

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 12: Military Policy Between the Two World Wars, 1919-1939

Bracketed by the two world wars, the military policy of the 1920s and 1930s has been studied as postlude or prologue to war rather than as a typical peacetime phenomenon. The best introductions to the era are Louis Morton, "War Plan 'Orange': The Evolution of a Strategy," *World Politics* 11 (January 1959), 221-250; Fred Greene, "The Military View of American National Policy, 1904-1940," *American Historical Review* 66 (January 1961), 354-377; and John Braeman, "Power and Diplomacy: The 1920's Reappraised," *The Review of Politics* 44 (July 1982), 342-369.

The policy literature on the interwar period is thin. On the Hoover administration, see John R. Wilson, "The Quaker and the Sword: Herbert Hoover's Relations with the Military," *Military Affairs* 38 (April 1974), 41-47, while the best insight into FDR's land force and aviation policy is Keith D. McFarland, *Harry D. Woodring: A Political Biography of FDR's Controversial Secretary of War* (University Press of Kansas, 1975), See also Lester H. Brune, *The Origins of American National Security Policy: Sea Power, Air Power, and Foreign Policy, 1900-1941* (MA/HA Publishing, 1981).

The literature on industrial mobilization planning is extensive and high quality, but the best analyses of the subject are Alfred A. Blum, "Birth and Death of the M-Day Plan," in Harold Stein, ed., *American Civil-Military Decisions* (University of Alabama Press, 1963) and B. Franklin Cooling III, ed., *War, Business, and American Society* (Kennikat Press, 1977), 105-117. Another useful study of these issues Paul A. Koistinen, *Planning for War, Pursuing Peace: The Political Economy of American Warfare, 1920-1939* (University Press of Kansas, 1998).

Congressional scrutiny of the armament business is described in John Edward Wiltz, *In Search of Peace: The Senate Munitions Inquiry, 1934-36* (Louisiana State University Press, 1963).

The detailed literature on interwar Army modernization is uneven, since it focuses primarily on the tank and armored warfare doctrine. See especially David E. Johnson, *Fast Tanks and Heavy Bombers: Innovation in the U.S. Army, 1917-1945* (Cornell University Press, 1998); Peter J. Schifferle, *America's School for War: Fort Leavenworth, Officer Education, and Victory in World War II* (University Press of Kansas, 2010); and Robert S. Cameron, *Mobility, Shock, and Firepower: The Emergence of the U.S. Army's Armor Branch, 1917-1945* (U.S. Army Center of Military History, 2008). The exception is Kenneth Finlayson, *An Uncertain Trumpet: The Evolution of U.S. Army Infantry Doctrine, 1919-1941* (Greenwood Press, 2001). Norman M. Cary, *The Use of the Motor Vehicle in the United States Army, 1899-1939* (Oxford University Press, 1981) describes a major and unexamined phenomenon, the motorization of the Army between the wars.

The problems of the interwar Army may be studied in the lives of three of its famous leaders: D. Clayton James, *The Years of Mac Arthur*, vol. I, *1880-1941* (Houghton Mifflin, 1970); Forrest C. Pogue, *George C. Marshall: Education of a General, 1880-1939* (Viking, 1963); and Martin Blumenson, ed., *The Patton Papers*, Vol. I, *1885-1940* (Houghton Mifflin, 1972). See also I. B. Holley, Jr., *General John M. Palmer, Citizen Soldiers, and the Army of a Democracy* (Greenwood Press, 1982).

The development of the Army Air Corps and its strategic doctrine may be followed in four fundamental interpretations: R. Earl McClendon, *Autonomy of the Air Arm* (Air University USAF Documentary Research Study, 1954); Thomas H. Greer et al., *The Development of Air Doctrine in the Army Air Arm, 1917-1941* (Air University USAF Historical Studies, no. 59,

1955); Martin P. Claussen, *Materiel Research and Development in the Army Air Arm, 1914-1945* (Air University USAF Historical Studies, no. 50, 1946); and Robert T. Finney, *History of the Air Corps Tactical School, 1920-1940* (Air University USAF Historical Studies, no. 100, 1955). For a good summary, see Eugene Emme, "Air Power and Warfare, 1903-1941: The American Dimension," in Alfred F. Hurley and Robert C. Ehrhart, eds., *Air Power and Warfare*, Proceedings of the Eighth Military History Symposium, USAF Academy, 1978 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), 56-82. Strongest on the personal perspective are Alfred F. Hurley, *Billy Mitchell: Crusader for Air Power* (Franklin Watts, 1964); Robert P. White, *Mason Patrick and the Fight for Air Service Independence* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 2001); and DeWitt S. Copp, *A Few Great Captains* (Doubleday, 1980). Important special studies are Edward H. Rutkowski, *The Politics of Military Aviation Procurement, 1926-1934* (Ohio State University Press, 1966); John F. Shiner, *Foulois and the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1931-1935* (Office of Air Force History, 1983).

