

# 2012 United States Army Professional Reading List

## The Army Profession

**Band of Brothers: E Company, 506<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne from Normandy to Hitler's Eagle's Nest** by Stephen E Ambrose; 2001. They came together, citizen soldiers, in the summer of 1942, drawn to Airborne by the \$50 monthly bonus and a desire to be better than the other guy. And at its peak — in Holland and the Ardennes — Easy Company, 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, U.S. Army, was as good a rifle company as any in the world. From the rigorous training in Georgia in 1942 to the disbanding in 1945, Stephen Ambrose tells the story of this remarkable company. In combat, the reward for a job well done is the next tough assignment, and as they advanced through Europe, the men of Easy kept getting the tough assignments. (940.5421 A496)

**Between War and Peace: How America Ends Its Wars** by Matthew Moten, ed; 2011. Fifteen prominent military historians offer in this book thoughtful new interpretations of the goals sought, strategies pursued, and outcomes achieved by the United States in a dozen major and less well-known conflicts from the American Revolution to the Iraq war. Roger J Spiller states early on in the book that American military doctrine today lacks “any definition of *victory*.” The subsequent essays illustrate that, throughout U.S. history, not only was the pursuit of military victory challenging but the results were often different and less decisive than initially anticipated. (355.00973 B565)

**Boyd: The Fighter Pilot who Changed the Art of War** by Robert Coram; 2004. John Boyd may be the most remarkable unsung hero in all of American military history. Some remember him as the greatest U.S. fighter pilot ever — the man who, in simulated air-to-air combat, defeated every challenger in less than forty seconds. Some recall him as the father of our country's most legendary fighter aircraft — the F-15 and F-16. Still others think of Boyd as the most influential military theorist since Sun Tzu. They know only half the story. Boyd, more than any other person, saved fighter aviation from the predations of the Strategic Air Command; his manual of fighter tactics changed the way every air force in the world flies and fights. He discovered a physical theory that forever altered the way fighter planes were designed. Later in life, he developed a theory of military strategy that has been adopted throughout the world and even applied to business models for maximizing efficiency. And in one of the most startling and unknown stories of modern military history, the Air Force fighter pilot taught the U.S. Marine Corps how to fight war on the ground. (358.43 C787)

**Command Culture: Officer Education in the U.S. Army and the German Armed Forces, 1901-1940, and the Consequences for World War II:** by Jörg Muth; 1998. In *Command Culture*, Jörg Muth examines the different paths the United States Army and the German Armed Forces traveled to select, educate, and promote their officers in the crucial time before World War II. Muth demonstrates that the military education system in Germany represented an organized effort where each school and examination provided the stepping stone for the next. But in the United States, there existed no communication about teaching contents or didactical matters among the various schools and academies, and they existed in a self-chosen insular environment. American officers who finally made their way through an erratic selection process and past West Point to the important Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, found themselves usually deeply disappointed, because they were faced again with a rather below average faculty who forced them after every exercise to accept the approved "school solution." (355.55 M992)

**Constitution of the United States.** Available online at <http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/constitution.html>

**Dereliction of Duty:** by H.R. McMaster; 1998. *Dereliction of Duty* is a stunning new analysis of how and why the United States became involved in an all-out and disastrous war in Southeast Asia. Fully and convincingly researched, based on recently released transcripts and personal accounts of crucial meetings, confrontations and decisions, it is the only book that fully re-creates what happened and why. It also pinpoints the policies and decisions that got the United States into the morass and reveals who made these decisions and the motives behind them, disproving the published theories of other historians and excuses of the participants. (959.7043373 M167)

**Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life** by Carlo D'Este; 2003. Born into hardscrabble poverty in rural Kansas, the son of stern pacifists, Dwight David Eisenhower graduated from high school more likely to teach history than to make it. Casting new light on this profound evolution, Eisenhower chronicles the unlikely, dramatic rise of the supreme Allied commander. With full access to private papers and letters, Carlo D'Este has exposed for the first time the untold myths that have surrounded Eisenhower and his family for over fifty years, and identified the complex and contradictory character behind Ike's famous grin and air of calm self-assurance. Unlike other biographies of the general, Eisenhower captures the true Ike, from his youth to the pinnacle of his career and afterward. (973.921 D476)

**The Face of Battle:** by John Keegan; 1983. *The Face of Battle* is military history from the battlefield: a look at the direct experience of individuals at 'the point of maximum danger'. It examines the physical conditions of fighting, the particular emotions and behavior generated by battle, as well as the motives that impel soldiers to stand and fight rather than run away. And in his scrupulous reassessment of three battles, John Keegan vividly conveys their reality for the participants, whether facing the arrow cloud of Agincourt, the leveled muskets of Waterloo or the steel rain of the Somme. (355.409 K26)

**The Forgotten Hero of My Lai: The Hugh Thompson Story** by Trent Angers; 1999. The life story of Hugh Thompson, the U.S. Army helicopter pilot who put a stop to the infamous My Lai Massacre during the Vietnam War, in 1968. It was his heroic actions on behalf of unarmed Vietnamese that brought about the cease-fire that saved countless lives. As a result - after 30 years - he has been awarded the Soldier's Medal and the Courage of Conscience Award. (959.7043 A587)

