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World War I and the Federal Presence in New Mexico

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On Your Own: resources from archives, websites, and an annotated bibliography

Archives:

Four archival repositories hold materials relevant to topics in these entries.

At the Center for Southwest Research, University Libraries, University of New Mexico, the following individual collections proved particularly useful: George W. Prichard Family Papers, MSS 187 BC, Boxes 12,13 for Woman' Committee of the Council of National Defense; New Mexico Draft Board Records, 1917-1918, MSS 82 BC, Boxes 1,2,3; Albert B Fall Papers, MSS 131 BC, Box 6 for Mexican affairs; Blumenthal Collection of New Mexicana, MSS 24 BC, Box 1 for federal presence in a small mining community; Otero-Stinson Family Papers, MSS 506 BC, Box 1 for Katherine Stinson; McCart Family Papers, MSS 537 BC, Box 1 for Ethel Sly; American Indian Oral History Collection, MSS 314, Tape 358.

In Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Administration, I: Record Group 393, Fort Wingate, Box 11; Record Group 393, Camp Cody General Correspondence, Boxes 1,2; Record Group 393, Camp Kearny General Correspondence, Boxes 1,5,6; Camp Kearny Bulletins, Box 20.

At College Park, MD, National Archives and Records Administration, II: Record Group 112, Fort Bayard, Boxes 1234-38; Record Group 112, Doña Ana, Box 1670; Record Group 112, Camp Forlong [sic], 31 Part C Boxes 28, 29; Record Group 112, Deming, F Box 288; Record Group 112, New Mexico, F Box 289; Record Group 120, American Expeditionary Forces: 34th Division, Box 1; 40th Division, Boxes 1,2; 41st Division, Boxes 1,2; 89th Division, Boxes 1,2,3 and 32,33.

The Manuscript Collection at the Library of Congress holds the La Follette Family Papers, Box I: B161, B166, B240 are important for the free speech controversy.

On the Web:

Hundreds of potentially useful websites exist, and seven are suggested as entry points. Three detailed and accurate sites can be accessed using the following key words entered into a search engine.

The World War I Document Archive contains hundreds of documents as well as access to nearly a hundred memoirs and reminiscences.

First World War.Com: The War to End all Wars has an abundance of primary and secondary materials. As one example, it has a complete collection of wartime posters from various countries.

Spartacus & World War I provides an index of twenty-four topics. While the emphasis is on British experiences, the coverage overall is broad and in-depth.

Three specific sites that provide much useful detail of interest to New Mexico's military history are reached by using these key words entered into a search engine:

Matthew Chopin & World War I is a rare memoir by a soldier from Louisiana in the 89th Division, the same division in which more New Mexicans served than any other.

campcodydeming offers a fascinating and abundantly illustrated look at the training camp of the 34th Division, where many New Mexicans draftees went in 1918.

The Library of Congress website has a "Veterans History Project" in their American Folklife Center. Its URL is www.loc.gov/vets . Click on "search the veterans collection" to access and enter key words for the field descriptor selected.

Finally, an indispensable recourse is the National World War One Museum, which opened in Kansas City in 2006. Many of its materials are accessible on-line at www.nwwone.org.

Selected Annotated Bibliography

The nineteen entries in this section draw on an extensive secondary literature and some published memoirs. Only a few of the many works read will be cited, but each proved particularly helpful. Moreover, the bibliography in each cited work will refer the interested reader to many of the specialized and related titles I consulted.

Four newspapers also were key references for the wartime years. The *Albuquerque Morning Journal* and *La Bandera Americana*, each the state's largest circulating paper for their respective readers, are indispensable and, and if read closely, yield much detail not otherwise available. Through the generosity of Professor David Stratton I had access to *The Tucumcari News*, a truly invaluable source, and I am deeply grateful to Professor Stratton for sharing it. The *New York Times* was used selectively.

On the general topic of World War I as social history, see: David M. Kennedy, *Over Here: The First World War and American Society* (New York, 2004; twenty-fifth anniversary edition); Dixon Wecter, *When Johnny Comes Marching Home* (Cambridge, MA., 1944); Lansing B. Bloom, ed., *New Mexico in the Great War* (Santa Fe, 1927). Gary Mead, *The Doughboys: America and the First World War* (Woodstock, 2000) and Neil M. Heyman, *Daily Life During World War I* (Westport, CT, 2002) were useful references on military history.

No one working on the World War I era can ever offer sufficient thanks to the participants in the Woodrow Wilson Papers documentary editing project at Princeton University for their incomparable work: Arthur S. Link, ed., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* (Princeton, NJ, 1979-91), V.30-64 [1914-1919]. These documents are an extraordinary resource, and the accompanying notes and annotations are exceptionally valuable.

Among the published war-related memoirs read, these are the ones most referred to in the entries: John J. Pershing, *My Experiences in the World War*, V. 1 & 2 (New York, 1931); Larry L. Brand, ed., *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*, V. 1 (Baltimore, 1981); Raymond Fosdick, *Chronicle of a Generation: An Autobiography* (New York, 1958); William L. Langer, *Gas and Flame in World War I* (New York, 1965). Each informs the overall perspective of the military-related entries. Political matters are addressed in Josephus Daniels, *The Cabinet Diaries of Josephus Daniels, 1913-1921*, edited by E. David Cronon (Lincoln, NE, 1963).

