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Surrendering

WAR TERMINATION (INCLUDING STRATEGIC SURRENDER)

A Working Bibliography of MHI Sources

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GENERAL SOURCES

- Afflerbach, Holger, & Strachan, Hew. How Fighting Ends: A History of Surrender. Oxford, England: Oxford, 2012. 473 p. JZ6388.H69.
- Albert, Stuart, & Luck, Edward C., editors. On the Endings of Wars. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat, 1980. 174 p. U21.2.O5.
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- Caraccilo, Dominic J.. Beyond Guns and Steel: A War Termination Strategy. Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger Security International, 2011. U153.C36.
- Cimbala, Stephen J., & Dunn, Keith A., editors. Conflict Termination and Military Strategy: Coercion, Persuasion, and War. Boulder, CO: Westview, 1987. 196 p. U21.2.C665.
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- Engelbrecht, Joseph A. "War Termination: Why Does a State Decide to Stop Fighting?" PhD dss, Columbia, 1992. 372 p. U21.2.E53.
- Flavin, William. "Planning for Conflict Termination and Post-Conflict Success." Parameters (Autumn 2003): pp. 95-112. Per.
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Goldstein, Erik. Wars and Peace Treaties, 1816-1991. NY: Routledge, 1992. 264 p. D361.G64.

Hobbs, Richard. The Myth of Victory: What Is Victory in War? Boulder, CO: Westview, 1979. 565 p. U21.2.H6.

Analysis of each 20th century major war.

Ikle, Fred C. Every War Must End. NY: Columbia, 1971. 160 p. U21.2.I36.

Keegan, John, & Darracourt, Joseph. The Nature of War. NY: Holt, 1981. 275 p. U21.2.K4.

See Chap VIII, "Surrender & Aftermath."

Mandel, Robert. The Meaning of Military Victory. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Pub, 2006. 190 p. U163.M36.

Massoud, Tansa G. "The Termination of Wars." PhD dss, NYU, 1992. 325 p. U21.2.M38.

Perry, Matthew D. "Exit Strategies: Reimagining Retreat in Modern American War Literature." PhD dss, Tulsa, 2008. 211 p. PN3448.W3.P47.

Strednansky, Susan E. Balancing the Trinity: The Fine Art of Conflict Termination Thesis, Air U, 1996. 50 p. U153.S77.

Taylor, A.J.P. How Wars End. London: Hamilton, 1985. 126 p. D431.T39.

Examines last Napoleonic war & both WW's.

Tzabar, Shimon. The White Flag Principle: How to Lose a War and Why. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1972. 150 p. U20.T9.

Facetious analysis.

See also:

-Bibliographies on Tactical Surrender in Surrendering.

PRE WORLD WAR II

Bliss, Tasker H. "The Armistices." Reprint from American Journal of International Law (Oct 1922): pp. 509-22. D641.B54.

Huston, James A. "The Allied Blockade of Germany 1918-19." Reprint of Journal of Central European Affairs (Jul 1950): pp.145-66. D581.H87.

Taylor, A.J.P. How Wars End. London: Hamilton, 1985. 126 p. D431.T39.

Examines last Napoleonic war & both WW's.

WORLD WAR I ARMISTICE

From the signing of the armistice concluding World War I to the receipt of the word in the field, approximately five hours elapsed. After all-night negotiations, the armistice document was prepared and signed between 5:12 AM and 5:30 AM on 11 Nov 1918. At the suggestion of Marshal Foch, the effective time was 5:00 AM (Paris time), having been rounded off for simplicity's sake to be effective six hours hence. The Marshal immediately transmitted via radio and telephone the 11:00 AM cessation to all commanders on all fronts. General Pershing's diary records receipt of the message at 6:00 AM. Field-Marshal Haig's headquarters dispatched the armistice instructions at 6:50 AM.

Barclay, C.N. Armistice 1918. NY: Barnes, 1969. p. 78. D641.B3.

Blake, Robert, editor. The Private Papers of Douglas Haig, 1914-1919. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1952. p. 340. D544.A2.H29.

Pershing, John J. My Experiences in the World War. Vol. 2. NY: Stokes, 1931. p. 388. D570.P442v2.

Rudin, Harry R. Armistice 1918. New Haven, CT: Yale, 1944. pp. 382-83. D641.R8.

Weintraub, Stanley. A Stillness Heard Round the World: The End of the Great War, November 1918. NY: Dutton, 1985. pp. 156-57. D641.W36.