**Grey Eminence: Fox Conner and the Art of Mentorship** by Edward Cox; 2011. To those who have heard of him, Fox Conner's name is synonymous with mentorship. He is the "grey eminence" within the Army whose influence helped to shape the careers of George Patton, George Marshall, and, most notably, President Eisenhower. What little is known about Conner comes primarily through stories about his relationship with Eisenhower, but little is known about Fox Conner himself. After a career that spanned four decades, this master strategist ordered all of his papers and journals burned. Because of this, most of what is known about Conner is oblique, as a passing reference in the memoirs of other great men. This book combines existing scholarship with long-forgotten references and unpublished original sources to achieve a more comprehensive picture of this dedicated public servant. (355.331 C877)

**Grunts** by John C McManus; 2011. John C. McManus covers six decades of warfare in which the courage of American troops proved the crucial difference between victory and defeat. Based on years of archival research and personal interviews with veterans, *Grunts* demonstrates the vital, and too often forgotten, importance of the human element in protecting the American nation, and advances a passionate plea for fundamental change in our understanding of war. (356.114 M167)

**Lincoln and His Generals** by Thomas Harry Williams; 2011. Since it was first published in 1952, *Lincoln and His Generals* has remained one of the definitive accounts of Lincoln's wartime leadership. In it T. Harry Williams dramatizes Lincoln's long and frustrating search for an effective leader of the Union Army and traces his transformation from a politician with little military knowledge into a master strategist of the Civil War. Explored in depth are Lincoln's often fraught relationships with generals such as McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Fremont, and of course, Ulysses S. Grant. In this superbly written narrative, Williams demonstrates how Lincoln's persistent "meddling" into military affairs was crucial to the Northern war effort and utterly transformed the president's role as commander-in-chief. (973.741 W727)

**A Message to Garcia:** by Elbert Hubbard; 1916. This famous inspirational essay, written during the Spanish-American War, has gone around the world and been translated into most modern languages. Soldiers have died on the field of battle with it in their knapsacks. Hubbard recounts a tale of heroism during the Spanish-American War. (814 H875)

**Nineteen Stars: A Study in Military Character and Leadership:** by Edgar F. Puryear, Jr.; 1993. Puryear follows MacArthur, Marshall, Eisenhower and Patton through the years of their military service in both peace and war. (355.33041 P985)

**Once an Eagle** by Anton Myrer; 2001. An exciting historical novel, *Once an Eagle* traces the career of a fictitious from World War I to Vietnam. The book realistically portrays the confusion of combat, the bonds that form between fighting men, the tensions between line and staff officers, and the heavy responsibility of command. A great book for young leaders contemplating a career in the profession of arms and looking for a deeper understanding of Army culture. (813.54 M998)

**Partners in Command: George Marshall and Dwight Eisenhower in War and Peace** Mark Perry; 2008. The first book ever to explore the relationship between George Marshall and Dwight Eisenhower, *Partners in Command* eloquently tackles a subject that has eluded historians for years. As Mark Perry charts the crucial impact of this duo on victory in World War II and later as they lay the foundation for triumph in the Cold War, he shows us an unlikely, complex collaboration at the heart of decades of successful American foreign policy-and shatters many of the myths that have evolved about these two great men and the issues that tested their alliance. As exciting to read as it is vitally informative, this work is a signal accomplishment. (940.541273 P464)

**Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant** by Ulysses S. Grant; 2006. Completed just days before his death and hailed by Mark Twain as "the most remarkable work of its kind since the Commentaries of Julius Caesar," this is the now-legendary autobiography of Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-1885), 18th president of the United States and the Union general who led the North to victory in the Civil War. (973.8 G763)

**The Profession of Arms:** by General Sir John Hackett; 2004. (355.0023 H199)

**Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen, and Leadership in Wartime:** by Eliot Cohen; 2003. 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. Thought provoking and soundly argued, Cohen's *Supreme Command* is essential reading not only for military and political players but also for informed citizens and anyone interested in leadership. (322.5 C678)

**The Unforgiving Minute: A Soldier's Education** by Craig M. Mullaney; 2010. In this surprise bestseller, West Point grad, Rhodes Scholar, Airborne Ranger, and U. S. Army Captain Craig Mullaney recounts his unparalleled education and the hard lessons that only war can teach. While stationed in Afghanistan, a deadly firefight with al-Qaeda leads to the loss of one of his soldiers. Years later, after that excruciating experience, he returns to the United States to teach future officers at the Naval Academy. Written with unflinching honesty, this is an unforgettable portrait of a young soldier grappling with the weight of war while coming to terms with what it means to be a man. (355.0092 M958)

## **The Force of Decisive Action**

**1776**, David McCullough; 2006. In this masterful book, David McCullough tells the intensely human story of those who marched with General George Washington in the year of the Declaration of Independence (973.3 M175)

