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KEY=JOHN - CHASE BARKER

Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing

Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

FINAL REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

Final Report of Gen. J. Pershing

Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

Report of General John J. Pershing, U. S. A. ,

Commander-In-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces.

Cabled to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918. Cor

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Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-In-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

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Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-In-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces. Cable

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Final Report of Gen. J.J. Pershing, Commander-in-chief American Expeditionary Forces

Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander- In-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces. Cable - Scholar's Choice Edition

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Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces ; Pershing, John J[oseph].

Final Report of General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-in-chief, American Expeditionary Forces

Cabled to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918.

Cor. January 16, 1919

Final Report of Gen. 1919

John J. Pershing, Commander-In-Chief American Expeditionary Forces (Classic Reprint)

Forgotten Books Excerpt from Final Report of Gen. 1919: John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces The British were crowding the Channel ports and the French were exploiting the manufacturing center of Paris, so that the railroads of northern France were already much overtaxed. Even though the Channel ports might be used to a limited extent for shipments through England, the railroads leading eastward would have to cross British and French zones of operation, thus making the introduction of a line of communications based on ports and railways in that region quite impracticable. If the American Army was to have an independent and flexible system it could not use the lines behind the British-Belgium front nor those in rear of the French front covering Paris. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-

In-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces. Cable

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Final Report of General John J Pershing, Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

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Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

Cabled to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918 ;
Corrected January 16, 1919

Report and Maps Pertaining to the Report of General
John J. Pershing, Commander-in-chief, American
Expeditionary Forces, November 20, 1918

Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-
in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, as Cabled to
the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918

Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-
in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, as Cabled to

the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918

John J. Pershing

An Appraisal of His Selection as Commander-in-chief of
the American Expeditionary Forces

Pershing's Lieutenants

American Military Leadership in World War I

Bloomsbury Publishing Pershing's Lieutenants details the history of the key leaders working for and with the American Expeditionary Forces Commander-in-Chief General John J. Pershing, several of whom went on to become important figures in World War II. World War I changed the world. Four ancient dynasties collapsed in the midst of this war, entire societies were radically altered, a plethora of nations were created or given new life, and the map of the Middle East was redrawn. Beyond these cataclysmic transformations, the nature of war itself was forever changed, no longer limited to conflict on the land and sea, but also the air. The day the United States declared war on Germany, the US Army was only the 17th largest in the world, ranking behind Portugal--the Regular Army had only 128,00 troops, backed up by the National Guard with some 182,000 troops. By the end of the war it had grown to 3,700,000, with slightly more than half that number in Europe. Until the United States did so, no country in all history had tried to deploy a 2-million-man force 3,000 miles from its own borders, a force led by American Expeditionary Forces Commander-in-Chief General John J. Pershing. This was America's first truly modern war, and rising from its ranks was a new generation of leaders who would control the fate of the United States armed forces during the interwar period and into World War II. This book reveals the history of the key leaders working for and with John J. Pershing during this tumultuous period, including George S. Patton (tank commander and future commander of the US Third Army during World War II); Douglas MacArthur (42nd Division commander and future General of the

Army); and Harry S. Truman (artillery battery commander and future President of the United States). Edited by Major General David T. Zabecki (US Army, Retired) and Colonel Douglas V. Mastriano (US Army, Retired), this fascinating title comprises chapters on individual leaders from subject experts across the US, including faculty members of the US Army War College.

General Pershing's Official Story Of The American Expeditionary Forces in France in WWI

BIG BYTE BOOKS General John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing is the only person ever promoted in his own lifetime to General of the Armies of the United States, the highest authorized rank in the Army. He led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I and later became controversial for his use of frontal assaults that caused massive casualties. In this rare report, Pershing gives his official story to the American Secretary of War. Included are force numbers and evaluations of his army. For less than you'd spend on gas going to the library, this long out-of-print volume is available as an affordable, well-formatted book for e-readers and smartphones. Be sure to **LOOK INSIDE** by clicking the cover above or download a sample.

