Suggested Readings

by

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Editors’ note. In place of the lengthy general bibliography found in earlier editions of this volume, the editors are substituting a personal essay by the Chief of Military History on the subject of reading history. Bibliographic information on the volumes mentioned in this essay, along with that for other general works recommended by the editors, is appended below.

These remarks are addressed to this volume’s principal audience—future officers of the United States Army. Taking advantage of your goodwill and general interest in a new subject, I want to suggest that developing a habit of reading military history is both useful and rewarding. Many of our great captains of war read military history in their spare time. I believe that, like them, you will discover that a familiarity with histories that carefully and clearly analyze our country's military past will provide you with a new and special perspective on your profession.

Some of the books I'm going to mention are classics and appear elsewhere in this volume's formal bibliography. Others do not, but they all rate a place on my personal suggested reading list. Not only are they among my own favorites, they also serve a major intention of the Army: to stimulate a lasting interest in military history among Army officers. As the Army's leaders have frequently put it, an understanding of military history is essential in our future military leaders.

Before I give you my personal reading list, let me urge you to take advantage of the many fine military journals available to Army officers to keep themselves abreast of the latest trends in our profession. Begin with the fine periodicals published by the various branch schools. For generations, officers have gained valuable insights from studying the pages of Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery, and the rest.

For a broader view of military matters, I recommend that you pick up the Command and General Staff College's Military Review, which specializes in articles about combined arms war, and the Army War College's Parameters, which will provide you with a useful survey of current thinking on military strategy and theory.

My personal recommendations begin with three volumes that introduce the student to the battlefield, the epicenter of the soldier's profession. The Face of Battle, Company Commander, and Seven Firefights in Vietnam, all superb books, approach the battlefield from different perspectives, but each analyzes the performance of the individual soldier under fire and convincingly demonstrates both the reality of fear and the overriding influence of military discipline and leadership on the outcome of battle. I promise they will linger long in your memory.

Every officer needs some notion of how the art of war has evolved throughout western history. I'd suggest that you start by sampling the work of four modern masters of our craft. Sir John Winthrop Hackett distilled a lifetime study into the brilliant chapters of his brief survey, Profession of Arms. Bernard Brodie is especially recommended for his examination of the philosophical dimensions of warfare in his masterful War and Politics. J. F. C. Fuller focuses on the evolution of military operations in his The Decisive Battles of the Western World; while the authors in Peter Paret's collection, Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age, concentrate on the strategy of war in the West. Taken together, these insightful and beautifully written analyses create the essential context in which American military history must be placed.

Knowledge of our own military past has benefited greatly from the work of gifted historians who have specialized in interpreting the American approach to war. Four of the best in terms of originality and clarity of thought are Walter Millis, who in his Arms and Men describes the evolution of American military institutions in the context of the nation's social and economic forces; T. Harry Williams, who...
examines the effects of military organization on strategy in his Short
but provocative Americans at War: The Development of the American
Military System; Samuel P Huntington, who presents a classic interpre-
tation of the role of the professional soldier in a free society in The
Soldier and the State; and Russell Weigley, who demonstrates the grand
sweep of America's military past in The American Way of War: A
History of United States Military Strategy and Policy and History of
the United States Army.

Military historians have always and with good reason depended on
the biographer's craft to help define the role of great commanders.
Here are six of the best: Flexner's George Washington, Freeman's Lee's
Lieutenants, Henderson's Stonewall Jackson Pogue's George
C. Marshall, Blumenson's The Patton Papers, and the articles in
Roger Spiller's concise and informative Dictionary of Military Biography.
The student often finds biography a particularly human introduction
to the complexities of our military past. These authors reveal in
fascinating detail the personalities of these great captains, the times in
which they lived, and the changing face of war.

I've discovered not only that novelists and poets can illuminate
the essential truths of our profession in memorable ways, but that
fictionalized accounts of warfare can often provide a unique and broad
perspective on the nature of conflict. Remarque's All Quiet on the
Western Front and Forester's The General,

masterworks of fiction, cut through the confusion of the Great War with
unequaled precision and poignancy. Shaara's Killer Angels puts
you with great immediacy into the mind of the Civil War commander,
providing thereby an impressive lesson in military leadership. Once
an Eagle, Myer's realistic portrait of the modern Army officer, makes
the point well that his training in peacetime is the key to a soldier's
success in war. Finally, let me press on you the Book of War Poetry
compiled by the Oxford University Press. Here we see in distilled
form and beautiful language the inner convictions, along with the doubts
and fears, that have possessed the warrior over time.

