SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 10: Building the Military Forces of a World Power, 1899-1917


For more detail on naval policy, fleet building programs, and the Navy as an institution, the following works offer important information: George T. Davis, A Navy Second to None (Harcourt, Brace, 1940); and B. Franklin Cooling III, Gray Steel and Blue Water Navy: The Formative Years of America's Military-Industrial Complex, 1881-1917 (Archon Books, 1979). Strategic issues are described in detail in Henry J. Hendrix, Theodore Roosevelt's Naval Diplomacy: The U.S. Navy and the Birth of the American Century (Naval Institute Press, 2009); William R. Briasted, The United States Navy in the Pacific, 1897-1909 (University of Texas Press, 1958); and The United States Navy in the Pacific, 1909-1922 (University of Texas Press, 1971).

Much of the Navy's administrative and technical history is described in the bibliographies of two important reformers: Elting E. Morison, Admiral Sims and the Modern American Navy


On National Guard reform, the basic sources are Martha Derthick, The National Guard in Politics (Harvard University Press, 1965), and The National Guard of the United States (MA/AH


Once a growth area of research on the American military experience, in recent years the era of Progressivism and imperial expansion has faded in scholarly interest. This disinterest does not reflect the importance of the period or the number of unexploited topics, only the recent migration of scholarly attention to wartime periods. One interesting study that blends military affairs with the environmental conservation movement of the period is Harvey Meyerson, *Nature’s Army: When Soldiers Fought for Yosemite* (University Press of Kansas, 2001). Much of the other recent work covering this period, in fact, extends in treatment to the 1930s. Three such books in naval affairs are Edward S. Miller, *War Plan Orange: The U.S. Strategy to Defeat Japan, 1897-1943* (Naval Institute Press, 1991); James C. Bradford, ed., *Admirals of the New Steel Navy, 1880-1930* (Naval Institute Press, 1990); and Donald A. Xerxa, *Admirals and Empire: The United States Navy and the Caribbean, 1898-1943* (University of South Carolina Press, 1991). A popular history of the use of the armed forces for imperial policing is Ivan Musicant, *The Banana Wars* (Macmillan, 1990), which also deals with the post-World War II period. The interplay of Marine Corps reform, foreign intervention, and war planning is caught in the biographies of two key generals: Merrill L. Bartlett, *Lejeune: A Marine's Life, 1867-1942* (University of South Carolina Press, 1991) and Hans Schmidt, *Maverick Marine: General*