Most of the American divisions at or near the front received their armistice instructions well in advance of the 11:00 AM cease-fire time. (It must be kept in mind that the sources consulted are unofficial histories and times indicate when the division headquarters received notification, not necessarily when their components were informed.) See:

Adler, Julius Ochs, ed. History of the Seventy-Seventh Division, August 25, 1917-November 11, 1918. NY: Wynkoop Hallenbach Crawford, 1919. p. 100. #05-77.1919.
"early morning hours of November 11th"

Dickman, Joseph T. The Great Crusade: A Narrative of the World War. NY: Appleton, 1927. p. 197. #05-3.1927.
"At 7:20 A.M. of November eleventh"

English, George H., Jr. History of the 89th Division, USA, from Its Organization in 1917 through Its Operations in the World War, the Occupation of Germany, and until Demobilization in 1919. Denver, CO: Smith-Brooks, 1920. #05-89.1920.
"9:30"

Field Orders, 1918, 5th Division. Wash, DC: GPO, 1921. pp. 166-67. #05-5.1921.
Division Field Order implementing armistice terms issued at "8 hours"

Joint War History Commission of Michigan and Wisconsin. The 32nd Division in the World War, 1917-1919. Milwaukee: WI Print, 1920. p. 210. #05-32.1920.

"at 7 we received orders to stop the battle"

Martin, Edward. The Twenty-Eighth Division, Pennsylvania's Guard in the World War. Vol. 5. Norwood, MA: Plimpton, 1924. p. 343. #05-28.1924v5.

"at 8:10 o'clock word was received of the approaching Armistice"

Sherwood, Elmer. The Diary of a Rainbow Veteran, Written at the Front. Terre Haute, IN: Moore-Langen, 1929. p. 215. #05-42.1929.

"Battalion headquarters received the news via wireless at 9:30..."

Spalding, Oliver L., & Wright, John W. The Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces in France, 1917-1919. NY: Hillman, 1937. p. 226. #05-2.1937.

"a formal division order, issued at 10.00"

Taylor, Emerson G. New England in France, 1917-1919: A History of the Twenty-Sixth Division, U.S.A. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1920. p. 273. #05-26.1920/2.

"5:45 o'clock November 11"

One of the above histories indicates some difficulty in dispersing the orders from division headquarters to the troops at the front. In The 32nd Division...(#05-32.1920), General Haan notes that it took a little over three hours to get the word spread throughout the division. There are several instances of far-advanced units receiving belated instructions to cease fire at 11:00, specifically in the 2nd and 89th U.S. Infantry Divisions. The motives of the 178th Brigade of the 89th Division are called into question in two sources, Marshal and Nickerson both indicating that the unit may have been seeking more- than-rustic billets before the impending armistice went into effect. References:

Coffman, Edward M. The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I. NY: Oxford, 1968. p. 355. D570.C6.

Marshall, George C. Memoirs of My Services in the World War, 1917-1918. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976. pp. 199-200. D570.9.M37.

Nickerson, Hoffman. The Lessons of the Armistice. Wash, DC: Historical Section, AWC, 1944. p. 9. D641.N5.

While on the surface it appears as though the cease fire came with no warnings, the divisions having only six hours to implement, the fact is that both troops and their commanders were aware that the Compiegne negotiations were in progress. At the higher level, where planning for the event would necessarily commence, Pershing was keenly aware that an armistice was in the works. Throughout October, despite being ill with the flu, he had lobbied for an unconditional surrender, pushing his case to the point that Secretary of War Baker requested that he be officially reprimanded for perceived insubordination. For evidence of Pershing's plans for the imminent ceasefire, see p. 400, Vol. 9, United States Army in the World War, 1917-1919 (D570.A4.U54v9).

See also:

- Coffman, pp. 340-43, & Pershing, pp. 359-69 (both cited above).
- Lowry, Bullitt. "Pershing and the Armistice." Journal of American History (Sep 1968): pp. 281-91. Per.

WORLD WAR II

Allen, Louis. The End of the War in Asia. Brooklyn Heights, NY: Beekman/Esanu, 1976. 306 p. DS518.A43.

Surrenders in each country.

Balfour, Michael. "The Origin of the Formula 'Unconditional Surrender' in World War II." Armed Forces & Society (Winter 1979): pp. 281-301. Per.

Calahan, Harold A. What Makes a War End? NY: Vanguard, 1944. 260 p. U21.C24.
Examines past wars for insight on then-ongoing WWII.

Chappell, John D. "Inevitable Triumph: American and the End of the Pacific War." PhD dss, IN U, 1994. 435p. D810.P85.U624.

Fleming, Thomas. "A Policy Written in Blood." MHQ (Winter 2009): pp. 26-37. Per.
Takes issue with the decision.

Furdson, Edward. "The Japanese Surrender." After the Battle (No 50, 1985): pp. 42-49. Per.
Complex and lengthy process of formal surrenders across Asia and Pacific, 21 Aug-9 Oct 1945. See especially list on p. 44.

Hassler, Elizabeth V. "The Capitulation of Italy, 1943: A Study of the First Application of the Unconditional Surrender Formula." MA thesis, PA State U, 1966. 439 p. D814.7.H3.

Kecskemeti, Paul. Strategic Surrender: The Politics of Victory and Defeat. NY: Atheneum, 1964. 287 p. D816.K38.
Political analysis of the four major surrenders in WWII.

