

## SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

### *Chapter 13: The United States and World War II: From the Edge of Defeat to the Edge of Victory, 1939-1943*

### *Chapter 14: The United States and World War II: The Road to Victory, 1943-1945*

General histories of World War II bend the shelves of libraries and bookstores. The books are long, short, tall, and crammed with photographs. We recommend the available, reliable, and readable Williamson Murray and Allan R. Millett, *A War to Be Won: Fighting the Second World War* (Harvard University Press, 2000) and Gerhard L. Weinberg, *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II* (Cambridge University Press, 1994). Also essential for understanding the lead up to the war is Williamson Murray and Allan R. Millett, eds. *Calculations: Net Assessment and the Coming of World War II* (The Free Press, 1992). For fewer words and more pictures, the *Time-Life* series *World War II* (39 vols., 1977-1983) has endured well. On the Allied victory, Richard Overy, *Why the Allies Won* (W.W. Norton, 1995) is a perceptive analysis, deftly written and well-argued enough to make it a classic. For thoughtful discussions of the war's cost, see William I. Hitchcock, *The Bitter Road to Freedom: The Human Cost of Allied Victory in World War II Europe* (The Free Press, 2008) and Michael Burleigh, *Moral Combat: Good and Evil in World War II* (HarperCollins, 2011). Gordon Wright, *The Ordeal of Total War, 1939-1945* (Harper & Row, 1968) has endured. Studies of the Eastern Front multiply and improve. For a one-book experience, see David M. Glantz and Jonathan House, *When Titans Clashed: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler* (University Press of Kansas, 1995) or Chris Bellamy, *Absolute War: Soviet Russia in the Second World War* (Alfred Knopf, 2007). For a one-book look at the U.S. home front, the choice is David M. Kennedy, *The*

*American People in World War II* (Oxford University Press, 1999). Also valuable for its diverse coverage and intriguing essays is G. Kurt Piehler and Sidney Pash, eds., *The United States and the Second World War: New Perspectives on Diplomacy, War, and the Home Front* (Fordham University Press, 2010).

The government-sponsored histories of American military participation in the war vary in scope and number, but all reflect the professionalism of their authors. The Army series, "The U.S. Army in World War II," reached eighty volumes as of the early 1980s. For the widest perspective, the most important books in the series are Maurice Matloff and Edwin M. Snell, *The War Department: Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1941-1942* (Government Printing Office, 1953), and Maurice Matloff, *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1943-1944* (Government Printing Office, 1959), supplemented by Richard M. Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, *The War Department: Global Logistics and Strategy, 1940-1945* (2 vols., Government Printing Office, 1955 and 1969). Although the Navy's historical effort was collaborative in research, it bore the mark of its own Grand Admiral—Samuel Eliot Morison, *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II* (15 vols., Little, Brown, 1947-1962), summarized in Morison, *The Two-Ocean War* (Little, Brown, 1963). As befitted a service on its way to autonomy, the U.S. Army Air Forces produced its own history, Wesley Frank Caven and James Lea Cate, eds., *The Army Air Forces in World War II* (7 vols., University of Chicago Press, 1948-1958). The Marine Corps story, told by several authors, is Henry I. Shaw et al., History and Museums Division, HQMC, *History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II* (5 vols., Government Printing Office, 1958-1971). In addition to various official collections of photographs, see also the service chronologies: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, *Chronology, 1941-1945* (Government Printing Office, 1960); Naval History Division,

*Naval Chronology, World War II* (Government Printing Office, 1955); and Robert Muller and Kit C. Carter, *The Army Air Forces in World War II: Combat Chronology, 1941-1945* (General Printing Office, 1976).

The perspectives of America's allies may be found in many books, but the most useful and accessible include J. R. M. Butler, ed., *History of the Second World War: Grand Strategy* (6 vols., H. M. Stationery Office, 1956-1976), and other volumes in the British official history, and M. M. Minasyan et al., *Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945* (International Publishing, 1974). A particularly useful set of essays on critical points in the war is Kent Roberts Greenfield et al., *Command Decisions* (Government Printing Office, 1960). For an analytical perspective on the war that treats all of the seven major belligerents, see Allan R. Millett and Williamson Murray, eds., *Military Effectiveness, Vol. III, The Second World War* (Allen & Unwin, 1988).

