

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Professor C. P. Potholm
Government 3600
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CONFLICT SIMULATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

“When your opponent is drowning, throw the son of a bitch an anvil.”

American CEO

“Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won.”

Duke of Wellington
1815, Dispatch From Waterloo

“War is a crime. Ask the infantry and ask the dead.”

Ernest Hemingway

“Everything in war is very simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. The difficulties accumulate and end by producing a kind of friction that is inconceivable unless one has experienced war.”

Carl von Clausewitz, On War

Follow me if I advance.
Kill me if I retreat.
Avenge me if I die.

Vietnamese Battle Cry

“If you strike a king, you must kill him.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson

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A VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please do not take this course if any of the possible subjects are offensive or disturbing to you and you do not wish to be disturbed. By their very nature such topics as war, slavery, human trafficking, sexism, racism, exploitation and pejorative speech or speech codes are disturbing. They must be addressed openly and honestly if our society is to have a positive future.

This is an advanced seminar.

This is an elective course.

It is designed for mature, tolerant and adult students who will behave respectfully to one another, but who are confident they can handle highly charged material without taking them personally. It is based on “uncomfortable discourse.” Uncomfortable discourse is not for everyone, although that is too bad. In this regard, the course takes its bedrock assumptions from the 1974 Yale C. Vann Woodward Report:

“The history of intellectual growth and discovery clearly demonstrates the need for unfettered freedom, the right to think the unthinkable, discuss the unmentionable, and challenge the unchallengeable.”

In this regard, also note the words of Bowdoin President Rose to the Class of 2021, for they are most relevant for this course:

“Our education and experience are about questions more than answers. They are about challenging deeply held views and pushing ourselves to comprehend new material—to engage with new ideas and ideas we disagree with and, in doing so, to consider material that shakes us up, that unsettles us, and yes, that may offend us.”

Note: Because each year the students in the class choose from among the various topics and these therefore vary from semester to semester, it is impossible to know in advance the exact materials to be covered in the class. Therefore, after the class has decided the topics for the semester please feel free to drop the course immediately if you feel the material would be too upsetting. You may also opt out of any week’s topic if you think you will find a discussion about it too offensive. However, being disturbed about a topic is not the same thing as saying it is offensive. This course has always been about disturbing subjects.

Note: Students will be held to very high standards of personal deportment and respectful behavior toward one another, but the class itself has always been a free speech island with regard to the ideas and concepts to be examined and expressed.

Please be forewarned: For this course, free speech is a non-negotiable essential, although we try to be guided by the wise words of Gayle King, “I’m all for free speech, but freedom of speech comes with some responsibility.”

Note: In addition to the bibliographical works cited with each topic in the syllabus, students should also consult my Understanding War which is in the Bowdoin library and which has many more up to date works on many of the subjects covered in this syllabus. Please make sure you consult the latest edition, dated 2016. The works in mentioned in this Syllabook are merely starting points.

Note: Over the years Bowdoin students have made many suggestions as to the class readings and they are included in the various topics. In that tradition, please feel free to bring to the professor and the class any suggestions for materials which you deem relevant on these topics. Scholarship is indeed a collective enterprise.

Note: Always remember “Rule 34” of the Internet. Anything and everything which is offensive is already located there.

Housekeeping Details

**Office Hours: Monday and Wednesday, 12:30 - 1 pm & 4 - 4:30 pm,
and by appointment—email: cpotholm@bowdoin.edu**

Note: On debate days, dress code is, of course, optional, but those who dress as if they are going for a wanted job interview almost always score higher than those who do not. In addition, I believe it is important that Bowdoin students neither look awkward, nor feel awkward, nor speak awkwardly when “dressed up.” You will eventually be up against other applicants from other schools who have not spent the last four years of their life in “Bowdoin Grunge.” Remember, “An opportunity is not a punishment.” P.S. These suggestions do not apply to the CEO who already runs the company. He will dress in “Owner Grunge” at his discretion. Or any other way for that matter. That too is a lesson better learned now than in your probable futures. It has something to do with the adage, “Do as I say, not as I do.” Remember that out of shape coach you had in high school.

Note: Each group will put together a Team A or Team B recruiting portrait with individual and group photos. Each poster will measure no more than 10” by 13.” Photos may be digital only if they are large, clear, sharp and bright (7 mp). If your digital effort produces dark, blurry, back-lit or otherwise not up to high quality images, regular 35 mm must be used or posters will have to be redone. Plastic lamination is neither necessary nor desirable. Firm backing and clarity of design are critical, however. Make sure the name tags under photos do not fall off when used. “Red Eye” posters will have to be re-done. Examples of the best and worst from previous classes will be displayed in class.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION: PERSPECTIVES ON THE MALLEABILITY OF HISTORY

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Paul Abramowitz, "Survival Game: Safety First, Fun Second," Maine Sunday Telegram, July 17, 1988.

Poul Anderson, Guardians of Time (New York: Ballantine Books, 1959). (F)

Robert Artigiani, "Chaos and Constitutionalism," World Futures, June 1992, p. 131 ff.

Stephen Bates, "Historical Perspectives", Boston Globe Magazine, Dec. 8, 1985, pp. 12-conclusion.

Isaiah Berlin, Sir, Historical Inevitability (NY: Oxford University Press, 1954).

Colin Campbell, "Military History Making Comeback", New York Times, May 3, 1986.

Orson Scott Card, Ender's Game (New York: TOR, 1977). (F)

Robert Cowley (ed.), What If? (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1998).

Trevor Dupuy, Future Wars (New York: Time Warner, 1992).

Tim Folger, "Beyond Chaos," Discover, Jan. 1991, p. 68.

Alan Green, "War Is Swell", Regardie's, September 1984.

Lindsey Gruson, "Most Dangerous Game is Gaining as a Sport," New York Times, August 24, 1987, p. 12. (On reserve)

Jesse Hobbs, "Chaos and Indeterminism," Canadian Journal of Philosophy, June 1991, p.141 ff.

R.V. Jensen, "Bringing Order Out of Chaos," Nature, Feb. 13, 1992, pp. 591-592.

Phillip Knightly, The First Casualty (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1975).

Kim Stanley Robinson, The Years of Rice and Salt (New York: Bantam Books, 2002). (F)

Thomas Schilling, The Strategy of Conflict (New York: Oxford University Press, 1963).

Schelling, Thomas C., Arms and Influence (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966).

Deborah Shapely, "The Army's New Fighting Doctrine", in New York Times Magazine, November 28, 1982.

Martin Shubik, Games for Society, Business and War: Towards A Theory of Gaming (New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing, 1975).

Duncan Snidal, "The Game 'Theory' of International Politics", World Politics (October, 1985) Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 25-57.

William Stover, International Conflict Simulation (Notre Dame: Foundations Press, 1983).

Margaret Ward, "Butterflies and Bifurcations," Journal of Marriage and the Family, August 1995, pp. 629-638.

Bruce Weber, "Splat! Splat! It's Paintball on the Rise," The New York Times, November 16, 2004, p. A16.

(2004) Film "A Day of Thunder" based on Ray Bradbury's short story by the same name.

Thesis: **History is malleable. (A)**

Antithesis: **History is not malleable. (B)**

UNIT II: HISTORICAL MALLEABILITY: WORLD WAR II

Required Reading:

Please check carefully the books analyzed in my “Triumph of the Offensive,” in Understanding War (Lanham: University Press of America, 2016), pp. 481-429. (four copies in the Library)

Recommended Reading:

By way of introduction, remember that 82% of ALL German casualties (killed, wounded and captured) occurred on the Eastern Front compared with 18% of German casualties on ALL other fronts. Thus warfare in the Eastern Front is clearly a worthwhile field of study, especially for those with little knowledge about World War II.

There are a number of single volume histories of World War II which are a good place to start your study to provide an overview as to where the Eastern Front fits in the broader history. My personal favorites include:

Antony Beevor, The Second World War (New York; Little Brown, 2012). While I’ve enjoyed all of the works listed in this section, I enjoyed this one the most. Perhaps because I agree with many of his strategic assertions (importance of Nomonhan, Eastern Front, diversions to Norway and the Balkans, etc.), but also because the overarching narrative and conclusions seem altogether sound. Some insights: (1) Before World War II broke out the French military was suffering from bad morale and depression (*le cafard*); (2) the Balkans, Norway and North Africa efforts hurt Germany and tied down many divisions (37 in 1944, 400,000 in Norway

alone); (3) the U.S. refused to give GB credit with which to buy weapons until GB had exhausted its own foreign exchange and gold reserves; (4) Stalin should have been shot if his rules for punishing families of POW's were followed when his own son Yakov Djughashvili was captured; (5) unlike many other German allies, the Spanish Blue Division fought well; (6) the London blitz killed 41,000 civilians and injured 137,000 more; (7) following the battle of Kursk, Stalin made his only visit to the front; (8) by January, 1944, German had lost 4.2 million men but had 9.5 million in uniform, including 2.5 million on the Eastern Front; (9) 55,572 of the British Bomber Command perished out of 125,000 total, the U.S. Eighth Air Force suffered 26,000 dead (p.717); and (10) Operation Bagration which ran from June to August, 1944 (named after the Georgian hero of the 1812 campaign), involved 15 Russian armies, 1.6 million men and 6000 tanks.

Gordon Corrigan, The Second World War: A Military History (New York: Thomas Dunne, 2010). A very fine account of the 4th World War (Seven Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, the Kaiser's War and World War II make four wars fought across the globe). Refreshingly candid and irreverent (The 1940 Norwegian campaign was "a complete and utter cock-up," The "miracle" of Dunkirk was "a disaster"). Excellent and useful maps. Always puts things in perspective. One of the most enjoyable books about World War II I have read as he allows no sacred cows.

J. F. C. Fuller, The Second World War 1939-1945 (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1949). The prolific Fuller wrote one of the very first accounts of the war. By the author's own admission, he passes over the war

in China, insurgencies in Europe and a number of other topics in order to provide a quick, straightforward but quite perceptive single volume description of the war.

Max Hastings, Inferno: The World At War, 1939-1945 (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2011). Along with Roberts, The Storm of War and Weinburg, A World At War (see reviews below), this is among the best all-around single volume history of World War II. Skillfully blends the military, the political and the personal. Majestic and soaring yet personalized with many of the quotes from actual people caught up in the cataclysmic inferno write poignantly and with great feeling. Because Hastings has written so extensively about other phases of the war, he seems sure and confident as he handles the big issues and questions of the period.

B. H. Liddell Hart, History of the Second World War (London: Cassell, 1970). “The Captain who teaches Generals” wrote this one and it has great maps, probably the best maps of any of the works under review in this section. The prose is straightforward and workmanlike; and the reader will get a good overview of the political, diplomatic and military aspects of the war.

Williamson Murray and Allan Millett, A War to be Won: Fighting the Second World War (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2000). A fine, readable, one volume account of World War II by two preeminent military historians. Provides the scholar and the layperson with a good overview of the intertwined nature of war and politics. Judicious and careful in its presentation.

Andrew Roberts, The Storm of War: A New History of the Second World War (New York: Harper Collins, 2011). So far (2011) this is the best single volume study of World War II I have read. Many very useful observations: this is a splendid book.

Gerhard L. Weinburg, A World At Arms: A Global History of World War II 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005). This 1100 page description of the Second World War is thoughtful and provides one of the best introductions to the subject.

Other works of note:

Bevin Alexander, How Hitler Could Have Won World War II (New York: Crown, 2001).

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Hitler's Defeat in Russia (Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1953).

Richard Barnet, Roots of War (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

Antony Beevor, D-Day: The Battle for Normandy (New York: Viking, 2009).

-----, Stalingrad: The Fateful Siege (New York: Viking, 1998).

-----, The Fall of Berlin: 1945 (New York: Viking, 2002).

Rodric Braithwaite, Moscow 1941 (New York: Knopf, 2006).

Peter Calvocoressi and Guy Wint, Total War (New York: Penguin Books, 1979).

Paul Carell, Scorched Earth: The Russian German War in 1943-1944 (Atglen: Schiffer Military History, 1994).

Martin van Creveld, Fighting Power: German and U.S. Army Performance, 1939-1945 (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1982).

Edward Crankshaw, The Fall of the House of Hapsburg (New York: Penguin Books, 1983).

Thomas Cutler, The Battle of Leyte Gulf: 23-26 October, 1944 (New York: Harper Collins, 1994).

David Downing, The Moscow Option: An Alternative Second World War (London: Greenhill Books, 2001).

Richard Evans, The Third Reich at War (New York: Penguin, 2009).

George Fischer, Soviet Opposition to Stalin, (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1952).

Bruce Fugate, Operation Barbarossa, (Novato: Presidio Press, 1984).

David M. Glantz, Zhukov's Greatest Defeat: The Red Army's Epic Disaster in Operation Mars, 1942 (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1999).

David M. Glantz with Jonathan House, When Titans Clashed: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1995).

David M. Glantz, After Stalingrad: The Red Army's Winter Offensive 1942-1943 (Solihull, West Midlands: Helion and Company, 2008).

David M. Glantz with Jonathan M. House, To the Gates of Stalingrad: Soviet-German Combat Operations, April-August 1942 (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2009). Probably the best as well as one of the latest accounts in terms of perspective and use of primary combat operations sources.

Robert Harris, Fatherland (New York: Random House, 1992). (F)

Colin D. Heaton, "Belgian Volunteer in the Waffen SS," *Military History* (November, 2006), pp. 46-53. A stunning counter-factual interview with a Belgian Catholic, Leon Degrelle, who became a general in the SS Panzergrndadier Division Wallonien and received the oak leaves to the iron cross from Hitler personally.

Alistair Horne, The Price of Glory (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1979).

Aleksei Isaev, Dubno 1941 (West Midlands: Helion and Company, 2017). Lavishly illustrated book covering this historic battle in the western Ukraine which featured the largest concentration of armor (3500 Soviet and 800 German tanks) until the 1943 Battle of Kursk (2900 German and 5100 Soviet tanks)

Michael Jones, Leningrad: State of Siege (New York: Basic Books, 2008).

Ihor Kamenetsky, Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine, 1941-1944 (Milwaukee: The Market Univ. Press, 1956).

Victor Kamenir, The Bloody Triangle; The Defeat of Soviet Armor in the Ukraine, June 1941 (Minneapolis: Zenith Press, 2008).

Louis Kilzer, Hitler's Traitor: Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich (Washington: Presidio Press, 2000).

Michael Korda, Ike: An American Hero (New York: Harper, 2007).

Richard Lamb, War in Italy: 1943-1945 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993).

Primo Levi, If Not Now, When? (New York: Summit Books, 1985). (F)

B.H. Liddell Hart, The German Generals Talk (New York: Berkley Publishing, 1948).

Nikolai Litvin, 800 Days on the Eastern Front (Topeka: University of Kansas Press, 2005).

James Lucas, Battle Group! German Kampfgruppen Action of World War II (London: Arms and Armour Press, 1993).

Kenneth Macksey, The Hitler Options: Alternative Decisions of World War II (London: Greenhill Books, 1995).

Evan Maudsley, Thunder in the East: The Nazi-Soviet War 1941-1945 (London: Hodder Arnold, 2005).
Perhaps the definitive account of that war as of 2008.

Geoffrey Megaregee, War of Annihilation (Washington: Roman and Littlefield, 2006).

F. W. von Mellenthin, Panzer Battles (New York: Ballantine Books, 1956), especially its concluding chapters on the German strategic options. Von Mellenthin was one of the best practitioners of blitzkrieg warfare. (On reserve)

Catherine Merridale, Ivan's War (New York: Henry Holt, 2006).

Joseph Miranda, "The Iron Dream" in Command, Issue no. 53, pp. 44-57. Provides the newcomer to the war on the Eastern Front with valuable information and analysis.

Burkhardt Mueller-Hillebrand, Germany and Its Allies in World War II (Washington: University Press of America, 1980).

Andrew Nagorski, The Greatest Battle (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2007).

Anne Noggle, A Dance with Death: Soviet Airwomen in World War II (College Station: Texas A and M University Press, 1995).

Jonathan North, "Hitler's Forgotten Victims," World War II (January/February 2006), pp. 26 ff.

Richard Overy, Why the Allies Won (New York: Norton, 1996).

Bryan Perrett, Knights of the Black Cross: Hitler's Panzerwaffe and Its Leaders (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986).

C.P. Potholm, Strategy and Conflict (Washington: University Press of America, 1978).

Gordon Pranse, At Dawn We Slept (New York: Penguin Books, 1982).

Michael Reynolds, Men of Steel (New York: Sarpedon, 1999).

Richard Rhodes, Master of Death: The SS-Einsatzgruppen and the Invention of the Holocaust (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2002).

Anatoli Rybakov, Dust and Ashes (New York: Little Brown, 1996). (F)

Dennis Showalter, Armor and Blood: The Battle of Kursk the Turning Point of World War II (New York: Random House, 2013). Excellent summary which sets about destroying myths (the Soviets claimed to destroy 2800 tanks and self-propelled guns but German records show only 250 – and only 10 Tigers lost (p. 268)). Total German casualties 52,00 versus 320,000 Soviets but it still remains a turning point as Germans were on the defensive thereafter.

Jeff Shaara, No Less Than Victory (New York: Ballantine, 2009). (F)

Konstantine Simonov, Days and Nights (New York: Ballantine Books, 1945). (F)

Peter Tsouras (ed.), Hitler Triumphant: Alternative Decisions of World War II (London; Greenhill Books, 2006).

Gregory Ukes, Hitler's Stalingrad Decision (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union: 1941-1945 (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1974).

Joseph L. Wiczyński, The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History (New York: Academic International Press, 1986).

Thesis: **Kursk, not Stalingrad, was the real turning point of the war in the East. (A)**

Antithesis: **Stalingrad, not Kursk, was the real turning point of the war in the East. (B)**

Thesis: **If Heinz Guderian had been in charge of German strategy on the Eastern Front in 1941, or Eric von Manstein thereafter, Germany could have defeated the Soviet Union. (A)**

Antithesis: **No matter who was in charge of their military situation, Germany could not have ever defeated the Soviet Union given the Soviets' advantages in manpower, space and political organization. (B)**

Thesis: Germany could have won the Battle of Stalingrad and thus World War II. (B)

Antithesis: Germany could not have won the Battle of Stalingrad and thus World War II. (A)

Thesis: Germany learned all the wrong lessons from the Demyansk Pocket Battle of 1941/1942. (B)

Antithesis: The battle for the Demyansk Pocket did not teach all the wrong lessons about war in the east. Hitler was partly right and partly wrong in the lessons he drew. (A)

Thesis: In winning "The Miracle of the Donets," Germany showed how it could have won the war on the Eastern Front. (A)

Antithesis: Germany's winning of the Donets battle in 1943 proved nothing about how Germany could have won the war on the Eastern Front. (B)

Thesis: "Who is this man? Half plebeian, half god! The real Christ, or only John? " Joseph Goebbels, on Hitler, 1925. (A)

Antithesis: "My god, if [Hitler had] only been a full corporal." General von Manstein. (B)

Note: Since Germany beat Russia in World War I, what were the differences which enabled the Soviet Union to

defeat Germany in World War II? What variables changed between those two wars?

