



JMC History Reading Program

Overview

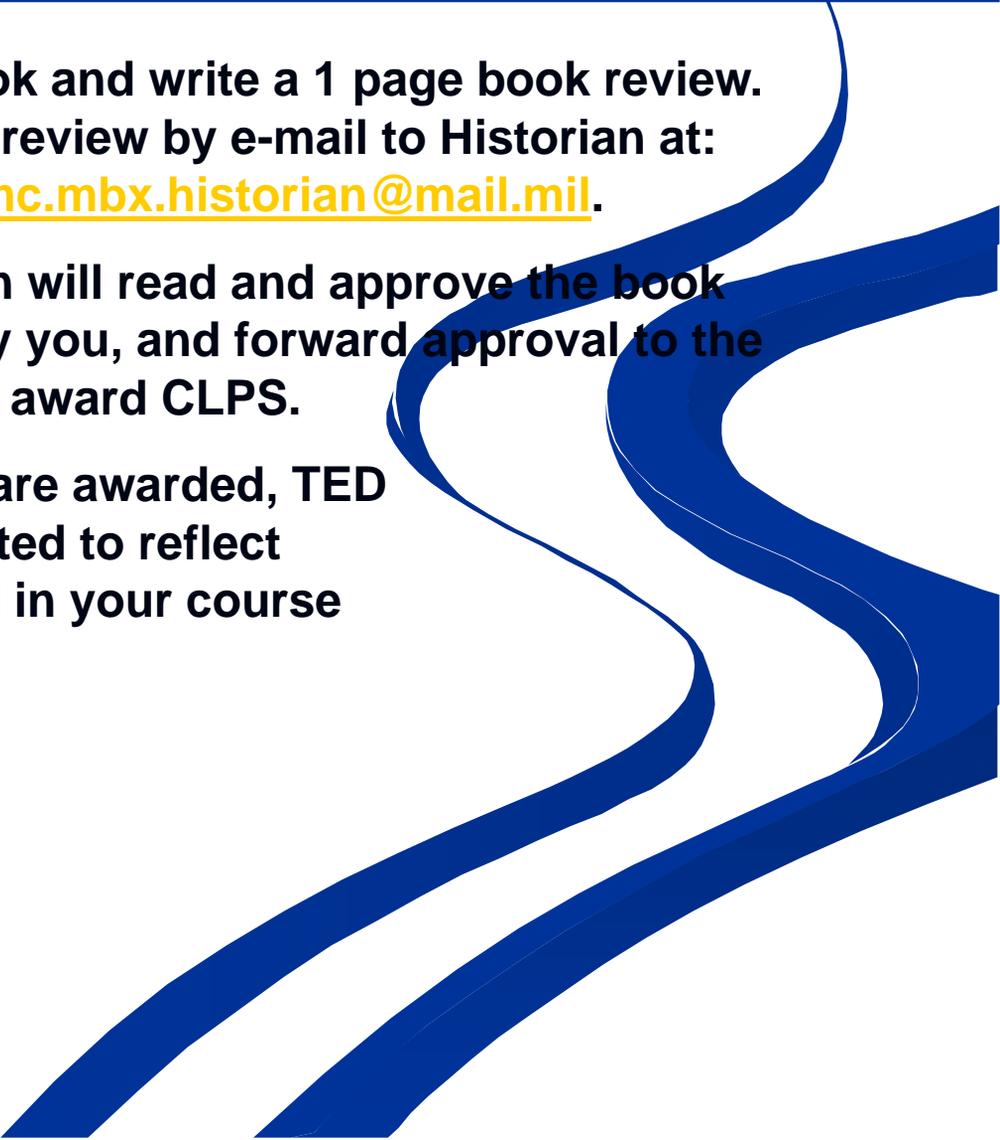
The History Reading Program encourages employees to expand their knowledge and experience of US Military history through professional reading.

Earn CLPs

You can earn up to 30 Continuous Learning Points (CLPs) in a two year training period through by reading books from the JMC History Reading Program.



Process

1. Request supervisory approval by applying in TED. Search for key word "reading program" .
 2. Upon approval, request book @ usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.historian@mail.mil.
 3. Historian will contact you to deliver book.
 4. Read the book and write a 1 page book review. Submit your review by e-mail to Historian at: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.historian@mail.mil.
 5. The Historian will read and approve the book review, notify you, and forward approval to the TED Team to award CLPS.
 6. When CLPs are awarded, TED will be updated to reflect CLPs earned in your course history.
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Questions

Direct questions regarding administration of the history reading program to usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.historian@mail.mil.

JMC Libraries

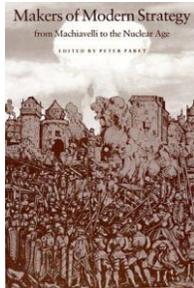
JMC Research Library: The history office has a large collection of materials and books. Please feel free to ask for references/readings on US history or other military history subjects.