Newman, Robert P. Truman and the Hiroshima Cult. East Lansing, MI: MI State, 1995. 271 p. D767.25.H6.N49.

Pokrass, Gregory S. "Surrender ?...." World War II (Feb 1996): pp. 14 & 16. Per.
Various incidents of belated Japanese surrenders, 1945-75.

Quigley, Martin S. Peace without Hiroshima: Secret Action of the Vatican in the Spring of 1945. NY: Madison, 1991. 173 p. D810.S8.Q54.

Sigal, Leon V. Fighting to a Finish: The Politics of War Termination in the United States and Japan, 1945. Ithaca, NY: Cornell, 1988. 335 p. D821.J3.S54.

Sparagana, Eleanor A. "The Conduct and Consequences of Psychological Warfare: American Psy War Operations against Japan, 1941-45." PhD dss, Brandeis, 1990. 238 p. D810.P7.U646.

U.S. President. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Map Room Files, 1939-45. Microfilm collection by UPA, 1994. 28 reels. E806.U5445Microfilm.
See Reel 28.

See also:

-Bibliography on Japan-WWII in Japan.

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Carroll, Bernice A. "How Wars End: An Analysis of Some Current Hypotheses." Journal of Peace Research (No 4, 1969): pp. 295-320. JX5166.P42.
And related articles same issue.

Fishel, John T. Liberation, Occupation and Rescue: War Termination and Desert Storm. Report, SSI, AWC, Aug 1992. 93 p. U413.R32.F57.

Forman, Robert H. Papers. 1 Box. Arch.
Records of Four Party Joint Mil Comm (Vietnam), plus related material, 1973-79, of chief, US delegation.

Kintner, Wm R. "Making an Armistice Work". Combat Forces Journal (Jan 1954): pp. 14-17. Per.

MacDonald, Charles G. "Iran, Iraq, and the Cease-Fire Negotiations: Contemporary Legal Issues." In The Persian Gulf War. NY: Greenwood, 1990. pp. 209-24. DS318.85.P46.

Rampy, Michael R. "The Endgame: Conflict Termination and Post-Conflict Activities." Military Review (Oct 1992): pp. 42-54. Per.

Reed, James W. "Should Deterrence Fail: War Termination in Campaign Planning." Parameters (Summer 1993): pp. 41-52. Per.
Uses KW as major historical example.

U.S. Air Force. Air Command & Staff College. Research Team. "Planning and Executing Conflict Termination." Research paper, May 1995. 130 p. U21.2.P53.

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U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Ceasefire. Oplan J200, 11 Jan 1973. c. 50p. DS559.7.U55.

See also:

-Bibliography on UN Peacekeeping in United Nations; and Peacekeeping.

-KOREAN WAR CEASEFIRE

The ceasefire in Korea was signed at 1000 hours, 27 Jul 1953. At the request of the United Nations Command, the agreement was to go into effect 12 hours later. On 26 July, the Commander in Chief, General Mark Clark, had "warned his major subordinate commanders...that the Armistice Agreement would be signed at 1000 hours on 27 July." Thus, the commanders actually had more than 12 hours with which to prepare. Clark told the commanders "to be prepared to implement his various supporting and operations plans in connection with an armistice." As of 1000 27 July, the commanders were to concentrate only on maintaining their positions. Neither the plans themselves nor the CINCUNC messages appear in the sources from which this information has been extracted, namely:

U.S. Far East Command/United Nations Command. "Command Report, July 1953," Jul 1953. pp. 4-5. UA27.F37.U55.
Also pp. 63-64 of Appendix I.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. In United States Army in the Korean War series. Wash, DC: OCMH, 1966. 487 p. DS919.U5v4.

Negotiating had begun near Panmunjom on 8 Jul 1951, with frequent recesses and near-agreements on a ceasefire over the next two years. For example, the United Nations Command noted a near-agreement on 17 Jun 1953. (See pp. 94-95 of Appendix 1 of "Command Report, June 1953.") A full chronology of the negotiations is found on pp. 224-270 of William H. Vatcher, Jr., Panmunjom (NY: Praeger, 1958; DS921.7.V37).

For the portion of the final armistice agreement covering the ceasefire arrangements, including the 12-hour delay, see pp. 342-346 & 356 of Mark W. Clark, From the Danube to the Yalu (NY: Harper, 1954; DS921.6.C52).

See also U.S. Forces, Far East, G-3, "Operations Reports" (Per) for late Jul 1953 to analyze dispositions and operations of U.S. and ROK forces especially reports of 23-29 Jul 1953. Additionally, Far East Command and Eighth U.S. Army intelligence reports cover the ceasefire period, namely:

U.S. Army. Forces, Far East. "Intelligence Summaries." Per.

U.S. Eighth Army in Korea. "Periodic Intelligence Reports." Per.

_____. "Weekly Intelligence Summaries." Per.