Pershing's Lieutenants

American Military Leadership in World War I

Bloomsbury Publishing World War I had a profound impact on the United States of America, which was forced to 'grow' an army almost overnight. The day the United States declared war on Germany, the US Army was only the 17th largest in the world, ranking behind Portugal - the Regular Army had only 128,00 troops, backed up by the National Guard with some 182,000 troops. By the end of the war it had grown to 3,700,000, with slightly more than half that number in Europe. Until the United States did so, no country in all history had tried to deploy a 2-million-man force 3,000 miles from its own borders, a force led by American Expeditionary Forces Commander-in-Chief General John J. Pershing. This was America's first truly modern war and rising from its ranks was a new generation of leaders who would control the fate of the United States armed forces during the interwar period and into World War II. This book reveals the history of the key leaders working for and with John J. Pershing during this tumultuous period, including George S. Patton (tank commander and future commander of the US Third Army during World War II); Douglas MacArthur (42nd Division

commander and future General of the Army) and Harry S. Truman (artillery battery commander and future President of the United States). Edited by Major General David T. Zabecki (US Army, Retired) and Colonel Douglas V. Mastriano (US Army, Retired), this fascinating title comprises chapters on individual leaders from subject experts across the US, including faculty members of the US Army War College.

Pershing's Right Hand

General James G. Harbord and the American Expeditionary Forces in the First World War

This project is both a wartime biography and an examination of the American effort in France during the First World War. At its core, the narrative follows the military career of Major General James G. Harbord. His time in France saw Harbord serve in the three main areas of the American Expeditionary Forces: administration, combat, and logistics. As chief of staff to AEF commander General John J. Pershing, Harbord was at the center of the formation of the AEF and the development of its administrative policies. He organized and managed the AEF General Staff and served as Pershing's most trusted subordinate. In May of 1918, Harbord transferred to the fighting line, taking over command of the 4th "Marine" Brigade. During his time with the 4th Brigade, and later as commander of the 2nd Division, Harbord played a significant part in the battles of Belleau Wood and Soissons. A dedicated supporter of Pershing's tactics of "open" warfare, Harbord's failings as a combat commander showed the limits of American tactical experience. For the final four months of the war, Harbord took over control of the AEF's logistical system, the Services of Supply. Though he proved an able administrator, the American supply system approached total collapse in the fall of 1918, and was prevented only by the signing of the Armistice. In all three of these roles, Harbord embodied the emergence of the military manager in the American army. The First World War illustrates that war had grown so large and complex that it required officers whose primary talents lay not in leading men in combat, but in the areas of administration and management of large bureaucratic organizations. James Harbord was one of the first, and best, examples of this new type of officer.

The Yanks are Coming

The Story of General John J. Pershing

Pictorial biography of General J. J. Pershing compiled in honor of the centennial year of his birth emphasizing his service to his country as Commander of American Expeditionary Forces during World War I.

John J. Pershing: General of the Armies

A Biography

Pickle Partners Publishing This is the authoritative biography on General of the Armies John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing (1860-1948), a senior United States Army officer during World War I. His most famous post was serving as the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) on the Western Front from 1917-1918. In John J. Pershing: General of the Armies, author Frederick Palmer focuses primarily on General Pershing's experiences as Commander of the AEF of the First World War. Here is a biography, history and a tribute to a great general, written by a World War I correspondent who served on his staff. Palmer traces his background, his boyhood in Missouri, his switch from law to West Point, later taking law and teaching at the University of Nebraska, fighting Indians, and Moros, serving in the Spanish-American War, the troubles in Mexico, and his promotion to Brigadier-General. Then the First World War, in minute detail—battles, campaigns, offensives, planning and strategy; conferences with other war leaders; insistence on high stands of discipline and morale; determination on separate American troops; his vision, insight, and gift for organization. An invaluable addition to any WWI library!

