

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910953294303321
Autore	Besch Michael D. <1949->
Titolo	A Navy second to none : the history of U.S. naval training in World War I // Michael D. Besch
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Westport, Conn., : Greenwood Press, 2002
ISBN	9780313073571 0313073570
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (242 p.)
Collana	Contributions in military studies, , 0883-6884 ; ; no. 215
Disciplina	940.4/5973
Soggetti	Sailors - Training of - United States Naval education - United States - History - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [211]-217) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Prologue -- 1. Preparedness and the Coming War -- 2. The Training Division and Associated Affairs -- 3. Newport, Rhode Island -- 4. Naval Training Station San Francisco -- 5. St. Helena and Norfolk -- 6. Naval Training Station Great Lakes -- 7. Annapolis -- 8. The District Reserve Camps -- 9. Training for the New Technologies -- 10. The Naval Schools at Colleges and Universities -- 11. Fleet Training -- 12. Assessment -- Epilogue -- Bibliography -- Index -- Photo essay follows page 93.
Sommario/riassunto	Previous studies of the American Navy's role in World War I have emphasized the combat and logistical tasks such as anti-submarine warfare, convoy protection, and the transportation of military supplies and troops to Europe. While these activities were of crucial importance in winning the war, the effort that involved the largest number of men was training. The Navy increased in size from about 59, 000 men in late 1916 to nearly 530, 000 by the end of the war in November 1918. In a brief 19 months, the Navy trained over 400, 000 men. This story covers the three main divisions of enlisted training: the training stations, the reserve training camps, and the advanced or specialty schools, as well as an account of the building of the bases and changes in the curriculum. Besch goes to great lengths to convey a sense of what life was like in the camps, stations, ships, and bases. In addition

to all the major training locations, topics include: fleet, submarine, officer, and aviation training. Colleges and universities also played an important role in naval training. Sources for the study include archives from around the country, while stories drawn from diaries, letters, and oral histories add a personal element to the account.