On Anglo-American leadership, the definitive study of Roosevelt's war leadership is James MacGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom, 1940-1945* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1970), while Churchill told his own story at characteristic length and in charming prose in *The Second World War* (6 vols. Houghton Mifflin, 1948-1953). See also Herbert Feis, *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin* (Princeton University Press, 1957), Francis L. Loewenheim, Harold D. Langley, and Manfred Jonas, eds., *Roosevelt and Churchill: Their Secret Wartime Correspondence* (Barrie and Jenkins, 1975); Mark Stoler, *Allies and Adversaries: The Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Grand Alliance, and U.S. Strategy in World War II* (University of North Carolina Press, 2006) and *Allies in War: Britain and America Against the Axis Powers, 1940-1945* (Bloomsbury, 2007).

The American home front experience is examined in John Morton Blum, *V Was for Victory: Politics and American Culture During World War II* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976); Albert A. Blum, *Drafted or Deferred* (University of Michigan Press, 1967); George Q. Flynn, *The Mess in Washington: Manpower Mobilization in World War II* (Greenwood Press, 1979); Donald H. Riddle, *The Truman Committee* (Rutgers University Press, 1964); Allan M. Winkler, *The Politics of Propaganda: The Office of War Information, 1942-1945* (Yale University Press, 1978); Steven Casey, *Cautious Crusade: Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Public Opinion, and the War Against Nazi Germany* (Oxford University Press, 2001); Gerald T. White, *Billions for Defense: Government Financing by the Defense Plant Corporation During World War II* (University of Alabama Press, 1980); War Records Section, Bureau of the Budget, *The United States at War* (Government Printing Office, 1946); James Phinney Baxter III, *Scientists Against Time* (Little, Brown, 1946); and War Production Board, *Wartime Production Achievements* (WPB, 1945).

The military view of mobilization policies and practices is available in R. Elberton Smith, *The War Department: The Army and Economic Mobilization* (Government Printing Office, 1959); Byron Fairchild and Jonathan Grossman, *The War Department: The Army and Industrial Manpower Mobilization* (Government Printing Office, 1959); I. B. Holley, Jr., *Buying Aircraft: Materiel Procurement for the Army Air Forces* (Government Printing Office, 1964); and Robert H. Connery, *The Navy and Industrial Mobilization in World War II* (Princeton University Press, 1951).

On strategic issues in 1940-1943, see Stetson Conn and Byron Fairchild, *The Framework of Hemispheric Defense* (Government Printing Office, 1960); Stetson Conn, Rose C. Engelman, and Byron Fairchild, *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts* (Government Printing Office,

1964); Louis Morton, *The War in the Pacific: Strategy and Command: The First Two Years* (Government Printing Office, 1962); John B. Lundstrom, *The First South Pacific Campaign: Pacific Fleet Strategy, December, 1941-June, 1942* (Naval Institute Press, 1976); Warren Kimball, *The Most Unsordid Act: Lend Lease, 1939-1941* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1969); Mark A. Stoler, *The Politics of the Second Front: American Military Planning and Diplomacy in Coalition Warfare, 1941-1943* (Greenwood Press, 1977).

For personalized views on the American war effort from members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, see Thomas B. Buell, *Master of Sea Power: A Biography of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King* (Naval Institute Press, 1980); and Forrest C. Pogue, *George C Marshall: Ordeal and Hope, 1939-1942* (Viking, 1965) and *George C. Marshall: Organizer of Victory, 1943-1945* (Viking, 1973).

On the role of intelligence, particularly radio intelligence and code breaking, see Patrick Beesly, *Very Special Intelligence* (Doubleday, 1978); Anthony Cave Brown, *Bodyguard of Lies* (Harper & Row, 1975); Ronald Lewin, *ULTRA Goes to War* (McGraw-Hill, 1979); *The American Magic: Codes, Ciphers and the Defeat of Japan* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1982); and Roger Dingman, *Deciphering the Rising Sun: Navy and Marine Codebreakers, Translators and Interpreters in the Pacific War* (Naval Institute Press, 2009). One of the key deception operations to mask the 1944 landings in France is detailed in Mary K. Barbier, *D-Day Deception: Operation Fortitude and the Normandy Invasion* (Praeger, 2007).