## **The AEF Way of War: The American Army and Combat in World**

**War I** by Mark Grotelueschen; 2006 This book provides the most comprehensive examination of American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) combat doctrine and methods ever published. It shows how AEF combat units actually fought on the Western Front in World War I. It describes how four AEF divisions (the 1st, 2nd, 26th, and 77th) planned and conducted their battles and how they adapted their doctrine, tactics, and other operational methods during the war. General John Pershing and other AEF leaders promulgated an inadequate prewar doctrine, with only minor modification, as the official doctrine of the AEF. Many early American attacks suffered from these unrealistic ideas that retained too much faith in the infantry rifleman on the modern battlefield. However, many AEF divisions adjusted their doctrine and operational methods as they fought, preparing more comprehensive attack plans, employing flexible infantry formations, and maximizing firepower to seize limited objectives. (940.41273 G881)

## **American Military History, Volume II: The United States Army in a Global Era, 1917-2008**

edited by Richard Stewart; 2010. First published in 1907, this essay in small-unit tactics was written by a veteran British officer whose services in the Boer War inspired the work. The book is organized into six "dreams" based on one scenario in which the protagonist, a young lieutenant in command of a detachment of fifty regulars, learns a total of twenty-two lesson about defending his position against a much larger guerilla force. Related with humor and insight, this volume remains as instructive today as when it first appeared over a century ago. (355.0218 S979)

## **An Army at Dawn: The War in North Africa, 1942-1943, Volume One of the Liberation Trilogy**

by Rick Atkinson; 2007. In the first volume of his monumental trilogy about the liberation of Europe in WW II, Pulitzer Prize winner Rick Atkinson tells the riveting story of the war in North Africa. The liberation of Europe and the destruction of the Third Reich is a story of courage and enduring triumph, of calamity and miscalculation. 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. That first year of the Allied war was a pivotal point in American history, the moment when the United States began to act like a great power. (940.5423 A897)

**Battle Cry of Freedom** by James McPherson; 2003. Between 2007 and 2008, the Korengal Valley in northeastern Afghanistan, a rugged mountainous region that skirts the border with Pakistan, was one of the most contested battlefronts in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-led effort to dislodge the Taliban and stabilize the country. The men of Company B, 2d Battalion, 503d Infantry Regiment (Airborne) of the U.S. Army's storied 173d Airborne Brigade, held the valley for coalition forces, all while clinging to rugged mountainsides with little food, little sleep, the loss of numerous comrades, and little contact with the outside world. The valley, according to Sebastian Junger, was "the Afghanistan of Afghanistan: too remote to conquer, too poor to intimidate, [and] too autonomous to buy off." Instead of a strategic or geopolitical analysis, he focuses on chronicling the lives of the men of the 2d platoon, with whom he was embedded during most of their two-year tours. The result is an intimate, provocative, and enlightening portrait of Soldiers under extremely difficult combat conditions and a deliberation on Soldiers' responses to the adversity of warfare. (973.73 M173)

**A Bright Shining Lie: Jon Paul Vann and America in Vietnam** by Neil Sheehan; 2009. Sheehan's tragic biography of John Paul Vann is also a sweeping history of America's seduction, entrapment and disillusionment in Vietnam. (959.70433 S541)

**The Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare:** edited by Geoffrey Parker; 2008. *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare* provides a unique account of Western warfare from antiquity to the present, the book treats all aspects of the subject from the Greeks to the nuclear age: the development of warfare on land, sea and air; weapons and technology; strategy and defense; discipline and intelligence. Throughout, there is an emphasis on the socio-economic aspects of war: who pays for it, how can its returns be measured, and to what extent does it explain the rise of the West to global dominance over two millennia? (355.0209 C178)

**East of Chosin: Entrapment and Breakout in Korea, 1950** by Roy Appleman; 1990. Roy Appleman's *East of Chosin*, first published in 1987, won acclaim from reviewers, readers, and veterans and their families. For the first time, there was one complete and accessible record of what happened to the army troops trapped east of the Chosin Reservoir during the first wintry blast of the Korean War. (951.9042 A648)

**Intelligence in War: Knowledge of the Enemy from Napoleon to Al-Qaeda** by John Keegan; 2003. In his characteristically wry and perceptive prose, Keegan offers us nothing short of a new history of war through the prism of intelligence. He brings to life the split-second decisions that went into waging war before the benefit of aerial surveillance and electronic communications. The English admiral Horatio Nelson was hot on the heels of Napoleon's fleet in the Mediterranean and never knew it, while Stonewall Jackson was able to compensate for the Confederacy's disadvantage in firearms and manpower with detailed maps of the Appalachians. In the past century, espionage and decryption have changed the face of battle: the Japanese surprise attack at the Battle of the Midway was thwarted by an early warning. Timely information, however, is only the beginning of the surprising and disturbing aspects of decisions that are made in war, where brute force is often more critical. (355.3432 K26)

**The Killer Angels** by Michael Shaara; 2004. This fictional account of the battle of Gettysburg accurately depicts not only the events of this particular battle, but the nature of war itself. Readers of this Pulitzer Prize-winning book will come to appreciate that war is a kaleidoscope of planning and confusion, fear and gallantry, all seasoned with a good deal of luck. (Fiction SHA)

