

## SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

### *Chapter 9: The Birth of an American Empire, 1898-1902*

Scholarship devoted to these few crucial years has been sparse, although some of it is excellent. An overall account of imperialist ventures in the Pacific and Caribbean during this period can be found in Eric T. L. Love, *Race Over Empire: Racism and U.S. Imperialism, 1865-1900* (University of North Carolina Press, 2003). Viewing the sweep of U.S. interest and interventionism in the Western hemisphere is *No Higher Law: American Foreign Policy and the Western Hemisphere Since 1776* (University of North Carolina Press, 2010). In *The Danger of Dreams: German and American Imperialism in Latin America* (University of North Carolina Press, 1999), Nancy Mitchell reveals that the "German threat" in Latin America that supposedly propelled U.S. intervention in the region was based more on American paranoia and imperialist impulses than on real German actions in the region. John L. Offner explains the background to the Spanish-American War in *An Unwanted War: The Diplomacy of the United States and Spain over Cuba, 1895-1898* (University of North Carolina Press, 1992). *The War Lovers: Roosevelt, Lodge, Hearst, and the Rush to Empire, 1898* (Little, Brown, 2010) by Evan Thomas reveals the influence of these three men in promoting American intervention.

The best study of the War with Spain remains David Trask's *The War with Spain in 1898* (Macmillan, 1981), while Graham A. Cosmas focuses exclusively on the Army in his superb book *An Army for Empire: The United States Army in the Spanish-American War* (University of Missouri Press, 1971). Cosmas's "From Order to Chaos: The War Department, the National Guard and Military Policy, 1898," *Military Affairs* 29 (Fall 1965), and Jerry M. Cooper's "National Guard Reform, the Army, and the Spanish-American War: The View from Wisconsin," *Military Affairs* 42 (February 1978), provide excellent insight into the Guard's

mobilization. Philip S. Foner describes the Cuban contribution to America's success in *The Spanish-Cuban-American War and the Birth of American Imperialism, 1895-1902* (2 vols., Monthly Review Press, 1972). Jack Cameron Dierks's *A Leap to Arms: The Cuban Campaign of 1898* (Lippincott, 1970) details the Santiago land campaign and naval battle. A “units-eye” view can be found in Richard M. Lytle, *The Old Guard in 1898: A Short History of the United States Third Infantry Regiment* (Scarecrow Press, 2007). For more compelling views of the war and its aftermath, including from the Cuban perspective, see *The War of 1898: The United States and Cuba in History and Historiography* (University of North Carolina Press, 1998) by Louis A. Perez, Jr. Advances in the medical treatment of soldiers on the battlefield, particularly as a result disease, is explored in Vincent J. Cirillo, *Bullets and Bacilli: The Spanish-American War and Military Medicine* (Rutgers University Press, 2003).

For the diplomacy of the war, see H. Wayne Morgan, *America's Road to Empire: The War with Spain and Overseas Expansion* (Wiley, 1965), and Ernest R. May, *Imperial Democracy: The Emergence of America as a Great Power* (Harcourt, Brace, 1961). *The Spanish-American War and President McKinley* (University Press of Kansas, 1982) by Lewis L. Gould and *In the Days of McKinley* (Harper, 1959) by Margaret Leech describe the President's role. Gerald F. Linderman has much to say about the relationship between war and society in *The Mirror of War: American Society and the Spanish-American War* (University of Michigan Press, 1974). David F. Healy, *The United States in Cuba, 1898-1902* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1963), and Graham A. Cosmas, "Securing the Fruits of Victory: The U.S. Army Occupies Cuba, 1898-1902," *Military Affairs* 38 (October 1974), outline Cuban occupation policy.