Note:

Attack or support this analysis:

“After the Battle of Moscow (1941), the Germans still thought they could win the war but the Russians no longer thought they were sure to lose it; after the Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943), the Germans still had hope they could win the war while the Russians thought they would win it; and after the Battle of Kursk (1943), the Germans knew they were going to lose the war and the Russians knew they were going to win it.”

Note:

The Battle of Moscow (December, 1941 to April, 1942) was fought over a much greater territory (an area the size of Western Europe) and with far more forces committed than either Stalingrad or Kursk. 7 million troops, both Soviet and German, took part and cost the Soviets 1.8 million casualties and the Germans 615,000 for a total of 2.5 million. By contrast, Stalingrad required 3.6 million troops combined and both sides together suffered 912,000 casualties. *Be prepared to figure these facts into your considerations*

**UNIT III: DO BATTLES SETTLE ANYTHING?:
SITUATIONS ON THE HINGE OF HISTORY**

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Trevor Dupuy, Future Wars (New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1993).

Arthur Ferrill, The Fall of the Roman Empire: The Military Explanation (New York: Thames and Hudson, 1986).

Paul Fussell, Wartime (London: Oxford University Press, 1988).

Victor Hanson, The Soul of Battle (New York: The Free Press, 1999).

Richard Holmes, Acts of War (New York: The Free Press, 1986).

Michael Howard, The Franco-Prussian War (London: Methuen, 1981).

Ryszard Kapuscinski, The Emperor (New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1978).

John Keegan, The History of Warfare (New York: Random House, 1994).

Jack Levy, "Theories of General War," World Politics (April, 1985), Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, pp. 344-374.

Charles Lockhart, "Problems in the Management and Resolution of International Conflicts," World Politics (April, 1977), pp. 370-403.

Anthony Muckler, Haile Selassie's War (New York: Random House, 1984).

C.P. Potholm, Liberation and Exploitation (Washington: University Press of America, 1976).

Peter Russell, "Redcoats in the Wilderness: British Officers and Irregular Warfare in Europe and America, 1740-1760," William and Mary Quarterly.

John Spencer, Ethiopia at Bay (Algonae, Mich.: Reference Publication, 1984).

Barbara Tuchman, The Guns of August (New York: Macmillan, 1976).

Fritz Fischer, Germany's Aims in the First World War (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1968).

John Keegan, The First World War (New York: Vintage, 2000).

James J. Sheehan, Where Have All the Soldiers Gone? (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 2008).

David Fromkin, Europe's Last Summer: Who Started the Great War of 1914? (New York: Vintage, 2005).

Eliot A. Cohen, Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen, and Leadership in Wartime (New York: Anchor, 2003).

Paul M. Kennedy, The War Plans of the Great Powers, 1880-1914 (New York: Unwin Hyman, 1985).

Thesis: In Situation X very little would have changed. (A)

Antithesis: In Situation Y a lot would have changed. (B)

Thesis: If the Von Schlieffen Plan had been successfully implemented, would the world be a better place? (B)

Antithesis: Because the Von Schlieffen Plan was not successful, the world is a better place. (A)

UNIT IV: THE NATURE OF LEADERSHIP

Required Reading:

John Keegan, The Mask of Command (New York: Viking, 1987).

Recommended Reading:

C.T. Atkinson, Marlborough and the Rise of the British Army (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1921).

Johannes Bronsted, The Vikings (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

Film: “Cheyenne Autumn” (Although produced almost 50 years ago, this incredibly prescient movie is one of the best depictions of leadership as well as the cultural divide between Native Americans and the descendants of Europeans ever filmed.)

Carl von Clausewitz, On War (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

Virginia Cowles, The Great Marlborough and His Duchess (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1983).

Michael Crichton, Eaters of the Dead (New York: Bantam Books, 1976). (F)

Carlo D'Este, Patton: A Genius for War (New York: Harper and Row, 1995).

Antonio Fraser, The Warrior Queens (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1988).

Christopher Hibbert, Wellington (Reading: Addison Wesley, 1997).

Richard Holmes, Acts of War: The Behavior of Men in Battles (New York: The Free Press, 1986).

J. de Joinville and G. de Villenhardouin, Chronicles of the Crusades (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

Josephus, The Jewish War (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

John Keegan and Richard Holmes, Soldiers (New York: Viking, 1986).

John Keegan, The Face of Battle (New York: Viking, 1985).

“Civil War Generalship,” in John Keegan, The American Civil War (New York: Knopf, 2009), pp. 321 ff.

Harold Lamb, Genghis Khan (New York: Pinnacle Books, 1976).

Drew Middleton, Crossroads of Modern Warfare (Garden City: Doubleday, 1984).

Geoffrey Perret, Old Soldiers Never Die: The Life of Douglas MacArthur (New York: Random House, 1996).

General Lord Roberts, The Rise of Wellington (Boston: Robert Brothers, 1895).

James Robinson and Richard Snyder, "Decision-Making in International Politics" in Herbert Kelman (ed.), International Behavior (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965), pp. 435-458.

Thesis: **Based on Keegan's imperatives, Hitler and Grant were better leaders than Alexander and Wellington. (A)**

Antithesis: **Alexander and Wellington were better leaders than Grant and Hitler. (B)**

The Search for Alternative Leadership Modes

In the field of history, the theory of the “great man” or “great woman” has fallen on hard times, with much greater emphasis being placed on class, gender and economic forces shaping the various movements which have changed the course of history for humankind. Be that as it may, readers may find it useful to explore the role individuals played in the history of warfare by studying those listed below. It can prove to be intellectually very profitable to look at their roles and actions within the context of time, place, opponent and ultimate impact on people, theirs or others.’

Aethelflaeda of Mercia

(Anglo-Saxon ruler of Mercia, 9th century, her status as “Lady of the Mercians” afforded her the power of a military leader and strategist)

Aleksandr Suvorov

(Generalissimo of the Russian Empire, 18th century, considered “The greatest tactical commander in Russian history”)

Amina of Hausaland

(Warrior Queen in what is now Nigeria, ~15th century, legends describe her as a fierce warrior who never took a husband for fear of diminishing her power)

Artemisia

(Admiral of Xerxes and Queen of Halicarnassus, 5th century BC, Xerxes’ sole female commander, famous for initiating a joint land-sea attack in the Battle of Salamis)

Ambrosius

“Arthur King of the Britons” 5th century legendary Saxon king who became the basis for the legend of King Arthur.

Ashoka (Asoka) the Great

(Indian Emperor of the Maurya Dynasty, 3rd century BC, responsible for spreading the Buddhism throughout his vast imperial holdings)

Askia Muhammad ("Askia The Great") of Songhay

(Emperor of the Songhai Empire in West Africa, late 15th century, responsible for expansion within Europe and Asia and incorporating Islam into the empire)

Attila the Hun

(Leader of the Hunnic Empire which stretched across most Western Asia and Eastern Europe, 5th century, a lot of revisionist history now makes him far more powerful and important than previous European accounts indicated)

Baibars (Baybars)

(A Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, 13th century, known as the “Lion of Egypt”)

Belisarius

(Eastern Roman Empire general under Justinian early 6th century, re-conquered much of North Africa and Italy for the Byzantines)

Bernard Montgomery

(British, 20th century, wounded in WWI and commanded the 8th army in WWII from 1942 until the final victory in Tunisia)

Boudica

(Queen of the British Iceni tribe, 1st century AD, lead rebellion against the Roman occupation in England)

Candace of Kush/Meroe/Nubia

(Queen of the African kingdom of Kush – modern day Ethiopia, 2nd century BC, a fully independent female ruler)

Cao Cao the Han

(Han Dynasty warlord, late 2nd century, his legacy has been fluid as he is remembered as both a cruel tyrant and a brilliant ruler who was kind to his subordinates)

Chandragupta

(Founder of the Maurya Empire in India, late 4th century BC, “first unifier of India”)

Charlemagne

(Frank, 8th century, his empire was larger than any subsequent European state except for brief periods under Napoleon and Hitler)

Charles Martel

(Frank, 7th-8th century, played in an integral role in the rise of the Middle Ages with the development of the institutions of feudalism and knighthood)

Charles XII of Sweden

(Swedish, 17th-18th century, famously hesitant to initiate peace efforts, many victories and one final defeat)

Chiang Kai-Chek

(Chinese, 20th century, leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) which was forced to retreat to Taiwan after its defeat by the Communist Party in the Chinese civil war)

Chingis Khan (Genghis Khan)

(Mongol Emperor, 12th century, after his death the Mongol Empire went on to become the largest contiguous empire in history)

Chormaquan the Mongol

(Mongol, 13th century, a Mongol general given the task of renewing conquests in Persia)

Cleopatra

(Last Pharaoh of Egypt, 1st century BC, committed suicide after losing the Battle of Actium to Octavian Caesar)

Cochise

(Apache leader of 19th century, often regarded as a better leader than Geronimo)

Mangas Coloradas

(Apache leader of the 19th century, highly regarded)

Crazy Horse

(Lakota, 19th century, most famously led a war party against the U.S. Government at the Battle of Little Bighorn)

Cyrus the Great

(Persian, 6th century BC, founder of the Achaemenid Empire and famous for his declarations of human rights)

Darius I

(Persian, 6th century BC, third king of the Achaemenid Empire)

Douglas MacArthur

(American, 20th century, played an active role in the Pacific in WWII and oversaw the American occupation of Japan following the end of the war)

Dwight Eisenhower

(American, 20th century, served as President of the United States and a five-star general during WWII)

Epaminondas the Theban

(Ancient Greek, 4th century BC, freed the city-state of Thebes from Spartan rule to restore its position in politics)

Erich von Manstein

(German, 20th century, field marshal in the Germany army during WWII and was convicted for war crimes in 1949)

Frederick the Great

(Prussian, 18th century, through his successful military campaigns, he incorporated the scattered patches of Prussian territory into the empire)

George Armstrong Custer

(American, 19th century, served as a successful cavalry commander for the Union during the Civil War, but is most famous for his massacre and that of his men at the Battle of Little Bighorn)

George C. Marshall

(American, 20th century, called “the organizer of victory [in WWII]” by Winston Churchill, and the namesake of the Marshall Plan for the rebuilding of Europe)

George S. Patton

(American, 20th century, WWII general known for his superior offensive leadership, military successes, and gruff outspokenness)

George Washington

(American, 18th century, “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen”)

Georgi Zhukov

(Russian, 20th century, deputy commander and chief of the Soviet Red Army, led the final attack on Germany and captured Berlin in 1945. One of the most successful military leaders of World War II)

Gustavus Adolphus

(Swedish, 17th century, founded the Swedish Empire, known as “The Lion of the North,” revolutionized warfare, and combined arms actions)

Hannibal

(Carthaginian, 3rd century BC, famed as a military strategist and for his elephant war march over the Alps and the Pyrenees to get from Iberia to Italy)

Hans Guderian

(German, 20th century, WWII German general, a strong proponent of mechanization and the development of armored warfare)

Heihachiro Togo

(Japanese, 20th century, fleet admiral of the Japanese Imperial Navy)

Hernando Cortes

(Spanish, 16th century, a conquistador whose expedition brought about the fall of the Aztec Empire)

Ivan Konev

(Russian, 20th century, Soviet commander who retook areas of Eastern Europe from the control of the Axis Powers during WWII. Outstanding general)

Jan Zizka

(Hussite Czech, 14th century, nicknamed “One Eye,” and considered one of the most innovative generals of all time – his use

of armored wagons equipped with small cannons preceded the development of the tank by 500 years)

Joan of Arc

(French, 15th century, “The Purcell” -- inspired by “divine guidance” she led France to several victories in the Hundred Years War)

John Churchill

(British, 17th century, Duke of Marlborough – a soldier and statesman who gained influence through ambition, wealth, and family connections. Never lost a battle he commanded, nor a siege he began)

John “Black Jack” Pershing

(American, 20th century, the only person to be promoted to the position General of the Armies during his lifetime – George Washington was promoted posthumously. Led U.S. forces during World War II)

Joseph Stalin

(Russian, 20th century, used his position as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union’s Central Committee to consolidate and leverage his power against all opposition)

Julius Caesar

(Roman, 1st century BC, extended Roman territory to the English Channel and the Rhine River and helped to change the Roman Republic into an Empire)

Karl Doenitz

(German, 20th century, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy and named by Hitler as his successor. His plans to use U-Boats to defeat Great Britain might well have worked if fully implemented)

Khalid ibn al-Walid

(Arab 7th century) The “Sword of Allah,” won over 100 battles and served Mohamed at critical battles including Yarmouk.

Kublai Khan of Mongol China

(Mongol, 13th century, fifth “Great Khan” of the Mongol Empire and founded the Yuan Dynasty in China)

Konstantin Rokossovski

(Polish by birth, 20th century, Marshal of the Soviet Union, regarded as one of the greatest strategists in the Red Army)

Lakshmibai, Rani of Jhansi

(Queen of the Indian state of Jhansi, 19th century, the Joan of Arc of Indian Independence)

Mansa Musa of Mali

(Emperor of the Malian Empire, 13th century, one of the wealthiest people in history. His empire was the size of the United States)

Mmanthatsi of the Sotho

(South Africa, 19th century, warrior queen of the Batlokoa, a Sotho tribe)

Maria la Bailadora

(Spanish, 16th century, disguised herself as a soldier so that she could fight alongside her lover at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571)

Matthew Ridgeway

(American Army General, 20th century, reinvigorated the UN war effort in the Korean War)

Maurice of Nassau

(Dutch, 16th century, *stadtholder* (“placeholder”) of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Rediscovered and actualized Roman formations to lead to more modern warfare)

Medb of Connacht

(Irish, dates uncertain, the queen of Connacht in the Ulster Cycle of Irish Mythology, essential for a major Bowdoin cohort)

Bernard Law “Monty” Montgomery

(British, World War II, cantankerous but an excellent army and corps level general)

Moshe Dayan

(Israeli, 20th century, Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces as well as Defense Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel)

Napoleon

(French, 18th-19th century, as emperor he spread French dominance across continental Europe through a series of military campaigns and alliance networks)

Narses “The Eunuch Hammer of the Goths”

Late 5th -- early 6th century, Byzantine general who retook Italy for Justinian, defeating the Ostrogoths and Alamanni Franks and winning many battles, ruled Italy from 554-67 while quite elderly)

Nehanda of MaShona

(MaShona – present day Zimbabwe, 19th century, she was a spiritual medium for the Shona people and encouraged their revolt against the colonizers from the British South Africa Company)

Nzinga Mbandi of Angola

(Mbundu, 17th century, her rule was characterized by a constant struggle to repel Portuguese colonialism)

Oliver Cromwell

(English, 17th century, his legacy as “Lord Protector” of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland is controversial. He has been called both a genocidal dictator and a bearer of liberty)

Peng Te-huai (Dehuai)

(Chinese, 19th century, Communist military leader who was ultimately purged from the party for criticizing Mao’s leadership during the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution)

Peter the Great

(Russian, 17th-18th centuries, he is responsible for expanding the Russian Empire territorially and modernizing the political system)

Qutuz

(Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, 13th century, his short reign does not eclipse his enduring popularity in Islamic history)

Robert d’Hauteville, known as Guiscard, Duke of Apulia and Calabria

(Norman, 11th century, “The greatest military strategist between Caesar and Napoleon”)

Robert E. Lee

(American, 19th century, commanding officer of the Confederate Forces during the Civil War)

Saladin

(Kurdish, 12th century, his sultanate spread across much of the Middle East and North Africa and his chivalrous nature won the respect of many European crusaders)

Scipio Africanus

(Roman, 2nd century, conqueror of Carthage and Hannibal)

Seh Dong Hong Beh of Dahomey

(Leader of the Dahomey Amazons – in present day Benin, 19th century, led an attack force of 6,000 female warriors on Yoruba fortress in 1851)

Shaka Zulu

(Zulu, 19th century, creator of a nation and a military revolution)

Sitting Bull

(Lakota, 19th century, tribal chief during the years of resistance to U.S. government policy)

Subotai

(Mongol, 14th century, primary strategist and general of Genghis Khan. One of the greatest generals of all time, irrespective of culture or era. A true genius of and for war.)

Suleiman I

(Ottoman Emperor, 16th century, known as “The Magnificent” and “The Lawgiver” for his rebuilding of the Ottoman legal system. Many military victories although denied the capture of Vienna)

Sun-sin Yi

(Korean, 16th century, a naval commander well-known for his victories against the Japanese and his respectful conduct. Thought to have invented “the Turtle,” a new type of armored ship)

Tamerlane

(Turkish, 14th century, “till the advent of Hitler, Tamerlane stands in history as the supreme example of soulless and unproductive militarism” but a mighty warrior who conquered huge territories and many peoples)

Taytu Betul of Ethiopia

(Ethiopian, 19th century, an Empress Consort of the Ethiopian Empire who held considerable political sway over her husband, Emperor Menelik II and believed to be partially responsible for the defeat of the Italians in the 1896 Battle of Adowa)

Thutmose III

(Egyptian, 15th century BC, Egypt's Greatest Warrior King, won more battles than Caesar or Alexander)

Vo Nguyen Giap

(Vietnamese, 20th century, military commander of the Viet Minh, commander of the Vietnam People's Army, and served as Defense Minister. Architect of North Vietnamese victory against French, Americans and South Vietnamese)

Wu Zetian (Wu Chao)

(Chinese, 7th century, the only woman in Chinese history to found her own dynasty (The Zhou Dynasty) and take the title of Empress Regnant)

Zeng Guofan

(Chinese, 19th century, autodidact suppressor of the Taiping Rebellion)

Zenobia of Palmyra

(Queen of the Palmyran Empire, 3rd century, expanded the empire to take over Egypt until she was kidnapped by the Romans in 274)

Admiral Zheng He (Chen Ho)

(Chinese explorer, 14th century, commanded a series of voyages to Southeast Asia, the Middle East, East Africa and the Horn of Africa)

Zhu Yuanzhang (Hongwu)

(Chinese, 14th century, founded of the Ming Dynasty by seizing the Yuan capital and claiming the mandate of heaven)

**UNIT V: STORMING THE MAGIC KINGDOM:
GETTING A JOB IN THE 21st CENTURY**

- Simulations:**
- (1) Setting up a corporate speech code
 - (2) Setting a composite dress code
 - (3) Taking an interview
 - (4) Giving an interview
 - (5) Creative resumes for fun and profit
 - (6) Addressing sexual harassment in the workplace

**Leadership, Conflict and Conflict Resolution
in the Boardroom**

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Anthony Bianco, Rainmaker (New York: Random House, 1991).

