



Professional Development Reading/Film List

COL Kevin Wulfhorst – Commander, 1st BDE (MI), 100th DIV (OS)
As of 20 JAN 2015

INTELLIGENCE/CRITICAL THINKING/ANALYSIS

Koch, Oscar W. and Hays, Robert G. G-2: Intelligence For Patton. Brig. Gen. Oscar W. Koch and Robert G. Hays. Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. January 1, 2004. The enigmatic science of military intelligence is examined in this personal record, written by Brig.Gen. Oscar W. Koch, who served during World War II as chief of intelligence for General George S. Patton, Jr., one of the most colorful military leaders in American history. General Koch traces the growth and development of the infant science through detailed accounts of the intelligence role in some of the most celebrated battles of the war, and through his personal remembrances of Patton and his relationships with members of his intelligence staff. His story moves from the African campaign through Sicily, into France on D-Day and on to the Battle of the Bulge, pointing out how the work of the intelligence staff made the differences in the final reckoning. General Koch's book is more than a historical study, however. It is the exciting story of the operations behind the cloak and dagger illusions.

Keegan, John: Intelligence in War: The Value - and Limitations - of What the Military Can Learn about the Enemy. Vintage, 2004. Keegan offers a series of case studies in the operational significance of intelligence, ranging from Admiral Nelson's successful pursuit of the French fleet in 1805, through Stonewall Jackson's possession of detailed local knowledge in his 1862 Shenandoah Valley campaign, to the employment of electronic intelligence in the naval operations of WWI and its extension and refinement during WWII. For that conflict, Keegan expands his analysis, discussing intelligence aspects of the German invasion of Crete, the U.S. victory at Midway and the defeat of the U-boats in the Battle of the Atlantic. To balance an account heavily focused on technology, he incorporates a chapter on the importance of human intelligence in providing information on the Nazi V-weapons. Keegan concludes with a discussion of post-1945 military intelligence that stresses the difference between a Cold War in which the central targets of intelligence gathering were susceptible to concrete, scientific methods, and more recent targets that, lacking form and organization, require penetration through understanding. That paradigm shift in turn is part of Keegan's general argument that intelligence data does not guarantee success.

Rose, Alexander: Washington's Spies: The Story of America's First Spy Ring. Bantam, May 1, 2007. Rose delivers a well researched and well thought out book on the history of American (and some of the British) spy rings that influenced the battle plans of the American revolutions. From the famous story of Nathan Hale to the operations around New York the first real intelligence organization of the United States is revealed. The book is not only an overview of the lives of the spies who fed intelligence to the Continental Army but goes into the methods in which they used.

Lewin, Ronald. Ultra Goes to War: The First Account of World War II's Greatest Secret Eased on Official Documents. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978. In this overview of Ultra, Lewin tells a fascinating story of the most secret World War II intelligence-gathering operation.



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Montague, Ewen. The Man Who Never Was: World War II's Boldest Counter-Intelligence Operation. Naval Institute Press, March 6, 2001. As plans got under way for the Allied invasion of Sicily in June 1943, British counter-intelligence agent Ewen Montagu masterminded a scheme to mislead the Germans into thinking the next landing would occur in Greece. The innovative plot was so successful that the Germans moved some of their forces away from Sicily, and two weeks into the real invasion still expected an attack in Greece. This extraordinary operation called for a dead body, dressed as a Royal Marine officer and carrying false information about a pending Allied invasion of Greece, to wash up on a Spanish shore near the town of a known Nazi agent.

Masterman, J.C. The Double-Cross System: The Incredible True Story of How Nazi Spies Were Turned into Double Agents, The Lyons Press; September 1, 2000. THE DOUBLE-CROSS SYSTEM is the amazing true story of how British intelligence penetrated and practically operated Nazi Germany's spy network within the British Isles. With great imagination, care and precise coordination, the British were able to identify Nazi agents, and induce many to defect, and supplied Germany completely false information about bombings, battles, and even the D-Day invasion. It should be required reading for all counterintelligence and other human intelligence (HUMINT) personnel.

Dulles, Allen: The Craft of Intelligence. New York: Harper and Row, 1963. Dulles presents the history of intelligence, describes techniques of espionage and counterespionage, and discusses the role of intelligence in international events from World War II through 1961.

Lowenthal, Mark M. Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy. Washington: Congressional Quarterly Press, 2006. (3rd ed.) An informative discussion about intelligence and the intelligence community.

