
History Department

Professor P. Robert Artigiani
Chair

The lively commitment to research that has characterized the History Department for many years was sustained despite the confusion caused by renovating its office and classroom spaces. At least twenty-two articles were published during the academic year, and over forty presentations were made. Publications covered the full gamut of academic specialties present in the Department. Chronologically, there were publications from the ancient and medieval periods to the present. Topically, faculty published on AIDs, early Christians and Medieval heretics, American Military History, the Plains Indians, Peruvian revolutionaries, China during World War II, the philosophy of technology, and contemporary Chechnya. Presentations included at least two keynote addresses at scholarly conferences, interviews on ABC News and the History Channel, lectures at universities here and abroad, and research panels for various organizations. Faculty were also invited to speak to the CNO's special panel on historical change, several business meetings, and many local civic associations. Associate Professor Maochun Yu was asked to serve as an expert observer during the Formosan elections, and several faculty participated in training programs at government agencies. Professor Mary DeCredico had the exceptional pleasure of lecturing at her prep school on the values of historical research. The Department served as host to the Fourteenth Naval History Conference and a special Conference on Chinese Military History. Large groups of distinguished scholars from all over the world attended each of these meetings.

Midshipmen majoring in history also carried out a variety of important research projects. One, Lenore Kisting, interned at the Complex Systems Modeling Center in Los Alamos, and two others went to the USMC Combat Development Center, where they helped build cellular automata models of battles. 1/C Kala Slaydon, did an independent project on contemporary relations between science and religion, while 1/C Zane Stickel did a study of absolutism through the medium of Dumas' novels. There were six Honors Majors in the Class of 2000, and each produced a senior project. One, on the jazz saxophonist John Coltrane by 1/C Dennis Watkins, won the Naval Intelligence Officers' prize for best Honors project. Other papers dealt with aspects of military history ranging from mutinies to psychological operations. There was even a cross-cultural analysis of prophet-hood, comparing Muhammad and Joseph Smith.

Ten faculty research projects were supported by NARC, and Assistant Professor Lori Bogle had her interdisciplinary work on moral education supported by the Ethics Center. Eleven faculty carried on twenty-two separate projects independently, several of which will result in publications and presentations. These ranged from studies of mystic visionaries through cultural perceptions of time, politics, and masculinity to more conventional topics in military, social, and political history. Of course, Associate Professor Brian VanDeMark's year-long appointment as Freeman Professor of U.S. History in Nanjing China represents a type of research that needs to be recognized, as well.

Sponsored Research

What Great Heathen Army? A Reconsideration of the Viking Threat

RESEARCHER: Professor Richard P. Abels
SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project reconsidered both the nature of the Viking forces that ravaged England and Francia in the ninth century and the representation of those sources by contemporary chroniclers. It systematically compared ninth-century continental sources describing Viking activity with contemporary English sources in order to ascertain as fully as possible whether the Vikings constituted an organized military threat, as has been assumed by most historians of the period, or were merely piratical raiders. Analysis of the chronicles suggests that the traditional portrayal of Vikings by modern historians is incorrect. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* characterized Viking war bands as *heres* not to equate them with "armies" but, on the contrary, to distinguish them from legitimate, organized military forces. *Here*, a cognate of the Old English verb *hergian*, to pillage, was chosen to emphasize the main activity of these Viking bands, looting and plundering. Thus the Chronicler consistently distinguished between Viking *heres* and the English *fyrds* (armies) that engaged them. Ninth-century Frankish chroniclers, moreover, drew the same distinction by

consistently labeling Viking bands as *piratae* and the Frankish forces that fought them as *exercitus* (the Latin word for army). When we turn from the representation of Vikings to the actual nature of their forces, we find that such forces are best understood not as 'great heathen armies' but composite, predatory bands that coalesced temporarily for mutual gain, but which were constantly in flux in terms of their leadership and personnel. Vikings, in other words, were much like the pirates who operated in the Caribbean in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Understood in this light, Alfred devised his system of fortified, garrisoned towns and mobile field forces to counter the simultaneous attacks of a number of different pirate bands on widely separated geographical areas.

Nineteenth-Century Ethics Education at the Military Academies

RESEARCHERS: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle, History Department
and Assistant Professor Aine Donovan, Leadership, Ethics and Law Department
SPONSOR: Ethics Center, Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project was begun with the working hypothesis that moral education was a central feature in the curriculum of both the U.S. Naval Academy and the U.S. Military Academy from inception. The form, however, of the moral education curriculum was unique in that it (a) implicitly reinforced values that were deemed essential to 19th century good order and military discipline, and (b) explicitly adapted to the particular needs of a burgeoning industrial nation and the military forces required to protect those interests.

