

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

The literature on the military policy in the 1898-1917 period is substantial and scholarly. The most comprehensive analyses of policy are found in Richard W. Turk, "Defending the New Empire, 1900-1914," and David F. Trask, "The American Navy in a World at War, 1914-1919," in Kenneth J. Hagan, ed., *In Peace and War: Interpretations of American Naval History, 1775-1978* (Greenwood Press, 1978), 186-220; Richard D. Challener, *Admirals, Generals and American Foreign Policy, 1898-1914* (Princeton University Press, 1973); and James L. Abrahamson, *America Arms for a New Century: The Making of a Great Military Power* (Free Press, 1981). For a critical analysis of the impact of military reform upon American diplomacy, see Peter Karsten, "Armed Progressives: The Military Reorganizes for the American Century," in Jerry Israel, ed., *Building the Organizational Society* (Free Press, 1972), 197-307.

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*

(Houghton Mifflin, 1942), and Paolo E. Coletta, *Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and the American Navy* (Regents Press of Kansas, 1979). On submarines, see especially Richard K. Morris, *John P. Holland, 1841-1914* (Naval Institute Press, 1966). The origins of naval aviation are described in Archibald D. Turnbull and Clifford L. Lord, *History of United States Naval Aviation* (Yale University Press, 1949), and George Van Deurs, *Wings of the Fleet* (Naval Institute Press, 1961). Two recent works that examine key figures in the Navy's embrace of airpower are Stephen K. Stein, *From Torpedoes to Aviation: Washington Irving Chambers and Technological Innovation in the New Navy, 1876-1913* (University of Alabama Press, 2007) and William F. Trimble, *Hero of the Air: Glenn Curtiss and the Birth of Naval Aviation* (Naval Institute Press, 2010).

The study of land force policy and Army reform can usefully start with the War Department's perspective: Philip C. Jessup, *Elihu Root* (2 vols., Dodd, Mead, 1938), I, 215-407 and Daniel R. Beaver, *Modernizing the American War Department: Change and Continuity in a Turbulent Era, 1885-1920* (Kent State University Press, 2006). The biographies of Army officers offer additional insights, especially Mabel E. Deutrich, *Struggle for Supremacy: The Career of General Fred C Ainsworth* (Public Affairs Press, 1962); Jack C. Lane, *Armed Progressive: General Leonard Wood* (Presidio Press, 1978); David C. Lockmiller, *Enoch H Crowder* (University of Missouri Press, 1955); Allan R. Millett, *The General: Robert L. Bullard and Officership in the United States Army, 1881-1925* (Greenwood Press, 1975); and Donald Smythe, *Guerilla Warrior: The Early Life of John J. Pershing* (Scribner, 1973). Ronald G. Machoian revives the contributions of an important officer-reformer in *William Harding Carter and the American Army: A Soldier's Story* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2006).

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

Publishing, 1977). The best study of the state armies in this period, however, remains Jerry Cooper, *The Rise of the National Guard: The Evolution of the American Militia, 1865-1920* (University of Nebraska Press, 1997). For a case study with a different perspective on the meaning of service in the Guard, see Eleanor Hannah, *Manhood, Citizenship, and the National Guard: Illinois, 1870-1917* (Ohio State University Press, 2007). Michael D. Doubler provides an excellent history of the Army National Guard that includes this period in *Civilian in Peace, Soldier in War: The Army National Guard, 1636-2000* (University Press of Kansas, 2003). On force modernization and technology, see James A. Huston, *The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1773-1933* (Office of the Chief of Military History, 1966). For the early years of Army aviation, see Juliette A. Hennesy, *The United States Army Air Arm, April 1861 to April 1917* (Air University USAF Historical Studies, no. 98, 1958).

The role of the armed forces in colonial administration, imperial policing, and foreign intervention can be surveyed in the following studies: Brian Linn, *Guardians of Empire: The U.S. Army and the Pacific* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997); John S.D. Eisenhower, *Intervention! The United States and the Mexican Revolution, 1913-1917* (W.W. Norton, 1993); Mary A. Renda, *Taking Haiti: Military Occupation and the Culture of U.S. Imperialism, 1915-1940* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000); Dana G. Munro, *Intervention and Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean, 1900-1921* (Princeton University Press, 1964); David Healy, *The United States in Cuba, 1898-1902: Generals, Politicians, and the Search for Policy* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1963), and *Gunboat Diplomacy in the Wilson Era: The U.S. Navy in Haiti, 1913-1916* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1976); Allan R. Millett, *The Politics of Intervention: The Military Occupation of Cuba, 1906-1909* (Ohio State University Press, 1968); Clarence C.

Clendenen, *Blood on the Border: The United States Army and the Mexican Irregulars* (Macmillan, 1969); Lester D. Langley, *The Banana Wars* (University Press of Kentucky, 1983).

On the preparedness movement and the legislation of 1916, see John P. Finnegan, *Against the Spector of a Dragon: The Campaign for American Military Preparedness, 1914-1917* (Greenwood Press, 1974), and John G. Clifford, *The Citizen Soldiers: The Plattsburg Training Camp Movement, 1913-1920* (University Press of Kentucky, 1972).

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*

Smedley D. Butler and the Contradictions of American Military History (University Press of Kentucky, 1987).

Significant new books on land force reform and the Preparedness movement have virtually ceased to appear. Two exceptions are Jerry Cooper, *Citizens as Soldiers: A History of the North Dakota National Guard* (North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1986) and Michael Pearlman, *To Make Democracy Safe for America: Patricians and Preparedness in the Progressive Era* (University of Illinois Press, 1984). Carol Reardon, *Soldiers and Scholars: The U.S. Army and the Uses of Military History, 1865-1920* (University Press of Kansas, 1990) analyzes the contribution of historical studies to officer education. David A. Armstrong, *Bullets and Bureaucrats: The Machine Gun and the United States Army, 1861-1916* (Greenwood Press, 1982) examines the problems of ordnance innovation in the peacetime Army.