**The Landmark Thucydides:** by Robert Strassler; 2008. Robert Strassler's new edition amends these omissions, and not only provides a new coherence to the narrative overall but effectively reconstructs the lost cultural context that Thucydides shared with his original audience. Based on the venerable Richard Crawley translation, updated and revised for modern readers, *The Landmark Thucydides* includes a vast array of superbly designed and presented maps, brief informative appendices by outstanding classical scholars on subjects of special relevance to the text, explanatory marginal notes on each page, an index of unprecedented subtlety and depth, and numerous other useful features. Readers will find that with this edition they can dip into the text at any point and be immediately oriented with regard to the geography, season, date, and stage of the conflict. (938.05 T532)

**On Killing:** by Dave Grossman; 2009. An eye-opening psychological study of killing in wartime--why soldiers must be trained to kill, how killing affects them, and what the military experience with killing means for society at large. Drawing on dozens of interviews, first-person reports and studies of combat soldiers, Grossman shows that almost all humans have an innate aversion to killing. (355.0019 G878)

**A Stillness at Appomattox** by Bruce Catton; 1990. When first published in 1953, Bruce Catton, our foremost Civil War historian was awarded both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award for excellence in nonfiction. This final volume of The Army of the Potomac trilogy relates the final year of the Civil War. Undoubtedly Catton's most brilliant books, A Stillness at Appomattox won both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award for excellence in nonfiction. Catton recounts the most spectacular conflicts between Grant and Lee and details the end of hope for the Confederacy. (973.741 C369)

**Summons of the Trumpet** by Dave Palmer; 2009. Soldier/scholar Palmer traces the history of the American involvement in Vietnam and shows how events in both the U.S. and Vietnam became inextricably linked as domestic dissent and a lack of realistic, viable military strategy ultimately led to America's first lost war. (959.704 P173)

**Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton** by Martin VanCreveld; 2004. Drawing on a very wide range of unpublished and previously unexploited sources, Martin van Creveld examines the "nuts and bolts" of war. He considers the formidable problems of movement and supply, transportation and administration, often mentioned (but rarely explored) by the vast majority of books on military history. (355.41 V222)

**This Kind of War:** by T.R. Fehrenbach, 2000. Partly drawn from official records, operations journals, and histories, it is based largely on the compelling personal narratives of the small-unit commanders and their troops. Unlike any other work on the Korean War, it provides both a clear panoramic overview and a sharply drawn "you were there" account of American troops in fierce combat against the North Korean and Chinese communist invaders. As Americans and North Koreans continue to face each other across the 38th Parallel, This Kind of War commemorates the past and offers vital lessons for the future. (951.9 F296)

**Tip of the Spear:** by G.J. Michaels; 2008. A vivid, firsthand account of Operation Desert Storm during the Gulf War. A U.S. Marine sergeant in Alpha Company of the 1st Light Armored Vehicle Battalion (LAV), Michaels provides a revealing look at what it was like to endure and prevail in ground combat at the platoon and company level. His description of the infamous attack at Az-Zabr, in which eleven Marines were killed by friendly fire and accidents, serves as a painful reminder of how things can go wrong in combat. Readers are given an opportunity to look inside the battalion as it battles a savage environment, an unknown enemy threatening biological attacks, and a host of technological and tactical snafus while pushing forward at the tip of the spear to help liberate Kuwait City and drive the Iraqis back to Baghdad. (956.7044 M621)

**Transformation Under Fire: Revolutionizing How America Fights** by Douglas McGregor; 2003. Dispensing with reality is not uncommon in Washington, but in wartime, it is downright dangerous and that is exactly what has been going on to date in Iraq. It is one thing to go to war with the Army and the generals you have, as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld argued a few days ago. Nearly two years later, however, both should be different and they are not. That's the real problem. (355.00973 M147)

**The U.S. Military Intervention in Panama: Origins, Planning, and Crisis Management, June 1987-December 1989** by Lawrence Yates; 2011. CMH Pub 55-1-1. Contingency Operations Series. Examines the Panama crisis from June 1987 to December 1989 as an extended series of interrelated actions and issues that U.S. military personnel had to confront on a daily basis in a process that imparted no sense of inevitability as to the outcome. First published in 2008. (972.8705 Y32)

**We Were Soldiers Once . . . and Young:** by Harold G. Moore and Joseph L. Galloway; 2004. 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. (959.704342 M822)

## **Broadening Leaders**

### **The Age of the Unthinkable: Why the New World Disorder Constantly Surprises Us and What We Can Do About It** by Joshua

C Ramo; 2009. The key metaphor in this book is of a towering sand pile built up one grain at a time that suddenly collapses. The author argues that the world is an unstable collection of political, economic, and ecological sand piles. Stability, he says, is impossible. Therefore, America should strengthen its own internal resilience – improving its systems of transport, health, and education – rather than attempting to eradicate every discrete threat. (973.931 R175)