Bryan Burrough and John Helyar, Barbarians at the Gate (New York: Harper and Row, 1990).

Connie Bruck, The Predators Ball (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1989).

Connie Bruck, "Undoing the Eighties," The New Yorker, July 23, 1990, pp. 56-73.

Al Kaltman, Cigars, Whiskey and Winning: Leadership Lessons from General Ulysses S. Grant (Paramus: Prentice Hall, 1998).

Richard Moran, Never Confuse a Memo With Reality (New York: Harper & Row, 1993).

Thomas Oliver, The Real Coke, The Real Story (New York: Penguin Books, 1988).

Mark Pendergast, For God, Country and Coca-Cola (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1993).

Wes Roberts, Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun (New York: Warner, 1988).

Randall Rotenberg, Where the Suckers Moon: An Advertising Story (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1994).

Lester Thurlow, The Zero-Sum Society (New York: Penguin Books, 1985).

Ezra Vogel, Comeback: Building the Resurgence of American Business (New York: Pocket Books, 1986).

James Watson, Golden Arches East: McDonald's in East Asia (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1997).

Michael Weiss, The Clustering of America (New York: Harper & Row, 1988).

Robert Whiting, You Gotta Have Wa (New York: Macmillan, 1989).

Thesis: **Variety**

Antithesis: **Variety**

UNIT VI: THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Required Reading:

Fergus Bordewich, "The Election that Saved the United States," Wall Street Journal, August 30, 2014, p. A11.

Christian G. Samito, "Lost Opportunity at Gettysburg," America's Civil War (July, 1998), pp. 46 ff.

Michael Shaara, The Killer Angels (New York: Ballantine Books, 1975).

Note: Always remember that more than 630,000 Americans were killed in the Civil War (now thought to be 750,000 including disease related deaths). This figure is more than the combined totals for World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the two Gulf Wars plus Afghanistan. The three day battle at Gettysburg took more lives than the two Gulf Wars and Afghanistan combined.

Recommended Reading:

Gabon S. Boritt, The Gettysburg Nobody Knows (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997).

Bruce Catton, The Civil War (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1980).

DeAnne Blanton and Lauren Cook, They Fought Like Demons: Woman Soldiers in the Civil War (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 2002).

John Dyer, The Gallant Hood (New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1950).

Shelby Foote, The Civil War (3 vols.) (NY: Random House, 1974).

Ernest Ferguson, Chancellorsville 1863 (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1992).

Amanda Foreman, A World on Fire: Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War (New York: Random House, 2012).

Gary Gallagher (ed.), The Second Day at Gettysburg (Kent: Kent State University Press, 1993).

Gary Gallagher, The Confederate War (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997).

Allen Guelzo, Gettysburg: The Last Invasion (New York: Knopf, 2013). For my money the best book on this battle. It boosts Howard, depresses Chamberlain, excuses Stuart, gives Lee more of a chance, punishes Meade severely and sees John Reynolds as the one who sprung Lee's trap too soon so he could never regain its potential. A very understandable series of maps gives good insights into the three days fighting. A superb work.

Tony Horwitz, Confederates in the Attic (New York: Pantheon Books, 1998).

John Keegan, The American Civil War (New York: Knopf, 2009).

Glen W. LaFantasie, "Last Assault on Little Round Top,"
GHQ: The Quarterly of Military History, Vol. 19, #2
 (Winter 2007), pp. 26-33.

Glen W. LaFantasie, Twilight at Little Round Top (New
 York: John Wiley, 2005).

Glen W. LaFantasie, Gettysburg Requiem: The Life and Lost
 Causes of Confederate Colonel William Oates (New
 York: Oxford University Press, 2007).

James McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom (New York:
 Oxford University Press, 1988).

-----, This Mighty Scourge (New York: Oxford
 University Press, 2007).

Reid Mitchell, Civil War Soldiers (New York: Penguin
 Books, 1988).

Harry Pfanz, Gettysburg: Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill
 (Chapel Hill: The University of N.C. Press, 1993).

Harry Pfanz, Gettysburg: The Second Day (Chapel Hill: The
 University of N.C. Press, 1987)

Carol Reardon, Pickett's Charge in History and Memory
 (Chapel Hill: The University of N.C. Press, 1998).

James S. Robbins, Last in Their Class: Custer, Pickett and the
 Goats of West Point (New York: Encounter Books,
 2006).

William Safire, Freedom (Garden City: Doubleday, 1987).
 (F)

Stephen Sears, George McClellan, The Young Napoleon (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988).

Stephen Sears, Landscape Turned Red (New York: Tinkener and Fields, 1983).

Stephen Sears, Gettysburg (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 2003).

Richard Slotkin, The Long Road To Antietam: How the Civil War Became a Revolution (New York: Liveright Publishers, 2012).

Noah Andre Trudeau, Gettysburg: A Testimony of Courage (New York: HarperCollins, 2002).

Alice Trulock, In the Hands of Providence (Chapel Hill: University of N.C. Press, 1992).

Peter G. Tsouras, Gettysburg: An Alternative History (London: Greenhill Books, 1997).

Glen Tucker, Lee & Longstreet at Gettysburg (New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1968).

Glen Tucker, High Tide at Gettysburg (Gettysburg: Stan Clark Military Books, 1995).

Philip Tucker, Storming Little Round Top: The 15th Alabama and Their Fight for the High Ground, July 2, 1863 (Cambridge: Da Capo Press, 2002)

Gore Vidal, Lincoln (New York: Random House, 1984). (F)

Willard Wallace, Soul of the Lion (Gettysburg: Stan Clark Military Books, 1991).

Tom Wicker, Unto This Hour (New York: Viking Press, 1984). (F)

Brian Steel Wills, A Battle From the Start: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forest (New York: Harper & Row, 1992).

Debate Assumption:

“Writers have often asserted that the outcome of the Civil War was simply inevitable, the North so outweighing the South that there was really no contest. If such were truly the case, then one would have to ask why the men of 1861, who could count as well as authors a century later, were as stupid as they would seem to be. For if the outcome was a foregone conclusion, the Confederates were remarkably stubborn in resisting it, and the Union equally incompetent in attaining it.... Far from being a clear-cut matter of arithmetic, the war was an extraordinarily close thing, and at any one of several points, or for any one of many factors, it could have had a different ending.”

James L. Stokesbury, A Short History of the Civil War.

Thesis:

If Lincoln had lost the election of 1864, the South would have won the war and remained independent. Lincoln would not have won the election of 1864 if Sherman hadn't captured Atlanta. (A)

Antithesis: **Lincoln would have won the election of 1864 even if Sherman had not captured Atlanta and even if McClellan had won the election of 1864, the South would not have achieved independence. (B)**

Even as late as August of 1864, the defeat of Lincoln and the independence of the South seemed likely. Certainly Lincoln thought he would be defeated: On August 23, for example, Lincoln wrote, “This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to so cooperate with the President-elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards.” Quoted in James L. Stokesbury, A Short History of the Civil War (New York: Morrow, 1995), p. 262.

Note: In the midterm elections of 1862 the anti-war Democrats picked up 28 additional House seats as well the important governorship of New York.

For a most useful overview of the many military variables which led up to, and undoubtedly influenced, the election of 1864, see James McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom (London: Oxford University Press, 1986), especially the chapters “If It Takes all Summer” through “We Are Going To Be Wiped Off the Earth” pp. 718-806.

Thesis: **The South could have won Gettysburg and/or the Civil War. (B)**

Antithesis: The South could not have won Gettysburg and/or the Civil War. (A)

**Play within a Play (1): Longstreet was a better general than Lee.
Yes (A) No (B)**

**Play within a Play (2): Oliver Otis Howard (Bowdoin Class of 1850) was more important to the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg than Joshua Chamberlain (Bowdoin Class of 1852).
Yes (A) No (B)**

**Play within a Play (3): Rename 'Pickett's Charge' as 'General Richard Garnett's Charge' (commander of one of the four brigades under Pickett's command) or 'General James Johnston Pettigrew's Charge' (commander of the 12th North Carolina Regiment).
Yes (A) No (B)**

Note: "The ongoing tension between history and memory"

Pickett, Trimble and Pettigrew had between 10,000 and 13,000 men in their attack on July 3, not 15,000. We call it Pickett's Charge in part because he was from Virginia and the Richmond papers and Virginian historians wrote the story of the Civil War from the Southern point of view. But Pickett, unlike Trimble and Pettigrew, didn't actually lead the charge itself. Still, as James S. Robbins notes, Pickett was the operational commander of the assault, gave the order to charge, managed the battle space, and his troops suffered 42% casualties (Robbins, Last in Their Class, p. 274). Nevertheless, the North Carolinians have a valid claim to a rename because there were more of them present, they

advanced farther into the Union lines and suffered greater casualties than did their Virginian counter-parts.

Play within a Play (4): Find an alternative second day Union hero (such as Colonel Strong Vincent of the 3rd Pennsylvania regiment or Colonel William Colvil of the 1st Minnesota regiment) to replace Chamberlain. Note: Carol Reardon, Pickett's Charge in History and Memory points out that the 262 man 1st Minnesota brigade suffered 82% casualties on July 2, turning back Cadmus Wilson's Alabama regiment by charging into them.

Note: Some say in truth, the 20th Maine actually played a very small role in the victory of July 2. Even if Chamberlain had failed to turn back Oates' 15th Alabamians, they say it is unlikely the Confederates would have been able to dislodge the other Union troops that held the heights of Little Round Top. The Alabamians had been marching and fighting since 4:00 in the morning and were down to several hundred men with four Union regiments closing in on them.

The nearest Confederate reinforcements were from Pickett's division and they were five or six hours away.

Play within a Play (5): Find a comparable second day Confederate hero.

UNIT VII: THE GULF WARS OF 1991 AND 2003

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Rick Atkinson, Crusade (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993).

Sherman Baldwin, Iron Claw (New York; William Morrow, 1996).

Sir Peter de la Billiere, Storm Command (London: Harper Collins, 1992).

Tom Carhart, Iron Soldiers (New York: Pocket Books, 1994).

Carl von Clausewitz, On War (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1968).

J. J. Cooke, 100 Miles From Baghdad (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1993).

Editors of Military History Magazine, Desert Storm (Leesburg, VA: Empire Press, 1991).

Dexter Filkins The Forever War (New York: Vintage Books, 2009)

General Tommy Franks, American Soldier (New York: Regan Books, 2004).

Lawrence Freedman and Efraim Karsh, The Gulf Conflict 1990-1991 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992).

John Keegan, The Iraq War (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2004).

Bernard Lewis, The Crisis of Islam (New York: Random House, 2004).

Andy McNab, Bravo Two Zero (New York: Dell, 1993).

Judith Miller, Saddam Hussein and the Crisis in the Gulf (New York: Random House, 1990).

Molly Moore, A Woman At War (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1993).

Kenneth Pollack, The Threatening Storm (New York: Random House, 2002).

Bing West and Major General Ray Smith, The March Up (New York: Bantam Books, 2004).

General William G. Pagonis, Moving Mountains (Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1992).

Keith Fosenbranz, Vipers in the Storm (New York: McGraw Hill, 1999).

Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, It Doesn't Take A Hero (New York: Random House, 1992).

Ryan Smithson, Ghosts of War: The True Story of a 19-Year-Old GI (New York: Collins, 2010).

U.S. News and World Report, Triumph Without Victory (New York: Random House, 1992).

Bruce Watson (ed.), Military Lessons of the Gulf War (Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1991).

Bob Woodward, The Commanders (New York: Random House, 1991).

Bob Woodward, Plan of Attack (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2004).

Steve A. Yetiv, The Absence of Grand Strategy: The United States in the Persian Gulf, 1972-2005 (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008).

Thesis: **Iraq could have held Kuwait. (A)**

Antithesis: **Iraq could not have held Kuwait. (B)**

Thesis: **The US Invasion of Iraq in 2003 was justified. (B)**

Antithesis: **The US Invasion of Iraq in 2003 was not justified. (A)**

UNIT VIII: WAR, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Stephen Ambrose, Crazy Horse and Custer (New York: New American Library, 1975).

Lesley Blanch, The Sabres of Paradise (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1960).

William Brandon, Indians (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1985).

Cheyenne (1955-1963 TV series). Cheyenne was a young boy whose parents were killed by the Cheyenne and who was then raised by them. This TV series was amazingly prescient, anticipating, for example, that Native Americans were both exploited and cruel, that women were often more talented than men, that boys should feel comfortable about crying, that cattlemen discriminated against sheep herders, etc., etc. Worth a term paper!

Will Comfort, Apache (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1931).

Evan Connelly, Son of the Morning Star (New York: Harper and Row, 1985).

Thomas Goodrich, Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879 (Mechanicsburg, Pa: Stackpole Books, 1997).

Jill Lepore, The Name of War: King Philip's War and the Origins of American Identity (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1998).

W. Bruce Lincoln, Red Victory (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989).

Peter Maass, Love Thy Neighbor (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1995).

Larry McMurtey, Crazy Horse (New York: Viking Books, 1999).

Phillip Parotti, The Greek Generals Talk: Memoirs of the Trojan War (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1986).

Soldiers of Fortune (Irvington Publishers). (back issues in library)

Hampton Sides, Blood and Thunder: An Epic of the American West (New York: Doubleday, 2006).

James Thom, Panther in the Sky (New York: Ballantine Books, 1989).

Robert Utley and Wilcomb Washburn, Indian Wars (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988).

Thesis: **Crazy Horse was a better leader than Custer. (A)**

Antithesis: **Custer was a better leader than Crazy Horse. (B)**

Thesis: Native Americans needed to stop the Europeans as they arrived, needed to cooperate amongst themselves to expel the invaders, and needed leaders who saw in the Europeans the ultimate threat. (A)

Antithesis: Europeans were destined to defeat the Native Americans no matter what they did, due to technology, disease and weight of numbers. (B)

UNIT IX: WOMEN AT WAR

Required Reading:

Katie Forney Petronio, “Get Over It! We are Not All Created Equal,” Marine Corps Gazette (7/12/12). A recent Bowdoin grad, stellar performer in “Conflict Simulation,” and U.S. Marine after two tours in Iraq and Afghanistan concludes that women should not be in combat, at least not in the infantry.

Recommended Reading:

S. Alexiyevich, War’s Unwomanly Face (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1985). Despite its title and propaganda intent, this work manages to become a most powerful paean to women at war. 800,000 Russian women answered their country’s call during World War II, either as members of the regular armed forces or partisan bands or both. Moving, poignant and insightful, it captures the many faces of women in battle, including front line soldiers. Ordinary women doing extraordinary things as comrades in arms, declaring, “What do you mean, girls—they’re soldiers.” They were.

Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Nomad (New York: The Free Press, 2010). Why Islam as practiced in Somalia may not be a woman’s best friend, and why it is dangerous to say so.

Jane Blair, Hesitation Kills: A Female Marine Officer’s Combat Experience in Iraq (Washington: Rowman and Littlefield, 2011). A strong woman warrior who rises through the ranks in the U.S. Marine Corps, sees action in Iraq during the 26 day war and part of the

occupation, and certainly shows that women can be assets in combat if allowed to participate. A very insightful portrait of a female “Devil Dog” who remarks, “Once you kill, you can’t take it back” and “Our only certain destiny was killing or be killed.”

DeAnne Blanton and Lauren Cook, They Fought Like Demons: Woman Soldiers in the Civil War (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 2002).

Richard Burton, A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahomey (New York: Praeger, 1966).

Carol Cohn, Woman and Wars (United Kingdom: Polity Press, 2012).

Dan Connell, Against All Odds: A Chronicle of the Eritrean Revolution (Trenton: Red Sea Press, 1993).

Sarah Corbett, “The Women’s War,” New York Times Magazine, March 18, 2007, pp. 41 ff.

Lorry Fenner, Women in Combat: Civic Duty or Military Liability (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2001).

Linda Bird Francke, Ground Zero: The Gender Wars in the Military (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1997).

Antonia Fraser, The Warrior Queens (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1990).

J. S. Goldstein, War and Gender: How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001).

E. Hancock, "Women as Killers and Killing Women: The Implications of 'Gender Neutral' Armed Forces" in M. Evans and A. Ryan (eds.) The Human Face of Warfare (St. Leonards: Allen and Unwin, 2002).

Jeanne Holm, Women in the Military (Los Angeles: Presidio Press, 1992).

Kirsten Holmstedt, Band of Sisters: American Women at War in Iraq (New York: Stackpole, 2007).

Sherrie Inness, Tough Girls: Women Warriors and Wonder Women in Popular Culture (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1998).

David Jones, Women Warriors: A History (Washington: Brassey's, 1997).

Juliette Kayyem, "War's Glass Ceiling: Pentagon Moves Closer to Allowing Women to Fight," Boston Globe, February 2, 2012, opinion page. Makes the telling point that 130 women have already lost their lives in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan in combat situations.

Drew Lindsay, "Why not Send Women to War?" MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History Vol. 25#3 (2013), pp.50-61. A wide ranging study from ancient times through World War II and the wars of decolonization, concluding "...some people will never accept women in battle-- at least, that is, until women are needed."

Molly Moore, A Woman of War (New York: Scribner's, 1993).

Kate Muir, Arms and Women (London: Sinclair-Stevenson Publishing, 1992).

Mary Lou Colbert Neale, “Russia’s Women of War,” Military History (December, 1993), pp. 35 ff. (on reserve) Astonishingly enough, 800,000 Soviet women served at the front during World War II.

Tim Newark, Women Warriors (London: Blandford, 1989).

Anne Noggle, A Dance with Death: Soviet Airwomen in World War II (College Station: Texas A and M University Press, 1995).

Reina Pennington, Wings, Women and War (Topeka: University Press of Kansas, 2007).

**** Christian Potholm, Women at War: The Daughters of Mars (Brunswick: Bowdoin Service Bureau Syllabook, 2019).

Roger Reese, “Soviet Women at War,” Military History, Vol.28, #1(May, 2011). pp. 44-53. 41% of combat doctors, including surgeons, and 100% of nurses were women, and over 800,000 served during World War II, many of them in combat.

Sage Santangelo, “Fourteen Women Have Tried, and Failed, the Marines’ Infantry Officer Course. Here’s Why,” Washington Post, March 28, 2014.

Shelley Saywell, Women in War (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1986).

Stacy Schiff, Cleopatra: A Life (New York: Little Brown, 2010). A superb analysis of one of the most interesting and intriguing women in history whose true strategic and tactical skill overwhelms her historical image as a courtesan.