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Lane, *Armed Progressive: General Leonard Wood* (Presidio Press, 1978); Ronald Spector, *Admiral of the New Empire: The Life and Career of George Dewey* (Louisiana State University Press, 1974); Virginia W. Johnson, *The Unregimented General: A Biography of Nelson A. Miles* (Riverside Press, 1962); Paul H. Carlson, *"Pecos Bill": A Military Biography of William R. Shafter* (Texas A & M University Press, 1989); Don E. Alberts, *Brandy Station to Manila Bay: A Biography of General Wesley Merritt* (Presidial Press, 1980); and. Theodore Roosevelt's role in the war is covered in Edmund Morris's classic *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (Random House, 2010 [1979]) and in Dale L. Walker's popular account of *The Boys of '98: Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders* (Forge, 1998). An older work, Virgil C. Jones, *Roosevelt's Rough Riders* (Doubleday, 1971), also remains useful. The life of one of Roosevelt's men in Cuba is chronicled in Dale L. Walker, *Rough Rider: Bucky O'Neill of Arizona* (University of Nebraska Press, 1997).

The Philippine-American War has also received much quality attention. Brian McAllister Linn has written the definitive account in *The Philippine War, 1899-1902* (University Press of Kansas, 2000). Also essential are Linn's *The U.S. Army and Counterinsurgency in the Philippine War, 1899-1902* (University of North Carolina Press, 1989) and Glenn Anthony May's *Battle for Batangas: A Philippine Province at War* (Yale University Press, 1991). With their sophisticated research and analysis and graceful prose, these two books have become the indispensable starting point for understanding that war. Stanley Karnow, *In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines* (Random House, 1989), David H. Bain, *Sitting in Darkness: Americans in the Philippines* (Houghton Mifflin, 1984), and *A War of Frontier and Empire: The Philippine-American War, 1899-1902* (Hill & Wang, 2007) by David J. Silbey offer more general accounts of the conflict. The experiences of one state's troops are chronicled in *Colorado's Volunteer Infantry in the Philippine Wars, 1898-1899* (University of New Mexico Press, 2006) by Geoffrey

R. Hunt. Kenneth Ray Young examines a key U.S. Army officer in the Philippines in *The General's General: The Life and Times of Arthur MacArthur* (Westview Press, 1994).

Two very different books on the War with the Philippine Republic are John Morgan Gates's *Schoolbooks and Krags: The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898-1902* (Greenwood, 1973) and Stuart C. Miller, "*Benevolent Assimilation*": *The American Conquest of the Philippines, 1899-1903* (Yale University Press, 1982). The former emphasizes American benevolence, while the latter stresses the war's uglier side. Two other useful surveys of the war are William T. Sexton, *Soldiers in the Sun: An Adventure in Imperialism* (Military Service Publishing Company, 1939), and Leon Wolff, *Little Brown Brother* (Doubleday, 1961). Glenn A. May recounts the "Filipino Resistance to American Occupation: Batangas, 1899-1902," *Pacific Historical Review* 48 (November 1979) while Richard E. Welch, Jr., looks at "American Atrocities in the Philippines: The Indictment and the Response," *Pacific Historical Review* 43 (May 1974). Joseph L. Schott focuses primarily on American travails in *The Ordeal of Samar* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1964) and James R. Arnold, *The Moro War: How America Battled a Muslim Insurgency in the Philippine Jungle, 1902-1913* (Bloomsbury Press, 2011) examines that difficult and bloody conflict. Richard E. Welch, Jr. looks at *Response to Imperialism: The United States and the Philippine-American War, 1899-1902* (University of North Carolina Press, 1979), and Paul A. Kramer examines *The Blood of Government: Race, Empire, the United States, and the Philippines* (University of North Carolina Press, 2006). Robert L. Beisner, *Twelve Against Empire: The Anti-Imperialists, 1898-1900* (McGraw-Hill, 1968) and E. Berkeley Tompkins, *Anti-Imperialism in the United States: The Great Debate, 1890-1920* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1970) detail the backlash to the birth of America's overseas empire. Managing conquered lands and people and the long-term consequences of that process is the

subject of Alfred W. McCoy, *Policing America's Empire: The United States, the Philippines, and the Rise of the Surveillance State* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2009).

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