### **Blowback, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition: The Costs and Consequences of**

**American Empire** by Chalmers Johnson; 2003. The term “blowback,” invented by the CIA, refers to the unintended results of American actions abroad. In this incisive and controversial book, Chalmers Johnson lays out in vivid detail the dangers faced by our overextended empire, which insists on projecting its military power to every corner of the earth and using American capital and markets to force global economic integration on its own terms. From a case of rape by U.S. servicemen in Okinawa to our role in Asia’s financial crisis, from our early support for Saddam Hussein to our conduct in the Balkans, Johnson reveals the ways in which our misguided policies are planting the seeds of future disaster. (327.73 J66)

### **Cables from Kabul: the Inside Story of the West’s Afghanistan Campaign** by Sherard Cowper-Coles. (Not Available at this time)

**A Choice of Enemies: America Confronts the Middle East** by Lawrence Freedman; 2009. In its political relations with the Middle East, the United States often appears to be in an argument with itself, as a status quo power that wishes to change the status quo. This tension has added drama, and sometimes poignancy, as American presidents have made their choices. (940.5423 A897)

**Credibility: How Leaders Gain and Lose It, Why People Demand It.** by James Kouzes and Barry Posner; 2011. Leadership is personal. It's not about the corporation, the community, or the country. It's about you. If people don't believe in the messenger, they won't believe the message. If people don't believe in you, they won't believe in what you say. And if it's about you, then it's about your beliefs, your values, and your principles."— from *Credibility*. In this best-selling book, Kouzes and Posner (authors of *The Leadership Challenge*), explain why leadership is above all a relationship, with credibility as the cornerstone. They provide rich examples of real managers in action and reveal the six key disciplines and related practices that strengthen a leader's capacity for developing and sustaining credibility. Kouzes and Posner show how leaders can encourage greater initiative, risk-taking, and productivity by demonstrating trust in employees and resolving conflicts on the basis of principles, not positions. (658.4 K88)

**Discourses on Livy** by Niccolo Machiavelli; 2009. This influential study contrasts the practices of ancient Rome with those of the author's 16th-century contemporaries. Machiavelli's *The Prince* offers advice on ruling a kingdom; this treatise explains the structure and benefits of a republic. Topics include establishing a republic's internal structure, conducting warfare, and exhibiting leadership qualities. (937.02 M149)

**The Devil You Don't Know: Going Back to Iraq** by Zuhair al-Jezairy; 2010. In 1979, journalist Zuhair al-Jezairy fled Iraq and certain death after openly criticizing Saddam Hussein's regime. Twenty-five years later he is back and cautiously celebrating the toppling of the hated Ba'ath Party. As editor of a newspaper, he breaks the Oil for Food scandal, disclosing the names of Arabs and Westerners who were involved, and is subsequently forced to resign. He then sets up a television company and travels all over Iraq, documenting the country's descent into sectarianism and hopeless violence, soon becoming a target himself. (956.7 J42)

**The Dynamics of Military Revolution, 1300-2050** by MacGregor Knox and Williamson Murray; 2001. *The Dynamics of Military Revolution* bridges a major gap in the emerging literature on revolutions in military affairs. It suggests that two very different phenomena have been at work over the past centuries: "military revolutions," which are driven by vast social and political changes, and "revolutions in military affairs," which military institutions have directed, although usually with great difficulty and ambiguous results. (355.02 D997)

**Flawed by Design: The Evolution of the CIA, JCS, and NSC** by Amy Zegart; 1999. Zegart (policy studies, School of Public Policy and Social Research at UCLA) challenges the belief that national security agencies are well designed to serve the national interest. Using a new institutionalist approach, she asks what forces shaped the design of the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the National Security Council. She finds that blame can be ascribed to features of American democracy which limit presidential power and give Congress little incentive to create an effective foreign policy system. (327.1273 Z44)

**For Whom The Bell Tolls** by Ernest Hemingway; 1995. The story of Robert Jordan, a young American in the International Brigades attached to an antifascist guerilla unit in the mountains of Spain, it tells of loyalty and courage, love and defeat, and the tragic death of an ideal. (813.54 H488a)

**How: Why How We Do Anything Means Everything** by Dov Seidman; 2011. The flood of information, unprecedented transparency, increasing interconnectedness-and our global interdependence-are dramatically reshaping today's world, the world of business, and our lives. We are in the Era of Behavior and the rules of the game have fundamentally changed. It is no longer what you do that matters most and sets you apart from others, but how you do what you do. Whats are commodities, easily duplicated or reverse-engineered. Sustainable advantage and enduring success for organizations and the people who work for them now lie in the realm of how, the new frontier of conduct. (650.1 S458)

**The Instigators: How a Small Band of Activists Risked Their Lives and Helped Bring Down the Government of Egypt** by David Wolman; 2011. This is the story of how a small band of digital activists risked their lives and helped bring down the government of Egypt. In this short but deeply-reported e-book, author David Wolman delves into the world of online activism in Egypt, and returns with an exclusive account of how young activists built a movement online and set a revolution in motion—all while dodging security forces online and off. (Available in e-book format only)