Beschloss, Michael R. Mayday: Eisenhower, Khrushchev, and the U-2 Affair

Harper and Row; March 1988. MAYDAY is a comprehensive account of the CIA's U-2 program, which became public knowledge only after the downing of Francis Gary Powers over Soviet airspace in 1960. Beschloss presents a balanced picture and never fails to weigh the public debacle of the Powers incident against the virtual intelligence bonanza produced by the previous four years of U-2 flights. His portraits of both Khrushchev and Eisenhower are excellent, as are briefer sketches of other key figures.

Andrew, Christopher: For the President's Eyes Only-Secret Intelligence and the American

Presidency from Washington to Bush. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1995. In this impressive survey, British historian Andrew (Her Majesty's Secret Service) assesses the extent to which U.S. secret intelligence has been influenced by the personalities and policies of our presidents. Although George Washington and Woodrow Wilson made good use of secret intelligence, the author shows there was no official American intelligence community until WWII, when Franklin D. Roosevelt relied more attentively on intelligence collection and analysis than any previous president. But, Andrew notes, only Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and George Bush showed a flair for using intelligence.

William E. Burrows, William E. Deep Black: Space Espionage and National Security. Berkley Books, December 1, 1988. Simply the definitive book on US intelligence-gathering from air-vehicles, space-borne platforms and sub-surface systems. Burroughs work is thorough and informative. Though now dated by more than a decade's worth of technological improvements, the basics of intelligence and counter-intelligence systems are well-covered here. The sections on aircraft (RC-135, U-2, TR-1, A-12, SR-71) and satellites are simply fascinating



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Bamford, James: The Puzzle Palace: Inside the National Security Agency, America's Most Secret Intelligence Organization, Penguin; September 29, 1983. Bamford describes and assesses the activities of the National Security Agency, the nation's most secret government agency--established in secrecy, many times larger than the CIA, and in control of a huge budget and a vast technology. The book documents the NSA's origins and Cold War exploits.. Beginning with the earliest days of cryptography (code-making and code-breaking are large parts of the NSA's mission), Bamford explains how the agency's predecessors helped win World War II by breaking the German Enigma machine and defeating the Japanese Purple cipher. He also documents signals intelligence technology, ranging from the usual collection of spy satellites to a large antenna in the West Virginia woods that listened to radio signals as they bounced back from the surface of the moon.

Neustadt, Richard E. and Ernest May. Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers. New York: Free Press, 1986. History is an invaluable tool for decision makers; but if used without careful consideration, it can blind the unwary by false analogies. This classic book offers senior leaders invaluable suggestions on how to use and avoid misusing the valuable experience that history can provide.

Suvorov, Viktor. Inside the Soviet Army. New York: Berkley Publishing Group, 1985. A former Soviet officer who defected to the West provides a fascinating account of the Soviet Army, including its doctrine, weapons, and tactics. This highly controversial and opinionated book should be read with caution, particularly the sections on high-level command and organization.

Tuchman, Barbara. The Zimmerman Telegram. Ballantine Books; Reprint edition (March 12, 1985) In this work, Tuchman presents a full account of the Zimmerman telegram from Germany to Mexico during WWI. The telegram announced that unrestricted submarine warfare would be recommenced and much more significantly Germany would support and attack by Mexico on the USA. At the heart of the story about how the telegram was found and used is the essential problem that any spying activity has to confront, how to use the information that has been discovered without revealing the process used to uncover it. This was particularly acute in this case as the British had cracked the German codes early in the war and the Germans never knew and this provided a steady stream on critical intelligence. Any risk to this had to avoided, yet the information in the telegram was recognized as the key to getting the USA into the war which was the only chance the Allies had to survive let alone win the war.

US ARMY HISTORY/OPERATIONAL ART

Heller, Charles E. and Stofft, William A., eds. - America's First Battles: 1776-1965 . Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1986. Eleven prominent American military historians assess the first battles of nine wars in which the U.S. Army has fought. Each essay is written within a similar framework, examining how the U.S. Army prepares during peacetime, mobilizes for war, fights its first battle, and subsequently adapts to the exigencies of the conflict. America's First Battles shows clearly the price of unpreparedness and the harsh adjustments that are often necessary when preconceived plans and doctrines meet ground reality.



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Millett, Allan Reed, and Peter Maslawski. - For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America. New York: Free Press, 1984. By far the best survey of American military history, this work covers the colonial era to the present. The selected bibliographies at the end of each chapter are helpful in providing a comprehensive survey of the literature.

