

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 15: Cold War and Hot War: The United States Enters the Age of Nuclear Deterrence and Collective Security, 1945-1953

Chapter 16: Waging Cold War: American Defense Policy for Extended Deterrence and Containment, 1953-1965

The limited opening of Soviet and Chinese archives since the 1990s has allowed more multi-perspective history of the Cold War rivalries and confrontations. The most comprehensive coverage may be found in Melvyn P. Leffler, ed., *The Cambridge History of the Cold War* (3 vols., Cambridge University Press, 2010). Melvyn P. Leffler and David S. Painter, eds., *Origins of the Cold War* (Routledge, 1994) shows the first signs of “new” Cold War history. The other high ground in Cold War historiography is held by John Lewis Gaddis and his disciples. The seventh Gaddis book was *The Cold War: A New History* (Penguin Press, 2005), now joined by an eighth and Pulitzer Prize-winning work, *George F. Kennan: An American Life* (Penguin Press, 2011). To correct for Gaddis’s Euro-centrism, see Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War* (Cambridge University Press, 2005). Also of value are Yonosuki Nagai and Akira Iriye, eds., *The Origins of the Cold War in Asia* (Columbia University Press, 1977); Herbert Feis, *From Trust to Terror: The Onset of the Cold War, 1945-1950* (Norton, 1970); the revisionist Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, *The Limits of Power: The World and the United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954* (Harper & Row, 1972); and two memoirs, Dean Acheson, *Present at the Creation* (Norton, 1969), and George F. Kennan, *Memoirs* (2 vols., Little, Brown, 1967 and 1972). See also Richard F. Haynes, *The Awesome Power: Harry S. Truman as Commander in Chief* (Louisiana State University Press, 1973). Melvyn P. Leffler, *A Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration, and the Cold War* (Stanford University Press,

1992) sets a new standard of excellence for studies of the Cold War. Also excellent on two key Cold War figures is Nicholas Thompson, *The Hawk and the Dove: Paul Nitze, George Kennan, and the History of the Cold War* (Henry Holt and Company, 2009). For additional interpretations of U.S. national security policy in the Cold War era, see Norman A. Graebner, ed., *The National Security: Its Theory and Practice, 1945-1960* (Oxford University Press, 1986); Robin Ranger, *Arms & Politics, 1958-1978* (Gage Publishing, 1979); and Marc Trachtenberg, *History & Strategy* (Princeton University Press, 1991).

Most of the critical issues of defense policy are treated in Edward A. Kolodziej, *The Uncommon Defense and Congress, 1945-1963* (Ohio State University Press, 1966); Warner Schilling, Paul Y. Hammond, and Glenn H. Snyder, *Strategy, Politics, and Defense Budgets* (Columbia University Press, 1962); Samuel P. Huntington, *The Common Defense* (Columbia University Press, 1961); and James M. Gerhardt, *The Draft and Public Policy: Issues in Military Manpower Procurement, 1945-1970* (Ohio State University Press, 1971).

The relationship between defense organization and policy planning is explored in Historical Office, Office of the Secretary of Defense, *The Department of Defense: Documents on Establishment and Organization, 1944-1978* (Government Printing Office, 1979); Paul Y. Hammond, *Organizing for Defense* (Princeton University Press, 1961); John C. Reis, *The Management of Defense* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1964); and Demetrios Caraley, *The Politics of Military Unification* (Columbia University Press, 1966). NSC-68 is reprinted in full in *Naval War College Review* 27 (May-June 1975), 51-108; its origins are described in Sam Postbrief, "Departure from Incrementalism in U.S. Strategic Planning: The Origins of NSC-68," *Naval War College Review* 32 (March-April, 1980), 34-57. The perspective of the Secretary of Defense is treated in Carl W. Borklund, *Men of the Pentagon: From Forrestal to McNamara*

(Praeger, 1966), Douglas Kinnard, *The Secretary of Defense* (University Press of Kentucky, 1980) and Keith D. McFarland and David L. Roll, *Louis Johnson and the Arming of America: The Roosevelt and Truman Years* (Indiana University Press, 2005), while the institutional role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is analyzed in Lawrence J. Korb, *The Joint Chiefs of Staff* (Indiana University Press, 1976); Richard K. Betts, *Soldiers, Statesmen, and Cold War Crises* (Harvard University Press, 1977); and Historical Division, Joint Secretariat, *The History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy* (4 vols., Michael Glazier, 1979), which covers broad policy from 1945 to 1949 and the Korean War. The problems of evaluating the Soviet military threat are discussed in Harry Howe Ransome, *The Intelligence Establishment* (Harvard University Press, 1970); Harry Rositzke, *The CIA's Secret Operation* (Reader's Digest, 1977); and John Prados, *The Soviet Estimate: U.S. Intelligence Analysis and Russian Military Strength* (Dial Press, 1982).