**Leading Change** by John Kotter. The pressures on organizations to change will only increase over the next decades. Yet the methods managers have used to strengthen their companies—total quality management, reengineering, right sizing, restructuring, cultural change, and turnarounds—routinely fall short. In *Leading Change*, Kotter identifies an eight-step process that every company must go through to achieve its goal, and shows where and how people—good people—often derail. Emphasizing again and again the critical need for leadership to make change happen, *Leading Change* provides unprecedented access to our generation's business master and a positive role model for leaders to emulate. (November 2012)

**Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age** by Peter Paret, Gordon Craig and Felix Gilbert; 1986. The essays in this volume analyze war, its strategic characteristics and its political and social functions, over the past five centuries. The diversity of its themes and the broad perspectives applied to them make the book a work of general history as much as a history of the theory and practice of war from the Renaissance to the present. (355.02 M235)

**The Masks of War: American Military Styles in Strategy and Analysis** by Carl Builder; 1989. In *The Masks of War* Carl H. Builder asks what motives lay behind the puzzling and often contradictory behavior of America's military forces. The answer, he finds, has little to do with what party controls the White House or who writes the budget. Far more powerful -- and glacially resistant to change -- are the entrenched institutions and distinct "personalities" of the three armed services themselves. (355.0335 B932)

**The Net Delusion: The Dark Side of Internet Freedom** by Evgeny Morozov; 2012. "The revolution will be Twittered!" declared journalist Andrew Sullivan after protests erupted in Iran. But as journalist and social commentator Evgeny Morozov argues in *The Net Delusion*, the Internet is a tool that both revolutionaries and authoritarian governments can use. For all of the talk in the West about the power of the Internet to democratize societies, regimes in Iran and China are as stable and repressive as ever. Social media sites have been used there to entrench dictators and threaten dissidents, making it harder—not easier—to promote democracy. Marshaling a compelling set of case studies, *The Net Delusion* shows why the cyber-utopian stance that the Internet is inherently liberating is wrong, and how ambitious and seemingly noble initiatives like the promotion of "Internet freedom" are misguided and, on occasion, harmful. (3903.4833 M871)

**Rethinking the Principles of War**, Edited by Anthony D. McIvor; 2007. In these 29 essays contributors from the national security community analyze a range of vital issues relevant to how wars are conducted, including whom to recruit, what to acquire, when to train, how to fight, and why. (355.0201 R438)

**The Starfish and the Spider: The Unstoppable Power of Leaderless Organizations** by Ori and Rom Brafman; 2006. This succinct study explores how institutions react to change driven by the external environment. Written from the perspective of contemporary business, it offers examples of decentralized organizations, with their subordinate elements operating and growing independently, adapting faster than more centralized ones. Despite its focus on the civilian world, this model offers important insights for military leaders at the operational and tactical levels. The challenge that the authors extend is how to make decentralization work in today's military. (302.35 B812)

**Switch: How to Change Things When Change Is Hard** by Chip and Dan Heath; 2010. In a compelling, story-driven narrative, the Heaths assemble decades of counterintuitive research in psychology, sociology, and other fields to shed new light on how individuals can achieve transformative change. Using the model of the rational versus the emotional, *Switch* shows that successful change follows a pattern that leaders can use to inspire reform, whether in a staff, a unit, or even one's own personal habits. (303.4 H437)

**Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers**

Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May; 1998. Presenting stories of success and failure the authors suggest practices which, if made routine, could at least protect against common mistakes. (350.007 N496)

**Wired for War: The Robotics Revolution and Conflict in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century** by P.W. Singer; 2009. The story of Robert Jordan, a young American in the International Brigades attached to an antifascist guerilla unit in the mountains of Spain, it tells of loyalty and courage, love and defeat, and the tragic death of an ideal. (355.0201 S617)

**The Strategic Environment**

**The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World** by Niall Ferguson; 2009. Niall Ferguson follows the money to tell the human story behind the evolution of our financial system, from its genesis in ancient Mesopotamia to the latest upheavals on what he calls Planet Finance. What's more, Ferguson reveals financial history as the essential backstory behind all history, arguing that the evolution of credit and debt was as important as any technological innovation in the rise of civilization. As Ferguson traces the crisis from ancient Egypt's Memphis to today's Chongqing, he offers bold and compelling new insights into the rise and fall-of not just money but Western power as well. (332.49 F353)

**Boomerang: Travels in the New Third World** by Michael Lewis; 2011. Michael Lewis's investigation of bubbles beyond our shores is so brilliantly, sadly hilarious that it leads the American reader to a comfortable complacency: oh, those foolish foreigners. But when he turns a merciless eye on California and Washington, DC, we see that the narrative is a trap baited with humor, and we understand the reckoning that awaits the greatest and greediest of debtor nations. (330.9 L675)

**The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order** by Samuel Huntington, 2011. Samuel Huntington explains how clashes between civilizations are the greatest threat to world peace but also how an international order based on civilizations is the best safeguard against war. Events since the publication of the book have proved the wisdom of that analysis. The 9/11 attacks and wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated the threat of civilizations but have also shown how vital international cross-civilization cooperation is to restoring peace. As ideological distinctions among nations have been replaced by cultural differences, world politics has been reconfigured. Across the globe, new conflicts—and new cooperation—have replaced the old order of the Cold War era. (909.829 H953)