Rosemarie Skaine, Women at War; Gender Issues of Americans in Combat (Durham: McFarland and Company, 1999).

Truman Strobrdge, "White Rose of the Skies," Military History, pp. 14ff. A Russian woman pilot, Lydia Litwak proves herself as good as any man in the skies over Stalingrad.

David Sweetman, Women Leaders in African History (London: Heinemann, 1984).

Sharon Tiffany, The Wild Woman (Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing, 1985).

Martin von Creveld, "The Great Illusion: Women in the Military," The Journal of International Studies, Vol. 29, No. 02 (2000).

Note: It is estimated that 8% of Soviet armed forces were women and that there were three squadrons of night bombers flown by women. Also, approximately 40% of doctors in the Soviet armed forces were women and many of them served in combat. Approximately 1% of all warriors throughout history have been women according to J. S. Goldstein.

Note: 7,400 women served in Vietnam, mostly as nurses. Compare this with (as of February, 2008) the 195,600 women who have served in Afghanistan and Iraq, 25,000 of whom are

currently in war zones. 105 women have been killed in Afghanistan and Iraq during the same time frame.

Thesis: **Women should be allowed in combat. (A)**

Antithesis: **Women should not be allowed in combat. (B)**

Thesis: **Women should be allowed in *all* combat. (B)**

Antithesis: **Women should not be allowed in *all* combat. (A)**

Thesis: **Historically, women have made good leaders in battle. (A)**

Antithesis: **Historically, women have not made good leaders in battle. (B)**

UNIT X: RACIAL AND ETHNIC CONFLICT

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Half of a Yellow Sun (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2006). (F)

Eric Bogosian, "Chris Rock Has No Time for Your Ignorance," New York Times Magazine, October 5, 1997.

Gavin Cawthra, Brutal Force: The Apartheid War Machine (New York: Humanities Press, 1986).

Richard Cockett, Sudan: Darfur and the Failure of an African State (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2010).

Stephen Davis, Apartheid's Rebels (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987).

Joseph Hanlon, Apartheid's Second Front (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1986).

Samuel Huntington, Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996).

Michael Ignatieff, The Warrior's Honor: Ethnic War and the Modern Conscience (New York: Henry Holt, 1997).

Robert S. Jaster, South Africa in Namibia: The Botha Strategy (Washington: University Press of America, 1985).

David Johnson, The Anglo-Boer War (New York: Penguin Books, 1976).

Robert D. Kaplan, Balkan Ghosts (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993).

Richard Leonard, South Africa At War (Westport: Lawrence Hall, 1980).

Silber, Laura, Yugoslavia: Death of A Nation (New York: Penguin Books, 1996).

Slavenka, Drakulic, The Balkans Express (New York: W.W. Norton, 1993).

Marq de Villiers, White Tribe Dreaming (New York: Penguin, 1989).

Thesis: **Variety**

Antithesis: **Variety**

UNIT XI: THE VIETNAM WAR

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Kent Anderson, Sympathy for the Devil (New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1987).

Dale Andrade, America's Last Vietnam Battle; Halting Hanoi's 1972 Easter Offensive (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2001).

Christian Apy, Patriots: The Vietnam War Remembered From All Sides (New York: Penguin, 2003).

Dwight W. Birdwell and Keith Nolan, A Hundred Miles of Bad Road (Washington: Presidio, 1997).

Tom Campbell, The Old Man's Trail (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1995). (F)

John Cassidy, A Station in the Delta (New York: Ballantine Books, 1985).

William Colby, Lost Victory (Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1989).

Cecil Currey, Victory at Any Cost: The Genius of Viet Nam's Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (London: Brassey's, 1996).

John DelVecchio, The 13th Valley (New York: Bantam Books, 1985). (F)

James Donahue, No Greater Love (New York: Penguin, 1985).

William Duiker, Ho Chi Minh: A Life (New York: Hyperion, 2000).

Daniel Ellsberg, Daniel Ellsberg, Secrets: A Memoir of Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers (New York: Penguin, 2002).

Bernard Fall, Street Without Joy: Insurgency in Indochina, 1946-1963 (Harrisburg, PA: The Stackpole Company, 1963).

Vo Nguyen Giap, People's War, People's Army (New York: Bantam, 1968).

Vo Nguyen Giap, How We Won the War (London: Recon Press, 1976).

Denis Johnson, Tree of Smoke (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2007). (F)

Stanley Karnow, Vietnam: A History (New York: The Viking Press, 1983).

John Keegan, Victory at Any Cost: The Genius of Vietnam's General Vo Nguyen Giap (London: Recon Press, 1976).

Henry Kissinger, Ending the Vietnam War (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2003).

Andrew Krepinevich, The Army and Vietnam (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986).

Allen Goodman, Lost Peace: America's Search for a Negotiated Settlement of the Vietnam War (Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1977).

David Halberstam, The Best and the Brightest (New York: Penguin, 1970).

Larry Heinemann, Paco's Story (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1987).

Samuel Hynes, The Soldiers' Tale (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1997).

Arnold Isaacs, Without Honor (New York: Vintage Books, 1985).

Phillip Jennings, The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Vietnam War (Washington: Regency Publishing 2010).

Stanley Karnow, Vietnam (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1984).

Peter MacDonald, Giap (New York: Norton, 1993).

Andrew Mack, "Why Big Nations Lose Small Wars: The Politics of Asymmetric Conflict", World Politics (January 1975) pp. 175-200.

Karl Marlantes, Matterhorn: A Novel of the Vietnam War (New York: Grove Press, 2011).

Robert A. McNamara, In Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam (New York; New York Times Books, 1995).

Tom Mangold and John Penycate, The Tunnels of Cuchi (New York: Random House, 1985).

Kathryn Marshall, In the Combat Zone (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1988).

Marshall Michel, The 11 Days of Christmas (San Francisco: Encounter Books, 2002).

Ken Miller, Tiger the Lurp Dog (New York: Ballantine Books, 1986).

Herbert Moore and Joseph Galloway, We Were Soldiers Once...and Young (New York, Random House, 1992).

Ted Morgan, Valley of Death: The Tragedy at Dien Bien Phu that Led America into the Vietnam War (New York: Random House, 2010).

Mark Moyer, Triumph Forsaken: The Vietnam War, 1954-1975 (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

New York Times, The Pentagon Papers (New York: New York Times Publishing, 1972).

Keith Nolan, Into Cambodia (Novato: Presidio Press, 1990).

Robert Pisor, The End of the Line: The Siege of Khe Sanh (New York: Ballantine Books, 1984).

Norman Podhoretz, Why We Were in Vietnam (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1982).

Al Santoli, Everything We Had (New York: Vintage Books, 1985).

William Shawcross, Sideshow: Kissinger and the Destruction of Cambodia (New York: Pocket Books, 1979).

Neil Sheehan, A Bright Shining Lie (New York: Random House, 1988).

Lewis Sorley, A Better War (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1999).

Ronald Spector, After Tet (New York: Random House, 1994).

Harry Summers, On Strategy (New York: Dell, 1984).

Lam Quang Thi, The Twenty-Five Year Century (Plano: University of Texas Press, 2001).

Robert Timberg, The Nightingale's Song (New York: Touchtone, 1995).

William Westmoreland, A Soldier Reports (Garden City; Doubleday, 1976).

Thesis: **The South Vietnamese and Americans could have won the war. (B)**

Antithesis: **The South Vietnamese and Americans could not have won the war. (A)**

**UNIT XII: CONFLICT IN THE NUCLEAR AGE:
 FIGHTING WORLD WARS III THROUGH XII**

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Paul Bracken, The Second Nuclear Age: Strategy, Danger, and the New Power Politics (New York: Macmillan Publishing, 2012).

Neville Brown, "The Changing Face of Non-Nuclear War," Survival (September/October, 1982).

Nigel Calder, Nuclear Nightmares (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1981).

Stephen Cimbala (ed.), Strategic War Termination (New York: Praeger, 1987).

George Downs, David Rocke, and Randolph Silversen, "Arms Races and Cooperation," World Politics (October, 1985), Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 118-146.

Lawrence Freedman, "The 'Star Wars' Debate: The Western Alliance and Strategic Defense: Part II," Adelphi Papers no. 199 (Summer 1985), pp. 34-50.

John Hackett, The Third World War (New York: Berkeley, 1980).

The Harvard Nuclear Study Group, Living With Nuclear Weapons (New York: Bantam Books, 1983).

C. Hermann, M. Hermann and Robert Cantor, "Counter Attack or Delay: Characteristics Influencing Decision Makers' Responses to the Simulation of an Unidentified Attack," Journal of Conflict Resolution (March, 1974), pp. 75-106.

Fred S. Hoffman, "The 'Star Wars' Debate: The Western Alliance and Strategic Defense: Part I," Adelphi Papers, no. 199 (Summer 1985), pp. 25-33.

Herman Kahn, Thinking About the Unthinkable (New York: Avon, 1962).

Herman Kahn, On Escalation: Metaphors and Scenarios (New York: Penguin Books).

L. Douglas Keeney, 15 Minutes: General Curtis LeMay and the Countdown to Nuclear Annihilation (New York: St. Martin's Griffin, 2012).

Robert S. McNamara, Blundering Into Disaster (New York: Random House, 1986).

B.O. Prosterman, Surviving to 3000 (Scituate: Duxbury Press, 1977).

Report by Committee of Soviet Scientists, "Space-Based Defenses: A Soviet Study," Survival, Vol. XXVII, No. 2 (March-April, 1985), pp. 83-90.

Ron Rosenbaum, The Road to a Nuclear World War III (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2011).

“Space and Strategic Defense: A Chinese View,” Survival, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 (January-February, 1985), pp. 35-38.

Douglas Waller, Big Red: The Three-Month Voyage of a Trident Nuclear Submarine (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2002).

Casper Weinberger and Peter Schweitzer, The Next War (Washington: Regency Publishing, 1996).

Lord Zuckerman, Star Wars in a Nuclear World (New York: Random House, 1986).

Max Hastings, Retribution: The Battle for Japan, 1944-1945 (New York: Knopf, 2008).

Dave Barry, Dave Barry Slept Here: A Sort of History of the United States (New York: Ballantine Books, 1997).

Harry S. Truman, Year of Decisions: Memoirs by Harry S. Truman Volume One (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955).

Gabriel Kolko, The Politics of War (New York: Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1969).

William Appleman Williams, The Tragedy of American Diplomacy (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1988).

Herbert Feis, From Trust to Terror (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1970).

William Craig, The Fall of Japan (New York: The Dial Press, 1967).

Richard Rhodes, The Making of the Atomic Bomb (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986).

John W. Dower, War Without Mercy: Race and Power in the Pacific War (New York: Pantheon, 1987).

Thesis: **The Nuclear Arms race was a good thing and prevented the superpowers from having a real World War III. (B)**

Antithesis: **The Nuclear Arms race was not a good thing and other factors prevented the superpowers from having a real World War III. (A)**

Thesis: **It was necessary to drop the second atomic bomb. (A)**

Antithesis: **It was not necessary to drop the second atomic bomb. (B)**

UNIT XIII: SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND WAR FIGHTING CAPABILITY

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Allan Berube, Coming Out Under Fire (New York: Macmillan, 1990).

Demetrius C. Boulger, The Life of Gordon (London: T. Fisher Unwin).

Michael Bronski, A Queer History of the United States (Boston: Beacon Press, 2011). See especially “Sex in the Trenches,” pp. 152-175 for the information that “War time conditions produced social systems appealing to homosexuals” (p.158) and the figure that 650,000-1.6 million male soldiers had sex primarily with men (p.160).

A.R. Burns, Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Empire (New York: Macmillan Company, 1948). See especially the Theban Golden Band and the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BCE.

John Horne Burns, *The Gallery* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1947). (F) A powerful, evocative novel which captures – better than so many others – the interplay between civilians and the military, not as conquering heroes but as consumers of all manner of products of the defeated. Also, deals with gay soldiers by integrating them totally into the fabric of the life and times portrayed.

Byron Farwell, Eminent Victorian Soldiers: Seekers of Glory (New York: Routledge, 1992). See especially the chapters on Herbert Kitchener, Hector Macdonald and Charles "Chinese" Gordon.

Homer, The Iliad

Josh Seefried, ed. Our Time: Breaking the Silence of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" (London: Penguin Books, 2012).

Ryszard Tokarczuk, "A Chosen Few," Ancient Warfare (Vol. IX, No. 2), pp. 34-38. Was the "Theban Band" a model for the primacy of homosexuals in battle? Inquiring minds want to know. Alexander thought they deserved a monument. Do you?

José Zuriga, "My Life in the Military Closet," The New York Times Magazine (July 11, 1993).

Gays in the Military

Thesis: The repeal of the Defense Department's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy was a good decision for the military. (B)

Antithesis: Repealing "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" was a bad decision for the military and is a continuation of social engineering in our Armed Forces. (A)

Thesis: Gays should be allowed to openly serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. (A)

Antithesis: **Gays should not be allowed to openly serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. (B)**

Sources:

http://www.economist.com/world/united-states/displaystory.cfm?story_id=15453150

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704022804575041101835826096.html?KEYWORDS=gays+in+the+military>

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1960257,00.html>

Craig A. Rimmerman, Gay Rights, Military Wrongs: political perspectives on lesbians and gays in the military (New York: Garland Pub., 1996).

Wilbur J. Scott and Sandra Carson Stanley, Gays and Lesbians in the Military: issues, concerns, and contrasts (New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1994).

United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, second session, “Policy concerning homosexuality in the armed forces: hearings before the Committee on Armed Services” (March 29, 31; April 29; May 7, 10, 11; July 20, 21, 22, 1993).

UNIT XIV: POLITICS AS CONFLICT

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading/Viewing:

Go to www.surveymonkey.com to see the latest and easiest way for students to do polling without any background or experience.

Roger Ailes, You Are the Message (New York: Doubleday, 1989).

All the King's Men (Film) ***

"The American Candidate" series (2004) on Showtime. ***

The Candidate (Film) *****

Christine Black and Thomas Oliphant, All By Myself: The Unmaking of A Presidential Campaign (Chester, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, 1989).

City Hall (Film) **

Richard Cramer, What it Takes: The Way to the White House (New York: Vintage Press, 1993).

Eric Dezenhall, Nail 'Em! (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 1999).

Jack Germon, Fat Man in the Middle Seat (New York: Random House, 2000).

George V. Higgins, A Change of Gravity (New York: Henry Holt, 1997). (F)

Ides of March (film) based on the even more disturbingly cynical play by Beau Willimon, Farragut North (New York: Dramatis Play Service, 2009). *****

Molly Ivins, Nothin' But Good Times Ahead (New York: Random House, 1993).

Joe Kline, Primary Colors (NY: Random House, 1995). (F)

Mary Matalin and James Carville, All's Fair: Love, War and Running For President (New York: Random House, 1994).

Bridget Metzger and Shawn Jenkins, "Potholm's Army," in Bowdoin (Summer 2000), pp. 22 ff.

Dick Morris, VOTE.com (Los Angeles: Renaissance Books, 1999).

C. P. Potholm, The Delights of Democracy (Washington: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002).

-----, This Splendid Game (Washington: Lexington Books, 2003).

C. P. Potholm, Richard E. Morgan and Erik D. Potholm, Just Do It! Political Participation in the 1990's (Washington: University of America Press, 1993).

Power (Film)****

Catherine Shaw, The Campaign Manager (Boulder: Westview Press, Third Edition, 2004).

Daniel Shea, Campaign Craft (Westport: Praeger, 1996).

Spinning Boris (Film)****

Thesis: **American politics is really an excellent way to choose leadership in a large human collectivity. (A)**

Antithesis: **American politics is a poor way to choose leadership in a large human collectivity. (B)**

Thesis: **Public financing would be an improvement to the present system of private financing. (B)**

Antithesis: **Nonsense: "Money talks, bullshit walks." (A)**

Or, let's have a mock election on the Bowdoin campus and let Art imitate Life! Just Do It! You learn by doing! Although some at Bowdoin may think of me as a Confucian scholar, I am actually, at heart, a Taoist. Not that anyone really cares, what?

UNIT XV: THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

Required Reading:

Recommended Reading:

Benson Bobrick, East of the Sun (New York: Poseidon Press, 1992).

Stephane Courtois, et al. The Black Book of Communism (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999).

Frazer Hunt, "I Captured Vladivostok," in Ernst Hemingway (ed.), Men at War New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1942), pp. 966 ff.

Christopher Dobson and John Miller, The Day They Almost Bombed Moscow: The Allied War in Russia 1918-1920 (New York: Athenaeum, 1986).

W. Bruce Lincoln, Passage Through Armageddon: The Russians In War And Revolution (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986).

W. Bruce Lincoln, Red Victory: A History of the Russian Civil War (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989).
Best campaign maps on inside covers.

Richard Lockett, The White Generals (New York: Viking Press, 1971).

Evan Mawdsley, The Russian Civil War (New York: Pegasus Books, 2008).

Simon Sebag Montefiore, Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar (New York: Knopf, 2003).

Richard Pipes, The Russian Revolution (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1990).

Richard Pipes, Russia Under The Bolshevik Regime (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1993), Chapters 1-3.

Edvard Radzinsky, Stalin (New York: Doubleday, 1996).

Ted Raicer, “Reds: The Russian Revolution” in Command, Issue 54, pp. 34-51.

Nicholas Riasanovsky, A History of Russia (London: Oxford University Press, 1968), Part VI.

Robert Service, Lenin (Cambridge: Belknap Harvard, 2000).

-----, Trotsky (Cambridge: Belknap Harvard, 2009).

Note: When doing this unit it is important to remember the words of Robert Service (Trotsky, p. 237) that at the height of the counter-revolution in 1919, “The Soviet State covered an area little bigger than medieval Moscow.”

Thesis: **The Whites could have won the Russian Civil War. (A)**

Antithesis: **The Whites could not have won the Russian Civil War. (B)**

Thesis: The failure of the counter-revolutionaries was not in their stars, but in themselves in that collectively they were not up to the challenge. (B)

Antithesis: The counter-revolutionaries did the best they could strategically and tactically but the Bolsheviks simply were better at making war and following the Template of Mars. (A)

UNIT XVI: **PORNOGRAPHY, CENSORSHIP AND THE SETTING OF COMMUNITY STANDARDS**

“Mysterious, underground, the ever flowing river of sex easily flows through the feeble dams set up by our fretful legislation and the typical self-reproach of the unpleasuring loving.”