The literature on interwar naval policy is extensive and excellent. The basic developments may be followed in Philip T. Rosen, "The Treaty Navy, 1919-1937," and John Major, "The Navy Plans for War, 1937-1939," in Kenneth J. Hagan, ed., *In Peace and War* (Greenwood Press, 1978), 221-262. Important monographs are Harold and Margaret Sprout, *Toward a New Order of Sea Power: American Naval Policy and the World Scene, 1918-1922* (Princeton University Press, 1943); Thomas H. Buckley, *The United States and the Washington Conference, 1921-1922* (University of Tennessee Press, 1970); Raymond G. O'Conner, *Perilous Equilibrium: The United States Navy and the London Conference of 1930* (University Press of Kansas, 1962); and Albert A. Nofi, *To Train the Fleet for War: The U.S. Navy Fleet Problem, 1923-1940* (Naval War College Press, 2010).

The critical naval relationships of the era are analyzed in William R. Braisted, *The United States Navy in the Pacific, 1909-1922* (University of Texas Press, 1971) and his *Diplomats in Blue: U.S. Naval Officers in China, 1922-1933* (University Press of Florida, 2009); Gerald E. Wheeler, *Prelude to Pearl Harbor: The United States Navy and the Far East, 1921-1931* (University of Missouri Press, 1963); Stephen Roskill, *Naval Policy Between the Wars*, vol. I, *The Period of Anglo- American Antagonism, 1919-1929* (Collins, 1968), and vol. II, *The Period of Reluctant Rearmanent, 1930 1939* (U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1976); and James R. Leutze, *Bargaining for Supremacy: Anglo-American Naval Collaboration, 1937-1941* (University of North Carolina Press, 1977). Thomas C. Hone, Norman Friedman, and Mark D. Mandeles explore another emerging facet of naval warfare in *American and British Aircraft Carrier Development, 1919-1941* (Naval Institute Press, 1999).

Navy programs and policies as seen from the perspectives of the chiefs of naval operations are described in the essays on CNOs Robert E. Coontz, Edward W. Eberle, Charles F. Hughes, William V. Pratt, William H. Standley, and William D. Leahy in Robert W. Love, Jr., *The Chiefs of Naval Operations* (Naval Institute Press, 1980), while Gerald W. Wheeler, *Admiral William Veazie Pratt* (Naval History Division, 1974), covers the career of an important interwar Navy leader.

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Kenneth J. Clifford, *Progress and Purpose: A Developmental History of the United States Marine Corps, 1900-1970* (History and Museums Division, HQM C, 1973), Edward C. Johnson and Graham A. Cosmas, *Marine Corps Aviation: The Early Years, 1912-1940* (History and Museums Division, HQMC, 1977), Dirk Ballendorf and Merrill L. Bartlett, *Pete Ellis: An Amphibious Warfare Prophet, 1880-1923* (Naval Institute Press, 1996), and David J. Ulbrich, *Preparing for Victory: Thomas Holcomb and the Making of the Modern Marine Corps, 1936-1943* (Naval Institute Press, 2012) examine the Corps' adaptation to new technology and embrace of amphibious warfare.

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and the Struggle for Naval Air Supremacy (Naval Institute Press, 1991); William F. Trimble, *Admiral William A. Moffett: Architect of Naval Aviation* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1993); and Thomas Wildenberg, *All the Factors of Victory: Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves and the Origins of Carrier Airpower* (Potomac Books, 2003). Gary E. Weir, *Building American Submarines, 1914—1940* (Naval Historical Center, 1991) deals with the technological problems in submarine development as well as mission confusion. The difficulty of checking domestic subversion and foreign spying within the law is described in Jeffrey M. Dorwart, *Conflict of Duty: the U.S. Navy's Intelligence Dilemma, 1919-1945* (Naval Institute Press, 1983).

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American Foreign Policy, 1898-1949 (University Press of Kansas, 1989); Leslie Anders, *Gentle Knight: The Life and Times of Major General Edwin Forrest Harding* (Kent State University Press, 1985); and William K. Wyant, *Sandy Patch: A Biography of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch* (Praeger, 1991). Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., *The Twilight of the U.S. Cavalry: Life in the Old Army, 1917-1942* (University Press of Kansas, 1989) is the delightful memoir of one of the Army's finest World War II generals.

The often strained relationship between parts of the Army and American society is investigated in John M. Lindley, *"A Soldier is Also a Citizen": The Controversy over Military Justice* (Garland, 1990) and in Roy Talbert, Jr., *Negative Intelligence: The Army and the American Left, 1917-1941* (University Press of Mississippi, 1991). The political power of the veterans after World War I is revealed in Stephen R. Ortiz, *Beyond the Bonus March and GI Bill: How Veteran Politics Shaped the New Deal* (New York University Press, 2010). J. Garry Clifford and Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., *The First Peacetime Draft* (University Press of Kansas, 1986) examines the politics of manpower procurement through the crisis years of 1940-1941. Race and service in state armies is detailed in Charles Johnson, Jr., *African American Soldiers in the National Guard: Recruitment and Deployment During Peacetime and War* (Praeger, 1992).