JMC History Reading Program Book List
JMC History Library – Building 350/Floor 6/Room 661

Contact: History Office @ usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.historian@mail.mil or call 2-0392.

Earn 8 CLPs

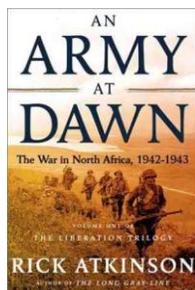
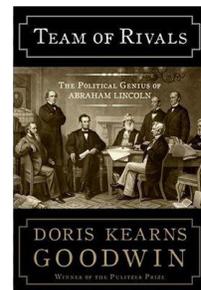


Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age
Edited by Peter Paret

A anthology on the evolution of strategic thought. Moving from Machiavelli to the present in twenty-eight insightful essays, the authors examine such topics as the role of doctrine, the genius of Napoleon, the limits of air power, and nuclear strategy. A primer for all senior leaders who must think strategically on a variety of issues.

A Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln
By Doris Kearns Goodwin

Team of Rivals doesn't just tell the story of Abraham Lincoln. It is a multiple biography of the entire team of personal and political competitors that he put together to lead the country through its greatest crisis. Here, Doris Kearns Goodwin profiles five of the key players in her book, four of whom contended for the 1860 Republican presidential nomination and all of whom later worked together in Lincoln's cabinet.



An Army at Dawn: The War in North Africa, 1942-1943
By Rick Atkinson

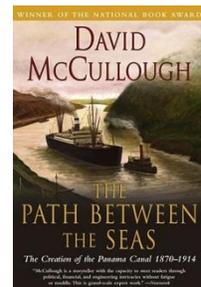
In this first volume of the Liberation Trilogy, Rick Atkinson shows why no modern reader can understand the ultimate victory of the Allied powers without a grasp of the great drama that unfolded in North Africa in 1942 and 1943. The book follows the early planning stages of the allied invasion of North Africa, the landings in Casablanca, Oran, and Algiers, and finally the back and forth struggle for dominance in Tunisia. The book discusses the battlefield failings and successes of American troops and their commanders and the larger context of the burgeoning cooperation between the allied forces in World War II.

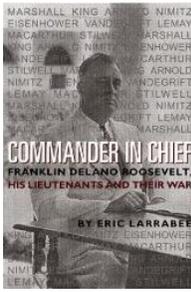
Earn 6 CLPs

The Path Between The Seas: The Creation of the Panama Canal: 1870-1914

By David McCullough

The Path Between the Seas tells the story of the men and women who fought against all odds to fulfill the 400-year-old dream of constructing an aquatic passageway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is a story of astonishing engineering feats, tremendous medical accomplishments, political power plays, heroic successes, and tragic failures.





Commander in Chief: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, His Lieutenants, and Their War

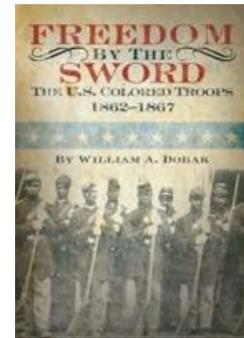
By Eric Larrabee

In this expansive history, Eric Larrabee examines the extent and importance of FDR's wartime leadership through his key military leaders-Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Vandegrift, Nimitz, Eisenhower, Stilwell, and LeMay. Devoting a chapter to each man, the author studies Roosevelt's impact on their personalities, their battles (sometimes with each other), and the consequences of their decisions. He also addresses such critical subjects as Roosevelt's responsibility for the war and how well it achieved his goals.

Freedom By the Sword: The U.S. Colored Troops 1862-1867

By William Dobak

From late 1862 to the spring of 1865, the federal government accepted more than 180,000 black men as soldiers, something it had never done before on such a scale. Known collectively as the United States Colored Troops and organized in segregated regiments led by white officers, some of these soldiers guarded army posts along major rivers; others fought Confederate raiders to protect Union supply trains; and still others took part in major operations like the siege of Petersburg and the battle of Nashville. After the war, many of the black regiments garrisoned the former Confederacy to enforce federal Reconstruction policy. Freedom by the Sword tells the story of these soldiers' recruitment, organization, and service. Because of the book's broad focus on every theater of the war and its concentration on what black soldiers actually contributed to Union victory, this volume stands alone among histories of the U.S. Colored Troops.

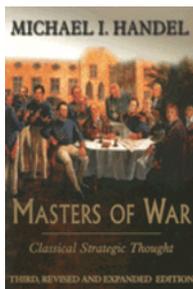
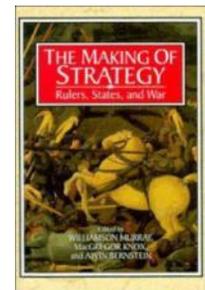


Earn 4 CLPs

The Making of Strategy: Rulers, States, and War

Edited by Williamson Murray, MacGregor Knox, and Alvin Bernstein

Some of the most respected scholars in the field of strategic studies examine the formulation of strategy in all its complexity. Senior leaders will find useful insight into the cultural, social, political, and organizational dimensions of strategic decisions as explored in specific cases ranging from the Peloponnesian Wars of the fifth century BCE to the formulation of twentieth-century U.S. nuclear policy. The seventeen cases display continuities in the principles of strategic thinking and break this 700-page volume into conveniently sized individual readings.



Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought, 3rd Edition

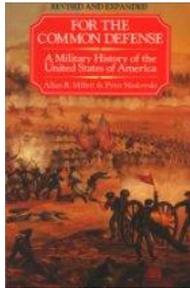
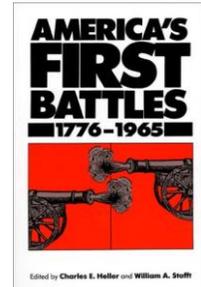
By Michael I. Handel

Masters of War is a comparative analysis of the classical works on war and strategic thought by Clausewitz, Sun Tzu, Jomini, and Machiavelli. The book illuminates the many similarities between the works of these authors and highlights the continuity in the logic of war through the ages. As such, it is a valuable compendium of military thought that all senior officers and NCOs should read.

America's First Battles: 1776-1965

By Charles Heller and William Stofft

Eleven prominent American military historians assess the first battles of 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. *America's First Battles* shows clearly the price of unpreparedness and the harsh adjustments that are often necessary when preconceived plans and doctrines meet ground reality.



For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America

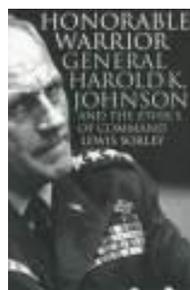
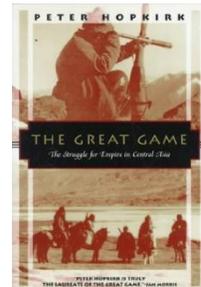
By Allan R. Millett and Peter Maslowski

This useful, single-volume study covers 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 discussion detail the military and its changing roles within political, social and economic frameworks.

The Great Game: The Struggle for Empire in Central Asia

By Peter Hopkirk

The "Great Game" was played between Tsarist Russia and Victorian England for supremacy in Central Asia. When play began early in the 19th century, the frontiers of the two imperial powers lay two thousand miles apart, by the end, only 20 miles separated the two rivals. Peter Hopkirk skillfully provides a clear overview of the geographical and diplomatic framework, and is careful to explain Russian viewpoints as fully as those of the British. The story ends with the fall of Tsarist Russia in 1917, but the demise of the Soviet Empire (hastened by a decade of bloody fighting in Afghanistan) gives it new relevance, as world peace and stability are again threatened by tensions in this volatile region of great mineral wealth and strategic significance.



Honorable Warrior: General Harold K. Johnson and the Ethics of Command

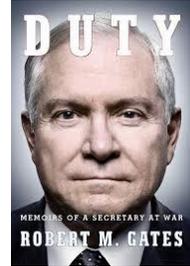
By Lewis Sorley

A man of extraordinary inner strength and patriotic devotion, General Harold K. Johnson rose from obscurity to become LBJ's Army Chief of Staff during the Vietnam War. Johnson advocated greater emphasis on cutting the North's supply lines, helping the South Vietnamese provide for their own internal defenses, and sustaining a legitimate government in the South. Sorley's study adds immeasurably to our understanding of the Vietnam War and provides an inspiring account of principled leadership.

Duty: Memoirs of a Secretary at War

By Robert M. Gates

From the former secretary of defense, a candid account of serving Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama during the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. When Robert M. Gates received a call from the White House, he thought he'd long left Washington politics behind: After working for six presidents in both the CIA and the National Security Council, he was happily serving as president of Texas A&M University. But when he was asked to help a nation mired in two wars and to aid the troops doing the fighting, he answered what he felt was the call of duty.

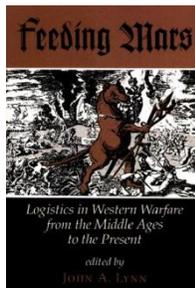
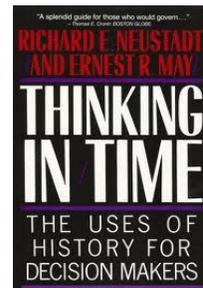


Earn 3 CLPs

Thinking in Time

By Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest May

History is an invaluable tool for decision makers; but if used without careful consideration, it can blind the unwary with false analogies. This classic book offers senior leaders invaluable suggestions on how to use and avoid misusing the valuable experience that history can provide.