—Lawrence Durrell, Mountolive

“I’ve come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as pornography, only erotica I don’t like.” —Bowdoin Grad #1

“There is nothing redeeming about pornography. Nothing. It is demeaning and corrosive.” —Bowdoin Grad #2

“Parents used it all the time, grandmothers, five-year olds, casually and without any discernable purpose except as filler: “Here *blenchod* (“sister fucker”), get me a glass of water! “*Arre blenchod*, I went to the *blenchod* bank today.” —Suketu Mehta, Maximum City

“There is absolutely nothing wrong with any of those words in and of themselves. They’re only words. It’s the context that counts. It’s the user. It’s the intention behind the words that makes them good or bad. The words are completely neutral. The words are innocent.”

—George Carlin

Required Reading:

Note: **** Works are **required** reading for everyone, others are required only for the teams.

**** Gina Bellafante, “In the Age of Weinstein, We Need to Talk About Balthus,” The Sunday New York Times, December 10, 2017), p. 35.

****Sohrab Ahmari, “How Free Speech Died on Campus,” The Wall Street Journal, November 17-18, 2012, A15. A very sad story with national implications.

Timothy Ash, Free Speech: Ten Principles for a Connected World (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2016). Wide ranging and challenging. Looks at totally free speech and its “proper” limits. Argues that historic liberal principles can be applied even in these difficult times.

*** Jessica Bennett, “About Samantha Bee, and That Word,” The New York Times, June 4, 2018, p. C6. Times female journalists dance around and with the c-word with discomfort and delight both. Mari Weiss in particular scores some real hits on her x.

*** Jacob Bernstein, Matthew Schneier and Vanessa Friedman, “‘I felt Helpless’: Male Models Accuse Photographers of Sexual Exploitation,” The New York Times, Sunday, January 14, 2018, p.1ff.

**** Kamel Daqoud, “Sexual Misery and Islam,” New York Times, Sunday, February 14, 2016. Once again, men behaving badly over their inability to harmonize themselves with Coochi snorkers. This time in yet another series of cultures. Who knew? We all did, actually, at least the part about men behaving badly.

*** Wilson Diehl, “Yes, I Really Am Bisexual. Deal With It,” The New York Times, April 28, 2013. Interesting piece. Shows why some of their mutual friends are nominating her husband Jared as “husband of the year.”

****The Economist, “Pornography (1) A User’s Manual,” The Economist, September 20, 2015, pp. 17-18 and 58-60. Always remember Internet Rule #34: “There is porn of it, no exceptions.”

****Scott Haber, “A Hush-Hush Topic No More,” The New York Times, February 28, 2013, pp. E1ff. Self-proclaimed “perverts” and “kinks” assert their rights of association and enjoyment (“It’s all about how you love”). In the New York Times *STYLE* section! No wonder Middle America is suspicious.

H. L. James, 50 Shades of Grey (New York: Vintage, 2012). Book One of the trilogy - which has sold 70 million copies, mostly to women and those men who wish to know what women are reading in these post-feminist times. Subsequent research (see below) shows just how prescient the author was.

Samuel James, “The Maine Black,” The Bollard, June 2018, pp. 6. How one courageous African American, Rep. Gerald Talbot got rid of place names in Maine such as “Nigger Hill.”

Maggie Jones, “When Porn is Sex Education,” New York Times Magazine, February 11, 2018, pp. ff. Porn can lead to lots of expectations and performance anxieties and some teenage viewers have expressed dislike of even the idea of digesting fecal material as a result. At the same time, the main truism of the article seems to be good real sex “would take some time and most likely involve some fumbling.” Really, you need porn for that?

**** Justin Lehmiller, Tell Me What You Want (New York: Da Capo Press, 2018). Based on over 4000 interviews with 350 questions, this controversial work claims that while 95% of

all respondents have sexual fantasies, women (65%) are more likely than men (50%) to have forced-sex fantasies (Fifty Shades of Gray as front-runner!!), are more flexible about the gender of their partners and more likely to have sadism fantasies. As if that is not enough to disquiet, the author concludes:

“Pornography is an easy target for almost all sexual problems, but it’s not the right one. Don’t waste your time and energy fighting the porn industry – fight against poor sex education instead.” (232).

Enough in this work for a semester’s worth of debate.

****Emmett Meara, “Parkman Zoophile Objects to Bestiality Legislation,” Bangor Daily News, March 27, 2001, pp. 1, 44. (on reserve) Puppy love, whether you believe in it or not, is not confined to isolated farms in rural America. This article is taken directly from real life and seems timeless in its import. Generations of Bowdoin students have wrestled with its implications for them.

Jon Mooallem, “A Disciplined Business,” New York Times Magazine, April 29, 2007, pp. 29 ff. (on reserve) SM thrives.

****John Money, Lovemaps (New York: Irvington Publishers, 1993). “Vocabulary of the Paraphilias,” pp. 257-273. This work will, if you let it, teach you true empathy.

Ruth Padawer, “Keeping Up With Being Kept,” (Sugar Daddies and Sugar Babies) New York Times Magazine, April 12, 2009, pp. 38 ff. (on reserve) Doing it for money may be old fashioned, but it also remains very topical.

Tim Parks, “Why So Popular? Fifty Shades of Grey,” New York Review of Books, February 26, 2013, pp. 12 ff. (on

reserve) “But this is a novel whose extraordinary sales figures are far more interesting than anything to be found between the covers...” True and, if possible, the movies made from the novels are even more boring. Yet, and this is a big yet, world-wide revenues were over \$1 billion for the three!

****Katherine Rosman, “Books Women Read When No One Can See the Cover,” Wall Street Journal, March 14, 2012, D1ff. Who knew?

****Kelefa Sanneh, “The Hell You Say,” The New Yorker, August 10 and 17, 2015, pp. 30ff. An up to date summary of the impact of the Internet on free speech and the broadening limits various groups are trying to impose on free speech more generally.

***Valeriya Safronova and Katie Van Syckle, “Unlike Abuse, B.D.S.M. Knows Boundaries,” New York Times, May 24, 2018, p. D1ff. One hopes!

****Sally Tisdale, Talk Dirty to Me: An Intimate Philosophy of Sex (New York: Doubleday, 1998), pp. 3-18, 329-338.

Should be required reading on all campuses and village squares. Must reading. One of the most important books in this section.

****Ben Zimmer, “‘Monday’ is Racist?’ When Regular Words Become Secret Slurs,” Boston Sunday Globe, July 29, 2012, K3. Where does it end, once it starts? A Bowdoin faculty committee once banned the words “dear” and “honey.” Briefly.

Recommended Reading:

Michael Adams, !n Pr@ise *f Pro#fanity (London: Oxford University Press, 2016). This professor at Indiana University makes a strong case that profanity is impulsive speech and is a much needed aspect of human expression.

James Atlas, “The Loose Cannon,” The New Yorker (March 29, 1999), pp. 60-65.

Nicholas Baker, Vox (New York: Random House, 1992). (F)

-----, The Fermata (New York: Random House, 1994). (F)

Rosalind Barnett and Caryl Rivers, She Works, He Works (New York: Harper and Row, 1997).

Toni Bentley, The Surrender (Regan Books, 2004). (F) Post-feminist feminism takes a different path to liberation in this New York Times Notable Book. Could it be this season’s 50 Shades?

Benjamin K. Gergen, What the F (New York: Basic Books, 2016). With chapter headings like “Holy, Fucking, Shit,” and “The Paradox of Profanity” as well as a dedication to the author’s parents for his chutzpah, how can you avoid reading this book? He is a professor of cognitive science at the University of California, San Diego. Or was, if some have their way.

Daniel Bergner, “What Do Women Want?” New York Times Magazine, January 25, 2009, pp. 25. Bonobo porn! Who knew?

-----, The Other Side of Desire (New York: Harper Collins, 2009). Or not. Remember Rule#34

Neil Boyd, Big Sister (New York: Graystone Books, 2004).

Michael Bronski, A Queer History of the United States (Boston: Beacon Press, 2011). A wide ranging and sympathetic primer giving a good overview of the various roles played by members of the LGBT community over time.

Lily Burana, Strip City (New York: Hyperion, 2001).

Judith Butler, Excitable Speech (London: Routledge, 1997).

-----, The Psychic Life of Power (Sanford: Sanford University Press, 1997).

Judith Butler, Bodies That Matter (London: Routledge, 1993).

Judith Butler, Gender Trouble (London: Routledge, 1990).

Gail Collins, The Amazing Journey of American Women to 1960 to the Present (New York: Little Brown, 2009).

Murray S. Davis, Smut: Erotic Reality/Obscene Ideology (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983).

Andre de Dienes, Western Nudes (New York; Bell Publishing, 1969). If you add in some Native Americans, does nudity seem more or less natural?

-----, Sun Washed Nudes (New York: Elysium, 1965). Is nudism pleasantly natural or naturally

pornographic? You decide. Tens of millions of Americans have.

Gail Dines, Pornland: How Porn Has Hijacked Our Sexuality (Boston: Beacon Press, 2010).

Donald Downs, Restoring Free Speech and Liberty on Campus (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005). Perhaps not possible.

Andrea Dworkin, Woman Hating (Baltimore: Penguin, 1974).
Why lesbian porn is good and heterosexual porn is bad.

-----, Our Blood (New York: Harper and Row, 1976) (especially Chapter 5 "Woman as Victim").

-----, Life and Death (New York: The Free Press, 1997). "All intercourse is rape." Think about that over dinner. Or better yet, breakfast.

Roy Edroso, "Kitty," in Marti Hohmann (ed.), The Unmade Bed (New York: Masquerade Books, 1998), pp. 109-138. Kitty love. Zoophilia in a smaller, more attractive package?

Eve Ensler, The Vagina Monologues: The V-Day Edition (New York: Villard, 1998). What a liberating play/performance this was and its reverberations are such a part of our culture now, we hardly know it. This work started a huge revolution in talking about sex. To some today it seems almost banal but that is because they do not understand the world before.

Susan Estrich, Sex and Power (NY: Riverhead Books, 2000).

Cordelia Fine, Delusions of Gender: How Our Minds, Society, and Neurosexism Create Difference (New York: W.W. Norton, 2012).

Donna Freitas, The End of Sex (New York: Basic Books, 1013). According to this author, “Hook Ups,” sex, and alcohol dominate American colleges and universities with an accompanying pervasive, tawdry and unrelenting degradation of the human spirit. One of the most depressing books about sex I have ever encountered.

Joanna Frueh, Erotic Faculties (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1996).

John Gray, Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus (New York: Harper Collins, 1993).

Cynthia Heimel, Sex Tips for Girls (New York: Fireside Books, 1983). Oddly dated for women but for men of today, perhaps insightful, even spot on. Consider her pronouncement: “What with all these sex-role upheavals, men are a mess. They’ve been taught all their lives to act one way, and suddenly they’re told they must act completely differently. They are strung out. Angry. Scared.” Many contemporary Bowdoin men have agreed over the years. A frightening number actually.

Dian Hanson and Eric Kroll (eds.), The New Erotic Photography (Koln: Taschen, 2007). Wide ranging but locked onto some core themes.

Charlotte Hill and William Wallace, Erotica: An Illustrate Anthology of Sexual Art and Literature 3 vols. (New

York: Carroll and Graf Publishers, 1992, 1993, 1994).
Can art and literature across the ages help us draw lines between erotica and pornography, or are there no such lines?

Lynn Hunt, Pornography: Obscenity and the Origins of Modernity (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1993).

Lynn Hunt (ed.), The Invention of Pornography (New York: Zone Books, 1993).

H. L. James, Shades of Grey, Shades of Dark and Shades of Freed (New York: Vintage, 2012). (F) 60 million women can't be wrong: romance plus bondage sells, big time. There must be a great need for both? PS When my wife took me to see this movie, there were three 12-14 year old boys sitting behind us. "Are you taking notes?" asked one. "I got it," said another. Also, a true Bowdoin story: a young male lacrosse player was reading this work on a plane during spring break and a stewardess asked, "But you're a man, why are you reading that?"

Ron Jeremy, Ron Jeremy: The Hardest (Working) Man in Showbiz (New York: Harper Collins, 2007).

Michael Kammer, Visual Shock: A History of Art Controversies in American Culture (New York: Alfred P. Knopf, 2006). Intertwining art and democracy, the author makes a strong case that controversy over art in public – as well as private – spaces are, to quote H. Rap Brown, "As American as apple pie."

Yasunari Kawabata, House of the Sleeping Beauty (New York: Kodansha International, 1980). Some see this as

“exoteric and esoteric Buddhism” while others see it as pornographic virgin worship. You read, you decide.

Walter Kendrick, The Secret Museum: Pornography in Modern Culture (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1996). Can’t be “secret” if hundreds of millions of people view it.

Randall Kennedy, Nigger: The Strange History of a Troubled Word (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002). With a strong commitment to racial justice and a sense of humor enables this author to give a useful introduction to the history of the term and the divisions which accompany its usage.

Laura Kipnis, Bound and Gagged: Pornography and the Politics of Fantasy in America (New York: Grove Press, 1996).

Alan Kors and Harvey Silvergate, The Shadow University: The Betrayal of Liberty on America's Campuses (New York: Free Press, 1998).

Chad Kultgen, The Average American Male (New York: Harpers, 2007).

Matt Labash, “Among the Pornographers,” in his Fly Fishing With Darth Vader (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2010), pp.149-159.

Ed Lange (ed.), The Shameless Nude (Los Angeles: Elysium, 1965). Is the human body the work of the Lord or the Devil? Inquiring minds may want to know.

Thomas Laqueur, Solitary Sex: A Cultural History of Masturbation (New York: Zone, 2004).

David Lat, “Give Amnesty for College Writings,” The Wall Street Journal, April, 16, 2018, p. A17. A happily married (to a man) gay man decries an editorial he wrote in the Harvard Crimson while in college entitled “The Happy Homos” and asks that Hilary Clinton “A Goldwater Girl,” Clarence Thomas (praise for the Black Panthers) and others also be granted amnesty for youthful indiscretions.

Mark Levin, Men in Black: How the Supreme Court is Destroying America (Washington: Regency Publishing, 2005).

David Ley, Insatiable Wives: Women Who Stray and the Men Who Love Them (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2009). Troilism run wild and aided immeasurably by the Internet. Who knew “the cuckold lifestyle” had so many followers?

Linda Lovelace, Ordeal (New York: Berkley Books, 1981).

Catharine MacKinnon, Feminism Unmodified (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987).

-----, Toward A Feminist Theory of the State (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1989).

-----, Only Words (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1993).

Russ Meyer, Outlaw Representation (London: Oxford University Press, 2002). Censorship and homosexuality, a living portrait and the harm it did.

-----, Women's Lives, Men's Laws (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2005).

Cherie Matrix, Tales From the Clit: A Female Experience of Pornography (San Francisco: AK Press for Feminists Against Censorship, 1996).

Richard Meyer, Outlaw Representation: Censorship and Homosexuality in 20th Century American Art (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).

Henry Miller, Quiet Days in Clichy (New York: The Olympic Press, 1956). Forget Tropic of Cancer, forget Tropic of Capricorn, Clichy is where it's at for comfort sex, nothing else to do sex, just saying hello sex and many other early examples of hooking up.

Sandra Miller, "Love's New Frontier," The Boston Globe Magazine, January 3, 2010, pp. 18 ff. The arrival of polyamory.

Catherine Millet, The Sexual Life of Catherine M (New York: Grove Press, 2002). (F) Puts 50 Shades of Grey in the shade.

Melissa Mohr, Holy Sh*t: A Brief History of Swearing (London: Oxford University Press, 2013). A look at swear words, their origins, their uses, and the futile efforts to ban them going back to Roman times. Amazingly, the "Big Six" ("cunt," "cock," "fuck," "piss," "shit" and "ass"), as the author calls them, have

not changed over the millennium. Makes you wonder about the alleged creativity of humans! At times she claims the word “fucking” has become so ubiquitous that “it began to mean nothing more than ‘a warning that a noun is coming.’” And rap music, she notes, “is marked by an exuberant and near-constant use of swearwords.”

Susana Moore, In the Cut (New York: Penguin, 1995). (F)

Richard E. Morgan, “Free to Strip,” City Journal (Spring 1999). Professor Morgan sides with the Mayor of New York, arguing that “Neither Madison nor any of the other most ardent advocates of free speech thought all speech absolutely protected.” Stripping, he believes, is not constitutionally protected free speech. What do you think?

Jack Morin, The Erotic Mind (New York: Harper, 1995).

Anais Nin, Delta of Venus (New York: Harcourt, 1977). (F)

Ogi Ogas and Sai Baddam, A Billion Wicked Thoughts: What the World’s Largest Experiment Reveals About Human Desire (New York: Dutton, 2011). Humans have a lot of them and the Internet tracking reveals that 1/4 to 1/3 of all visitors to porn sites are women (although 9 out of 10 subscriptions to porn sites are men). But women prefer romance novels and character development to quick, stimulating views of naked people. Or why the creator of “Girls Gone Wild” make \$100 million while romance novels are the largest fiction sellers with over \$1.5 billion a year?

Peggy Orenstein, “When Did Porn Become Sex Ed?” New York Times Magazine, March 20, 2016, Sunday Review, p. 1ff. If adults don’t talk about sex, the young turn to pornography, often with mixed results, apparently.

-----, Girls and Sex (New York: Harpur, 2016).

The author is deeply disturbed about the lack of pleasure young women get from sex, how few masturbate, how few have any satisfaction from giving oral sex or having vaginal penetration, how few males provide any from their participation and how so many “sex education” classes avoid talking about the clitoris, vulva or labia. A deeply disturbing work for many reasons.

Camille Paglia, Sex, Art and American Culture (New York: Vintage, 1992).

-----, Vamps and Tramps (New York: Vintage, 1994).

Daniel Reimold, Sex and the University (Rutgers: Rutgers University Press, 2011).

Frank Rich, “Naked Capitalists,” New York Times Magazine, May 20, 2001, pp. 51 ff. You want to make money?

A. N. Roquelaure, The Claiming of Sleeping Beauty (New York: Plume, 1983). (F) Plus Beauty’s Punishment and Beauty’s Release. Before there was Ms. H. L. James and her “Shades of Grey, Dark and Freed” trilogy, Anne Rice explored bondage from both a female and male perspectives in her Beauty Trilogy. Tedious unless

you are really into whipping and flogging as part of the love experience. In that case, this is a classic apparently.

Andrea Rosen, "Anatomy of a Controversy: "Hide/Seek" as a Case Study for Conflicting Interests in Today's Museum." (Medford: Qualifying paper, Tufts University, 2012). Tracing "Hide and Seek" from "the Alter to the Forum," an interesting case study of attempted censorship through the device of funding.

Paul Ruditis, Rainbow Party (New York: Simon Pulse, 2005). (F)

Diana Russell (ed.), Making Violence Sexy: Feminist Views on Pornography (New York: Teacher's College Press, 1993).