The early phases of the Pacific naval war continues to produce detailed analytic books on the U.S. Navy-IJN battles “when the odds were even,” the latest being: Dan W. Toll, *Pacific Crucible: War at Sea in the Pacific, 1941-1942* (W.W. Norton, 2012); Craig L. Symonds, *The Battle of Midway* (Oxford University Press, 2011); James D. Hornfischer, *Neptune’s Inferno:*

*The U.S. Navy at Guadalcanal* (Random House, 2011), and William H. Bartsch, *Every Day a Nightmare: American Pursuit Pilots in the Defense of Java, 1941-1942* (Texas A&M University Press, 2010).

Among the many key books on military operations by American forces, 1940-1943, see especially Patrick Abbazia, *Mr. Roosevelt's Navy: The Private War of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, 1939-1942* (Naval Institute Press, 1975); Roberta Wohlstetter, *Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision* (Stanford University Press, 1962); Louis Morton, *The War in the Pacific: The Fall of the Philippines* (Government Printing Office, 1953); John Toland, *But Not in Shame* (Random House, 1961); James Leutze, *A Different Kind of Victory: A Biography of Admiral Thomas C. Hart* (Naval Institute Press, 1981); Donald Macintyre, *The Battle of the Atlantic* (Batsford, 1961); Martin Middlebrook, *Convoy* (Morrow, 1976); George F. Howe, *Northwest Africa: Seizing the Initiative in the West* (Government Printing Office, 1957); Howard McGaw Smyth, and Albert N. Garland *Sicily and the Surrender of Italy* (Government Printing Office, 1965); Martin Blumenson, *Salerno to Cassino* (Government Printing Office, 1969), and *Kasserine Pass* (Houghton Mifflin, 1967); and John Miller, Jr., *The War in the Pacific: CARTWHEEL: The Reduction of Rabaul* (General Printing Office, 1959).

The biographies of the American theater commanders and their major subordinates offer excellent insights into the conduct of the war. For the European theaters, see especially Carlo D'Este, *Patton: A Genius for War* (HarperCollins, 1995) and *Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life* (Henry Holt, 2002). See also Stephen R. Taaffe, *Marshall and His Generals: U.S. Army Commanders in World War II* (University Press of Kansas, 2011) and Wilson A. Heefner, *Dogface Soldier: The Life of General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr.* (University of Missouri Press, 2010). For the Pacific and Asian theaters, consult D. Clayton James, *The Years of MacArthur*,

1941-1945 (Houghton Mifflin, 1975); Barbara Tuchman, *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945* (Macmillan, 1971); E. B. Potter, *Nimitz* (Naval Institute Press, 1976); Thomas B. Buell, *The Quiet Warrior: A Biography of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance* (Little, Brown, 1974); James M. Merrill, *A Sailor's Admiral: A Biography of William E Halsey* (Crowell, 1976); and Charles A. Lockwood, *Down to the Sea in Subs* (Norton, 1967).

For perceptive personal views of operational and command problems, one can examine works by or about combat admirals and generals: Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., *Command Missions* (Dutton, 1954); James M. Gavin, *On to Berlin* (Viking, 1978); Hanson Baldwin, *Tiger Jack* [Maj. Gen. John S. Wood] (Old Army Press, 1979); J. Lawton Collins, *Lightning Joe* (Louisiana State University Press, 1974); Frank James Price, *Troy H. Middleton* (Louisiana State University Press, 1974); Albert C. Wedemeyer, *Wedemeyer Reports!* (Henry Holt, 1958); Frederick C. Sherman, *Combat Command: The American Aircraft Carriers in the Pacific War* (Dutton, 1950); J. J. Clark with Clark G. Reynolds, *Carrier Admiral* (McKay, 1967); George C. Dyer, *The Amphibians Came to Conquer: The Story of Richmond Kelly Turner* (2 vols., Government Printing Office, 1971); and A. A. Vandegrift with Robert Asprey, *Once a Marine: The Memoirs of General A. A. Vandegrift, U.S. Marine Corps* (Norton, 1964).