Feeding Mars: Logistics in Western Warfare from the Middle Ages to the Present

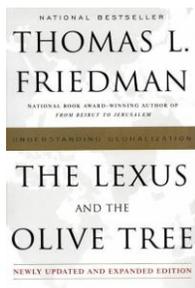
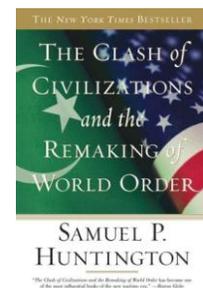
By John A. Lynn, ed.

This collection of essays examines a variety of logistical issues from Byzantine logistics to the misfire of American Civil War research and development.

Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order

By Samuel Huntington

A controversial analysis of post-Cold War world challenges that sees the poverty and religious extremism of the Third World as the next great threat to world order. In this work, the renowned political scientist explains how “civilizations” have replaced nations and ideologies as the driving force in global politics today.



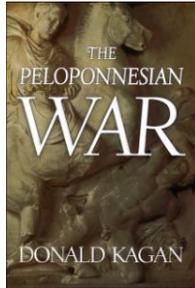
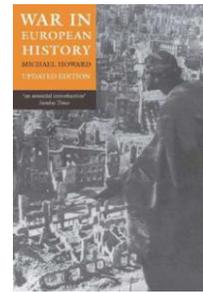
Lexus and the Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization

By Thomas Friedman
Thomas Friedman writes *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* with engaging stories that illustrate his central theme: that globalization, the Lexus, is the central organizing principle of the post-Cold War world, even though many individuals and nations resist by holding on to what has traditionally mattered to them—the olive tree.

War in European History

By Michael Howard

In this volume, one of England's most distinguished historians summarizes the evolution of warfare in Europe from the Roman Empire to the nuclear age. For the American senior leader, Howard's book offers an excellent and thought-provoking introduction to the broader history of the profession of arms and the role that war has played in the evolution of Western civilization.



The Peloponnesian War

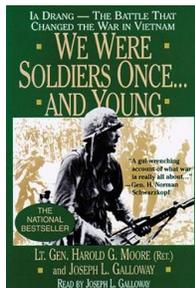
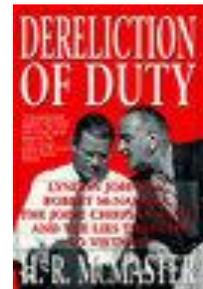
By Donald Kagan

Senior leaders will want to read this account of coalition warfare on land and sea in Ancient Greece. This book focuses on the strategic planning of Athens and Sparta, their shifting alliances, and the impact that individual leadership and civil-military relations had on the implementation of those plans. The lessons of this great war between two powerful city-states in the ancient world are still valid after twenty-four centuries: economic strength does not guarantee victory, nor does military might ensure the ability to make peace.

Dereliction of Duty: Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Lies That Led to Vietnam

By H. R. McMaster

In this important book, the author argues persuasively that President Johnson wanted to fight the war on poverty, not the war in Vietnam, and that he made decisions he believed would allow him to do both. This was a recipe for disaster, which the Joint Chiefs of Staff exacerbated by failing to provide the president with their best advice. *Dereliction of Duty* is a cautionary tale about how the military and its civilian leadership failed at the highest levels.



We Were Soldiers Once . . . and Young

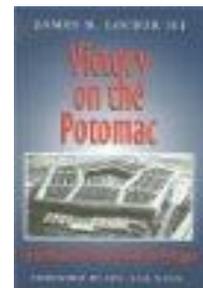
By Harold G. Moore and Joseph L. Galloway

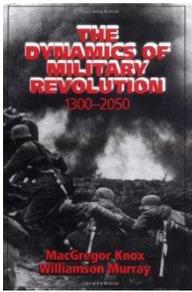
A gripping firsthand account of the November 1965 Battle of the Ia Drang by the commander of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. The Ia Drang was the first major combat test of the airmobile concept and the first major battle between U.S. forces and the North Vietnamese Army.

Victory on the Potomac

By James R. Locher III

A fascinating story of how Congress forced the Pentagon to undergo major reform in the mid-1980s. Locher, who was a major participant in the process, tells the inside story of the Goldwater-Nichols reforms of 1986 that set the stage for increased jointness in the services. This is an excellent primer on the creation of public policy and the interface between the Pentagon and Congress.



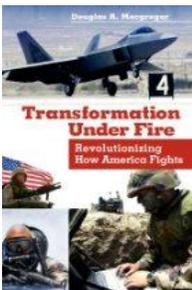


The Dynamics of Military Revolution, 1300–2050 **Edited by MacGregor Knox and Williamson Murray**

The editors provide a conceptual framework and historical context for understanding the patterns of change, innovation, and adaptation that have marked war in the Western world since the fourteenth century. Case studies and a conceptual overview offer to all senior leaders an introduction to military change.