Nancy Jo Sales, "Tinder is the Night," Vanity Fair (September, 2015), pp. 244 ff. Should all Deans of Students be required to subscribe to Tinder? Inquiring minds want to know. What does "Boom, boom, quick" tell us about American society today? How many in the class have used Tinder? No, seriously. Honestly.

Michael Schulman, "Generation LGBTQIA," New York Times, January 10, 2013. The author argues that we need to expand and broaden ways to describe sexual minorities. Front running contemporary debates on campus.

Lenore Skenazy, "Fear and Loathing at Wellesley," Wall Street Journal, February 12, 2004, A15. Once Bowdoin students flocked to Wellesley for its liberated women.

Now the author claims there has been a massive influx of “Victorian maidens” to that campus with erotic art under fire.

David Sterry and R. J. Martin (eds.), Ho’s, Hookers, Call Girls and Rent Boys: Professionals Writing on Life, Love, Money and Sex (New York: soft Skull Press, 2009).

Nadine Strossen, Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex and the Fight for Women’s Rights (New York: Scribner’s, 1994). Mind blowing piece by a very competent author.

Paul Theroux, “Nurse Wolf,” The New Yorker, June 15, 1998, pp. 50 ff. Generations of Bowdoin men and woman have read this piece and gasped in astonishment at the true range of human sexuality portrayed here. Few have been honest enough to suggest fascination with any of it. Read what Nurse Wolf really means when she says “I do a fair amount of cutting and sewing” and you’ll probably agree.

Brian Wallis, et. Al (eds.), Art Matters: How the Culture Wars Changed America (New York: New York University Press, 1999). Robust, challenging essays on how art altered the political, social and economic landscape of America. For the better these authors argue.

Jane Ward, Not Gay: Sex Between Straight White Men (New York: New York University, 2015). Must reading for Bowdoin men (whether “heteroflexible” or not) – and the women and men who love them by an author who readily acknowledges that writing about sex practices is

“generally devalued” in academia. This seems a most valid statement, no?

Emily Witt, Future Sex (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2016). The highways and byways of sex in America for 30 something females. A great deal of experimentation is apparently possible with all sorts of societal ramifications. Dedicated to her parents who probably suffered a coronary incident or two while reading said volume.

Naomi Wolf, Vagina: A New Biography (New York: Ecco, 2012). Vagina pride is explored and rightly praised, albeit a bit excessively although the author gets roasted in the New York Review of Books for claiming that “the way in which any given culture treats the vagina...is a metaphor for how women in general in that place and time are treated.” Wolf ends up on the love cliché, the “wine dark sea” in Greece still celebrating “vagina, vagina, vagina.” Still, and somewhat disquietingly, those old pesky anal fissures continue to bedevil college infirmaries according to the author.

Tom Wolfe, “Hooking Up,” in his Hooking Up (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2000), pp. 1-13.

Marilyn Yalom, A History of the Breast (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1997).

Films:

“Climates” (1998) Turkish film with an unusual variation on the rape theme.

“Cry from the Heart” (French) Compare with American film, “Spanking the Monkey” on the subject of mother-son incest.

“The Danish Girl” (2015) Think you’re tolerant? Think you are a romantic at heart? Watch this film and challenge your inner being on many fronts. Probably should have won the Academy Award in 2016.

“Deep Throat” (American) The film that took porn to main stream and main street if not Maine Street.

“Hard Candy” (2005) A morality tale in three parts and a very cautionary tale for men, especially bad men with date rape on their mind.

“The Lover” (1992) Can 15 ever be age of consent again? This Gallic film asks the question.

“Quest for Fire” (1982) (the film in which Rae Dawn Chong as Ika invents oral sex). Note that Jane Auel also made the claim for her heroine, Ayla, in the fourth volume of the Children of Earth series, The Plains of Passage (New York: Bantam Books, 2002). Some feminists have applauded these assertions, other have decried them. Teams should explain these varying reactions if they can.

“Sex and the City.” (HBO Series, 1998) If you can get by the truly hideous consumer over-consumption of these women, you’ll be alright.

“Shortbus” (2006) Love and lust redefined by urban hipsters.

“Sleeping Beauty” (2011) (Australian) This film examines the dimensions of passivity and trust within an erotic and

power domination context. The premises of this work will haunt you for a long time to come. And with Assisted Suicide likely to be on the Maine ballot in 2019, the film suggests one way to go.

“Transamerica” (2005) Transgender dimensions area explored in what turns out to be quite a romantic film actually.

“Water” (2007) (Indian) Shows the lives of Hindu widows with great clarity and feeling.

“Xiu Xiu: The Sent Down Girl” (1999) Revolutionary power and lust in the Gobi.

Students are encouraged to provide the names and descriptions of other films which capture dimensions of sex and society throughout various cultures and which should be seen by future generations of Bowdoin students.

Some Artists Who Disturbed/Disturb: Censorship (formal and informal)

A Visit to the Walker Art Museum as Prologue

Gustav Courbet, “The Origin of the World”

Jock Sturgis, “Bettina”

Jock Sturgis, “Danielle et Tamara”

Jo Spence, “Mammogram”

Jo Spence, “Monster”

Sally Mann, “The Last Time Emmett Modeled Nude”

Sally Mann, “Naptime”

Robert Mapplethorpe, “Ken Moody”

Robert Mapplethorpe, “The Man in a Polyester Suit”

Dana Schutz, “Open Casket”

Sam Durant “Gallows”

Titan “The Rape of Europa”

Larry Clark, “Untitled Woman Over Man Shooting Up in Bed”

Larry Clark, “Pregnant Woman Shooting Up”

Kevin Bubriski, Flag Burning, Bush Inaugural

Marlon Riggs, “Tongues United”

Paul Cadmus “The Fleets In!”

Gran Fury, “Read My Lips”

Chris Ifili, “Dung Madonna”

David Wojnarovica, “Fire in my Belly”

Gustav Courbet, “The Origin of the World”

John Singer Sargent, “Madam X” (before and after outcry)

Zorach, “Spirit of the Dance”

Grunewald, “The Crucifixion”

Eugene Delacroix, “The Death of Sardonopolis”

Examples of Japanese Kinbakie Male and Female Bondage artists

Lucien Freud, “Standing by the Rags”

For some new student-inspired debate possibilities, see below:

Note: Remember that if the class should choose this unit as one of the topics to be explored this semester, and the topic makes any student too anxious or self-conscious or uncomfortable (even allowing for the fact that new knowledge is capable of producing all three emotions), he or she has simply to absent themselves from the discussions of it. No questions will be asked, and no penalties will be assigned for missing those discussions.

This course is self-selected and self-policed, and something of a free speech island. Also, all who participate in these discussions must be prepared to accept the articulation of concepts, ideas, words and imagery which might/would normally not be a part of their personal space or emotional

preferences, i.e. outside their normal comfort zones. This applies to the professor as well.

Thesis: Men and women are very different, and the Government needs to take this into account. (A)

Antithesis: Women and men are not very different, and the Government should be aware of this. (B)

Thesis: The sexes are in a battle for political, economic, social and sexual power. (B)

Antithesis: The sexes are not in a battle for political, economic, social and sexual power. (A)

Thesis: Community standards can be set for art, including the visual and written forms. (A)

Antithesis: Community standards cannot be set for art. (B)

Thesis: Local community standards can be arranged as follows: (please describe how). (B)

Antithesis: Local community standards cannot be arranged. (A)

Thesis: Pornography can be defined and is dangerous so it should be outlawed. (A)

Antithesis: Pornography either cannot be defined and/or is not pernicious and therefore should not be banned. (B)

Thesis: As a 12 billion dollar per year business, pornography is an integral part of our culture – and should be. (A)

Antithesis: No matter how popular it appears, pornography is not and should not be considered an integral part of our culture. (B)

Thesis: Pornography is really an expression of civil disobedience, and should be protected even if we don't like its manifestations. (B)

Antithesis: Pornography plays on our basest emotions and has nothing to do with civil disobedience. (A)

Thesis: Everyone belongs somewhere on the same spectrum of pornography. (B)

Antithesis: Only people who are deviants or exploitive belong on the same spectrum of pornography. (A)

Thesis: “Pornography is Gnostic Sex Education.”(M. D. Davis) (A)

Antithesis: “Pornography has no redeeming educational purpose.” (B)

Thesis: “Men are an ongoing, constant threat to coochi snorchers” (from Eve Ensler). (A)

Antithesis: “Men are only one of a series of threats to coochi snorchers, women are another” (with a nod toward Eve Ensler). (B)

Thesis: “The N word is the super black hole death star sucking into itself a myriad of words such as eggplant and now ‘Monday.’” (B)

Antithesis: “The C word is a far more powerful verbal death star, devouring hundreds of words – including “coochi snorcher” and many, many others as outlined in The Vagina Monologues. (A)

Thesis: “Yik Yak is a cesspool and should be banned.”

Antithesis: “Yik Yak is unfiltered free speech and should be protected.”

Thesis: “Tinder is more inclusive and less sexist than Bumble.”

Antithesis: “Bumble is more inclusive and less sexist than Tinder.”

Thesis: “Cultural appropriation is inherently racist and should be banned in America.”

Antithesis: “Cultural appropriation actually plays an important integrative function in America and should be encouraged, not discouraged.”

Thesis: “U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black wrote, “My view is, without deviation, without exception, without any ifs, buts, or whereas, that freedom of speech means that you should not do something to people either for the views they have or the views they express or the words they speak and write. This used to be a rallying cry of the Left. Today the Left has abandoned it in favor of speech codes and curtailed freedom of speech, leaving the Right as the defender of the principle.”

Antithesis: “Nonsense, the Left still supports freedom of speech, but it does allow for exceptions. Unfettered free speech is not always the most important value where minorities are concerned.”

Thesis: “Worshiping at the shrine of Priapus brings true happiness.”

Antithesis: “Priapus is a false god bringing only objectification, sadness and great harm.”

Thesis: “Unlike male dominated heterosexual porn, Lesbian porn is not harmful.”

Antithesis: “Lesbian porn is just as harmful (or as un-harmful) as male dominated heterosexual porn.”

Thesis: “Words have no power in and of themselves, it is the manner and intent of their usage which has the power. Banning their use is pointless and counterproductive to civil society.”

Antithesis: “In and of themselves words carry intrinsic hurt and their banning is both useful and necessary to a caring civil society.”

Note: In other years, students have sometimes explored twin notions of “snarl” or “slur words” and “purr words” as developed by S.I. Hayakawa. See his Language in Thought and Action (New York: Paw Prints, 2008).

Note: Can slur words change their character when used by certain people or subgroups? For example, the esteemed civil rights leader Dick Gregory entitled his autobiography Nigger (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1964), so that, as he tells his mother on the dedication page, “Dear Momma – Wherever you are, if ever you hear the word “nigger” again, remember they are advertising my book.” Or take the title of H. Rap Brown’s Die, Nigger, Die (Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1969) which popularized the statement “Violence is as American as apple pie”

ended with the liberation war cry, “I say to america, Fuck It! Freedom or Death.”

In this vein, is it ok for Julia Louis-Dryfus (in the 4th season of “Veep” in 2016) to call the Queen of England “that fucking cunt” without condemnation? Or when Andi Zeisler promotes Hillary Clinton in her essay “The Bitch America Needs.” Does the often pejorative term “cocksucker” among heterosexuals become a compliment within the gay subculture? By taking the earlier pejorative word “queer” and re-appropriating it, gay men and lesbians ended up using it as a statement of defiance and thus un-freighted it (See for example, Michael Bronski, A Queer History of the United States (Boston: Beacon Press, 2011).

Can “overuse” reduce the negative causal efficacy of a word or term? Can a grandmother in Australia or Ireland laugh at the antics of her grandson and call him “a fooking coont” and blur its previous pejorative incarnation and turn it into a term of endearment? Or can the grandson ever call her “my loveable old coont” in return? And how about the Bowdoin student just back from a junior year in Ireland who brought to class a picture he took of a pub called “The Old Cunt” and its elderly female owner?

Thus can hostile phrases such as “bad-ass nigger” or “fucking cunt” or “you cocksucker” or “sister fucker” or “mother fucker” ever become compliments, when used by the “appropriate” person or subgroup to an “appropriate” person or subgroup? Or can their hurtful potential be blunted by over-use?

Was Ice Cube correct when he claimed possession of the word for black people alone when he declared to Bill Maher in 2017, “It’s our word and you can’t have it back”?

Or did James Baldwin nail it in 1963 when he said, “What white people have to do is try and find out in their own hearts why it was

necessary to have a “nigger” in the first place, because I’m not a nigger, I’m a man. But if you think I’m a nigger, it means you need it.”

Conversely, did the Afro-American student in my class at Dartmouth many years ago get it dead right when he asserted with great feeling and vehemence, “If every black person called every white person they saw “nigger,” in six months nobody would ever use the word again”?

Thus one can ask whether or not initially even powerfully hateful words can be malleable? Can they lose power with incessant and ubiquitous use? Or do they retain their power regardless of ongoing and/or ubiquitous use?

Generations of Bowdoin students have explored these questions with personal and group profit and illumination, often arriving at the important conclusion “Two things can be true simultaneously.”

UNIT XVII: THE AMERICAN EMPIRE AND THE WORLD TODAY

Required Reading: To be decided.

Recommended Reading:

Karen Armstrong, Muhammad (New York: Harper Collins, 1992).

A. J. Arberry, The Koran Interpreted (New York: Macmillan, 1955).

Brigadier Nigel Aylwin-Foster, “Changing the Army for Counterinsurgency Operations,” Military Review (November-December, 2005), pp. 2 ff.

Peter Bergen, “From the Shadows: An Oral History of Osama Bin Laden,” Vanity Fair (January 2006), pp. 112 ff.

William Blum, Rogue State: A Guide to the World’s Only Superpower (Monroe: Common Courage Press, 2004).

Gregory Bolich, “Terrorism in the Ancient Roman World,” Quarterly Journal of Military History (Spring 2006), pp. 52-59.

Max Boot, “The New American Way of War,” Foreign Affairs (July/August 2003), pp. 41-58.

James Carroll, House of War: The Pentagon and the Disastrous Rise of American Power (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 2006).

Steve Coll, "The Unthinkable: Can the United States be Made Safe From Nuclear Terrorism?," The New Yorker, March 12, 2007, pp. 48 ff.

Natan J. Delong-Bas, Wahhabi Islam (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004).

Bob Drogin and Jeffrey Fleishman, "Banned Arms Flowed Into Iraq Through Syrian Firm," Los Angeles Times, December 30, 2003, pp. 1-9.

James Fallow, "Declaring Victory: A New Strategy for the Fight Against Terror," The Atlantic (September 2006), pp. 60 ff.

Noah Feldman, "Islam, Terror and the Second Nuclear Age," New York Times Magazine, October 29, 2006, pp. 50 ff. (on reserve)

Niall Ferguson, Colossus: The Price of America's Empire (New York: Penguin, 2004) versus Walter Russell Mead, Power, Terror, Peace and War (New York: US Council on Foreign Affairs, 2004).

Dennis Filkins, "Strategy Tragedy?," New York Times Magazine, February 19, 2006, pp. 27.

Norman Friedman, Terrorism, Afghanistan and America's New Way of War (Annapolis: US Naval Institute, 2003).

Francis Fukuyama, "After Neo-conservatism at War with Itself," New York Times Magazine, February 19, 2006, pp. 62 ff.

Brigitte Gabriel, Because They Hate (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2006).

Anne Garrels, Naked in Baghdad (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2004).

Fawaz Gerges, The Far Enemy: Why Jihad Went Global (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

Adrian Goldsworthy, "Conclusion: A Simple Answer," and "An Even Simpler Moral," in his How Rome Fell (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010), pp.405-424.

Vartan Gregorian, Islam (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 2003).

Hammond Historical Atlas of the World, H-46, H-47, H-48, H-49, H-50, H-51, H-72.

David Hunt, They Just Don't Get It (New York: Random House, 2005).

John Ikenberry, Liberal Leviathan: The Origins, Crisis, and Transformation of the American World Order (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2012).

Fred Ikle, Annihilation from Within (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006).

Jopsef Joffe, The Myth of America's Decline (New York: Liveright Publishing, 2013). America has been said to be in great decline many times in the past but it never yet proven to true. Is now the time for this hypothesis to be proven correct? The author doubts it.

Robert Kagan, Dangerous Nation: America's Foreign Policy from Its Earliest Days to the Dawn of the Twentieth Century (New York: Vintage Books, 2007).

Robert Kagan, The World America Made (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012).

Kaplan, Imperial Grunts, “Columbia” pp. 39-90 and “The Philippines” pp. 130-184.

Kaplan, Imperial Grunts, “Afghanistan” pp. 184-256, “Horn of Africa,” pp. 273-307, “Iraq,” pp. 307-270.

Bill Kauffman, Ain't My America (New York: Henry Holt, 2008).

John Keegan, The Iraq War (2003) (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2004).

Bernard Lewis, What Went Wrong? (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002).

Michael Mandelbaun, The Case for Goliath (New York: Public Affairs, 2006). See especially his chapter on “The Future” in which he says about other countries’ views of American hegemony: “They will not pay for it, they will continue to criticize it, and they will miss it when it is gone.”

George Nafziger and Mark Walton, Islam at War: A History (Westport: Praeger, 2003).

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Jonathan Rauch, "Containing Iran," The Atlantic Monthly (July/August, 2006), pp. 33-34.

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Charles M. Sennott, "The Imperial Imperative," The Boston Globe Magazine, February 8, 2004, pp. 12 ff.

John Stoessinger, “New Wars for a New Century: America and the World of Islam,” in Why Nations Go to War, pp. 273-308.

John Stoessinger, “Why Nations Go to War,” in Why Nations Go to War, pp. 309-340.

Daniel Benjamin and Steven Simon, The Next Attack: The Failure of the War on Terror and a Strategy for Getting it Right (New York: Times Books, 2005).

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Rear Admiral Bill Sullivan, “Fighting the Long War - Military Strategy for the War on Terrorism,” lecture delivered at Mississippi State University, December, 2005. (on reserve)

See also “Tears of the Sun,” from an unlikely source, the ultimate grunt movie starring, of all people, Bruce Willis.

U.S. Marine Corps, Warfighting (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1997).

Evan Wright, Generation Kill (New York: Henry Holt, 2004).

Xenophon, Anabasis (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998).

Fareed Zakaria, The Post-American World: Release 2.0 (New York: W.W. Norton, 2012).

Tony Zini, The Battle for Peace (New York: McMillan, 2006).

David Zucchino, Thunder Run (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2004).