The memoirs and studies of front-line combat commanders are not in great number, but see James C. Fry, *Combat Soldier* (National Press, 1968); Glover S. Johns, Jr., *The Clay Pigeons of St. Lo* (Military Service Publishing, 1958); and Charles B. MacDonald, *Company Commander* (Infantry Journal Press, 1947), for the experiences of an Army regimental, battalion, and company commander. Elmer Bendiner, *The Fall of Fortresses* (Putnam, 1980), recalls the experience of bombing Germany with B-17's. The best representative enlisted memoirs are

Lester Atwell, *Private* (Simon & Schuster, 1958); E. B. Sledge, *With the Old Breed* (Presidio Press, 1982); and James J. Fahy, *Pacific War Diary, 1942-1945* (Houghton Mifflin, 1963).

The armed forces' official histories cover the major campaigns of 1943-1945, but unsponsored battle books on the war abound. Among the most important of the campaign studies are Charles B. MacDonald, *The Mighty Endeavor: The American Armed Forces in the European Theater in World War II* (Oxford University Press, 1969); Russell F. Weigley, *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaigns of France and Germany, 1944-1945* (Indiana University Press, 1981); Michael Schaller, *The U.S. Crusade in China, 1938-1945* (Columbia University Press, 1979); R. J. Overy, *The Air War, 1939-1945* (Europa Publications, 1980); Daniel E. Barbey, *MacArthur's Amphibious Navy: Seventh Amphibious Force Operations, 1943-1945* (Naval Institute Press, 1969); Clay Blair, Jr., *Silent Victory: The U.S. Submarine War Against Japan* (Lippincott, 1974); Clark G. Reynolds, *The Fast Carriers: The Forging of an Air Navy* (McGraw-Hill, 1968); Robert Sherrod, *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II* (Combat Forces Press, 1952); James A. Huston, *Out of the Blue: U.S. Army Airborne Operations in World War II* (Purdue University Press, 1972); and Kenn C. Rust, *The Ninth Air Force in World War II* (Sun Shine House, 1990).

Among the more incisive histories are the following: North Africa, Rick Atkinson, *An Army at Dawn: The War in North Africa, 1942-1943* (Henry Holt, 2002); Italy, Martin Blumenson, *Anzio* (Lippincott, 1963); Fred Majdalany, *Cassino* (Longmans, Green, 1957); W. G. F. Jackson's, *The Battle for Rome* (Clowes and Son, 1969) and *The Battle for Italy* (Harper & Row, 1967); Christopher M. Rein, *The North Africa Air Campaign: U.S. Army Air Forces from El Alamein to Salerno* (University Press of Kansas, 2012); and Rick Atkinson, *The Day of Battle: The War in Sicily and Italy, 1943-44* (Henry Holt, 2007); for northern Europe, Antony



Beevor, *D-Day: The Battle for Normandy* (New York: Viking Penguin, 2009); Alan F. Wilt, *The French Riviera Campaign of August, 1944* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1981), Cornelius Ryan, *A Bridge Too Far* (Simon & Schuster, 1974), John Eisenhower, *The Bitter Woods* [Battle of the Bulge] (Putnam, 1969), H. Essame, *The Battle for Germany* (Scribner, 1969); for the Pacific war, Robert Sherrod, *Tarawa* (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1944), William T. Y'Blood, *Red Sun Setting: The Battle of the Philippine Sea* (Naval Institute Press, 1981), C. Vann Woodward, *The Battle for Leyte Gulf* (Macmillan, 1947), Richard Wheeler, *Iwo* (Lippincott and Crowell, 1980); and Richard B. Frank, *DOWNFALL: The End of the Imperial Japanese Empire* (Random House, 1999).

The strengths and weaknesses of the American soldier are assessed in Samuel A. Stouffer et al., *The American Soldier* (2 vols., Princeton University Press, 1949); S. L. A. Marshall, *Men Against Fire* (Morrow, 1947); and Bill Mauldin, *Up Front* (Norton, 1968).