The Challenge of Change: Military Institutions and New Realities, 1918–1941 **Edited by Harold R. Winton and David R. Mets**

The Challenge of Change examines how military institutions attempted to meet the demands of the new strategic, political, and technological realities of the turbulent era between the First and Second World Wars. The contributors chose France, Germany, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States as focus countries because their military institutions endeavored to develop both the material capacity and the conceptual framework for the conduct of modern industrialized warfare on a continental scale.

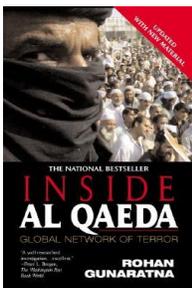
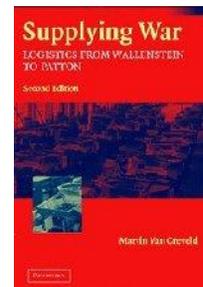


Transformation under Fire: Revolutionizing How America Fights **By Douglas A. Macgregor**

Macgregor lays out a blueprint for revolutionary change in how America's Army is organized and fights. Macgregor argues that America needs a radically different military force to fight the global joint expeditionary warfare required by the Global War on Terrorism. This book is an interesting, if controversial, prescription that has many followers in today's Army. *Transformation under Fire* is important reading for senior Army leaders, providing a starting point for any discussion on transformation.

Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton **By Martin Van Creveld**

Surveying four centuries of military history, noted historian Martin Van Creveld points out clearly the reasons why “amateurs study tactics; professionals study logistics.” Most battlefield results would not have been possible without the careful organization and allocation of logistical resources. Field-grade officers, warrant officers, and senior NCOs who fail to consider logistics in all their plans and operations will do so at their peril.



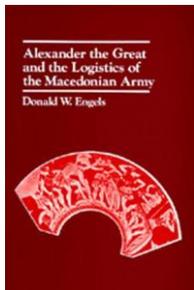
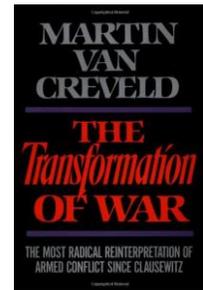
Inside al Qaeda: Global Network of Terror **By Rohan Gunaratna**

Based on over five years of research, *Inside al Qaeda* provides the story behind the rise of this small, mysterious group to the notorious organization today.

The Transformation of War

By Martin Van Creveld

Most wars since 1945 have been low-intensity conflicts and, according to the author, incomparably more significant than conventional wars in terms of casualties suffered and political results achieved. Citing the dismal record of regular forces vs. irregulars in Vietnam, Lebanon, Afghanistan and elsewhere, he suggests that as small-scale wars proliferate, conventional armed forces will shrink and the burden of protecting society will shift to the booming security business. In this 1991 book, Van Creveld, argues that the theories of Karl von Clausewitz, which form the basis for Western strategic thought, are largely irrelevant to nonpolitical wars such as the Islamic jihad and wars for existence such as Israel's Six-Day War. In the future, he prophesies, wars will be waged by groups of terrorists, guerrillas and bandits motivated by fanatical, ideologically-based loyalties; conventional battles will be replaced by skirmishes, bombings and massacres. Weapons will become less, rather than more, sophisticated and the high-tech weapons industry (which "supports itself by exporting its own uselessness") will collapse like a house of cards.



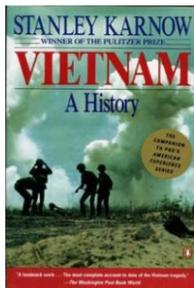
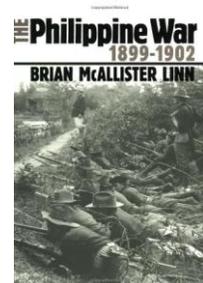
Alexander the Great and the Logistics of the Macedonian Army **By Donald W. Engels**

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.

The Philippine War, 1899–1902

By Brian McAllister Linn

Professor 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 did earlier works. Essential reading for those trying to understand the complexities inherent in counterinsurgency operations.



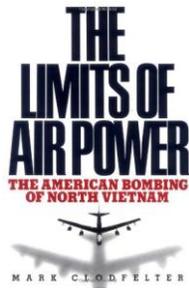
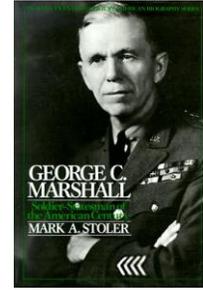
Vietnam: A History **By Stanley Karnow**

The history of America's involvement in Vietnam written by Karnow is a comprehensive look at the Vietnam War, from its underlying causes at the end of World War II, to the final takeover of South Vietnam by its Communist neighbor, North Vietnam, in April 1975.

George Marshall: Soldier-Statesman of the American Century

By Mark A. C. Stoler

General George C. Marshall played a pivotal role in American history between 1939 and 1951. In this synthesis, Professor Mark Stoler integrates an extensive variety of primary and secondary sources, including Marshall's private papers, in the story of the frustrations and successes of Marshall's attempts to forge a workable military policy in World War II consistent with the basic principles of American democracy. Marshall, best remembered for the Marshall Plan, is made comprehensible as a strategist at the center of the most destructive conflict in world history.