**Descent into Chaos: The United States and the Failure of nation Building in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia** by Ahmed Rashid; 2009. After September 11th, Ahmed Rashid's crucial book Taliban introduced American readers to that now notorious regime. In this new work, he returns to Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia to review the catastrophic aftermath of America's failed war on terror. Called "Pakistan's best and bravest reporter" by Christopher Hitchens, Rashid has shown himself to be a voice of reason amid the chaos of present-day Central Asia. *Descent Into Chaos* is his blistering critique of American policy—a dire warning and an impassioned call to correct these disastrous strategies before these failing states threaten global stability and bring devastation to our world. (940.5423 A897)

**The Forgotten Continent: The Battle for Latin America's Soul** by Michael Reid; 2011. This book argues that rather than failing the test, Latin America's efforts to build fairer and more prosperous societies make it one of the world's most vigorous laboratories for capitalist democracy. In many countries—including Brazil, Chile, and Mexico—democratic leaders are laying the foundations for faster economic growth and more inclusive politics, as well as tackling deep-rooted problems of poverty, inequality, and social injustice. They face a new challenge from Hugo Chávez's oil-fuelled populism, and much is at stake. Failure will increase the flow of drugs and illegal immigrants to the United States and Europe, jeopardize stability in a region rich in oil and other strategic commodities, and threaten some of the world's most majestic natural environments. (980.03 R357)

**The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire** by Edward Luttwak; 2011. This extraordinary endurance is all the more remarkable because the Byzantine Empire was favored neither by geography nor by military preponderance. Yet it was the western empire that dissolved during the fifth century. The Byzantine Empire so greatly outlasted its western counterpart because its rulers were able to adapt strategically to diminished circumstances, by devising new ways of coping with successive enemies. It relied less on military strength and more on persuasion—to recruit allies, dissuade threatening neighbors, and manipulate potential enemies into attacking one another instead. Even when the Byzantines fought—which they often did with great skill—they were less inclined to destroy their enemies than to contain them, for they were aware that today's enemies could be tomorrow's allies. (355.033 L974)

**A History of Modern Iran** by Ervand Abrahamian; 2008. In a reappraisal of Iran's modern history, Ervand Abrahamian traces its traumatic journey across the twentieth century, through the discovery of oil, imperial interventions, the rule of the Pahlavis and, in 1979, revolution and the birth of the Islamic Republic. In the intervening years, the country has experienced a bitter war with Iraq, the transformation of society under the clergy and, more recently, the expansion of the state and the struggle for power between the old elites, the intelligentsia and the commercial middle class. The author is a passionate expositor. While he adroitly negotiates the twists and turns of the country's regional and international politics, at the heart of his 2008 book are the people of Iran. It is to them and their resilience that this book is dedicated, as Iran emerges at the beginning of the twenty-first century as one of the most powerful states in the Middle East. (955.05 A159)

**Kevlar Legions: A History of Army Transformation** by John Sloan Brown; 2011. *Kevlar Legions: The Transformation of the U.S. Army, 1989–2005*, is the story of how the United States Army responded to the challenges of the end of the Cold War by transforming itself into the most capable ground force in the world today. It argues that from 1989 through 2005 the U.S. Army attempted, and largely achieved, a centrally directed and institutionally driven transformation relevant to ground warfare that exploited Information Age technology, adapted to post-Cold War strategic circumstances, and integrated into parallel Department of Defense efforts. The process not only modernized equipment, it also substantially altered doctrine, organization, training, administrative and logistical practices, and the service culture. *Kevlar Legions* further contends that the digitized expeditionary Army has withstood the test of combat, performing superbly with respect to deployment and high-end conventional combat and capably with respect to low-intensity conflict and the counterinsurgency challenges of Iraq and Afghanistan. (Not Available at this time)

**Knowing the Enemy: Jihadist Ideology and the War on Terror**

by Amy Zegart; 2007. Mary Habeck explains that these extremist groups belong to a new movement—known as jihadism—with a specific ideology based on the thought of Muhammad ibn Abd al- Wahhab, Hasan al-Banna, and Sayyid Qutb. Jihadist ideology contains new definitions of the unity of God and of jihad, which allow members to call for the destruction of democracy and the United States and to murder innocent men, women, and children. Habeck also suggests how the United States might defeat the jihadis, using their own ideology against them. (297.272 H113)

**The Longest War: The Iran-Iraq Military Conflict** by Dilip Hiro;

1990. In *The Longest War*, Dilip Hiro describes the causes and courses of the Iran-Iraq military conflict and its effect on the two antagonists, as well as the rest of the world. He reveals the intricate twists and turns of international diplomacy and the realpolitik behind the rhetoric, providing a comprehensive and admirably balanced account of the political and military aspects of the "longest war." (On Order)

