

World War I

Recommended List of Articles

General History:

1. Willcox, Walter F. "Military Losses in the World War," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 23, No. 163 (Sept. 1928) p. 304-305.

The article discusses and provides a chart that shows the number of lives lost in the war for various countries such as the United States, Russia, Britain, France, and others.

2. De Weerd, H.A. "American Adoption of French Artillery 1917-1918," The Journal of the American Military Institute, Vol. 3, No.2. (Summer, 1939), pp. 104-116.

De Weerd describes how the United States' use of foreign weaponry led to some serious issues. One of these issues discussed was that the weapons did not always work properly. De Weerd stresses that the United States should have learned from past war experiences and tested all weapons prior to entering the war.



3. Allard, Dean C. "Anglo-American Naval Differences During World War I," Military Affairs, Vol. 44, No.2, (April 1980), pp. 75-81.

The article discusses several areas of tension between the British and American naval efforts. One main tension was America's isolation policy that was based upon the country's self-interest and strategic concepts.

Wisconsin:

4. Falk, Karen. "Public Opinion in Wisconsin During World War I," (June 1942) pp389-407.

Falk explores how Wisconsin residents felt about the World War I. The author also describes why the state became known as "The Traitor State."

5. Cary, Lorin Lee. "Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, 1917-1918," Wisconsin Magazine of History, (Autumn 1960), pp 33-52. Cary describes the actions and propaganda of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion. The Legion was created in 1917 to turn public opinion toward supporting the war.

6. Burg, Steven. "Wisconsin & the Great Spanish Flu Epidemic of 1918," Wisconsin Magazine of History (2000) pp 36-56. Burg explains that the Spanish Flu Epidemic had on the State of Wisconsin at the end of the Great War. The author also describes the origins of the epidemic and the symptoms associated with this particular strain of flu.

Post War:

7. Leese, Peter. "Problems Returning Home: The British Psychological Casualties of the Great War," The Historical Journal, Vol. 40, No. 4, (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1997) 1055-1067.

Leese describes a multitude of psychological ailments faced by returning veterans. The article focuses on the feelings of neglect by the government and the policies created by the Ministry of Pensions.

8. Davis, Allen F. "Welfare, Reform, and World War I," American Quarterly, Vol. 19, No. 3, (Autumn, 1967) pp 516-

533,
<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2711070>>
Davis dissects the accepted generalization that World War I effectively ended the progressive era. The author describes the relationship between World War I and social reform in the 1910s to the 1930s.

Trenches:

9. Todd, Frederick P. "The Knife and Club in Trench Warfare, 1914-1918", The Journal of the American Military History Foundation, Vol. 2, No.3 (Autumn, 1938), pp. 139-153.

Todd describes how the use of the knife in World War I became more useful due to combatants using more hand-to-hand combat. The knife in the war was a useful tool especially in trench warfare. Todd's article discusses the usefulness of the knife and discusses a bit on the club use in trench warfare during World War I.

10. Sloten, Hugh R. "Humane Chemistry or Scientific Barbarism? American Response to World War I Poison Gas, 1915-1930," The Journal of American History, Vol.77, No.2, (Sept.1990), pp 476-498,
<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2079180>>
Sloten explains the effects of poison gas in the trenches and then explains the American opinion of its usage. The article also explores the link between scientific technology and war.

Literature:

11. Lundberg, David. "The American Literature of War: The Civil War, World War I, and World War II," American Quarterly, Vol.36, No. 3. (1984), pp 373-388.
Lundberg's article discusses a multitude of literature pieces based on World War I. Lundberg looked at various authors such as Wilfred Owen, Robert Graves and others. The author also looks at the Civil War and World War II along with discussing in depth more on various

literary works. Lundberg also discussed how literary writers used wars as a major literary theme.

Miscellaneous:

12. Cywar, Alan. "John Dewey in World War I: Patriotism and International Progressivism," American Quarterly, Vol. 21, No. 3. (Autumn 1969), pp. 578-594.

The article discusses John Dewey's ideas on foreign relations during the war and the growing patriotism from 1914 to the height of patriotism after April of 1917.

13. Heffernan, Michael. "Geography, cartography, and military intelligence: The Royal Geographical Society and the First World War," Transactions of the Institute of British Geographer, New Series, Vol. 21 No. 3, (1996), pp 504-533,
<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/622594>>

In his essay, Heffernan examines how the Royal Geographical Society used geography and cartography to aid British military intelligence during World War I. The essay also explains how the First World War changed how geography was used in war.

14. Farish, Matthew. "Modern Witnesses: Foreign Correspondence, Geopolitical Vision and the First World War," Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series, Vol. 26. No. 3, (2001) pp 273-287.

Farish examines problems the British war Correspondence had in representing the First World War to the civilian public.

15. Saunders, Nicholas J. "Crucifix, Calvary, and Cross: Materiality and Spirituality in Great War Landscapes," World Archaeology. Vol. 35, No. 1 (June 2003) pp 7-21.

Sanders explores the roles that spirituality and materiality played during World War I.

16. Behrens, Roy R. "The Role of Artists in Ship Camouflage during World War I," Leonardo, Vol. 32, No. 1 (1999) pp 53-59.

Behrens explains how artists helped camouflage Allied ships from German U-boats. The artists used methods to confuse periscope views from submarines.

17. Van Der Kloot, William. "April 1915: Five Future Nobel Prize-Winners Inaugurate Weapons of Mass Destruction and the Academic-Industrial-Military Complex," Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London, Vol. 58, No. 2, (May 2004) pp 149-160.

The article explains the contributions of James Franck, Fritz Haker, Otto Hahn, Gustav Hertz, and Walther Nernst. They all suggested the use of poison gas during the war.

18. Williams, William J. "Josephus Daniels and the U.S. Navy's Shipbuilding Program during World War I," The Journal of Military History, Vol. 60, No. 1, (Jan. 1996) pp 7-38.

The article discusses how the secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, changed the U.S. Navy's shipbuilding program. Daniels had the Navy build destroyer ships to counter German submarines instead of building huge battleships and battle cruisers. This program would later benefit the United States in World War II.

19. Sumida, Jon Tetsuro. "A Matter of Timing: The Royal Navy and the Tactics of Decisive Battle, 1912-1916," The Journal of Military History, Vol. 67, No. 1, (January 2003), pp. 85-136.

Sumida explains how British faith in a battle tactic that was designed to allow for quick destruction of German naval forces at medium range actually stifled the development of more effective equipment and strategies.

20. Lambert, Nicholas A. "Strategic Command and Control for Maneuver Warfare: Creation of the Royal Navy's 'War Room' System, 1905-1915," The

Journal of Military History, Vol. 69, No. 2, (April 2005), pp. 361-410.

Lambert discusses how the British Board of Admiralty created a groundbreaking new system of naval command in the years before the outbreak of World War 1.

21. Doughty, Robert A. "French Strategy in 1914: Joffre's Own," The Journal of Military History, Vol. 67, No. 2, (April 2003), pp. 427-454.

Doughty explains the origin of French strategy at the outbreak of war, as well as the role of General Joseph Joffre in developing it.