McPherson, James. - Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era. New York: Ballantine, 1988. Professor McPherson has written a brilliant account of the American Civil War—the war that made the country what it is today. He discusses the causes of the war, the military operations, the soldiers, the leaders, and the political, economic, and social aspects of life in the Union and the Confederacy before and during the war in clear, incisive detail. With many experts judging it the best one-volume history of the Civil War, it provides an excellent introduction to what is still one of the most significant wars fought by the American Army.

Atkinson, Rick. - An Army at Dawn: The War in Africa, 1942-1943. New York: Henry Holt, 2002. In this first volume of Rick Atkinson's highly anticipated Liberation Trilogy, the author shows why no modern reader can understand the ultimate victory of the Allied powers in May 1945 without a solid understanding of the events that took place in North Africa in 1942 and early 1943. Atkinson convincingly demonstrates that the first years of the Allied war effort was a pivotal point in American history, the moment when the United States began to act like a great military power, but he also chronicles without apology the many false steps taken before the new and untested American Army could emerge as a coherent and capable force.

Atkinson, Rick. - The Day of Battle: The War in Sicily and Italy, 1943-1944. New York: Henry Holt, 2008. In this second volume of Rick Atkinson's highly anticipated Liberation Trilogy, the author shows how a newly blooded and more experienced American Army overcame distance and allied squabbling to conduct successful amphibious operations that secured the Mediterranean and knocked Italy out of the war. Although after the war many doubted whether the extended slog up the boot of Italy was strategically wise, there was no doubt of the courage and persistence of the American soldier in this theater of war so soon to be overshadowed by the landings in northern France.

Fehrenbach, T. R. This Kind of War: A Study in Unpreparedness. New York: Macmillan, 1963. A popular history of the Korean War written from the perspective of the small ground unit, this book relates numerous company-sized actions and provides an excellent view of the Korean War at the tactical level.

Boot, Max. - The Savage Wars of Peace: Small Wars and the Rise of American Power. New York: Basic Books, 2002. A survey of American "small wars," this work focuses on Navy and Marine Corps actions in the 18th and 19th Centuries, broadening to include Army operations with the Philippine Insurrection of 1899 to 1902. Although there is little on the Army's role as a frontier constabulary, this is a well-written and thoughtfully reasoned account focusing on expeditionary warfare and the best available book on the subject.



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Bolger, Daniel. - *Savage Peace: Americans at War in the 1990's.* Presidio Press, 1995. Both a scholar and professional soldier, General Bolger chronicles the many unconventional missions performed by the U.S. Army over the past two decades, especially those involving difficult peacekeeping tasks throughout the world. From Lebanon and the Sinai to Somalia and the Balkans, he shows why these critical missions are not susceptible to the high-tech solutions preferred by many Americans and instead put a premium on the ability of soldiers on the ground to devise creative solutions after considering an extremely diverse number of local variables not readily apparent to those in Washington. An excellent primer for the full-spectrum professional soldier of the future.

LEADERSHIP - EXPERIENCE OF WAR

Keegan, John - *The Mask of Command.* New York: Viking, 1987. This famous British military writer's latest book analyzes Alexander the Great, Wellington, Grant, and Hitler as military commanders and leaders. Keegan examines these leaders' differing command styles and evaluates the imperatives of leadership necessary for successful command prior to the nuclear age.

Keegan, John. - *The Face of Battle.* New York: Penguin Books, 1985. One of the classics of modern military history, *The Face of Battle* brings to life three major battles: Agincourt (1415), Waterloo (1815), and the First Battle of the Somme (1916). The author describes the sights, sounds, and smells of battle, providing a compelling look at what it means to be a soldier and how hard it is to describe realistically the dynamics of combat.

Shaara, Michael. - *The Killer Angels.* New York: McKay, 1974; New York: Ballantine Books, 1980. This historical novel of the Battle of Gettysburg is accurate, easy to read, and a much-discussed book at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (and for reasons other than it being required reading). Featured in this memorable war novel are Confederate General James Longstreet and the hero of Little Round Top, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

Myrer, Anton. - *Once an Eagle.* New York: Berkley Books, 1981, c1968. Here is one man's saga and the story of an officer's life in the US, Army from World War I, through World War II, and up to the Indochina conflict. This entertaining, well-written, lengthy novel is informative about the contradictions of officership in the interwar and World War II Army.

