The Colonel: The Life And Wars Of Henry Stimson, 1867-1950

Godfrey Hodgson


Primary sources:
* Stimson, Henry and McGeorge Bundy, "On Active Service in Peace and War." (1948), his memoirs.

See also: Stimson (SSBN-655) "USS Henry L. Stimson (SSBN 655), a Benjamin Franklin class ballistic missile submarine, was the only ship of the United States Navy to be named for Henry L. Stimson (1867-1950), who served as Secretary of State and of War. Her keel was laid down ... Wikipedia. The Henry Lewis Stimson diaries, spanning the years 1909-45, cover a long public career and offer scholars an invaluable historical source. Characteristically, he made a conscious decision at that time to keep a full record of his public life, and the diary was maintained down to his last day in public office on September 21, 1945. The diaries are most detailed during those years that Stimson held public office, as secretary of war under President William Howard Taft (1911-1913), colonel of field artillery with the American Expeditionary Force in France (1917-1918), special envoy of President Calvin Coolidge to Nicaragua (1927), governor general of the Philippine Islands (1928-1929), and secretary of spring of 1944 to the end of the war and the final days of Stimson's public career. The Colonel: The Life and Wars of Henry Stimson, 1867-1950. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990. Morison, Elting E. Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry Stimson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960. Schmitz, David F. Henry L. Stimson: The First Wise Man. Wilmington, DE: SR Books, 2001. Stimson, Henry, and McGeorge Bundy. Henry Lewis Stimson was a lawyer and a distinguished public servant, occupying key posts in the administrations of five presidents between 1911 and 1945. As secretary of state, he sought disarmament, while as secretary of war he advocated the use of the atomic bomb against Japan in World War II. Stimson was born on September 21, 1867, in New York City.
The Life and Wars of Henry Stimson, 1867-1950. By Godfrey Hodgson. Illustrated. This lucid and penetrating biography of "Colonel Stimson" (an affectionate title used by his close friends after Stimson's service in the First World War - for which he volunteered when he was almost 50) is written with deft clarity by Godfrey Hodgson, currently the foreign editor of the London newspaper The Independent.
Henry Lewis Stimson (September 21, 1867 – October 20, 1950) was an American statesman, lawyer and Republican Party politician. Over his long career, he emerged as a leading figure in the foreign policy of the United States, serving in Republican and Democratic administrations. He served as Secretary of War (1911–1913) under William Howard Taft, Secretary of State (1929–1933) under Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of War (1940–1945) under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Book Review: The Colonel: The Life and Wars of Henry Stimson 1867-1950 Godfrey Hodgson Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1992 402 pages, paperbound. There never was, and never will be any conceivable military justification for the August 1945 U.S. nuclear-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Among all the evidence available on this matter, the documentary record compiled by several among the relevant primary sources, including the signed confessions of U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson himself, is more than sufficient to justify this conclusion. Nonetheless, the witless litany, the lie... For the author, Henry L. Stimson was "one of those to whom Plato said the fullest honor." This well-written biography, drawing heavily on Stimson's memoirs and Elting Morison's biography, is a celebration of a paragon of self-conscious responsibility in the exercise of American power: secretary of state, twice secretary of war, colonial governor, aristocratic conservative. For the author, Henry L. Stimson was "one of those to whom Plato said the fullest honor should be given because he preserved us from our enemies." Here and there the book contains touches of critical perspective, but not many. More: U.S. Foreign Policy. In This Review. The Colonel: The Life An...
Weaponry has determined the nature of wars as well as their outcomes. Machine guns facilitated the sorry process of European colonization, but also turned World War I into a stalemate and the European countryside into killing fields. Tanks, aircraft, carriers, and submarines made most battles of World War II ones of mobility and maneuver, and greatly increased casualties. Henry Lewis Stimson (September 21, 1867 – October 20, 1950) served as United States Secretary of War under presidents William Howard Taft, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and as Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover, previously serving as Governor-General of the Philippines. He was a leading Wall Street lawyer, one of the most important Republicans, and a leading conservative.