The Limits of Air Power: The American Bombing of North Vietnam

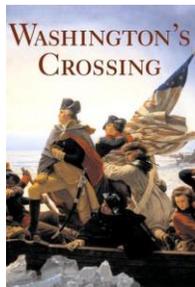
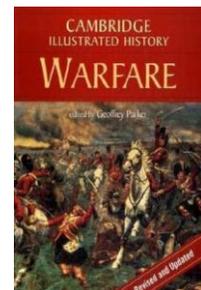
By Mark A. Clodfelter

Tracing the use of air power in World War II and the Korean War, Clodfelter explains how U. S. Air Force doctrine evolved through the American experience in these conventional wars only to be thwarted in the context of a limited guerrilla struggle in Vietnam. Although faith in bombing's sheer destructive power led air commanders to believe that extensive air assaults could win the war at any time, the Vietnam experience instead showed how even intense aerial attacks may not achieve military or political objectives in a limited war. An important reading for all soldiers who wish to understand the power, and limits, of air support.

Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare

Edited by Geoffrey Parker

Parker's authors cover the gamut of Western warfare from antiquity to the present in a digestible, compelling manner, to include the development of warfare on land, sea and air; weapons and technology; strategy, operations and tactics; logistics and intelligence. Throughout, there is an emphasis on the socio-economic aspects of war, the rise of the West to global dominance, and the nature of that aggressive military culture that has been its hallmark.



Washington's Crossing

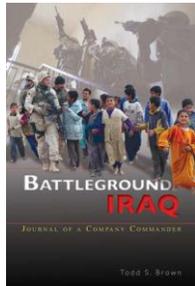
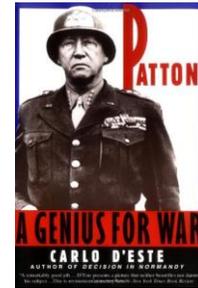
By David Hackett Fischer

This Pulitzer Prize winning book details the "darkest hour" of the American Revolution in 1776, from the defeats of Washington's Army around New York City, through the miserable retreat across New Jersey, to the cold, wretched camps of eastern Pennsylvania, as the British seemed poised to crush the cause of independence in its first year. Yet Washington quickly achieved two stunning successes at Trenton and Princeton through boldness, perseverance and personal example. Fischer emphasizes the unpredictable role of contingency in military operations, and shows that the remarkable victories of Washington and his men saved the faltering American Revolution.

Patton: A Genius for War

By Carlo D'Este

D'Este provides new information from family archives and other sources to help us understand why the general is regarded as one of the great modern military leaders.



Battleground Iraq: Journal of a Company Commander

By Todd S. Brown

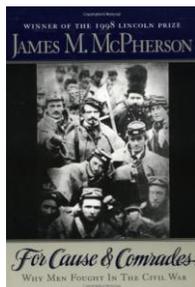
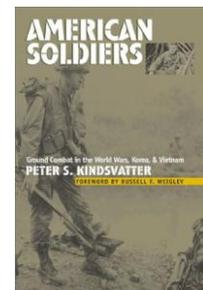
This journal of a company commander in the 4th Infantry Division north of Baghdad from 2003 to early 2004 captures the stresses and emotions of combat in a confusing war. Especially useful is Brown's evolving understanding of the differences between combat operations and nation-building missions-and how U.S. forces came to employ that new knowledge.

This work provides significant lessons for the young professional, and for anyone interested in the Iraq War.

American Soldiers: Ground Combat in the World Wars, Korea, and Vietnam

By Peter S. Kindsvatter

Historian Peter Kindsvatter, a combat veteran himself, uses the letters, memoirs, and novels written by other soldiers, along with official reports and studies, to detail the experience of soldiers from entry into military service through ground combat and its aftermath. Thoughtful discussions of leadership, the physical and emotional stresses of the battlefield, and the various ways Soldiers try to cope with these stresses make this a valuable book for all those preparing to lead American soldiers in ground combat.



For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought in the Civil War

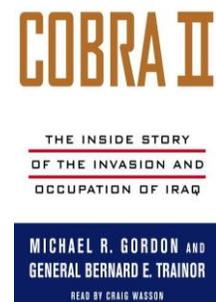
By James M. McPherson

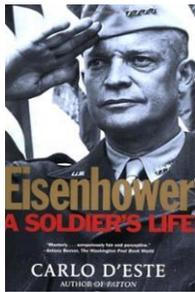
This inspiring book argues, contrary to many scholars, that Civil War soldiers overcame their fear by remaining dedicated to the ideals that had motivated them to enlist: duty, honor, patriotism, and love of liberty. In reaching his conclusions, he draws on roughly 25,000 letters and 249 diaries written by 1,076 Union and Confederate soldiers, thus wisely allowing the soldiers to tell much of the story in their own words.