MacDonald, Charles B. - *Company Commander.* Springfield, N.J.: Burford Books, 1999. Original edition, 1947. Published repeatedly for decades, this classic is an exciting memoir of a young company commander in the Battle of the Bulge and an unforgiving tale of American infantrymen in combat. Written shortly after the war, his account gives a vivid sense of the awesome responsibility of command from the perspective of a small unit commander and a keen sense of what it was like for an inexperienced officer to be thrown into battle. Highlighted are the personal leadership skills needed for survival and the intangibles that held small units together in



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the face of danger and deprivation. This is a book that should be read by every junior leader about to face the test of leadership in war.

Moore, Harold G. and Joseph L. Galloway, - We Were Soldiers Once . . . and Young. Novato, Calif.: Presidio Press, 2004. A gripping firsthand account of the November 1965 Battle of the Ia Drang by the commander of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. The Ia Drang was the first major combat test of the airmobile concept and the first major battle between U.S. forces and the North Vietnamese Army.

McDonough, James R. Platoon Leader. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1985; New York: Bantam, 1986. A U.S. Military Academy graduate relates his experiences as a platoon leader with the 173d Airborne Brigade in 1972--73.

Swinton, Ernest Dunlop, Sir - The Defence of Duffer's Drift. Garden City Bark, NY: Avery Publishing Group, 1986. Major General Swinton, a noted English soldier and author, wrote this marvelous tactical primer as a captain shortly after he served in the Boer War. In six dreams, Swinton offers various tactical solutions to Lieutenant Backright Forethought, who is defending an imaginary piece of ground during the Boer War. Originally published in Infantry Journal (now Army) in April 1905 and now available as a reprint from the Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, this book is great for junior officers to read and discuss.

COIN-LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT

Galula, David - Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 2005. [originally published in 1964] This classic work, written at the height of Communist insurgencies in the 1960s, remains as relevant today as it was decades ago. Galula, a French officer, distilled and refined the lessons being learned the hard way in Greece, Algeria, Southeast Asia, and other regions torn apart by revolution in order to provide a guide for future conflicts.

Trinquier, Roger. Modern Warfare: A French View of Counterinsurgency. New York: Praeger, 1944. In this work, Roger Trinquier, a French colonial infantryman from 1931 to 1961 with extensive service in Indochina and Algeria, explicitly states his concepts of the strategy and tactics of fighting an enemy in a revolutionary war. His controversial methods of warfare helped win the Battle of Algiers. This book has attained notoriety among students who study insurgency and counterinsurgency.

Horne, Alistair. A Savage War of Peace: Algeria, 1954-1962. New York: Viking, 1977. The best volume on the Algerian war of independence, this well-written work takes both sides into account and illustrates the doctrines of both insurgency and counterinsurgency.



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Fall, Bernard. - Street Without Joy. 4th ed. New York: Schocken Books, 1972, ~1964. The author, who was a foremost authority on conflict and nationalism in Southeast Asia, vividly describes the French actions in Indochina and the growing U.S. involvement. His writings are helpful for those studying guerrilla tactics and operations.

Lawrence, T. E. - Seven Pillars of Wisdom: A Triumph. New York: Penguin Books, 1976, ~1935. A unique account of the revolt in Arabia against the Turks during World War I by its most famous participant, Thomas Edward Lawrence (1888-1935), this book reminds one that maneuver warfare in the desert was far different from the stagnant trench warfare on the Western Front.

FOREIGN MILITARY HISTORY-OPERATIONAL ART

Horne, Alistair. - The Price of Glory: Verdun 1916. New York: Penguin, 1962. This moving study explains Verdun where 700,000 men fell in a ten-month battle.

Horne, Alistair. - To Lose a Battle: France 1940. New York: Penguin, 1979. This is a fascinating analysis of the French beginning of World War II.

Moorehead, Alan. - Gallipoli. New York: Ballantine Books, 1982, ~1956 In a powerful study of the sea-land effort in 1915 to defeat Turkey in World War I, Moorehead examines all aspects of the campaign. This book should be required reading for all commanders.

Rommel, Erwin. - Attacks. Rev. ed. Vienna, VA: Athena Press, 1979. Originally published as Infantry Attacks, Field Marshal Rommel's work about World War I was of extreme interest to officers of other armies. General George S. Patton, for one, read and admired this book.

Slim, Viscount William. Defeat Into Victory: Battling Japan in Burma and India 1942-45. New York: Cooper Square Press, 2000. In May 1942, British Lt. Gen. William J. Slim was the defeated commander of a demoralized corps in a forgotten theater, forced into a long, humiliating retreat by a seemingly invincible jungle enemy. Almost exactly three years later, his victorious Fourteenth Army marched into Rangoon, completing a masterful re-conquest of the country he had lost. This gripping story of leadership and command in the face of adversity has been praised as one of the great military memoirs of all time, a tale remarkable in its honesty, humility, ironic wit, and human understanding.