The researchers opened the inquiry with an overview of the prevailing models of moral education and the emerging notions of professionalism in 19th century America, and then proceed to investigate ways in which the service academies appropriated and adapted these theories for their purposes. The method for inquiry will consist of three broad areas: (1) establishing the 19th century military ethos for both the Navy and the Army and, in particular, how that ethos was perceived by midshipmen and cadets, (2) developing a "base-line" of ethics education at the academies by researching archived materials such as Academic Board minutes, course syllabi, course listings, library holdings, instructor biographies, faculty and student correspondence, and related materials. (3) Upon the establishment of a base-line of ethics education, investigation of the causes for curriculum change and the effect of those changes on the academy environment and the individual students. Of critical importance in this second phase is the integration of social changes (such as the Civil War) into the moral education programs. The aforementioned model will guide the researchers in investigating the moral education programs at the U.S. Naval Academy and the U.S. Military Academy, and assist in integrating the conclusions into one, integrated monograph.

George C. Marshall: Democratic Reformer, 1940-1945

RESEARCHER: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle
SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project will examine the process of democratization in the twentieth-century American army. In the fall of 1940, George C. Marshall, facing considerable opposition from officers, called for democratic reform to appease protesting draftees in the "Over the Hill in October" (OHIO) movement. Instead of "monotonous drilling" which he believed "achieved obedience at the expense of initiative," Marshall encouraged a "new discipline" based on "respect rather than fear; on the effect of good example given by officers; on the intelligent comprehension by all ranks of why an order has to and why it must be carried out; on a sense of duty, on esprit de corps." A similar move by the general occurred at the end of World War II in the aftermath of a series of demobilization riots. Although Marshall was unsuccessful in fully achieving the democratic reforms he desired the public came to believe that the services had indeed undergone such a process. This was especially apparent in the public reaction to the Doolittle Board (investigating the military caste system) in 1946. This "democratization" of the services became the scapegoat for alleged disciplinary problems within the ranks during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Debt Again: Rentes and Rural Communities in Eighteenth-Century Champagne

RESEARCHER: Professor Thomas E. Brennan
SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This article discusses the role of debt in Champagne, considering first the short-term debt that can be discovered in account books and probate inventories. It then turns to the tax records of the election of Reims, which are unusually detailed for several years in the eighteenth century. These records identify all rentes owed by every tax payer and usually specify the creditor. They also allow a detailed examination of the economic conditions of the debtors. On the basis of the tax records of thirty villages, this article examines rentes from an entirely new perspective. It makes several arguments: First that those who study rentes are in danger of overestimating their importance relative to the less formal, less permanent, and also less visible forms of debt. Second, the traditional view of rentes, as a potentially exploitive tool by which city dwellers gained control of the rural land around them, still has much merit. Without knowing the rates at which debtors were acquiring rentes, it is still clear that most were sold by the landed poor who had land in desirable locations, where creditors were establishing a foothold of property ownership. Third, the argument made by recent historians, that rentes made significant amounts of capital available to the rural economy, must be revised at least in Champagne. The distribution of rentes in the region around Reims shows wide disparities and left many villages with little outside capital. These arguments suggest the need to think about debt again.

The Transformation of American Political Culture: The Virginia Electoral System, 1760 to 1820

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor John G. Kolp
SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

There is a continuing debate among historians over the role played by the American Revolution in what has been called “the democratization of American society.” Traditionally, scholars have viewed the Revolution as a *conservative* movement aimed only at preserving traditional English liberties; real change in the political culture, the “democratization” process, occurred later during the Jacksonian period. More recently, however, others have argued that the American Revolution produced very *radical* results and did indeed foster dramatic changes in the political and social system. This multi-year project seeks to test these competing theories by examining the responses of local political institutions to the constitutional and social upheavals of the Revolutionary era. Specifically, it looks at voting patterns and voting behavior within the communities of Virginia from 1760 to 1820.

Primary activities during 1999-2000 included a week-long research trip to American Antiquarian Society (Worcester, MA) to examine and transcribe parts of an extensive collection of electoral returns, and refinements and additions to a Paradox database now containing information on nearly 1000 election returns. The project is expected to last several more years resulting in several articles and/or conference papers and possibly a book-length manuscript.