Cobra II: The Inside story of the Invasion and Occupation of Iraq

By Michael Gordon, and Bernard Trainor

Cobra II is an extremely critical look at the war planning for the invasion of Iraq by Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld's Pentagon staff and its subsequent execution. Dazzled by the seemingly cheap success in Afghanistan and a fixed commitment on transforming the military into a lighter, leaner force, the high-level planners allowed false assumptions, faulty intelligence, personal politics and a lack of foresight undermine any rationale strategy for the endeavor, producing an unexpected outcome and sowing the seeds for future conflict.





Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life

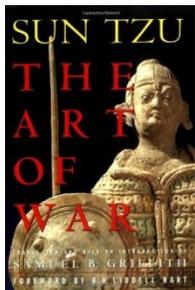
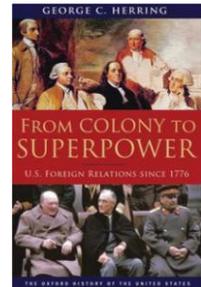
By D'Este, Carlo

Dwight D. Eisenhower remains a subject of intense interest. A Lieutenant Colonel at 50 with little combat experience and no military future ahead of him in the stifling between-the-wars promotion system, Eisenhower became a five-star general who would later head the nation for two presidential terms of office. D'Este focuses on World War II, discussing the emerging general's skill at building the Allied coalition and keeping its disparate elements pointed at a common objective. He also covers his weaknesses, indicting the supreme commander for keeping incompetent favorites in major positions, failing to make decisive decisions at key junctures in the war, and generally ignoring the dimension of logistics. The account provides a picture of the dilemmas faced by military commanders beset by conflicting objectives and course of action.

From Colony to Super Power: U.S. Foreign Relations Since 1776

By George C. Herring

Herring is an authority on the history of American foreign policy. and emphasizes George Washington's 1796 farewell was not a call for isolationism but simply a warning to be careful in forming alliances. The passion for spreading American ideals reached its first peak after WWI with Woodrow Wilson, whose principles the author admires though many, such as national self-determination, have proved disastrous. Entering the 21st century, the U.S. was at its peak as the world's sole superpower. Herring takes his narrative up through 9/11 neoconservatives, to spread democracy.



Sun Tzu – The Art of War

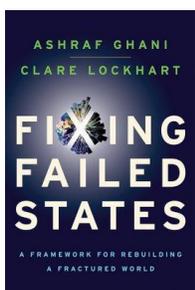
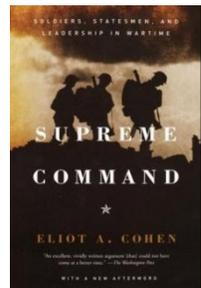
By Samuel B. Griffith

Written in China over two thousand years ago, Sun Tzu's The Art of War provides the first known attempt to formulate a rational basis for the planning and conduct of military operations. These wise, aphoristic essays contain principles acted upon by such twentieth-century Chinese generals as Mao Tse Tung. Samuel Griffith offers a much-needed translation of this classic which makes it even more relevant to the modern world.

Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen, and Leadership in Wartime

By: Eliot Cohen

Using the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, Georges Clemenceau, Winston Churchill, and David Ben-Gurion to build his argument, Cohen offers compelling proof that, as Clemenceau put it, “War is too important to leave to the generals.” By examining the shared leadership traits of four politicians who triumphed in extraordinarily varied military campaigns, Cohen argues that active statesmen make the best wartime leaders, pushing their military subordinates to succeed where they might have failed if left to their own devices.



Fixing Failed States: A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World

By Ashraf Ghani and Clare Lockhart

Today between forty and sixty nations, home to more than one billion people, have either collapsed or are teetering on the brink of failure. The world's worst problems--terrorism, drugs and human trafficking, absolute poverty, ethnic conflict, disease, genocide--originate in such states, and the international

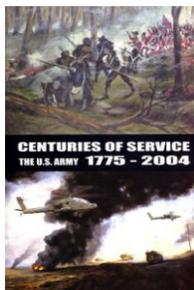
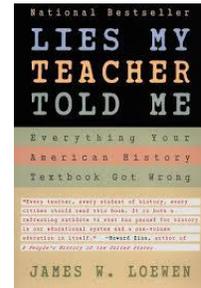
community has devoted billions of dollars to solving the problem. Yet by and large the effort has not succeeded. Ashraf Ghani and Clare Lockhart have taken an active part in the effort to save failed states for many years, serving as World Bank officials, as advisers to the UN, and as high-level participants in the new government of Afghanistan. In *Fixing Failed States*, they describe the issue, offering an on-the-ground picture of why past efforts have not worked and advancing a groundbreaking new solution to this most pressing of global crises.