Although general trends in military policy are treated in many of the above works, see also Ingo Trauschweizer, *The Cold War U.S. Army: Building Deterrence for Limited War* (University Press of Kansas, 2008); Michael S. Sherry, *Preparing for the Next War: American Plans for Postwar Defense, 1941-1945* (Yale University Press, 1977); Robert F. Futrell, *Ideas, Concepts, Doctrine: A History of Basic Thinking in the United States Air Force, 1907-1964* (2 vols., Air University, 1971), I, chapters 5-7; Perry McCoy Smith, *The Air Force Plans for Peace, 1943-1945* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1970); Vincent Davis, *Postwar Defense Policy and the U.S. Navy, 1943-1946* (University of North Carolina Press, 1962); and Robert G. Albion and Robert H. Connery, *Forrestal and the Navy* (Columbia University Press, 1962). Service politics and unification are summarized in three articles on "The Defense Unification Battle, 1945-50" in

Prologue 7 (Spring 1975), 6-31: Paolo E. Coletta, "The Navy"; Herman S. Wolk, "The Air Force"; and Richard F. Haynes, "The Army."

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The monographic literature on institutional developments in the armed forces is not as large or analytical as much of the writing on policy matters. See, however, the following works on some important topics: (1) on ground warfare doctrine, Robert A. Doughty, *The Evolution of*

U.S. Army Tactical Doctrine, 1946-76 (Combat Studies Institute, 1980), and John P Rose, *The Evolution of U.S. Army Nuclear Doctrine, 1945-1980* (Westview Press, 1980); (2) on the modernization of the U.S. Navy, Richard G. Hewlett and Francis Duncan, *Nuclear Navy, 1946-1962* (University of Chicago Press, 1974), and Vincent Davis, *The Politics of Innovation: Patterns in Navy Cases* (University of Denver, 1967); (3) on the Marine Corps and helicopters, Lynn Montross, *Cavalry in the Sky* (Harper, 1954), and Eugene W. Rawlins, *Marines and Helicopters, 1946-1962* (History and Museums Division, HQMC, 1976); (4) on racial integration of the armed forces, Richard M. Dalfiume, *Desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces: Fighting on Two Fronts, 1939-1953* (University of Missouri Press, 1969), and Morris J. MacGregor, Jr., *Integration of the Armed forces, 1940-1965* (U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1981); (5) on military airlift capabilities (especially during the “Berlin Airlift”, 1948-49), Robert A. Slayton, *Master of the Air: William Tunner and the Success of Military Airlift* (University of Alabama, 2010); and (6) on the military justice system, Joseph W. Bishop, Jr., *Justice Under Fire: A Study of Military Law* (Charterhouse, 1974), and William T. Generous, Jr., *Swords and Scales: The Development of the Uniform Code of Military Justice* (Kennikat, 1973).

Koreans describe their land as a shrimp caught between the two whales of China and Japan. The history of the Korean War is equally squeezed between World War II and the Vietnam War in the American military experience. The "forgotten war," however, is becoming less forgotten, although the most recent studies share a common interest—the war through American and Chinese eyes—and a common weakness—the lack of attention to Korean political and military perspectives. The study of the Korean War should begin with William Stueck, *The Korean War: An International History* (Princeton University Press, 1995) as refined in Stueck, *Rethinking the Korean War* (Princeton University Press, 2002). For an approach that dates the

war before 1950 and does more with the Korean context and military issues, see Allan R. Millett, *A House Burning, 1945-1950* (University Press of Kansas, 2005) and *They Came From the North, 1950-1951* (University Press of Kansas, 2010), the first two volumes of a trilogy, *The War for Korea*. From the American perspective, the next source is Doris M. Condit, *The Test of War, 1950-1953* (Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1988), the second volume in the series, “History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.” The war from the JCS perspective is described in great detail as part of a series, “History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,” in two volumes by James F. Schnabel and Robert J. Watson, *The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy, 1950-1953: The Korean War* (Office of Joint History, CJCS, 1998). However, Korean defense issues did not stop with the armistice, so one should also consult Richard M. Leighton, *Strategy, Money, and The New Look, 1953-1956*, Vol. III in “History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense,” published in 2001 as well as Robert J. Watson, *The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy, 1953-1954* (Office of Joint History, 1998).