George Wallace Melville: Warrior-Engineer

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor William M. McBride
SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project is a continuation of research into the American naval profession and the development of American naval engineering. This part of the project involves research into the career of Rear Admiral George W. Melville. The objective was to examine the changing role of engineering and naval engineers with the navy from the end of the War of Rebellion through the years immediately after the amalgamation of engineers into the line in 1899.

This project involved a detailed review of the papers of Rear Admiral George W. Melville in the Library of Congress. As a result of this research it came to light that Admiral Melville’s had a long membership and eventual service as commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States - a veterans organization of U.S. officers who served during the 1861-65 War of Rebellion. The information garnered from Melville’s personal papers in the Library of Congress was of tremendous help in understanding his sense of the role of engineers in Progressive Era America and his perception of what engineering education should be.

AIDS in Zimbabwe: the Making of a Stigmatized Disease

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor Samuel H. Nelson

SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project explores the naming of the AIDS stigma in Zimbabwe by focusing on the ways ideas about AIDS have been created and propagated in society, and how these ideas have shaped attitudes and behaviors. By examining how people have acquired negative notions about HIV/AIDS, and how these ideas have “acquired” people, this study hopes to make an innovative and significant contribution to our understanding of the epidemic in Africa in a manner that may have important policy implications.

Evidence for this study has come from archival research and personal interviews conducted in Zimbabwe from March-May 1996. The most important documents include the Zimbabwe media (particularly stories from the daily *Herald*) and numerous knowledge, attitude, and practice surveys collected over several years by medical researchers. To augment these records, personal interviews were conducted with medical specialists, health workers, media experts, and people with AIDS.

Research on this project has culminated in several presentations, ranging from a panel talk at the 1999 annual meeting of the American Association of the History of Medicine, to a series of guest lectures at McGill University Medical School, planned for early summer 2000. An initial focus on the role of public policy in creating an AIDS stigma will eventually be part of a larger published study, but given my desire to conduct future research in Zimbabwe, it is prudent not to seek publication of this specific topic.

Discovering the Signs: Social Images of the Deaf Community in Nineteenth Century France

RESEARCHER: Professor Anne T. Quartararo

SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This research project is a historical study of the social and cultural forces that created the Deaf community in nineteenth century France. The researcher is investigating the emergence of a Deaf identity from the period of the French Revolution to the era of the Great War . Because this period was one of intense social, cultural and political change, the researcher must consult a wide variety of sources to chronicle the development of the French Deaf community inside the national community of France. The materials for this historical analysis include documents from the French national archives, accounts by numerous deaf leaders, articles from a variety of deaf journals and other published materials of the time by social critics. In the first part of the study, the researcher is examining how the Deaf community was affected by cultural changes at the turn of the nineteenth century in connection to the ideology of the revolutionary period (1789-1815). The formation of the Paris Deaf Institute and the debates about language (signed and articulated) are important to an understanding of this period. In the second part of the study, the research examines the formation of a Deaf community through their community activities and the way that they began to construct a “memory” of their past as Deaf people. This material has been a new area of investigation, but one that is quite interesting and important to the study. In this regard, the researcher has recently been reviewing the published works of Ferdinand Berthier, a noted Deaf leader of the first half of the nineteenth century, and studying the way that he has reconstructed deaf history. In the third part of the study, the researcher is analyzing the ways that the Deaf community defined itself in the last decades of the nineteenth century through publications, visual images and debates about signed language. In an upcoming conference for Deaf History International (June 2000), the researcher will place the Deaf leader, Ferdinand Berthier, in his historical context, looking at the ways that he helped to mold the larger identity of the French Deaf between 1830 and 1870.

The United States and Russia: Comparative Cultural Experiences or Alone Together

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders

SPONSOR: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project is founded on the belief that the Russian and American historical and cultural evolutions can be compared meaningfully and that such a comparison will yield significant insights into the historical experiences of the two nations. A second foundational assumption behind this project is that there is a great need for exciting, stimulating, generously-conceived, and artfully executed historical studies that engage and educate the broad professional public. Finally, this research will have explicit classroom

relevance. Certain common features, such as slavery, have been examined by scholars, but many others, such as the two planned capitals, the two messianic self-images, the two frontier experiences, have not.

This stage of the project involved primarily bibliography and background reading. One aspect to be focused on in particular is Continental Expansion. As the bibliography demonstrates, the literature on just this one facet of the overall picture is huge. The compilation of the bibliography is itself an undertaking, and much of the reading done was aimed at evaluating this literature. In the process of doing this, it became clear that the goal cannot be encyclopedic knowledge or coverage, because the project is simply too immense. The compilation of the bibliographies will set the outer limits of reading.