My Experiences in the First World War

A graduate of West Point, John J. Pershing (1860-1948) led a spirited life: serving as a cavalry officer in campaigns against Geronimo and the Sioux, fighting in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines, and leading the expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico. But it was his role and performance as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I that won him lasting

acclaim. On the eve of America's entry into the conflict in 1917, Pershing found our military in abominable condition. Yet by the time American troops penetrated German lines in the bitterly contested Meuse-Argonne offensive in October 1918, Pershing had miraculously transformed our forces into well-integrated, effective combat units. In My Experiences in the First World War (1931) he describes that process, from the events leading up to his appointment to his arrival in Europe; from problems of supply and troop training to his meetings with Haig, Petain, Clemenceau, and Foch; from the fierce battles of Belleau Wood, the Marne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Sedan to the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918. Written in a direct lucid style, this book provides a unique first-hand view, from headquarters to the trenches, of the struggle that humanity vainly hoped would be the "war to end all wars."

Reports and Maps Pertaining to Report of General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces

As Cabled to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918

General Pershing's official story of the American Expeditionary Forces in France

Рипол Классик

American Legion Memorial, Paris, France

Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-fourth Congress, First Session, on S. 2917, a Bill Authorizing an Appropriation to the American Legion for Its Use in Effecting a Settlement of the Remainder Due On, and the Reorganization Of, Pershing Hall, a Memorial Already Erected in Paris, France, to the Commander in Chief, Officers, and Men of the Expeditionary Forces, June 7, 1935

George C. Marshall: Education of a General, 1880-1939

Plunkett Lake Press Born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, George Catlett Marshall (1880-1959) attended the Virginia Military Institute and was named VMI's First Captain in his senior year, because of his character and sense of duty more than scholastic achievement. In 1902, while a second lieutenant, Marshall married Elizabeth Carter Coles. During World War I, Marshall demonstrated his superior skill for organization and leadership on the staff of General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Between World Wars I and II, Marshall served as Pershing's aide in Washington, DC, with troops in China, as an instructor at Fort Benning, Georgia, and at other posts throughout the United States. Marshall married Katherine Boyce Tupper Brown in 1930 after the death of his first wife in 1927. He commanded the Vancouver Barracks in Vancouver, Washington between 1936 and 1938 and was appointed Army Chief of Staff by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 1, 1939. "Pogue and Harrison show admirably how Marshall's early life prepared him for his later responsibilities — his beginning as a second lieutenant in the Philippines, his service on Pershing's staff in the First World War, three years in China in the Twenties, his exceptionally influential term at the Infantry Training School at Fort Benning, a period organizing CCC camps..., a time in exile when MacArthur sent him to the Illinois National Guard, thereby, as Marshall thought, ending his career, until Pershing's insistent pressure brought him back to Washington and Harry Hopkins, impressed by his cool efficiency, urged him on Roosevelt. Education of a General is carefully researched, well composed and judiciously written. The portrait of Marshall is sympathetic but by no means worshipful." — Arthur Schlesinger Jr., New York Review of Books "A highly readable and thoroughly satisfactory biography that provides as full and definitive an account of the general's career to 1939 as is likely to appear for a long time... The portrait that emerges from these pages is clearly that of an outstanding officer in both staff and command, with wide experience in a variety of posts and a record for performing the tasks assigned to him superlatively well... an outstanding work of scholarship and a definitive record of George Marshall's early years." — Louis Morton, The Journal of Modern History "This [book] will be interesting to the professional historian for its insights into the early career of a great soldier, for much new material on the development of the military profession in the first half of the twentieth century, and also for its methodology... No effort was spared to make the work truly 'definitive'... a well-written volume that is, and will likely remain, the best thing on Marshall's formative year." — Harry L. Coles, The Journal of American History "Simplicity of tactics; training for the unexpected; regarding as more important knowing when to make a decision than what the decision should be — these, and the ability to command by obtaining assent rather than by exacting formal obedience, were qualities characteristic of Marshall's own disposition. And they were tied up with the... conviction... that American Army officers must know how to command a citizen army... the present volume can help to explain why Marshall was a great war leader." — Kent Roberts Greenfield, Political Science Quarterly "The volume