The Army's histories of operational logistics and technical services are included in the "U.S. Army in World War II" series. The Navy logistical effort may be assessed from Julius A. Furer, *Administration of the Navy Department in World War II* (Government Printing Office, 1959); Duncan S. Ballantine, *U.S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War* (Princeton University Press, 1947); and W. R. Carter, *Beans, Bullets, and Black Oil: The Story of Fleet Logistics Afloat During World War II* (Government Printing Office, 1953). See also Roger Annett, *Drop Zone Burma: Adventures in Allied Air-Supply 1943-45* (Pen&Sword, 2008).

Important books for the technical and political origins of the atomic bomb start with the indispensable Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb* (Simon & Schuster, 1988). Also useful and informative are: Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson, Jr., *The New World, 1939-1946*, vol. I, *The History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission* (Pennsylvania

State University Press, 1962); Nuel Pharr Davis, *Lawrence & Oppenheimer* (Simon & Schuster, 1968); and Martin J. Sherwin, *A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance* (Knopf, 1975).

To see the war from Olympian heights, the best way is to sit with the "gods" themselves, the responsible political leaders and senior military officers. Biography, single and collective, persists as a popular way to assess the war. For a look at the Allied political leadership, based in part on new British and Russian sources, see Robin Edmonds, *The Big Three: Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin*, (Norton, 1991). A laudatory treatment of American military commanders is D. Clayton James, *A Time for Giants: Politics of the American High Command in World War II* (Franklin Watts, 1987), while the more scholarly Mark A. Stoler, *George C. Marshall* (Twayne, 1989) and Henry H. Adams, *Witness to Power: Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy* (Naval Institute Press, 1985) deal with two of FDR's closest advisors. The leadership of American field armies in Europe is examined in Martin Blumenson, *Mark Clark* (Congdon and Weed, 1984) and *Patton* (Morrow, 1985), while D. K. R. Crosswell, *Beetle: The Life of General Walter Bedell Smith* (University Press of Kentucky, 2010) focuses on Smith's role at SHAEF Headquarters.

The conduct of the air war is at the heart of the biographies of Spaatz and Eaker, cited earlier, and in John L. Frisbee, ed., *Makers of the Air Force* (Pergamon-Brassey's, 1989) and Thomas M. Coffey, *Iron Eagle: Gen. Curtis E. LeMay* (Crown, 1986), which also covers LeMay's long postwar career. Martha Byrd, *Chennault: Giving Wings to the Tiger* (University of Alabama Press, 1987) covers that general's unusual experiences with the Chinese Nationalist air force. See also Herman S. Wolk, *Cataclysm: General Hap Arnold and the Defeat of Japan* (University of North Texas Press, 2010).

The war with Japan is the subject of several biographies of merit: William M. Leary, ed., *We Shall Return! Mac Arthur's Commanders and the Defeat of Japan* (University Press of Kentucky, 1988); Michael Schaller, *Douglas Mac Arthur: The Far Eastern General* (Oxford University Press, 1989); E. B. Potter, *Bull Halsey* (Naval Institute Press, 1985); John F. Shortal, *Forged by Fire: General Robert L. Eichelberger and the Pacific War* (University of South Carolina Press, 1987); Thomas Taylor, *The Magnificent Mitscher* (Naval Institute Press, 1991); Jon T. Hoffman, *Once a Legend: "Red Mike" Edson of the Marine Raiders* (Presidio, 1994), and *Chesty: The Story of Lieutenant General Lewis B. Puller, USMC* (Random House, 2001; and Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., *MacArthur's Airman: General George C. Kenney and the War in the Southwest Pacific* (University Press of Kansas, 1998). Marvin E. Fletcher, *America's First Black General: Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., 1880-1970* (University Press of Kansas, 1989) focuses on the racial tension in the wartime Army.