Fall, Bernard B. Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1966. Fall, who was killed in Vietnam, used his expertise, access to French files, and interviews of participants to produce this detailed and engrossing account of the French defeat by the Vietminh at Dien Bien Phu after a 56-day siege in 1954. His descriptions of air sorties, land defenses, airdrops, and French military planning are masterfully done. Fall has been criticized for his pro-French views.



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Arabs at War

The Arab-Israeli Conflict. - Herzog, Chaim. The Arab-Israeli Wars: War and Peace in the Middle East. New York: Random House, 1982. Herzog's excellent one-volume account of Israel at war analyzes the War of Independence, the Sinai Campaign of 1956, the 1967 Six-Day War, the war of attrition, the 1973 Yom Kippur War, the Entebbe operation, and the invasion of Lebanon.

BIOGRAPHY-AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, Martin. - The Patton Papers. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972-74. These two volumes delve into Patton's thoughts and actions and help the reader to understand him. Blumenson's excellent notes place Patton's words in perspective.

D'Este, Carlo. - Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2002. Perhaps the most renowned American general of the twentieth century, Dwight D. Eisenhower remains a subject of intense interest. A lieutenant colonel at 50 with little combat experience and no military future ahead of him in the stifling between-the-wars promotion system, Eisenhower became, in little more than three years and three months, a five-star general who would later head the nation for two presidential terms of office. D'Este's work focuses only on World War II, discussing the emerging general's skill at building the Allied coalition and keeping its disparate elements pointed at a common objective. He also covers his weaknesses, indicting the supreme commander for keeping incompetents favorites in major positions, failing to make decisive decisions at key junctures in the war, and generally ignoring the dimension of logistics. The balance account provides an accurate picture of the dilemmas faced by military commanders beset by conflicting objectives and course of action.

I would also recommend D'Este's biography of Patton

Cohen, Eliot A. Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen, and Leadership in Wartime. New York: Free Press, 2002. This work examines four case studies in leadership and civil-military relations. Focusing on Abraham Lincoln, Georges Clemenceau, Winston Churchill, and David Ben-Gurion and their relations with subordinate military commanders, Cohen argues that, rather than adhere to traditional civilian and military roles in directing war, some of the most successful civilian leaders have inserted themselves into what many have argued were "purely military" spheres of strategic and operational art. Cohen's work provides an accessible treatment of longstanding issues in the field of civil military relations.



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OPERATIONAL ART/STRATEGY/GENERAL

Parker, Geoffrey, ed. - Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Parker's authors cover the gamut of Western warfare from antiquity to the present in a digestible, compelling manner, to include the development of warfare on land, sea and air; weapons and technology; strategy, operations and tactics; logistics and intelligence. Throughout, there is an emphasis on the socio-economic aspects of war, the rise of the West to global dominance, and the nature of that aggressive military culture that has been its hallmark.

Paret, Peter, ed. Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986. Paret's compilation, written by expert historians, contains twenty-eight essays on strategic thought from the Renaissance to the present. These essays confirm that understanding war in history provides perspective for understanding current military thought. This valuable book carries on, but does not completely replace, the Edward Mead Earle edition originally published in 1943.

Clausewitz, Carl von. On War. Edited and translated by Michael Howard and Peter Paret. Indexed paperback edition. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1984, ~1976. Carl von Clausewitz (1780-1831) is generally viewed as the greatest writer on the art of war, and this masterpiece, although unfinished at the time of his death, is the most systematic study of war. Nuclear strategist Bernard Brodie said of Clausewitz' study, "His is not simply the greatest, but the only great book about war." Reading and understanding Clausewitz is not easy, but it can be rewarding and relevant. This is the only translation worth reading, and the index in the paperback edition is useful.

Van Creveld, Martin. Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. Surveying four centuries of military history, the noted historian Martin Van Creveld points out clearly the reasons why "amateurs study tactics; professionals study logistics." Most battlefield results would not have been possible without the careful organization and allocation of logistical resources. Leaders who fail to consider logistics in all of their plans and operations will do so at their peril.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Caesar, Julius. The Civil War: Together With the Alexandrian War, the African War and the Spanish War by Other Hands. Translated with an introduction by Jane F. Gardner. New York: Penguin Books, ~1967. Both propaganda and a soldier's tale, The Civil War describes Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon, entrance into Rome, installation of Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt, and final battles in Spain in 45 B.C. This work (together with three accounts that were most likely written by Caesar's lieutenants) covers the period of Caesar's final struggle for power and provides considerable tactical detail about his maneuvers.