**Monsoon: The Indian Ocean and the Future of American Power**

by Robert D Kaplan; 2010. In a book that knits together history, journalism, travel anecdotes, and strategic analysis, Robert Kaplan looks at the greater Indian Ocean region stretching from East Africa to Indonesia and argues that it will be the center of world geopolitics in the twenty-first century. Here, in particular, the interests of the United States, an energy-hungry China, and a rising India are increasingly converging. Kaplan's work illuminates factors American policymakers will need to take into account in evaluating and advancing the strategic interests of the United States in the years ahead. (327.73 K17)

**The Most Noble Adventure** by Greg Behrman; 2008. In this landmark, character-driven history, Greg Behrman tells the story of the Marshall Plan, the unprecedented and audacious policy through which America helped rebuild World War II-ravaged Western Europe. With nuanced, vivid prose, Behrman recreates the story of a unique American enterprise that was at once strategic, altruistic and stunningly effective, and of a time when America stood as a beacon of generosity and moral leadership. (338.9173 B421)

**My Life with the Taliban** by Abdul Salam Zaeef; 2010. My Life with the Taliban is the autobiography of Abdul Salam Zaeef, a former senior member of Afghanistan's Taliban and a principal actor in its domestic and foreign affairs. Translated for the first time from the Pashto, Zaeef's words share more than a personal history of an unusual life. They supply a counternarrative to standard accounts of Afghanistan since 1979. (958.1047 Z17)

**On China** by Henry Kissinger; 2011. In this sweeping and insightful history, Henry Kissinger turns for the first time at book length to a country he has known intimately for decades and whose modern relations with the West he helped shape. *On China* illuminates the inner workings of Chinese diplomacy during such pivotal events as the initial encounters between China and tight line modern European powers, the formation and breakdown of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the Korean War, and Richard Nixon's historic trip to Beijing. With a new final chapter on the emerging superpower's twenty-first-century role in global politics and economics, *On China* provides historical perspective on Chinese foreign affairs from one of the premier statesmen of our time. (327.51 K61)

**Prodigal Soldiers: how the Generation of Officers Born of Vietnam Revolutionized the American Style of War** by James Kitfield; 1997. Documenting the transformation of the U.S. military from Vietnam to the Gulf War, a history of a generation of officers examines changing ideas about war, ending the draft, reducing racial tensions, and integrating women into the ranks. (355.00973 K62)

**The Quest: Energy, Security and the Remaking of the Modern World** by Daniel Yergin; 2011. In this gripping account of the quest for the energy that our world needs, Daniel Yergin continues the riveting story begun in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *The Prize*. A master storyteller as well as a leading energy expert, Yergin shows us how energy is an engine of global political and economic change. It is a story that spans the energies on which our civilization has been built and the new energies that are competing to replace them. From the jammed streets of Beijing to the shores of the Caspian Sea, from the conflicts in the Mideast to Capitol Hill and Silicon Valley, Yergin takes us into the decisions that are shaping our future. (On Order)

**That Used to Be Us: How America Fell Behind in the World It Invented and How We Can Come Back** by Thomas Friedman; 2011. In *That Used to Be Us*, Thomas L. Friedman, one of our most influential columnists, and Michael Mandelbaum, one of our leading foreign policy thinkers, offer both a wake-up call and a call to collective action. They analyze the four challenges we face—globalization, the revolution in information technology, the nation's chronic deficits, and our pattern of excessive energy consumption—and spell out what we need to do now to sustain the American dream and preserve American power in the world. They explain how the end of the Cold War blinded the nation to the need to address these issues seriously, and how China's educational successes, industrial might, and technological prowess remind us of the ways in which "that used to be us." They explain how the paralysis of our political system and the erosion of key American values have made it impossible for us to carry out the policies the country urgently needs. (973.92 F911)

**The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World** Edited by Rupert Smith; 2008. General Smith draws on his vast experience as a commander in the 1991 Gulf War, in Bosnia, Kosovo and Northern Ireland, to give us a probing analysis of modern war and to call for radically new military thinking. Why, he asks, do we use armed force to solve our political problems? And how is it that our armies can win battles but fail to solve the problems? (355.02 S658)

**The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century** by Thomas Friedman; 2005. Friedman, a *New York Times* foreign-affairs columnist and pundit, sees the globalization process entering an entirely new phase. Advances in information technologies, an intensified world division of labor, stepped-up competition, and economic practices such as outsourcing have joined with the political opening of the world following the collapse of communism to produce a progressive "flattening" of the world. Friedman believes that states and individuals have no option but to accept this dynamic and develop the skills to survive the flattened world. (330.90511 F911)

**A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh, and the problems of Peace** by Henry Kissinger; 2011. The Napoleonic Wars were followed by an almost unprecedented century of political stability. *A World Restored* analyses the alliances formed and treaties signed by the world's leaders during the years 1812 to 1822, focusing on the personalities of the two main negotiators: Viscount Castlereagh, the British foreign secretary, and Prince von Metternich, his Austrian counterpart. Henry Kissinger explains how the turbulent relationship between these two men, the differing concerns of their respective countries and the changing nature of diplomacy all influenced the final shape of the peace. (940.282 K61)