traces in a superb and detailed manner the progress of the General from childhood to the time he assumed the duties as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army in 1939... This book is a most scholarly account of the trials and tribulations of an exceptional Army officer during the period prior to 1939, and clearly demonstrates how the right man got to the right place at the right time.” — Naval War College Review “A provocative history of the Army during the years of Marshall’s rise... Because this is a book rich in research and information it raises questions as well as answers them. It promises to be one of the few indispensable works on the modern American Army.” — Russell F. Weigley, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science “Pogue... presents logically the development of a junior officer... The annotations are bountiful and explicit, the bibliography of great value to historians, the persuasive rebuttal of widely circulated views of a decade ago most welcome. This well-organized and solidly written volume is good in itself and a welcome herald of the post-1939 volumes dealing with periods of great personal, national, and international controversy.” — Mark S. Watson, The American Historical Review “A work very much worth attention... Mr. Pogue’s book... is a fascinating story; it gives a detailed account of the way in which this rather cold and self-contained person became a gifted leader and master of men...” — Bruce Catton, American Heritage “This is a vastly thorough piece of research... a careful picture of the life and problems of an able American regular officer in the first third of the twentieth century.” — C. P. Stacey, International Journal “A book which resembles its subject in simplicity, directness, and thoroughness... This is an excellent example of military-historical writing, and an important contribution to the history of our times.” — H. A. De Weerd, The Virginia Quarterly Review

And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Marshal Foch, the commander of eleven million bayonets, has written that no man is more qualified than Gibbons to tell the true story of the Western Front. General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, has said that it was Gibbons' great opportunity to give the people in America a life-like picture of the work of the American soldier in France.

And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight (1918)

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The U.S. Air Service in World War I, Volume II: Early Concepts of Military Aviation

DIANE Publishing

United States Army in the World War, 1917-1919: Policy-forming documents of the American Expeditionary Forces

A seventeen-volume compilation of selected AEF records gathered by Army historians during the interwar years. This collection in no way represents an exhaustive record of the Army's months in France, but it is certainly worthy of serious consideration and thoughtful review by students of military history and strategy and will serve as a useful jumping off point for any earnest scholarship on the war. --from Foreword by William A Stofft.

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia of the American Expeditionary Forces 1918-1919

Schiffer Publishing This book is the first publication that documents and displays copies of the drawings, paintings and samples submitted of every officially authorized shoulder sleeve insignia approved in 1918-1919 by General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, by Command of General John J. Pershing as Commander-in-Chief. Covered are the authorized shoulder sleeve insignia of: General Headquarters, Armies, Corps, Divisions, support organizations of the Services of Supply, special units, and Marine Corps Brigades. The author provides a background and brief history of America's entry into World War I, the formation, lineage and campaign credits of the units as well as quotations and pictorial materials from the documents of record relating to the approvals of

193 insignia for eighty primary Army and Marine Corps units serving in the A.E.F. in World War I. They represent the first distinctive shoulder sleeve insignia officially approved. Many of the designs are still used as distinguishing marks for units of the U.S. Army to this day.

"And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight"

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Final Report of Gen. John J. Pershing

Commander-In-Chief American Expeditionary Forces

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"and They Thought We Wouldn't Fight"

Large Print

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform "And they thought we wouldn't fight": Large Print By Floyd Gibbons Marshal Foch, the commander of eleven million bayonets, has written that no man is more qualified than Gibbons to tell the true story of the Western

Front. General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, has said that it was Gibbons' great opportunity to give the people in America a life-like picture of the work of the American soldier in France.