, Gordon A. *Cross-Channel Attack*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951.
- Hechler, Ken. *The Bridge at Remagen*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1957.
- Hewlett, Richard G., and Anderson, Oscar. *The New World*. University Park: Penn State Univ. Press, 1962.
- Holley, Irving B., Jr. *Buying Aircraft: Materiel Procurement for the Army Air Forces*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1964.
- Hough, Frank O.; Ludwig, Verle E.; and Shaw, Henry I., Jr. *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal*. U.S. Marine Corps in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1958.
- Howe, George F. *Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.
- Hull, Cordell. *The Memoirs of Cordell Hull*. Edited by Robert E. Sherwood. New York: Macmillan, 1948.
- Hunt, George P. *Coral Comes High*. New York: Harper, 1946.
- James, D. Clayton. *The Years of MacArthur, 1941-45*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1975.
- King, Ernest J. (with Walter M. Whitehill). *Fleet Admiral King: A Naval Record*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1952.
- Langer, William L., and Gleason, S. Everett. *The Challenge to Isolation, 1937-1940*. New York: Harper, 1952.
- . *The Undeclared War, 1940-1941*. New York: Harper, 1953.
- LaPierre, Dominique, and Collins, Larry. *Is Paris Burning?* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965.
- Leahy, William D. *I Was There*. New York: Whittlesey House, 1950.
- Leckie, Robert. *Helmet for My Pillow*. New York: Random House, 1957.
- Lee, Ulysses. *The Employment of Negro Troops*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.
- Leighton, Richard M., and Coakley, Robert W. *Global Logistics and Strategy, 1940-1943*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955.
- Liddell Hart, B. H. *History of the Second World War*. New York: Putnam's, 1971.
- Lord, Walter. *Day of Infamy*. New York: Henry Holt, 1957.
- . *Incredible Victory*. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.
- Lu, David J. *From the Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor: Japan's Entry into World War II*. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1961.
- MacArthur, Douglas. *Reminiscences*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.
- MacDonald, Charles B. *The Battle of the Huertgen Forest*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1963.

- . *Company Commander*. Rev. ed. New York: Ballantine Books, 1961.
- . *The Last Offensive*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973.
- . *The Mighty Endeavor: American Armed Forces in the European Theater in World War II*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1969.
- . *The Siegfried Line Campaign*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- MacDonald, Charles B., and Mathews, Sidney T. *Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.
- Mailer, Norman. *The Naked and the Dead*. New York: Rinehart, 1948.
- Marshall, S. L. A. *Bastogne: The First Eight Days*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946.
- . *Island Victory*. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1944.
- . *Night Drop*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1962.
- Matloff, Maurice. *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1943-1944*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Matloff, Maurice, and Snell, Edwin M. *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare: 1941-1942*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.
- Mauldin, Bill. *Up Front*. New York: Henry Holt, 1945.
- Mayo, Lida. *Bloody Buna*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973.
- Miller, John, Jr. *Guadalcanal: The First Offensive*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1949.
- . *Cartwheel: The Reduction of Rabaul*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Millett, John D. *The Organization and Role of the Army Service Forces*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.
- Milner, Samuel. *Victory in Papua*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.
- Morgenstern, George. *Pearl Harbor: The Story of the Secret War*. New York: Devin-Adair, 1947.
- Morison, Elting E. *Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry L. Stimson*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960.
- Morison, Samuel Eliot. *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II*. 15 vols. Boston: Little, Brown, 1947-62.
- . *Strategy and Compromise*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.
- . *The Two Ocean War*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1963.
- Morton, Louis. *The Fall of the Philippines*. U.S. Army World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.
- . *Strategy and Command: The First Two Years*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962.
- Murphy, Audie. *To Hell and Back*. New York: Henry Holt, 1949.
- Ogburn, Charlton, Jr. *The Marauders*. New York: Harper, 1959.
- Pogue, Forrest C. *George C. Marshall: Ordeal and Hope, 1939-1942*. New York: Viking Press, 1966.
- . *George C. Marshall: Organizer of Victory, 1943-1945*. New York: Viking Press, 1973.
- . *The Supreme Command*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.
- Romanus, Charles F., and Sunderland, Riley. *Stilwell's Mission to China*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.

- . *Stilwell's Command Problems*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.
- . *Time Runs Out in the CBI*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Ruppenthal, Roland G. *Logistical Support of the Armies, May 1941-September 1944*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.
- . *Logistical Support of the Armies, September 1944-May 1945*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Ryan, Cornelius. *The Longest Day*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1959.
- . *A Bridge Too Far*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1974.
- Schmidt, Hans. *The United States Occupation of Haiti, 1914-1934*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1971.
- Semmes, Henry H. *Portrait of Patton*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955.
- Shaw, Henry I., Jr. *Tarawa: A Legend Is Born*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1969.
- Shaw, Henry I., Jr. and Kane, Douglas T. *Isolation of Rabaul*. U.S. Marine Corps in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.
- Shaw, Henry I., Jr.; Nalty, Bernard C.; and Turnbladh, Edwin T. *Central Pacific Drive*. U.S. Marine Corps in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1966.
- Sherwood, Robert E. *Roosevelt and Hopkins*. New York: Harper, 1948.
- Shroeder, Paul W. *The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell Univ. Press, 1958.
- Smith, Gaddis. *American Diplomacy During the Second World War, 1941-1945*. New York: Wiley, 1965.
- Smith, R. Elberton. *The Army and Economic Mobilization*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.
- Smith, Robert Ross. *The Approach to the Philippines*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953.
- Smith, William Ward. *Midway: Turning Point in the Pacific*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1966.
- Snell, John L. *Illusion and Necessity: The Diplomacy of Global War, 1939-1945*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1963.
- Stiles, Bert. *Serenade to the Big Bird*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1952.
- Stimson, Henry L. and Bundy, McGeorge. *On Active Service in Peace and War*. New York: Harper, 1948.
- Stouffer, Samuel, et al. *Studies in Social Psychology in World War II*. 4 vols. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1949-50.
- Sulzberger, C. L., et al. *The American Heritage Picture History of World War II*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1966.
- Tansill, Charles C. *Back Door to War*. Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1952.
- Thornton, Willis. *The Liberation of Paris*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1962.
- Toland, John. *The Last 100 Days*. New York: Random House, 1966.
- . *But Not in Shame: The Six Months After Pearl Harbor*. New York: Random House, 1961.
- . *The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945*. New York: Random House, 1970.
- Treadwell, Mattie. *The Women's Army Corps*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954.

- Truscott, Lucian K., Jr. *Command Missions*. New York: Dutton, 1954.
- Tuchman, Barbara. *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945*. New York: Macmillan, 1971.
- Waller, George M. *Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt and the Coming of the War*. Boston: Heath, 1953.
- War Reports of George C. Marshall, H.H. Arnold, and Ernest J. King*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1947.
- Watson, Mark S. *Chief of Staff: Prewar Plans and Preparations*. U.S. Army in World War II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.
- White, Theodore H., ed. *The Stilwell Papers*. New York: W. Sloane Associates, 1948.
- Whitney, Courtney H. *MacArthur: His Rendezvous with Destiny*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1956.
- Willoughby, Charles A., and Chamberlain, John. *MacArthur, 1941-1951*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954.
- Wohlstetter, Roberta. *Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press, 1962.
- Woodward, C. Vann. *The Battle for Leyte Gulf*. New York: Macmillan, 1947.
- Zeimke, Earl F. *The U.S. Army in the Occupation of Germany, 1944-1946*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975.