Thesis: **On balance, the United States Empire is a force for good in the world. (A)**

Antithesis: **On balance, the United States Empire is a force for evil in the world. (B)**

Thesis: **The Current US Empire is an aberration. (A)**

Antithesis: **The Current US Empire is simply a reflection of most of American history. (B)**

Thesis: **Soft power is more effective than hard power. (B)**

Antithesis: **Soft power is only relevant after you have developed hard power. And demonstrated a willingness to use it. (A)**

UNIT XVIII: CHINA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

Note: Projected Top Ten Economies (CIA estimates, 2014) in terms of GDP size:

- #1 U.S.**
- #2 China**
- #3 Japan**
- #4 Germany**
- #5 United Kingdom**
- #6 France**
- #7 Brazil**
- #8 Italy**
- #9 Russia**
- #10 India**

Required Reading: Robert Kaplan, *Asia's Cauldron* (New York: Random House, 2014).

Recommended Reading:

C. Fred Bergsten, Reconcilable Differences? United States-Japan Economic Conflict (Washington: Peterson Institute, 2006).

J. Blasko, The Chinese Army Today. (New York: Routledge, 2006).

Robert Brenner, The Economics of Global Turbulence: The Advance Capitalist Economies from Long Boom to Long Downturn, 1945-2005 (New York: Verso, 2006).

Richard C Bush and Michael E O'Hanlon, A War Like No Other: The Truth about China's Challenge to America (Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2007).

Rick Campbell, Empire Rising (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2015). (F) In the near-future China invades Taiwan AND Japan and sinks the U.S. Pacific Fleet but eventually loses due to computer malware inserted by U.S. via Seal Team in Beijing. Oddly enough, neither side uses tactical or strategic nuclear weapons.

John Cleverly, Bubbles and How to Survive Them (New York: Nicholas Berkley Publishing, 2004).

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Tai Ming Cheung, China's Entrepreneurial Army (Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2001).

Tai Ming Cheung, Fortifying China: The Struggle to Build a Modern Defense Economy (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 2008).

John Franklin Cooper, Playing With Fire: The Looming War with China over Taiwan (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Security International, 2006).

Anthony Cordesman, Chinese Military Modernization: Force Development and Strategic Capabilities (Herndon, Virginia: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2007).

- Yong Deng, Fei-Ling, Power and Motivation in Chinese Foreign Policy (New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2004).
- Randall Doyle, America and China: Asia-Pacific Rim Hegemony in the Twenty-first Century (Plymouth, United Kingdom: Lexington Books, 2007).
- Aaron L. Friedburg, A Contest for Supremacy: China, America, and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia (New York: W.W. Norton, 2011).
- Rob Gifford, China Road: A Journey into the Future of a Rising Power (New York: Random House, 2008).
- Bates Gill, Rising Star: China's New Security Diplomacy (Washington D.C: The Brookings Institution, 2007).
- Yefrim Gordon, Chinese Aircraft: China's Aviation Industry since 1951 (Manchester, UK: Hikoki Publications, 2008).
- Melvin Gurtov and Peter Van Ness, Confronting the Bush Doctrine: Critical Views from the Asia-Pacific (New York, New York: Routledge Curzon, 2005).
- Emily Hahn, China To Me (Garden City: Doubleday, 1944)
(F) How war came slowly but inexorably to Shanghai, the Chinese, the Europeans and the Japanese. Good portrait of the China that was before World War II.
- Robert D. Hormats, William E. Brock, Global Economy: America's Role in the Decade Ahead (New York: W.W. Norton & Co Ltd., 1990).

Robert D. Hormats, Beginning the Journey: China, the United States, and the WTO (Council on Foreign Relations Press, 2001).

Nina Hachigian and Mona Stuphen, The Next American Century: How the U.S. can Thrive as Other Powers Rise (New York, New York: Simon & Schuster Inc., 2008).

Peter Howarth, China's Rising Sea Power: The PLA Navy's Submarine Challenge (New York: Routledge, 2006).

Martin Jacques, When China Rules the World (New York: Penguin, 2009).

Robert D. Kaplan, Hog Pilots, Blue Water Grunts (New York, New York: Random House Publishing Group, 2007).

Ronald C. Keith, China as a Rising World Power and Its Response to Globalization (New York: Routledge, 2008).

Henry Kissinger, On China (London: Penguin Books, 2012).

David M. Lampton, The Three Faces of Chinese Power: Might, Money, and Minds (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008).

Kishore Mahbubani, The New Asian Hemisphere: The Irresistible Shift of Global Power to the East (New York, New York: Public Affairs, 2008).

Andre Malraux, Man's Fate (New York: Random House, 1961). (F)

James C Mulvern, Soldiers of Fortune: The Rise and Fall of the Chinese Military Business Complex, 1978-1998 (Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2000).

David Shambaugh, Modernizing China's Military: Progress, Problems and Prospects (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002). Bowdoin College Library Online.

Robert G. Sutter, Chinese Foreign Relations: Power and Policy Since the Cold War (Lanham, Maryland: The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 2008).

Michael Swaine et al., Assessing the Threat: The Chinese Military and Taiwan's Security (Washington D.C.: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2007).

Jay Taylor, The Generalissimo: Chiang Kai-shek and the Struggle for Modern China (Cambridge: Belknap Press/Harvard University Press, 2009).

George Walden, China: A Wolf in the World? (London, UK: Gibson Square Press, 2008).

Jeanne Wilson, Strategic Partners: Russian-Chinese Relations in the Post-Soviet Era (Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 2004).

David Wise, Tiger Trap: America's Secret Spy War with China (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2011). Chinese espionage and U.S. counterespionage over the past 40 years. Chinese emphasis on the penetration of military technology, the author argues, constitutes a "substantial

threat” because “it’s pervasive, ubiquitous and constant.”

Mamiko Yokoi-Arai, Financial Stability Issues: The Case of East Asia (New York: Springer, 2002).

Thesis: **China poses a most serious military threat to the United States. (B)**

Antithesis: **China doesn’t pose a most serious military threat to the United States. (A)**

UNIT XIX: THE LONG WAR? RADICAL ISLAM AND THE WEST

Required Reading: To be determined

Recommended Reading:

For a most Manichean view of our collective future, see:

<http://www.terrorismawareness.org/islamic-mein-kampf/>

Thomas K. Adams, The Army after Next: The First Postindustrial Army (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2008).

Ian Almond, Two Faiths, One Banner: When Muslims Marched with Christians Across Europe's Battlefields (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2009).

Christopher Caldwell, Reflections on the Revolution in Europe: Immigration, Islam, and the West (New York: Anchor Books, 2010).

Calvin Allen, Oman: The Modernization of the Sultanate (Boulder: Westview Press, 1987).

Calvin Allen and W. Lynne Rigsbee, Oman Under Qaboos: From Coup to Constitution 1970-1996 (London: Frank Cass, 200).

John Akehurst, We Won a War: The Campaign in Oman 1965-1975 (Southampton: Wilton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, 1982).

Phillip Bobbit, Terror and Consent: The Wars for the Twenty-First Century (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2008).

Andrew Bostom (ed.), The Legacy of Islamic Anti-Semitism: From Sacred Texts to Solemn History (New York: Prometheus Books, 2008).

Benjamin Buley, The New American War: Military Culture and the Political Unity of Force (London: Routledge, 2008).

Robert M. Cassidy, "The Long War: Indigenous Forces for Counter Insurgency," Parameter: US Army War Colleges 36 No. 2 (Summer 2006).

James Corum, Bad Strategies: How Major Powers Fail in Counterinsurgency (Minneapolis: Zenith Press, 2008).

Lt. Gen. Phillip Davidson, Vietnam at War: The History 1946-1975 (Novato: Presidio Press, 1995).

William Dalrymple, The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty: Delhi, 1857 (New York: Knopf, 2007). Early jihadist activity with Moslem, Hindu and Christian dimensions and mutual ferocity!

John Duffield and Peter Dombrowski (eds.), Balance Sheet: The Iraq War and National Security (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2009)

Dexter Filkins, The Forever War (New York: Knopf, 2008).

Lee Harris, The Suicide of Reason: Radical Islam's Threat to the West (New York: Harper Collins, 2007).

Lesley Hazleton, After the Prophet: The Epic Story of the Shia-Sunni Split in Islam (New York: Doubleday, 2009).

Robert Jackson, “Sovereignty and its Presuppositions: Before 9/11 and After,” Political Studies 55, (2007), pp. 271-273, Sovereignty: The Evolution of an Idea (Cambridge: Polity, 2007).

Robert Kaplan, Imperial Grunts: The American Military of the Ground (New York: Random House, 2005) especially “Afghanistan” pp. 184-256, “Horn of Africa” pp. 273-307, “Iraq,” pp. 307-270.

David Kilcullen, The Accidental Guerilla (London: Oxford University Press, 2009).

Andrew F. Krepinevich Jr., The Army and Vietnam (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1986).

Charles Krulak, “Strategic Corporal: Leadership in the Three Block War,” Marines 28 No. 1 (January, 1999), pp. 26-33.

Anthony Jones, “Counterinsurgency in the Philippines 1898-1954,” in Daniel Marston and Carter Malkasian (eds.), Counterinsurgency in Modern Warfare (Oxford: Osprey Books, 2008).

David Levering Lewis, God’s Crucible: Islam and the Making of Modern Europe, 570-1215 (New York: Norton, 2008).

James McCarjar, Lost Victory: A Firsthand Account of America’s Sixteen-year Involvement in Vietnam (Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1989).

Peter Mansoor, Baghdad at Sunrise: A Brigade Commander’s War in Iraq (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008).

Roel Meijer (ed.) Global Salafism (New York: Columbia University Press, 2009). A scholarly and wide-ranging set of essays putting contemporary Salafism in a much needed historical context and perspective.

Mark Moyar, Triumph Forsaken: The Vietnam War 1954-1965 (London: Cambridge University Press, 1988).

John Nagl, Learning to Eat Soup With a Knife: Counterinsurgency Lessons from Malaya and Vietnam (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007).

Robert Pape, Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism (New York: Random House, 2005).

John Peterson, Oman's Insurgencies: The Sultanate's Struggle for Supremacy (London: SAQI, 2007).

David H. Petraeus and James N. Mattis, FM 3-24: Counterinsurgency (Washington: Department of the Army, 2006).

John Prados, Vietnam: The History of an Unwinnable War, 1945-1975 (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2009).

Robert R. Reilly, The Closing of the Muslim Mind: How Intellectual Suicide Created the Modern Islamist Crisis (Wilmington, DE: ISI Books, 2011).

Linda Robinson, Tell Me How This Ends: General David Petraeus and the Search for a Way Out of Iraq (New York: Public Affairs, 2008).

Stephen Randolph, Powerful and Brutal Weapons: Nixon, Kissinger and the Easter Offensive (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2007).

Thomas E. Ricks, Gamble: General David Petraeus and the American Military Adventure in Iraq, 2006-2008 (New York: Penguin, 2009).

John Robbs, Brave New War: The Next Stage of Terrorism and the End of Globalization (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 2007).

Olivier Roy, Globalized Islam: The Search For A New Ummah (New York: Columbia University Press, 2004).

Richard H. Schultz and Andrea J. Drew, Insurgents, Terrorists, and Militias: The Warriors of Contemporary Combat (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006).

Neil Sheehan, A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam (New York: Vintage Books, 1989).

P.W. Singer, Wired for War: The Robotics Revolution and Conflict in the 21st Century (New York: The Penguin Press, 2009).

Rupert Smith, The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007).

Lewis Sorley, Thunderbolt: General Creighton Abrams and the Army of His Times (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992),

Lewis Sorley, A Better War: The Unexamined Victories and Final Tragedy of America's Last Years in Vietnam (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1999).

Richard Stuffs, "From Search and Destroy to Hearts and Minds: The Evolution of British Strategy in Malaya 1948-1960," Counterinsurgency in Modern Warfare.

Lam Quang Thi, The Twenty-Five Year Century (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 2001).

Robert Thompson, Defeating Communist Insurgency: Experiences from Malaya and Vietnam(New York: Praeger, 1966).

Bui Tin, “How North Vietnam Won the War,” The Wall Street Journal, August 3rd, 1995, A8.

John Townsend, Oman: The Making of a Modern State (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1977).

Mao Tse-tung, On Guerrilla Warfare, translated by Samuel B. Griffith (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000).

Mao Tse-tung, Selected Writings of Mao Tse-tung (Peking: Foreign Language Press, 1967).

Bing West, The Strongest Tribe: War Politics and the Endgame in Iraq (New York: Random House, 2008).

Andrew Wiest, Vietnam’s Forgotten Army: Heroism and Betrayal in the ARVN (New York: New York University Press, 2007).

James Willbanks, Abandoning Vietnam (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004).

Bob Woodward, The War Within: A Secret White House History 2006-2008 (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2008).

Thesis: **The West and Radical Islam are in a decades-long struggle for supremacy, a struggle which goes back over 1000 years. (A)**

Antithesis: **The West and Radical Islam are not in a decades-long struggle for supremacy even though there has been a “clash of civilizations” over time in the past. (B)**

UNIT XX: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES THROUGH THE EYES OF CONTEMPORARY STUDENTS

• ABORTION

Thesis: “It’s not a person until it’s born.” (A)

Antithesis: “Fetuses have rights too!” (B)

Research recommendations: Interdisciplinary views on abortion: essays from philosophical, sociological, anthropological, political, health and other perspectives / edited by Susan A. Martinelli-Fernandez, Lori Baker-Sperry and Heather McIlvaine-Newsad ; foreword by Sue V. Rosser (Main Library, [HQ767 .I58 2009](#))

• GAY MARRIAGE

Thesis: Marriage is a civil right even if it is not a religious one. (B)

Antithesis: Salvage traditional marriage. (A)

Research recommendations: www.HRC.org;
<http://www.nationalformarriage.org>.

• IRAN INTERVENTION

Thesis: The Iran threat should be taken seriously. (A)

Antithesis: No more involvement in the Middle East for the time being! (B)

Research recommendations: “Iran at the Crossroads” by
Abolhassan Bani-Sadr:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/01/opinion/01iht-edbanisadr.html>; “U.S. should leave Iran alone” by Roland S.

Martin:

<http://www.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/06/24/martin.obama.iran/index.html>

- **UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS**

Thesis: **Deportation-only isn’t working. (B)**

Antithesis: **Amnesty and citizenship bring more law
breaking. (A)**

Research recommendations: “The U.S. Immigration Debate”
Council on Foreign Relations:

http://www.cfr.org/publication/10210/us_immigration_debate.html

- **UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE**

Thesis: **It’s both morally and patriotically right to have
universal healthcare. (A)**

Antithesis: **Healthcare is a need, not a “right.” (B)**

Research recommendations: Tanner and Michael Cannon:
<http://www.latimes.com/news/opinion/commentary/la-oe-tanner5apr05,0,2681638.story>

Thesis: **The U.S. has an obligation to the citizens of the
world and it has a moral imperative to**

dramatically increase its levels of immigration. More importantly, it needs substantial immigration to continue its progress.

Antithesis: The U.S. has no obligation to the citizens of the world and there is nothing wrong (morally) with restricting its immigration to zero. Moreover, the U.S. does not benefit substantially from immigration.

- **AMERICAN GOVERNMENT**

Thesis: The growth of America's budget deficit will ultimately hurt America's ability to be a world leader. (B)

Antithesis: The accumulation of increased debt by the American government has/will have no effect on the way countries view the U.S. as a world leader. (A)

Sources:

Leonard Jay Santow, The Budget Deficit: the Causes, the Costs, the Outlook (New York, NY: New York Institute of Finance, 1988).

U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, first session, Committee on Ways and Means, "Background data and readings on the budget deficit, the status of the U.S. economy, and federal budget policy for fiscal year 1990 and beyond" (February 7, 8, and 9, 1989).

<http://www.brookings.edu/topics/budget-deficit.aspx>

<http://www.cbo.gov/>

<http://www.heritage.org/budgetchartbook/PDF/All-Budget-chart-book-2011.pdf>

Thesis: American government is more polarized now than it has ever been in the past. (A)

Antithesis: American government today is just as polarized as it has ever been, but more attention is placed on it today due to the increase in media attention. (B)

Thesis: The U.S. should join every other democracy on earth and institute term limits for Supreme Court Justices.

Antithesis: The U.S. should respect its history and its constitution, and continue to allow Supreme Court Justices to “hold their Offices during good Behavior.”

Thesis: President Trump should be impeached.

Antithesis: President Trump should not be impeached.

Thesis: The Electoral College should be abolished.

Antithesis: The Electoral College should remain in use.

- **EDUCATION**

Thesis: Geoffrey Canada’s Harlem Children’s Zone is a model for replacing the dysfunctional, urban public school systems in America. (B)

Antithesis: **The Harlem Children's Zone is not a feasible option to replace the urban public school systems in America. (A)**

Sources:

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/13/education/13harlem.html?pagewanted=1&_r=1&ref=education

<http://www.economics.harvard.edu/faculty/fryer/files/hcz%204.15.2009.pdf>

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0728_hcz_whitehurst.aspx

Waiting for "Superman" [video recording] / Paramount Vantage and Participant Media present; in association with Walden Media; an Electric Kinney production; written by Davis Guggenheim & Billy Kimball; produced by Lesley Chilcott; directed by Davis Guggenheim

Paul Tough, Whatever It Takes: Geoffrey Canada's Quest to Change Harlem and America (New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2008).

- **MIDDLE EAST**

Thesis: **Engagement with Islamist countries requires a realist approach. (A)**

Antithesis: **Engagement with Islamist countries requires a liberal approach. (B)**

Thesis: **The U.S. was correct to move its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem.**

Antithesis: **The U.S. should have kept its embassy in Israel in Tel Aviv.**

Sources:

<http://fightinwordsusa.wordpress.com/2010/02/10/foreign-policy-realism-vs-liberalism/>

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/07/08/obamas_shallow_realism

<http://www.fmep.org/analysis/analysis/timeFor.pdf/view>

http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2004/12middleeast_rubin.aspx

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=887423

Hamid Hadji Haidar, Liberalism and Islam: Practical Reconciliation Between the Liberal State and Shiite Muslims (New York, NY: Palgrave MacMillan, 2008).

- **SOCIAL MEDIA & CYBER SECURITY**

Thesis: Amazon, Apple, Google and Microsoft *should be* legally compelled to cooperate with law enforcement to provide all data that may be associated with the commission of a crime.

Antithesis: Amazon, Apple, Google and Microsoft *should NOT be* legally compelled to cooperate with law enforcement to provide all data that may be associated with the commission of a crime.

Thesis: “Cyberwar is an excellent substitute for real war and may well help to prevent it.”

Antithesis: “Cyberwar is simply and extension of real war and may well help to lead to more of it.”

Thesis: Social media has, and will likely continue to be, good for democracy.

Antithesis: Social media has, and will likely continue to be, bad for democracy.

