

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 11: The United States Fights in the “War to End All Wars,” 1917-1918

The study of World War I should start with general histories of the whole war. The best single volume on the AEF is Edward M. Coffman, *The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I* (Oxford University Press, 1968). The essential statistics on the American war effort may be found in Leonard P. Ayres, *The War with Germany: A Statistical Summary* (Government Printing Office, 1919). The background for the American intervention may be found in Justus Doenecke, *Nothing Less Than War: A New History of America’s Entry into World War I* (University Press of Kentucky, 2011), which will likely become the definitive work on the topic; Arthur S. Link, *Wilson: Confusions and Crises, 1915-1916* (Princeton University Press, 1964), and *Wilson: Campaigns for Progressivism and Peace, 1916-1917* (Princeton University Press, 1965). Thomas Boghardt takes a fresh look at *The Zimmerman Telegram: Intelligence, Diplomacy, and America’s Entry into World War I* (Naval Institute Press, 2012). Essential to understanding the American president at the center of this era is John Milton Cooper, Jr.’s definitive *Woodrow Wilson: A Biography* (Knopf, 2009), a Pulitzer Prize finalist and a compelling treatment of a complex subject.

For a major analysis of the war as international conflict, see the essays in Allan R. Millett and Williamson Murray, eds., *Military Effectiveness, Vol. I: The First World War* (Allen & Unwin, 1988), which treats all the major belligerents except Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire; Timothy Nenninger deals therein with the U.S. participation in the war. Robert H. Ferrell, *Woodrow Wilson & World War I, 1917-1921* (Harper & Row, 1985) provides the best one-volume coverage to date of the total American experience in the war and the postwar peace-making. David R. Woodward, *Trial by Friendship: Anglo-American Relations, 1917-1918*

(University Press of Kentucky, 1993) covers with insight the tortuous course of coalition warfare at the political and strategic levels.

The American "home front" mobilization may be traced in part through the lives of the principals: Daniel R. Beaver, *Newton D. Baker and the American War Effort, 1917-1919* (University of Nebraska Press, 1967); Joseph L. Morrison, *Josephus Daniels* (University of North Carolina Press, 1966); Edward M. Coffman, *The Hilt of the Sword: The Career of Peyton C March* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1966). The politics of homefront participation are analyzed in William J. Breen, *Uncle Sam at Home: Civilian Mobilization, Wartime Federalism, and the Council of National Defense* (Greenwood Press, 1984). Jennifer D. Keene, *Doughboys, the Great War, and the Remaking of America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003) examines how the government turned citizens into soldiers and the long-term impact of this process while her *World War I: The American Soldier Experience* (Bison Books, 2011) provides a tip of the spear view into the experiences of those who served in France and on the homefront. Women also answered the call and contributed to the war effort as detailed in Lettie Gavin, *Women in World War I: They Also Served* (University Press of Colorado, 1997); Susan Zeiger, *In Uncle Sam's Service: Women Workers with the American Expeditionary Force, 1917-1919* (Cornell University Press, 2000); and Kimberly Jensen, *Mobilizing Minerva: American Women in the First World War* (University of Illinois Press, 2008). Jean Ebbert and Marie-Beth Hall recall the experiences of *The First, the Few, the Forgotten: Navy and Marine Corps Women in World War I* (Naval Institute Press, 2002).

The most comprehensive work on wartime mobilization is David M. Kennedy, *Over Here: The First World War and American Society* (Oxford University Press, 1980). Also valuable is Paul A. Koistinen, *Mobilizing for Modern War, 1865-1919* (University Press of

Kansas, 1997) and Christopher Capozzola, *Uncle Sam Wants You: World War I and the Making of the Modern American Citizen* (Oxford University Press, 2008). John W. Chambers, II, *To Raise an Army: The Draft Comes to Modern America* (Free Press, 1987) deals with the Selective Service System with expertise and depth. The unfavorable public response to the mobilization is analyzed in Horace C. Peterson and Gilbert C. Fite, *Opponents of War, 1917-1918* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1957).

The question of race policy and the AEF is studied in Arthur E. Barbeau and Florette Henri, *The Unknown Soldiers: Black American Troops in World War I* (Temple University Press, 1974), and Chad L. Williams, *Torchbearers of Democracy: African American Soldiers in the World War I Era* (University of North Carolina Press, 2010). Peter N. Nelson recounts the battles at home and abroad of black troops in *A More Unbending Battle: The Harlem Hellfighters' Struggle for Freedom in WWI and Equality at Home* (Basic Civitas Books, 2009). Adriane Lentz-Smith, *Freedom Struggles: African-Americans and World War I* (Howard University Press, 2009) and Nina Mjagkij, *Loyalty in a Time of Trial: The African American Experience during World War I* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2011) are comprehensive examinations of racial issues and the black wartime experiences.