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The Conquest of Gaul. Translated by S. A. Handford. New York: Penguin Books, 1982, c1951.

Caesar's narrative on the Gallic War, the only account actually written by a great general of antiquity about his own campaigns, provides information on Britain and its early inhabitants and also records Caesar's successful campaigns in Britain and Europe between 58 and 50 B.C. Partly written as personal propaganda, this work has much to say about Roman military history.

Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War. Rev. ed. Translated by Rex Warner. New York: Penguin Books, 1954. Thucydides, the best Greek historian of the classical period, analyzes the wars between Athens and Sparta. The work has appeared in numerous editions. This classic is especially prized for showing the relationship between war and society, assessing war aims, and exploring the human factor in war.

Xenophon. The March Up Country A Modern Translation of the Anabasis, Translated by W. H. Rouse. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958. If the modern soldier looks to ancient history for knowledge and perspective, Xenophon (431-345 B.C.) is an admirable guide. His immortal story of the march of the Ten Thousand from Babylon through the mountains of Armenia to the Black Sea discloses much about ancient warfare and the timeless nature of military operations and leadership.



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Professional Development Film Series		
Title	Intelligence Topics	Presenter
“Midway”	Film depicts WWII Japanese-US naval battle. Covers the following intelligence topics: Signals Intelligence, Codebreaking, Intelligence Collection Management	
“Michael Collins”	Film about the IRA leader and his fight against Britain for an independent Ireland. Covers the following intelligence topics: Human Intelligence, Source Recruitment, Intelligence Support to Urban Terror Operations	
“Hunt for Red October”	The film depicts the defection of a Soviet nuclear submarine during the height of the Cold War. A CIA intelligence analyst, Jack Ryan, understands the Soviet commander, and advises US policymakers how to defuse the situation. Bases on the Tom Clancy novel.	
“Gettysburg”	Film depicts Civil War battle of Gettysburg in 1863, a decisive battle which turned the tide of the war. Covers the following intelligence topics: Intelligence Collection Management, Source Validation, Analysis and Decision Making	
“Raid on Entebbe”	Depicts the Israel military strike to liberate airline passengers held hostage by	



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Title	Intelligence Topics	Presenter
	Palestinian terrorists in Entebbe, Uganda	
“The Day of the Jackal”	Fictional account based on real-world plot to assassinate French President Charles DeGaulle. Covers the following intelligence topics: Intelligence Support to Counterterrorism, Human Intelligence, Law Enforcement Support to Intelligence. Based on the Frederick Forsyth novel.	
“Wall Street”	Fictional depiction of a young Wall Street stockbroker /analyst who uses insider information to advance his career and gain a position with a corporate raider (Gordon Gecko). Cover the following topics: intelligence ethics, competitive intelligence, HUMINT and intelligence gathering.	
“The Man Who Never Was”	Film about the British deception operation in WWII in which a dead body with phony plans was washed ashore in Spain. Covers the following intelligence topics: Deception Operations, Human intelligence and counterintelligence	
“The Battle of Algiers”	Film on the French counterinsurgency campaign in Algeria. Covers the following intelligence topics: Intelligence Support to Counterterrorism, Human Intelligence, Source Recruitment	



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Title	Intelligence Topics	Presenter
“Lawrence of Arabia”	Film about British officer TE Lawrence and the Arab Revolt against the Ottomam Empire in WWI. Provides background on the development of the modern Middle East. Covers the following intelligence topics: Human Intelligence	
“The Falcon and the Snowman”	Film on the US spies Boyce and Dalton who stole US satellite intelligence. Covers the following topics: Counterintelligence	
“Sword of Gideon”	Film about the Israeli team that tracked and eliminated the Palestinian terrorists that killed the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic games. Covers the following topics: Terrorism/Counterterrorism	
“13 Days”	Thirteen Days is a 2000 docudrama about the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, seen from the perspective of the US political leadership. The movie is based on the book, The Kennedy Tapes: Inside the White House During the Cuban Missile Crisis by Ernest May and Philip Zelikow. The 2000 film contains some newly declassified information not available to the earlier productions. Cover the following topics: Geospatial analysis, collection management, intel support to policy decisions.	



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