The study of the experience of American service personnel in World War II has become almost exclusively the study of Army combat infantrymen, the numerical minority that suffered most of the Army's casualties. That inequality of sacrifice is at the dark heart of Paul Fussell, *Wartime: Understanding and Behavior in the Second World War* (Oxford University Press, 1989), an angry book by a distinguished professor of English who has made it his personal cause to strip World War II of its supposed glamour and idealism. More balanced assessments appear in Lee Kennett, *GI: The American Soldier in World War II* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1987), Michael D. Doubler, *Closing with the Enemy: How GIs Fought the War in Europe, 1944-1945* (University Press of Kansas, 1994), Peter Schrijvers, *The Crash of Ruin: American Combat Soldiers in Europe during World War II* (NYU Press, 2001) and *The GI War Against Japan: American Soldiers in Asia and the Pacific during World War II* (NYU Press, 2005), and Peter

Mansoor, *The GI Offensive in Europe: The Triumph of American Infantry Divisions, 1941-1945* (University Press of Kansas, 2003).

Of the many collective social histories of Army units, among the more interesting are Clay Blair, *Ridgway's Paratroopers* (Dial Press, 1985), which is a study of the airborne divisions in the ETO from their senior leadership through the ranks; John Sloan Brown, *Draftee Division* [88th Infantry Division] (University Press of Kentucky, 1986), which argues that at least one American division of ordinary soldiers bested the Germans in battle on a routine basis; and Anthony Arthur, *Bushmasters: Americas Jungle Warriors of World War II* (St. Martin's, 1987), which tells the story of a regimental combat team, drawn primarily from the Arizona National Guard, that combined Anglo-Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asians into an effective fighting team. On the endurance and resiliency of GIs in brutal combat in northwest Europe, consult Robert Sterling Rush, *Hell in Hürtgen Forest: The Ordeal and Triumph of an American Infantry Regiment* (University Press of Kansas, 2004). Robert E. Humphrey, *Once Upon a Time: The 99<sup>th</sup> Division in World War II* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2008) is a fine depiction of that battle-scarred unit.

In the popular small-unit and personal memoir genres, see especially Stephen E. Ambrose, *Band of Brothers* (Simon & Schuster, 1992), the story of a rifle company in the 101st Airborne Division that became the basis for an HBO miniseries (2002) of the same name. The commander of that unit, Major Dick Winters, recalls his service in *Beyond the Band of Brothers: The War Memoirs of Major Dick Winters* (Berkley Caliber Book, 2006). Other excellent soldier reminiscences include: Harold P Leinbaugh and John D. Campbell, *The Men of Company K* (Morrow, 1985), the collective memoir of a rifle company in the 84th Infantry Division; Bruce E. Egger and Lee Macmillan Otts, *G Company's War* (University of Alabama Press, 1992), a

history of a rifle company in the 26th Infantry Division; and Kurt Gabel, *The Making of a Paratrooper* (University Press of Kansas, 1990), the memoir of an unusual soldier, a German Jew who escaped his homeland in 1938 and returned with the 17th Airborne Division to fight the Third Reich. Another unusual memoir is James S. Vedder, *Surgeon on Iwo: Up Front with the 27th Marines* (Presidio, 1984), an infantry battalion medical officer's account of one of the war's fiercest battles and the realities of battlefield medicine. For a truly unusual group of servicemen, see Peter Maslowski, *Armed with Cameras: The American Military Photographers of World War II* (Free Press, 1993).

The plight of racial, ethnic, and religious minorities have also received attention as demonstrated by Alison R. Bernstein, *American Indians and World War II: Toward a New Era in Indian Affairs* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1999); Deborah Dash Moore, *GI Jews: How World War II Changed a Generation* (Belknap Press, 2004); and Neil A. Wynn, *The African American Experience during World War II* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2010). The military service of women during the war is examined in Molly Merryman, *Clipped Wings: The Rise and Fall of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) of World War II* (NYU Press, 1998) and Maureen Honey, *Bitter Fruit: African American Women in World War II* (University of Missouri Press, 1999). Women at home also contributed in the laboratory, as depicted in *Science on the Home Front: American Women Scientists in World War II* (University of Illinois Press, 2009) by Jordynn Jack.

The wartime experiences of the Navy's junior officers can be sampled in Paul R. Schratz, *Submarine Commander* (University Press of Kentucky, 1988); Douglas Leach, *Now Hear This: The Memoir of a Junior Naval Officer in the Great Pacific War* (Kent State University Press, 1987); John T. Mason, Jr., *The Atlantic War Remembered* (Naval Institute Press, 1990) and *The*

*Pacific War Remembered* (Naval Institute Press, 1986); and Charles R. Calhoun, *Tin Can Sailor* (Naval Institute Press, 1993).