The actual conduct of operations may be best understood by reading Staff of the Infantry School, U.S. Army, *Infantry in Battle* (Infantry Journal Press, 1934). The personal views of American fighting men can be found in Frank Freidel, *Over There* (Little, Brown, 1964), and Henry Berry, *Make the Kaiser Dance* (Doubleday, 1978). Studies of AEF campaigns, battles, and tactics include Douglas V. Johnson and Rolfe L. Hillman, Jr., *Soissons 1918* (Texas A & M University Press, 1999); Mark Grotelueschen, *The AEF Way of War: The American Army and Combat in World War I* (Cambridge University Press, 2006) and *Doctrine Under Fire: American*

Artillery Employment in World War I (Praeger, 2000); Edwin H. Simmons and Joseph H. Alexander, *Through the Wheat: The U.S. Marines in World War I* (Naval Institute Press, 2008); and Robert H. Ferrell, *America's Deadliest Battle: Meuse-Argonne, 1918* (University Press of Kansas, 2007), which is an excellent account of the AEF's largest and most costly campaign. Ferrell extended his interest in World War I by editing and writing a series of soldier memoirs and unit histories, including the service of his father. The most notable are *Collapse at Meuse-Argonne: The Failure of the Missouri-Kansas Division* (University of Missouri Press, 2004), *Five Days in October: The Lost Battalion of World War I* (University of Missouri Press, 2005), and *Unjustly Dishonored: An African American Division in World War I* (University of Missouri Press, 2011). The wartime experiences of New England National Guardsmen is portrayed in Michael E. Shay, *The Yankee Division in the First World War: In the Highest Tradition* (Texas A&M University Press, 2008). James Carl Nelson follows an infantry company through the worst fighting on the Western Front in 1918 in the powerfully moving *The Remains of Company D: A Story of the Great War* (St. Martin's Press, 2009). The harrowing ordeal of the "Lost Battalion" during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive has not been lost, see especially Ferrell's *Five Days in October* (noted above); Alan D. Gaff, *Blood in the Argonne: The "Lost Battalion" of World War I* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2005). The American campaign against a different though no less deadly enemy is detailed in Carol R. Byerly, *Fever of War: The Influenza Epidemic in the U.S. Army during World War I* (NYU Press, 2005).

The experience of the Air Service, U.S. Army, in World War I is described in I. B. Holley Jr., *Ideas and Weapons: Exploitation of the Aerial Weapons by the United States in World War I* (Yale University Press, 1953); James J. Hudson, *Hostile Skies: A Combat History of the American Air Service in World War I* (Syracuse University Press, 1968); Maurer Maurer, ed.

and comp., *The U.S. Air Service in World War I*, 4 vols. (Office of Air Force History, 1978-1979); and William Mitchell, *Memoirs of World War I* (Greenwood Press, 1975). For a look at the Army's early flirtation with flirtation with airplanes, see Herbert A. Johnson, *Wingless Eagles: U.S. Army Aviation Through World War I* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001).

Two special studies cover innovations in the U.S. Army: Dale E. Wilson, *Treat 'em Rough! The Birth of American Armor, 1917-1920* (Presidio, 1989) and Charles E. Heller, *Chemical Warfare in World War I: The American Experience, 1917-1918* (Combat Studies Institute, 1984). David F. Trask, *The AEF and Coalition Warmaking, 1917-1918* (University Press of Kansas, 1993), provides a full, critical evaluation of American operations. The reissue of Frank Freidel, ed., *Over There* (rev. ed., McGraw-Hill, 1990) provides a photographic record and first-person narratives of the AEF.

The American contribution to the Allied naval victory is evaluated in David F. Trask, *Captains and Cabinets: Anglo-American Naval Relations, 1917-1918* (University of Missouri Press, 1972).

Two important biographies give definitive insights on the Americans' military and naval conduct of the war: Donald Smythe, *Pershing: General of the Armies* (Indiana University Press, 1986) and Mary Klachko and David F. Trask, *Admiral William Shepherd Benson* (Naval Institute Press, 1987). A personal account of the AEF's best division and corps commander—and later chief-of-staff of the Army—is Timothy K. Nenninger, ed., *The Way of Duty, Honor, Country: The Memoir of General Charles Pelot Summerall* (University Press of Kentucky, 2010). Robert H. Ferrell ponders *The Question of MacArthur's Reputation: Côte de Châtillon, October 14-16, 1918* (University of Missouri Press, 2008).

The Allied-strategic context of American participation is analyzed in three important studies: Robert B. Bruce, *A Fraternity of Arms: America and France in the Great War* (University Press of Kentucky, 2003); David R. Woodward, *Trial by Friendship: Anglo-American Relations, 1917-1918* (University Press of Kentucky, 1993); and Mitchell A. Yockelson, *Borrowed Soldiers: Americans under British Command, 1918* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2008). Involvement of American forces in important post war operations are covered in Carol K.W. Melton, *Between War and Peace: Woodrow Wilson and the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia* (Mercer University Press, 2001). How American soldiers and their achievements were remembered and commemorated is the subject of three fine works: Lisa M. Budreau, *Bodies of War: World War I and the Politics of Commemoration in America, 1919-1933* (New York University Press, 2009); Mark A. Snell, ed., *Unknown Soldiers: The American Expeditionary Forces in Memory and Remembrance* (Kent State University Press, 2008) and Steven Trout, *On the Battlefield of Memory: The First World War and American Remembrance, 1919-1941* (University of Alabama Press, 2011).