Earn 2 CLPs

Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything your American History Textbook Got Wrong

By James W. Loewen

Loewen's politically correct critique of 12 American history textbooks—including *The American Pageant* by Thomas A. Bailey and David M. Kennedy; and *Triumph of the American Nation* by Paul Lewis Todd and Merle Curti—is sure to please liberals and infuriate conservatives. In condemning the way history is taught, he indicts everyone involved in the enterprise: authors, publishers, adoption committees, parents and teachers. Loewen argues that the bland, Eurocentric treatment of history bores most elementary and high school students, who also find it irrelevant to their lives. To make learning more compelling, Loewen urges authors, publishers and teachers to highlight the drama inherent in history by presenting students with different viewpoints and stressing that history is an ongoing process, not merely a collection of—often misleading—factoids. Readers interested in history, whether liberal or conservative, professional or layperson, will find food for thought here.



Centuries of Service: The U.S. Army, 1775-2005

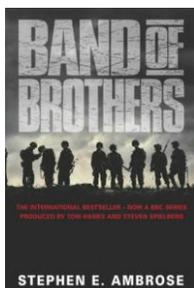
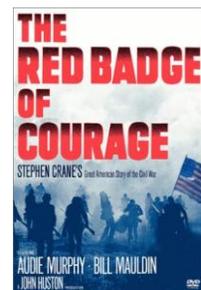
By David W. Hogan, Jr.

An easy-to-read and informative pamphlet that describes the many missions the U.S. Army has performed over the course of its history. The booklet covers America's wars as well as the Army's many operations other than war, including occupation, peacekeeping, nation building, exploration, civil administration, scientific research, and disaster relief. This pamphlet is a valuable introduction to American military history for the soldier and junior leader.

The Red Badge of Courage

By Stephen Crane

A classic of American literature, this Civil War novel depicts a Union soldier's terrifying baptism of fire and his ensuing transformation from coward to hero. Originally published in 1895, its vivid evocation of battle remains unsurpassed.



Band of Brothers: E Company, 506th Regiment, 101st Airborne from Normandy to Hitler's Eagle's Nest

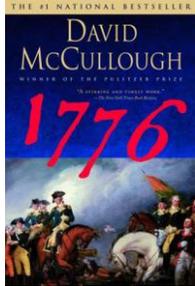
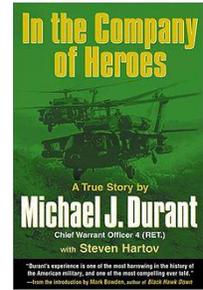
By Stephen E. Ambrose

This excellent account of an airborne rifle company at war is based on journals, letters, and interviews with the participants. The author follows one company from rigorous selection and training through battles in Normandy, Holland, Bastogne, and occupation duty in Germany. A classic small-unit study.

In the Company of Heroes

By Michael J. Durant

Black Hawk pilot Mike Durant was shot down and taken prisoner during military operations in the failed country of Somalia in 1993. Published in the tenth anniversary year of that conflict, this riveting personal account at last tells the world about Durant's harrowing captivity and the heroic deeds of his comrades.



1776

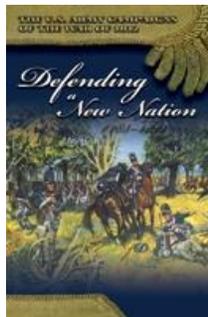
By David McCullough (Audio CD and Paperback available)

A fast-paced narrative of the Revolutionary War from the summer of 1775 to Washington's stunning twin victories at Trenton and Princeton in late 1776. McCullough shows that, through persistence, dedication to the American cause, and Washington's remarkable leadership, a small and ill-equipped American Army overcame severe hardships and numerous defeats to save the American Revolution from collapse during the War's most tumultuous year.

War

By Sebastian Junger

Junger looks at the reality of combat--the fear, the honor, and the trust among men in an extreme situation whose survival depends on their absolute commitment to one another. His on-the-ground account follows a single platoon through a 15-month tour of duty in the most dangerous outpost in Afghanistan's Korengal Valley. Through the experiences of these young men at war, he shows what it means to fight, to serve, and to face down mortal danger on a daily basis.



Campaigns of the War of 1812: Defending A New nation

By Sebastian Junger

From the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783 to the beginning of the War of 1812, the nascent United States Army encountered significant challenges, both within its own ranks and in the field. The Army faced hostile American Indians in the west, domestic insurrections over taxation, threats of war from European powers, organizational changes, and budgetary constraints. It was also a time of growth and exploration, during which Army officers led expeditions to America's west coast and founded a military academy.

Defending a New Nation, 1783–1811, the first volume of the "U.S. Army Campaigns of the War of 1812" series, tells the story of several military campaigns against Indians in the Northwest Territory, the Army's role in suppressing the Whiskey Rebellion (1794), the Quasi-War with France and confrontations with Spain, the influence of Jeffersonian politics on the Army's structure, and the Lewis and Clark expedition.