The outstanding biography by David Stratton, *Tempest Over Teapot Dome: The Story of Albert B. Fall* (Norman, OK, 1998) is indispensable and insightful on the senator's many political interests prior to become Secretary of the Interior in 1921.

Useful single-volume general discussions of agriculture, economics, Indians in World War I, women's history, social control, the Army Nurse Corps, the 24th Infantry, and the influenza pandemic are found, respectively, in these works: Gilbert C. Fite, *Farmers: The New Minority* (Bloomington, 1974); Lawrence E. Mitchell, *The Speculation Economy: How Finance Triumphed Over Industry* (San Francisco, 2007); Thomas A. Britten, *American Indians in World War I: At Home and at War*

(Albuquerque, 1997); Martha H. Patterson, *Beyond the Gibson Girl: Reimagining the American New Woman, 1895-1915* (Urbana, IL, 2005); Nancy K. Bristow, *Making Men Moral: Social Engineering During the Great War* (New York, 1996); Mary T. Sarnecky, *A History of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps* (Philadelphia, 1999); Robert V. Haynes, *A Night of Violence: The Houston Riot of 1917* (Baton Rouge, 1976); Gina Kolata, *The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and the Search for the Virus that Caused It* (New York, 1999).

A most interesting discussion of the pandemic's origins—and likely the least known work in this field—is a British medical study, see: J.S. Oxford, “The So-Called Great Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918 May Have Originated in France in 1916,” *Philosophical Transaction. Royal Society of London, Biological Sciences*, V. 356 No. 1416 (2001): 1857-59.

Two contemporary accounts of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense provide indispensable overviews: Ida Clyde Clarke, *American Women and the World War* (Boston, 1918) and Newell Blair, *The Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense: An Interpretive Report April 2, 1917 to February 27, 1919* (Washington, DC, 1920).

Literature on the Mexican Revolution is vast, and these two studies are deeply researched but offer contrasting interpretations: Alan Knight, *The Mexican Revolution*, V.1-2 (1986; reprint Lincoln, NE, 1990) and John Mason Hart, *Revolutionary Mexico: The Coming and Process of the Mexican Revolution* (Berkeley, 1987).

An outstanding short interpretive account of the Mexican Revolution is Michael Gonzales, *The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1940* (Albuquerque, 2002). Michael C. Meyer,

Huerta: A Political Portrait (Lincoln, NE, 1972) is the standard biography for this figure. A magisterial biography is Friedrich Katz, *The Life and Times of Pancho Villa* (Stanford, 1998). Essential reading for U.S.-Mexican diplomatic history is P. Edward Haley, *Revolution and Intervention: The Diplomacy of Taft and Wilson with Mexico, 1910-1917* (Cambridge, 1970). Conflicts along the border between the United States and Mexico are superbly discussed in Charles H. Harris III and Louis R. Sadler, *The Texas Rangers and the Mexican Revolution: The Bloodiest Decade, 1910-1920* (Albuquerque, 2004).

Studies about the Pershing Punitive Expedition are a cottage industry. Three readable and reliable accounts are Oscar Martinez, *Fragments of the Mexican Revolution: Personal Accounts from the Border* (Albuquerque, 1983); Paul Vanderwood and Frank Samponaro, *Border Fury: A Picture Postcard Record of Mexico's Revolution and U.S. War Preparedness* (Albuquerque, 1988); and Ellen Welsome, *The General and the Jaguar: Pershing's Hunt for Pancho Villa* (2005; reprint Lincoln, NE, 2007). On Germany's views of the U.S. Army's performance in Mexico and the continuing deficiencies of the AEF, see: Gregory Martin, "German Strategy and Military Assessments of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), 1917-1918," *War in Society* V. 1 No. 2 (1994): 160-96.

Loyalty issues require delineating a three-way historical process involving the experiences of blacks, foreign agents, and Nuevomexicanos. Each is covered, respectively, in these works: Theodore Kornweibel, Jr., *"Investigate Everything": Federal Efforts to Compel Black Loyalty During World War I* (Bloomington, IN, 2002); Charles H. Harris III and Louis R. Sadler, *The Border and the Revolution* (Las Cruces, NM, 1988); and Phillip Gonzales and Ann Massmann, "Loyalty Questioned:

Nuevomexicanos in the Great War,” *Pacific Historical Review*, V. 75 No. 4 (November 2006): 629-66.

The most complete accounts of the Battle of Meuse-Argonne and the singularly important contributions of the 89th Division, which included many New Mexico draftees, are found in works by Robert H. Ferrell, *America's Deadliest Battle: Meuse-Argonne, 1918* (Lawrence, KS, 2007) and William M. Wright, *Meuse-Argonne Diary: A Division Commander in World War I*, edited and introduction by Robert H. Farrell (Columbia, MO, 2004).

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