- **DEATH PENALTY & TORTURE**

Thesis: The U.S. should abolish the death penalty.

Antithesis: The U.S. should continue using the death penalty.

Thesis: Torture is a legitimate tool in maintaining national security.

Antithesis: Torture is never justified.

- **UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME**

Thesis: The U.S. should institute a universal basic income.

Antithesis: The U.S. should not institute a universal basic income.

War and Anti-War Films

One useful starting point in terms of war cinema is the Military History Magazine, 100 Greatest War Movies (Leesburg: Weider History Group, 2005). Many of these are included in the following suggestions. War is not the most favored topic among filmmakers, but there are quite a number of films dealing with its many dimensions. Students often ask “which film is the most realistic” in showing war? Perhaps a more important set of questions revolve around asking what dimension of war is the author/director/producer trying to show? What perspective does the film provide about which dimension of war in general or this war in particular? All war films have points of view and some are more valid – or interesting – than others to one student or another. But taken together the films listed below round out a fairly representative composite of the various experiences connected to war, in fact or fantasy or the altered but supposedly mystic cords of memory. A more exhaustive list is found in my Understanding War Third Edition, 2013, found in the Bowdoin Library.

No* to 5* (best), my personal ratings

A Bridge Too Far (1997) ****
 The Alamo (1960 & 2004)
 Alexander (2004)
 Alexander Nevsky (Russian) (1938)
 All Quiet on the Western Front (1930)
 All the King's Men (1949 & 2006)
 Ambush (Finnish) (1999) **
 The Americanization of Emily (1964)
 Andersonville (1996)
 Anzio (1968)
 Apocalypse Now (1979) ***
 Apocalypto (2006) **

Army of Crime (French) (2009)
Arn (Swedish) (2007)
 Attila (2001)
 Avatar (2009)
 King Arthur (2005 version)
 Back Door to Hell (1964)
 Ballad of A Soldier (Russian) (1959) ***
 Band of Brothers (series) (2001) *****
 Battle Cry (1955)
 Battle Ground (1949)
 Battleship Potemkin (Russian) (1925)
 The Battle of Algiers (French) (1966) ****
 Battle of Britain (British) (1969)
 Battle of the Bulge (1965)
 Battle Royale (Japanese) (2000)
 Beauford (Israeli) (2007)**
 Beau Geste (1939)
 Before the Fall (2004)
 Behind Enemy Lines (2001)
 Ben Hur (1959)
 The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
 Big Red One (1980)
 Birdsong (2012)
 Black Book (Dutch) (2006)
 Blessed by Fire (Argentina) (2005)
 Body of Lies (2008)
 Born on the Fourth of July (1984)
 Braveheart (1995)
 Breaker Morant (Australian) (1980) ****
 Bridge at Remagen (1969)
 Bridge over the River Kwai (1957) *****
 Bridges at Toyo-Ri (1954)
 A Bright Shining Lie (1998) ***
 The Brylcreem Boys (British) (1998)
 The Caine Mutiny (1954)

California Dreaming (Rumanian) (2007)
 A Canterbury Tale (1944)
 Captain Corelli's Mandolin (2001)
 Cast a Giant Shadow (1966)
 Castle Keep (1969)
 Catch 22 (1970)
 Centurion (2010)
 The Charge of the Light Brigade (British) (1968)
 Charlie Mopic (1989)
 Che (2008)
 City of Life and Death (Chinese) (2009) ****
 Closely Watched Trains (Czech) (1966)
 Colloden (British) (1964)
 Come and See (Russian) (1985) ***
 Commissar (Russian) (1987)
 Coming Home (1978)
 Command Decision (1948)
 9th Company (Russian) (2005)
 Company of Heroes (2012)
 Courage Under Fire (1996)
 The Cranes are Flying (Russian) (1957)
 Crimson Tide (1995)
 Cromwell (British) (1970)
 Cross of Iron (1977) *****
 Cup Final (Israeli) (1991)
 Curse of the Golden Flower (2006)
 Dark Blue World (Czech) (2001)
Das Boot (German) (1981) *****
 Dawn Patrol (1938)
 Decision at Dawn (1951)
 The Deer Hunter (1978)
 The Desert Fox (1951)
 The Desert Rats (British) (1946)
 Desert Victory (1943)
 Dieppe (British) (1993)

The Dirty Dozen (1967)
 Dirty War (British) (2004)
 Downfall (2004) ****
 Dresden (2006)
 Dr. Strangelove (1964)
 Dr. Zhivago (1965)
 El Alamein (Italian) (2002)
 Empire of the Sun (1987)
 The Empire Strikes Back (1980)
 Enemy At the Gates (2001)
 Enigma (British) (2001)
 Escape from Sobibor (1987) **
 Europa (Danish) 1991
 Europa, Europa (German) (1990)
 Everyman's War (2009)
 Excalibur (1975)
 The Fallen (at a cost of \$600,000 only!) (2004) **
 5 Days of War (2012)
 Flags of Our Fathers (2006) **
 Flame and Citron (2008)
 Flowers of War (Chinese) 2011 ***
 Flyboys (2006)
 Force Ten from Navarone (1978)
 Foreign Correspondent (1940)
 Four Feathers (Four Versions!) (2002, 1939, 1929, 1921)
 Foyle's War (British) 2003 **
 From the Halls of Montezuma (1950)
 From Here to Eternity (1953)
 Full Metal Jacket (1987)
 The Gallant Hours (1960) **
 Gallipoli (Australian) (1981) **
 Generation Kill (series) (2008)
 Geronimo (1993)
 Gettysburg (1993) *****
Girasoli (Sunflower) (Italian) (1970)

Gladiator (2000)
 Glory (1989)
 Gods and Generals (2003)
 The Good Earth (1937)
 The Good German (2006)
 Go Tell the Spartans (1978)
 The Grand Illusion (French) (1937)
 The Great Escape (1963)
 The Great Raid (2005)
 The Green Berets (1968)
 The Green Zone (2010)
 Guadalcanal Diary (1943)
 Gunga Din (1939)
 Gunner Palace (2004)
 Guns at Batasi (British) (1964)
 Guns of August (1964)
 Guns of Navarone (1961)
 Hamburger Hill (1987)
 Hamsun (Norwegian) (1996)
 Hanoi Hilton (1987)
 Hanover Street (1987)
 Hart's War (2002)
 Heaven and Earth (1993)
 Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison (1967)
 Hell in the Pacific (1968)
 Hell's Angels (1930)
 Henry V (British) (1989) **
 Hiroshima Mon Amour (French) (1959)
 H.M.S. Defiant (1962)
 Hostile Waters (1977)
 The Hunters (2011)
 The Hurt Locker (2008) ****
 Ike: Countdown to D-Day (2004)
Il Generale Della Rovere (Italian) 1959
 I Live in Grosvenor Square (British) (1945)

The Immortal Sargent (British) (1942)
 In Darkness (Polish) (2009)
 In Harm's Way (1965)
 In Tranzit (Czech) (2008)
 In Which We Serve (British) (1942)***
 Ironclad (2011)
 Island at War (British) (2004)
 Ivanhoe (British) (1952, 1982)
 Jarhead (2005)
Jodhaa Akbar (Indian) (2008)
 John Rabe (German) (2009)
 Johnny Got His Gun (1971)
Joyeux Noel (French) (2005)
 Kagemusha (Japanese) Nagashino (1980) ***
 Katyn (Polish) (2007)
 Khartoum (1966)
 The Killing Fields (British) (1984)
 The Kingdom of Heaven (2005)
Kippur (Israeli) (2000)
 Land of Blood and Honey (2011)
 Language of the Enemy (Israeli) 2008
 The Last Drop (British) (2006)
 The Last of the Mohicans (1992)
 The Last Samurai (2003)
 Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
 Lebanon (Israeli) (2009) ***
 Letters from Iwo Jima (2006) **
 The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp (1943)
 The Longest Day (1962) ***
 Lost Command (French) (1966)
 MacArthur (1986)
 Major Dundee (1965)
 The Man Who Would Be King (1975)
 Maluda (South African) 2001
 Mary Silliman's War (1994)

M*A*S*H (1972)
 Massacre in Rome (Italian) (1973) ***
 Master and Commander (2003)
 A Matter of Life and Death (British) (1946)
 Max Manus (Norwegian) (2005)
 Memorial Day (2012)
 Men In War (1957)
 Merry Christmas Mr. Lawrence (1983)
 Memphis Belle (1990)
 The Messenger (2004)
 Michael Collins (1996)
 Midway (1976) ***
Mi Mejor Enemigo (Chilean) (2005)
 Miral (French) (2010)
 The Missiles of October (1973)
 Mongol (2007)
 Mosquito Squadron (British) (1969)
 The Naked and the Dead (1958)
 No Man's Land (Serbo-Croatian) (2001) ***
 North West Frontier (British) (1959)
 Occupation: Dreamland (2005)
 Over There (2005)
 Napoleon and Love (British) (1974)
 Ninth Company (Russian) (2005)
 No Man Is an Island (1962)
 Pacific (series) (2010) ****
 Paths of Glory (1957)**
 The Patriot (2000)
 Patton (1970) ***
 Pillars of the Earth (British) (2010)
 Platoon (1986) ***
 Prisoners of the Sun (Australian) (1996) ****
 The Purple Plane (1955)
 The Quiet American (Michael Caine) (2002)
 The Quiet American (Audrey Murphy) (1958)

Quiet Flows the Don (Russian) (1931, 1957)
 Raiders of Leyte Gulf (1963)
 Ran (Japanese) (1985) ***
 The Red and the White (Russian) (1968) ***
 Red Badge of Courage (1951)
 Red Cliff (Chinese) (2008)
 Red Tails (2012)
 Rescue Dawn (2007)
 Restrepo (2010)
 Retreat, Hell (1952)
 Return of the Soldier (British) (1983)
 Return to Bataan (1945)
 Revolution (1985)
 Robin Hood (2010 version)
 Rob Roy (1995)
 Rome (miniseries) (2005)
 Rough Riders (1997) (Longest battle scenes ever, higher casualties than the Somme!)
 Run Silent, Run Deep (1958)
 Saints and Soldiers (2003)
 Saladin (1941)
 Sands of Iwo Jima (1949)
 Saving Private Ryan (1998) *****
 Sayonara (1957)
 Schindler's List (1993)
 The Searchers (1956)
 Season of the Witch (2011)
 Shadow of the Sun (1965)
 She Wore a Yellow Ribbon (1944)
 1612 (Russian) (2007)
 Spartacus (1960)
 Spartacus: Blood and Sand (miniseries) (2010)
 633 Squadron (British) (1964)
 Spring 1941 (Polish) 2008
 Stalag 17 (1953)

Slaughterhouse Five (1972)
 Stalingrad (German) (1993) *****
 Steel Tigers (1995)
 Star Wars (1977)
 Story of G.I. Joe (1945)
 Sword of Honour (British) (2001)
Taegukgi: The Brotherhood of Taking Chance (2009)
Taras Bulba (1962)
 Tears of the Sun (2003)
 The Raid (1954)
 The Thin Red Line (1998) **
 The Tin Drum (1979)
 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy (British) (1980) **
 300 (2006)
 The Three Kingdoms (Chinese) (2010)
 The Train (1964)
 They Were Expendable (1945)
 Thirteen Days (2000)
 Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo (1944)
 The Trench (1999)
 Three Kings (1999)
 To Hell and Back (1955)
 Triage (2009)
 Troy (2004)
 Tora, Tora, Tora (1970) ***
 Tunes of Glory (British) (1961)
 Two Women (Italian) (1960) *****
 The Unbearable Lightness of Being (Czech) (1988)
 The Unknown Soldier (German) (2007)
 Upstairs Downstairs, Season 4, 1914-1918 (British) (1974)
 Valkyrie (2008)
 Victory (British) (1981)
 Vincere (Italian) (2009)
 The Vikings (1958)
 A Walk in the Sun (1943)

Waltz With Bashir (2008)
 War (South Korean) (2004) ***
 The War Lover (1962) ***
 The War Room (1993)
 War and Peace (1956, 2007)
 War Game (British) (1965)
 Wartime in Winter (Dutch) (2010)
 The War Lords (Chinese) (1965)
 War Witch (Canadian) (2012)
 The Way to the Stars (British) (1945)
 We Were Soldiers (2002) ***
 When Trumpets Fade (1998)
 Who Will Stop the Rain (Dogsoldiers) (1978)
 The Wild Geese (1978)
 Wings (1927)
 Wings (Russian) (1977)
 The Wind that Shakes the Barley (Irish) (2006)
 Winds of War (1983) **
 Windtalkers (2002)
 Winter in Wartime (British) (2008)
 The Winter War (Finnish) (1984) ***
 Yanks (British) (1979)
 The Young Lions (1958)
 Zulu (British) (1964) **
 Zulu Dawn (1969)

Documentaries and Lecture Series

Actung Panzer (3) (1998)
 Apocalypse: World War II (French Edition) (2009)
 Complete History of World War II (5) (2000)
 Robert Garland, The Other Side of History: Daily Life in the Ancient World (2012), especially “Being a Greek Soldier or Sailor,” “Being a Roman Warrior,” and “Being a Medieval Knight.”

Garrett Fagan, Great Battles of the Ancient World (2005)
Jonathan Lewis, The First World War (2004)
Philip Roth, War and World History (2001)
The Wermacht in Russia 1941-1945 (sic) (3) (2009)
Andrew Wilson, Masters of War: History's Greatest
Strategic Thinkers (2012)
Victory at Sea and America's Wars (2012)
The World at War (8) (British Edition) (1973)

Peer Review Section

Various modules for learning the skills and pitfalls of peer review. Best is individual presentations graded and evaluated by each member of the class.

Sample Debate Schedule

Please be prepared for the following schedule:

2:40-2:50 Team A will present first.

2:50-3:00 Team B will present.

3:00-3:10 Break to prepare questions.

3:10-3:20 Team A will have the opportunity to ask questions.

3:20-3:30 Team B will have the opportunity to ask questions.

3:30-3:35 Break to prepare closing statements

3:35-3:45 Team A closing.

3:45-3:55 Team B closing.

3:55-4:00 Closing statements from the Rule Mistress/Master and CEO.

Footnotes should conform to the style used in any of my books, all of which are available in the library. (see below) An abbreviated template for footnotes is included in the handout. **No other footnote styles will be accepted.** Any use – by anyone – of a Roman numeral as a footnote number in the text will be cause for failure.

All papers must be stapled together. The use of paper clips or plastic “fall apart” covers will result in a failing grade. Remember, there is always, “The right way, the wrong way and the army way.” Or in this case, the professor’s way.

Footnotes

and Bibliographical Citations

For ALL written work in this course

Note: Papers must be done on one side of the paper only.

No exam or term paper will be accepted if turned in with printing on both sides of the paper.

Note: Please explain this RULE patiently, but firmly, to the Library’s default printer!

Footnote Style

1. Put all page numbers at the top right hand corner of the page.
2. Do not put a page number on the front page.

3. When you have a quote or wish to make a footnote, put that footnote at the bottom of the page or at the end of the paper. For this course, you **MUST** use Arabic numerals for footnotes. Any attempt to use Roman numerals will result in individual and group failure. 1. is a proper footnote, i is not! 2. is a proper footnote, ii is not!

4. For this course, do not put the footnote in the text itself (as is quite acceptable in the sciences or sociology and anthropology). Put it at the bottom of the page or at the end of the paper.

5. The first time you cite a book, put the author, the title of the book (underlined or italicized), a parenthesis, the city where it was published, a colon, then the publisher's name, then a comma, then the date it was published, then a closing parenthesis followed by a comma, the letter p. (or pp. if more than one) followed by a period, then the page number. Thus: Richard E. Morgan, Duck Hunting along the Atlantic Flyway (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999), p. 11.

6. If the very next footnote refers to the same book and the same page, put Ibid. Always underline or italicize Ibid. to show you are well educated and know it is a Latin phrase! Also, always put a period after it and every other footnote citation you use.

7. If the very next footnote refers to the same book but uses a different page, put Ibid. and then the page number. Thus: Ibid., p.16.

8. If, however, you make reference to another work in an intervening footnote, you should re-cite the first book as follows: Morgan, op. cit., p. 131.

9. Use basically the same citation for an article but present it as follows: author's name, the title of the article (in quotation marks), "in" then the editor and publication's name (if there is one), followed by the volume (vol.), number (# in Roman numerals), issue number (in Arabic numerals), date (in parenthesis) and page numbers. Thus: Allen Springer, "Canada at the Crossroads," in Orbis Vol. XXX, No. 6 (2000), pp. 16-45.

10. For bibliographies, use the same citations as above but with the author names in alphabetical order by last name and without page numbers. Thus: Morgan, Richard, Duck Hunting Along the Atlantic Flyway (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999).

11. For Internet citations, give the last name of the author followed by a comma and his/her first name, then a period, then the article title (in quotes) followed by a period, then the website page (in italics) and a period, then the publisher of website followed by a comma and the date of publication, then a period, then the word "Web" followed by a period, then the date you accessed the article, then the URL. Thus: Bausin, Alexei. "Pro-Kremlin Youth Movement Nashi to be Revamped." Russia Beyond the Headlines. Rossiyskaya Gazeta, 7 Mar. 2013. Web. 23 Oct. 2013. <http://rbth.co.uk/>.

12. For interview citations, use the following: person interviewed, by whom, date. Thus: Ralph Nader, interview with Professor John Rensenbrink, August 23, 2003.

13. Always, always use spell check before you turn in your paper. Not using spell check before turning in your paper conveys the strongest sense of disrespect for yourself and for your professor.

14. In addition to using spell check, always read over carefully after you have used spell check because spell check can confuse words which are spelled correctly but which are not appropriate in a given

context. For example, spell check can be mistaken as in the use of “bear” for “bare” or “there” for “their.”

15. Also, it is always a good idea to read your paper over out loud to yourself in front of a mirror. If the words flow in this context, the professor will find it a smoothly written piece of work. If the narrative seems disjointed, confusing or confused, rewrite. Rewriting is the key to good writing.

16. Remember, your professor might post your paper on the Internet and therefore it will have a life of its own – forever.

17. Turn in two (2) copies of every report so that we may keep one for the Government Department files (yes, students sometimes try to re-gift papers and portions of papers from previous years) and return the other with comments.

18. Staple reports together. Do not use any of those plastic binders which fall apart upon touch. Do not ever use paper clips which are even worse! Failure to read this far in the handout or ignoring this paragraph will render the paper a failure no matter how rich its analysis.

19. Paper shall be printed ON ONE SIDE ONLY. Papers with printing on both sides will not be accepted. There will be no exceptions to this simple, but elegant rule. Note how this admonishment has been repeated twice.