It's a source of pride to me and, I hope, of inspiration to those of you
who plan to make the study of military history a part of your Army
career that some important books in our field are the work of serving
Army officers. General Dave Palmer's insights into military strategy
shine through his study of the Vietnam War, Summons of the Trumpet,
and of the American Revolution, The Way of the Fox, while
General John Galvin shares his special knowledge of modern tactics in
Air Assault: The Development of Airmobile Warfare. Although
Col. Robert Doughty's The Seeds of Disaster: The Development of
French Army Doctrine, 1919-1939, Col. Harold Nelson's Leon Trotsky
and the Art of Insurrection, and Lt. Col. Harold Winton's To Change an
Army focus on other armies in other times, they address issues
that have broad implications for our own Army today. Nelson has
joined with the distinguished military history professor Jay Luvaas
to produce several books that I am convinced will stand the test of
time. The Army War College guides to the battles of Gettysburg,
Antietam, and Chancellorsville are proving invaluable to those of us
who, by means of staff rides, use the experience of great
commanders of the past to prepare us for future tests. Finally, the
novelist's skills have enabled Lt. Col. Jim McDonough in his Platoon
Leader and Maj. H. W. Coyle in his Team Yankee: A Novel
of World War II to add new perspectives to issues that you will be
encountering as serving officers.

Let me conclude by urging you to dip into three books that newspaper
critics were once prone to call "good reads": William Prescott's
The Conquest of Mexico, Cecil Woodham-Smith's The Reason Why:
The Charge of the Light Brigade, and Matthew Brennan's
Brennan's war. Good reads they certainly are, but beware: they are also
solid and serious examples of the historian's craft, and they just
might hook you for life on reading military history.

GENERAL WORKS

The Battlefield
Cash, John A., Albright, John N., and Sandstrum, Allan W. Seven Firefights


**Western Military History**


**American Military Thought**


Specialized Studies in American Military History


**Military Biography**


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**Chapter 4: The Winning of Independence**

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Chapter 7: The Thirty Years' Peace

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Chapter 8: The Mexican War and After

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Chapter 9: The Civil War, 1861

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Chapter 10: The Civil War, 1862

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Chapter 12: The Civil War, 1864-1865

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Chapter 13: Darkness and Light: The Interwar Years, 1865-1898

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Chapter 14 Winning the West: The Army in the Indian Wars, 1865-1890

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**Chapter 15: Emergence to World Power, 1898-1902**

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*Chapter 16: Transition and Change, 1902-1917*

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Chapter 17: World War 1: The First Three Years

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**Chapter 18: World War 1: The U.S. Army Overseas**

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Chapter 19: Between World Wars

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**Chapter 20: World War II: The Defensive Phase**

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--- Chapter 22: World War II: The War Against Germany and Italy ---

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*Chapter 23: World War II: The War Against Japan*

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Craven, Wesley F. and Cate, James L., eds. *Matterhorn to Nagasaki*. The Army Air Forces in World War II, vol. 5. Chicago: University of


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**Chapter 24 Peace Becomes Cold War, 1945-1950**

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Chapter 25: The Korean War, 1950-1953

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**Chapter 26: The Army and the New Look**

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Chapter 27: Global Pressures and the Flexible Response

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Chapter 28: The U.S. Army in Vietnam

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The following bibliographies offer several suggested readings by or about Native peoples and their concepts of health and illness. They are organized mostly by age groups, albeit many young adults may find readings listed under General Public and Research accessible and insightful. Young Readers & Young Adults. General Public. bibliography and suggested reading. Throughout the text I have in general referred to the following books by the surname of the author, ignoring the contributions of those who revised the originals. Thus although Sir Ernest Gowers substantially revised A Dictionary of Modern English; Dictionary of troublesome word. reading n. act of reading 1) light; remedial; responsive; serious; solid reading 2) a dramatic; poetry reading 3) assigned; suggested reading(s) (have you done the assigned reading for the course?) Suggested Readings. 1. Beaulieu Y, Marik PE. Bedside ultrasonography in ICU part-I. It means high pressure values (CVP or PAOP) for the same or low ventricular volume and a more compliant (dilated) ventricle will shift this curve to the right; thus, a low pressure (CVP or PAOP) reading may indicate a high ventricular volume. Thus, it is difficult to predict ventricular volume by a given pressure index (CVP or PAOP).