This list includes academic articles and relevant newspaper / magazine articles on the subjects of Invasion and Future War Literature and on early Spy Fiction.

**Papers by I. F. Clarke:**
Further details on the following papers can be found in I. F. Clarke – Papers

**Academic theses**
Further details on the following papers can be found in Academic Theses

**Papers by Harry Wood:**
Further details at Harry Wood – Papers
Juvenile Fiction:
There are a number of articles specifically looking at Juvenile Fiction and its impact on the attitudes of boys. For further details see: Juvenile Literature - Articles
http://www.dnwfriends.nzl.org/dnwbooks/nba10.html

Anglo-German Espionage by Nicholas Hiley:
Nicholas Hiley has published a series of papers on the reality of espionage - further details at: Papers on the reality of Anglo-German espionage activity:

Other Articles & Papers
http://etudesirlandaises.revues.org/2936?lang=en
This paper discusses the reality and literature of invasion scares with specific reference to Ireland.
https://www.academia.edu/18697672/_To_Arms_Invasion_Narratives_and_Late-Victorian_Literature
Hampshire, J. (undated) “‘Spy Fever’ in Britain, 1900 to 1914.” Historian, Historical Association http://www.history.org.uk/resources/student_resource_596_107.html
(subscription required)
The decade and a half prior to the First World War saw Britain experience a virulent, some might say sordid phenomenon that has been referred to as ‘spy fever.’ This article traces the roots of spy fever, and examines its nature, before assessing its effects on Britain between 1900 and the outbreak of war in 1914.
Presents literary criticism which discusses English spy literature of the early 20th century. The article considers why spy fiction that depicted British spies as heroes and foreign spies as enemies was so popular among readers at the time. Several spy novels are discussed, including “Two Women” by Max Pemberton and “The Riddle of the Sands” by Erskine Childers.
(Also see details of Hitchner’s thesis Espionage literature and the training of the modern British hero)
The invasion literature written in the years before 1914, warning against the danger of an attack by Germany, often reflected anxieties about domestic social and political changes as much as developments abroad. In the years after 1918, Soviet Russia increasingly replaced Germany as a focus for concern in a new ‘invasion literature’, which fretted about the possibility of Moscow seeking to foment class war in Britain. Numerous ‘Tales of the Future’ were published describing imaginary scenarios in which external enemies sought to promote domestic unrest in order to make Britain more vulnerable to invasion. These narratives articulated a diffuse sense of popular anxiety about the fragility of the status quo and its vulnerability to challenges emanating both at home and from abroad.
In first weeks of August 1872 (sic), German troops landed in force on the beaches of the southern coast of England near Brighton. Having suffered years of neglect by Liberal governments that refused to allocate the necessary funds for arms expenditures, the British fleet had been defeated days before by the technologically advanced enemy. Only a few battalions of British Regulars stood to
defend the Isles, their numbers depleted by the demands of policing over-extended empire. The several thousand enthusiastic but under-trained and ill-equipped Volunteers proved more of a liability than a support to the Regulars, and the defenders were forced back to a final stand on the chalk-hills outside of Dorking. 

This fictional history of the invasion Of Britain was the vision of George Tomkyns Chesney, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Engineers who was concerned about the state of the nation’s home defenses. Published in the May 1871 edition of Blackwood’s Magazine, Chesney’s story, “The Battle Of Dorking,” quickly became the center of a heated debate concerning national defense. By June the Story had sold some 80,000 copies as a pamphlet, and public consternation reached a fever pitch.


This article re-examines the impact of The Battle of Dorking (1871)—a seminal work of British “speculative fiction”—on print and political debates throughout the 1870s and beyond. In doing so, it also re-examines the military, educational and political career of Dorking’s author, Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, and finds him to be a more substantial figure than most previous scholarship suggests.


The article focuses on the history of British and global intelligence agencies, security services, and spying organisations. The author discusses how agencies, including Britain’s Military Intelligence Section 5 (MI5), Military Intelligence Section 6 (MI6), and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) emerged, comments on their funding, and talks about the number of employees they hire. Special attention is paid to the stories of writer William Tufnell Le Queux in British newspaper “Daily Mail.”


The article presents literary criticism of several books in the British invasion-scare genre, including “The Battle of Dorking: Reminiscences of a Volunteer” by George Chesney, “The Riddle of the Sands: A Record of Secret Service” by Erskine Childers, and “The Invasion of England: Told Twenty Years After” by William Francis Butler. Particular focus is given to texts authored by armed forces professionals prior to World War I and their relationship to the actual events of the war.


The first major example in what would become a long line of popular pre-1914 British invasion-scare narratives was the inflammatory 1871 tale The Battle of Dorking: Reminiscences of a Volunteer. Through its vivid depiction of a German invasion and conquest of Britain, this story was designed to serve as a warning to Britons about the necessity of securing the nation’s defenses. The dramatic impact of this work on the Victorian reading public and the political culture of the era has been treated by a number of scholars, most notably I. F. Clarke. Yet little attention has been accorded to the reaction it elicited from the professional peers of its author, Lieutenant-Colonel George Chesney. This interdisciplinary essay – which joins the study of literature with military history and politics – seeks to shed new light on the circumstances surrounding this extraordinarily influential tale, as well as on the genre it popularized, in large part by examining its reception by British officers. It begins by describing the tale’s prehistory and emergence into widespread popularity and then evaluates the work’s reception within armed forces
circles. Some of the most trenchant assessments of this literary text, it turns out, were delivered within the austere confines of the Royal United Service Institution, a body whose meetings functioned as the crucible in which British military and naval judgments were forged.