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Dutch for the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. Foreign sources may be found in Allan R. Millett, *The Korean War* (Potomac Books, 2007), part of a historiography-bibliography series. Of the many encyclopedias and reference books the most comprehensive and reliable is Spencer Tucker, ed., *The Encyclopedia of the Korean War* (rev. ed., 3 volumes, ABC-CLIO, 2010). Other important reference works are Paul M. Edwards, ed., *The Korean War: A Historical Dictionary* (Scarecrow Press, 2003), only one of Professor Edwards' many reference works; Richard E. Ecker, comp., *Korean Battle Chronology* (MacFarland, 2005), which ties engagements to UNC casualties; and Gordon L. Rottman, *Korean War Order of Battle* (Praeger, 2002).

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History and Lessons of Korea (Houghton Mifflin, 1969). James W. Schnabel, *U.S. Army in the Korean War: Policy and Directions: The First Year* (Office of the Chief of Military History, 1972), is essential reading. For critical points in the war from the Communist perspective, see Allen S. Whiting, *China Crosses the Yalu* (Stanford University Press, 1960), and Alexander L. George, *The Chinese Communist Army in Action* (Columbia University Press, 1967).

For detailed explorations of the strategy, operational analysis, and personal experience of the soldiers, with an emphasis on the U.S. Army, see Clay Blair, *The Forgotten War: America in Korea, 1950-1953* (Times Books, 1987) and John Toland, *In Mortal Combat: Korea, 1950-1953* (Morrow, 1991). Blair is best on personalities in the American high command, while Toland integrates more Chinese and Korean perspectives into his book than is usual.

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United Nations Command military operations are described in detail in several official and semiofficial histories: the two extant volumes in the series "U.S. Army in the Korean War," which are Roy E. Appleman, *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu: June-November, 1950* (Washington, D.C. : Office of the Chief of Military History, 1961), and Walter G. Hermes, *Truce Tent and Fighting Front* (Office of the Chief of Military History, 1966); James A. Field, *United States Naval Operations, Korea* (Department of the Navy, 1962); Malcolm W Cagle and Frank A. Manson, *The Sea War in Korea* (U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1957); Robert F. Futrell, *United States Air Forces in Korea* Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1961); and Lynn Montross et al, *U.S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea* (5 vols., History and Museums Division, HQMC , 1954-1972).

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Charles C. Alexander, *Holding the Line: The Eisenhower Era, 1952-1961* (Indiana University Press, 1975), and Jim F. Heath, *Decade of Disillusionment: The Kennedy-Johnson Years* (Indiana University Press, 1975), cover the defense issues of the 1950s and 1960s. The two best specialized studies are Douglas Kinnard, *President Eisenhower and Strategy Management* (University of Kentucky Press, 1977), and Alain C. Enthoven and K. Wayne Smith, *How Much is Enough? Shaping the Defense Program, 1961-1969* (Harper & Row, 1971). The differences between the administrations are treated in Richard A. Aliano, *American Defense Policy from Eisenhower to Kennedy* (Ohio University Press, 1975), and Desmond Ball, *Politics and Force Levels: The Strategic Missile Program of the Kennedy Administration* (University of California Press, 1981), while Alton Frye, *A Responsible Congress: The Politics of National Security* (McGraw-Hill, 1975) studies the dilemmas of legislative action in the nuclear age.

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interpretations of the crisis, see especially James G. Blight and David A. Welch, *On The Brink: Americans and Soviets Reexamine the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1990); James G. Blight, *The Shattered Crystal Ball: Fear and Learning in the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1990); James Nathan, ed., *The Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited* (St. Martin's, 1992); Raymond L. Garthoff, *Reflections on the Cuban Missile Crisis* (Brookings Institution, 1987); Dino A. Brugioni, *Eyeball to Eyeball: The Cuban Missile Crisis* (Random House, 1990); and Mary S. McAuliffe, ed., *CIA Documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962* (History Staff, Central Intelligence Agency, 1992). A more recent synthesis is Don Munton and David A. Welch, *The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Concise History* (Oxford, 2011). Lawrence Freedman, *Kennedy's War's: Berlin, Cuba, Laos, and Vietnam* (Oxford University Press, 2002), examines the other major crises that challenged Kennedy's defense policy.

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