In the genre of collective biography and unit history, Frank E. Walton, *Once They Were Eagles: The Men of the Black Sheep Squadron* (University Press of Kentucky, 1986), the true story of Marine Fighter Squadron 214 and its actual air battles in the South Pacific, rather than the television version. Samuel Hynes, *Flights of Passage* (Naval Institute Press, 1988) catches the bittersweet experiences of a young Marine pilot while John C. McManus, *Deadly Sky: The American Combat Airmen in World War II* (Presidio, 2000) chronicles the harrowing experiences of airmen in both major theaters. For another famous unit, this one composed of African Americans airmen, see J. Todd Moyer, *Freedom Flyers: The Tuskegee Airmen of World War II* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

In the experience-of-war literature, an anthology of wartime writing by the staff of *Yank*, *Yank: The Story of World War II as Written by the Soldiers* (Brassey's, 1991) catches the flavor of combat operations and the general discomfort of campaigning. For the collective experience of another group, see Allan Berube, *Coming Out Under Fire: The History of Gay Men and Women in World War II* (Free Press, 1990).

The conduct and legitimacy of the strategic bombing campaigns remains a topic of lively interest, fueled by contemporary as well as historic arguments. Several books make important contributions to the debate: Michael S. Sherry, *The Rise of American Air Power: The Creation of Armageddon* (Yale University Press, 1987); Stephen L. McFarland and Wesley Phillips Newton, *To Command the Sky: The Battle for Air Superiority over Germany, 1942-1944* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1991); and Conrad C. Crane, *Bombs, Cities, and Civilians: American Airpower Strategy in World War II* (University Press of Kansas, 1993). Intelligence used for targeting was

crucial, as demonstrated by Robert S. Ehlers, Jr., *Targeting the Third Reich: Air Intelligence and the Allied Bombing Campaigns* (University Press of Kansas, 2009). For an analysis from the German perspective, see Earl R. Beck, *Under the Bombs: The German Home Front, 1942-1945* (University Press of Kentucky, 1986); Alfred C. Mierzejewski, *The Collapse of the German War Economy, 1944-1945: Allied Air Power and the German National Railway* (University of North Carolina Press, 1988); and Williamson Murray, *Luftwaffe* (Aviation & Nautical Press, 1985). The best new bomber pilot memoir is John Muirhead, *Those Who Fall* (Random House, 1986). For collective biography, see Ian Hawkins, ed., *B-17s Over Berlin: Personal Stories from the 95th Bomb Group* (Brassey's, 1990). For a literature review, see Kenneth P. Werrell, "The Strategic Bombing of Germany in World War II," *Journal of American History* 73 (December, 1986), 702-711.

The literature on naval operations in World War II may soon fill the hangar deck of an Essex-class carrier. On the unglamorous subject of antisubmarine warfare: J. Gordon Vaeth, *Blimps and U-Boats: U.S. Navy Airships in the Battle of the Atlantic* (Naval Institute Press, 1992); Michael Gannon, *Operation Drumbeat* (Harpers, 1990); Montgomery C. Meigs, *Slide Rules and Submarines: American Scientists and Subsurface Warfare in World War II* (National Defense University Press, 1990); William T. Y ' Blood, *Hunter-Killer: U.S. Escort Carriers in the Battle of the Atlantic* (Naval Institute Press, 1983); and John M. Waters, Jr., *Bloody Winter*, rev. ed., (Naval Institute Press, 1984). Naval aviation has not perished from inattention: see Nathan Miller, *The Naval Air War, 1939-1945* (Naval Institute Press, 1991) and the two exhaustive works of John B. Lundstrom, *The First Team: Pacific Air Combat from Pearl Harbor to Midway* (Naval Institute Press, 1984) and *The First Team and the Guadalcanal Campaign* (Naval Institute Press, 1993). For an overdue recognition of the contribution of another naval

service, see Thomas P. Ostrom, *The United States Coast Guard in World War II: A History of Domestic and Overseas Action* (McFarland, 2009), and Malcolm F. Willoughby, *The U.S. Coast Guard in World War II* (Naval Institute Press, 1989), and . A model campaign study is Richard Frank's *Guadalcanal* (Random House, 1990), which finally counts Navy deaths. Justin F. Gleichauf's *Unsung Sailors: The Naval Armed Guard in World War II* (Naval Institute Press, 1990) describes the service of sailors assigned to merchantmen.