The article focuses on the works of author William Tufnell Le Queux, one of the Britain’s most popular authors. Le Queux had started out as a journalist and at some state a diplomat. It discusses several novels of Le Queux, which includes “The Man From Downing Street,” “Her Majesty’s Minister,” and “England’s Peril.”


In the decade before the First World War, the British spy thriller was a cultural phenomenon drawing large and expectant readerships across all classes and catapulting its authors to prominence as spokesmen for then widely prevalent concerns about imperial strength, national power, and foreign espionage. Three hundred is a conservative estimate of the number of spy novels that went into print between 1901 and 1914. This article reflects upon some of the seminal publications from the period, including Rudyard Kipling’s Kim (1901), the tale of a streetwise orphan who trains as a spy and becomes embroiled in the intelligence duel on India’s North-West Frontier; Erskine Childers’s The Riddle of the Sands (1903), the story of two gentleman yachtsmen who, cruising in the North Sea, stumble upon a secret German plot to invade England; and William le Queux’s Spies of the Kaiser (1909), a dire prophecy of German espionage in advance of an invasion.


Examines the origins and history of spy fiction with a focus on the interrelationship between spy novels and international espionage. Erskine Childers published the first thriller, ‘The Riddle of the Sands,’ in 1903, and the British established the first permanent spy agency in 1909. Through the years, this journey of fiction and fact fueled the fictional genre of the thriller and fashioned writers from former espionage agents. The author analyzes the spy as a 20th-century phenomenon and questions the future of the spy and the spy novel in the aftermath of the end of the Cold War.


The article discusses the manner in which the literary genre of invasion fiction anticipated the modern world. The invasion of England was depicted by the book “The Battle of Dorking,” by George Tomkyns Chesney. The fiction described the invasion of England by German-speaking people. The British government attempted to downplay the impending threat of invasion as depicted in the book. Other books on invasion convinced British military officials that England was rife with German spies in 1909. This lead to the creation of the domestic intelligence service M15.


Ross, C. (2009) Paranoid Projections: Australian Novels of Asian Invasion, Antipodes, Vol. 23, No. 1, Special Issue: Fear in Australian Literature and Film (June 2009), pp. 11-16

This article examines the most substantial and detailed textual expression of Australia’s ongoing fear of Asian invasion: the sizeable body of popular fiction novels that depict the actualization of the invasion event and provide grim warnings of Australia’s potentially Asianized future. These formulaic novels flesh out the stock elements of the Asian-invasion narrative -a detailed set of discourses centering on Australian vulnerability and Asian menace – to provide instructive tales of a future Australia riven by race war. First emerging in the late nineteenth century, novels of Asian invasion told of the now stereotypical “hordes from the north” spilling down upon a complacent and underpopulated white Australia. They are urgent, paranoid texts that exhibit the anxieties of belonging and tenure that haunt a settler nation far from its imperial center. Interestingly, despite the overtly racist discourse central to these narratives, novels basically of this sort have
continued to be written throughout the twentieth century. 


Before World War I, Great Britain periodically experienced an invasion scare. Perhaps the most significant and representative of these was spurred by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles à Court Repington, the colorful military correspondent of The Times. Repington attempted to utilize an invasion alarm as a device to induce the adoption of military conscription. Although unsuccessful, it did prompt an investigation and was important for shaping both British military preparations and the reading public’s perception of Germany’s intentions.


Gives a detailed description of the background to the The Riddle of the Sands and Childer’s motivation.


Although the rise of modern British spy fiction is usually dated to the Edwardian period, with the names of Kipling, Conrad and Buchan among the first to be mentioned, the genre owes its existence to a little-noted precursor in late Victorian popular literature: the Russian Nihilist romance. Many of the ideological and formal aspects of the genre can be traced back to the tales of police espionage, terrorist revolutionaries, and double agents that titillated audiences in the last decades of the nineteenth century. In the 1880s and 90s, the age-old literary figure of the spy underwent a number of transformations that would establish its new meanings for the new century.

Secondary Sources regarding developments in warfare technology and strategies:


In Defeating the U-boat: Inventing Antisubmarine Warfare, Newport Paper 36, Jan S. Breemer tells the story of the British response to the German submarine threat. His account of Germany’s “asymmetric” challenge (to use the contemporary term) to Britain’s naval mastery holds important lessons for the United States today, the U.S. Navy in particular. The Royal Navy’s obstinate refusal to consider seriously the option of convoys sending merchant vessels, which turned out to be the key to the solution of the U-boat problem, demonstrates the extent to which professional military cultures can thwart technical and operational innovation even in circumstances of existential threat. Although historical controversy continues to cloud this issue, Breemer concludes that the convoying option was embraced by the Royal Navy only under the pressure of civilian authority. Breemer ends his lively and informative study with some general reflections on military innovation and the requirements for fostering it.