The war with Japan continues to produce interesting works, of which John W. Dower, *War Without Mercy: Race and Power in the Pacific War* (Pantheon Books, 1986) and Christopher Thorne, *The Issue of War: States, Societies and the Far Eastern Conflict of 1941-1945* (Oxford University Press, 1985) are among the best. Of the popular histories, see Dan van der Vat, *The Pacific Campaign: The U.S.-Japanese Naval War, 1941-1945* (Touchstone, 1991).

American intelligence operations and inter-Allied relations are the subject of many important books, including: Carl Boyd, *Hitler's Japanese Confidant: General Oshima Hiroshi and MAGIC Intelligence, 1941-1945* (University Press of Kansas, 1992); Edward Drea, *MacArthur's ULTRA: Codebreaking and the War Against Japan, 1942-1945* (University Press of Kansas, 1991); Bradley F. Smith, *The ULTRA-MAGIC Deals and the Most Secret Relationship, 1940-1946* (Brassey's, 1993); David Kahn, *Seizing the Enigma: The Race to Break the German U-Boat Codes, 1939-1943* (Houghton Mifflin, 1991); Ralph Bennett, *ULTRA and Mediterranean Strategy* (William Morrow, 1989); and F. H. Hinsley, et al., *British Intelligence in the Second World War*, 3 vols, in 4 parts (Cambridge University Press, 1979-1988). For two important books on Japan's defeat, see Mark E. Parillo, *The Japanese Merchant Marine in World War II* (Naval Institute Press, 1993), which is a study from Japanese sources on the failure of



shipbuilding and antisubmarine warfare, and Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb* (Simon & Schuster, 1988).

The conduct of the land campaigns of World War II has never lost its appeal, but finding originality is a challenge. One approach is to focus on an operational topic, e.g., Charles M. Baily, *Faint Praise: American Tanks and Tank Destroyers during World War II* (Archon Books, 1983). The emerging master of the campaign book is Carlo D'Este, a retired Army colonel. His works now include *Bitter Victory: The Battle for Sicily, 1943* (HarperCollins, 1991); *Fatal Decision: Anzio and the Battle for Rome* (HarperCollins, 1992); *Decision in Normandy: The Unwritten Story of Montgomery and the Allied Campaign* (HarperCollins, 1991); and *World War II in the Mediterranean, 1942-1945* (Algonquin Books, 1990).

The post war occupation of Germany has received much less attention but Giles MacDonogh, *After the Reich: The Brutal History of the Allied Occupation* (Basic Books, 2007) is a notable exception.

As a total war, the American experience, 1941-1945, often established the foundation of future national security policies. For the association of the war effort and intellectual community, see V.R. Cardozier, *Colleges and Universities in World War II* (Praeger, 1993) and Michael H. Gorn, *Harnessing the Genie: Science and Technology Forecasting for the Air Force, 1944—1986* (Office of Air Force History, 1988). George Q. Flynn, *The Draft, 1940-1973* (University Press of Kansas, 1993) is the definitive study of how wartime conscription extended into the Cold War and two limited conflicts in Asia. Robert B. Sligh, *The National Guard and National Defense; The Mobilization of the Guard in World War II* (Greenwood Press, 1992) covers the problems of land force reserve policy and organizational rivalry in the Army.

For assistance through the vast literature on World War II produced before 1985, see Arthur L. Funk, comp., *The Second World War* (Regina, 1985), a selected bibliography of English-language books in the field published since 1975, and the Staff of ABC-Clio, *World War II from an American Perspective* (ABC-Clio, 1983), a bibliography of articles. More recent though limited in scope is Donal Sexton, *The Western European and Mediterranean Theaters in World War II: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Sources* (Routledge, 2008), which .