Independent Research

The Glory of the Lord According to Paschasius Radbertus (ca. 800)

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor David Appleby

This project forms one part of a larger on-going study of the religious culture and Christian spirituality in the eighth-and ninth-century Frankish realm, the period of Charlemagne, his sons, and his grandsons. The research is focused on the ways the Carolingians understood, and responded to the glory of God. Like any other aspect of the human religious experience, divine glory has been perceived in different ways at different times, depending on a wide range of historical circumstances. The assumption is that a study of the dazzling radiance of the Judeo-Christian God as this was perceived in the Carolingian period will improve our understanding of a central aspect of the religio-cultural history of this pivotal segment of the Middle Ages. The theme of glory recommends itself as a conceptual axis around which to gather a number of related issues that the researcher has worked on for the last few years. In particular, early medieval understandings of the sensory beauty of the created world as a manifestation of transcendent divine glory as been approached. The theme of glory also resolves apparent tension in the Carolingian sources between word and image and between ear and eye as Man's means of perceiving God's beauty. While art historians have assessed the period's aesthetic thought, and historians of doctrine have elucidated the main outlines of theology in the Carolingian age, almost no attention has been given to the theme that concerns the researcher, namely the intersection of aesthetics and the theology of glory.

This phase of the project is a detailed examination of the theme of glory as it appears in the works of Paschasius Radbertus (ca. 790-860), monk, headmaster and for a few years abbot of the Frankish monastery of Corbie. A biographer, exegete, teacher and theologian, Radbert is remembered as the greatest monastic author of the reign of Charles the Bald. His extensive use of certain important books of Scripture, especially the frankly erotic and aesthetic Song of Songs, along with his knowledge of several unusual patristic texts (commentaries on Matthew by Origen of Alexandria and Hilary of Poitiers), helped Radbertus represent divine glory in a unique theological style.

The Naval Aristocracy and the Spanish American War Prisoners of War

RESEARCHER: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle

Once a third-rate maritime force commanded by a close-knit, conservative, and often interrelated elite, the United States Navy by the 1890s was developing into a first class professional and technically-oriented service with an officer corps that was opening to all those of character and ability. Rapid modernization brought great tensions and some feared the values that had made Naval officers effective in the past would now be lost. By the turn-of-the-century, the Navy attempted to preserve the honor, courage, and the willingness to sacrifice its officer corps by capitalizing on certain tenets of a civil religious revival B a revival that glorified naval heritage while embracing modern technology. Along the sanctifying Alfred Thayer Mahan as its prophet (circa 1987), undertaking an ambitious classical building program at Annapolis that conveyed nobility (beginning in 1899), and entombing John Paul Jones' body on the Academy yard as its patron saint (1905), the Navy honored its captive Spanish aristocrats in its attempt to incorporate elements of its privileged past into the mind set of the twentieth-century officer.

Cultural Perceptions of Discontinuity in Time

RESEARCHER: Professor Phyllis Culham

The researcher's long term interest in Roman literacy and documentation led her into doing comparative work in order to understand what difference literacy and numeracy make in a culture/society. Since we take the phenomena of time and memory for granted, it is very difficult for us to see past our own experiences and beliefs about how such things work. Comparative studies of cultures both in and outside the western tradition enable us to see that ways of thought which seem "natural" to us are actually determined by counting and recording systems we have inherited from the past. The researcher chose her cases for comparative study by focusing on instances in which a culture believed that time had broken, i.e., that irreversible change had occurred for better or worse. This project study has produced three draft chapters which have been sent to scholars in North America and Europe for comment.

Constructing George Wyndham: Narratives of Aristocratic Masculinity in Fin-de-Siecle England

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

This project uses methodologies and findings from psychology, gender studies, and literary criticism to examine the inner world of an important politician and member of the aristocratic landed elite in the Edwardian period. It argues that George Wyndham's strengths and weaknesses as a politician, as well as some parts of his political ideology, are best understood in the context of his generation's shifting debates over manliness, debates which were expressed not just in gender but also in class terms. The Wyndham material casts light on the "catastrophic imagination" that characterized some members of Britain's aristocratic elite before the First World War, as this class attempted to adapt to an increasingly democratic society based on meritocracy and new forms of wealth and status.

Riding Buffaloes and Broncos: Rodeo as a Northern Plains Indian Family, Tribal and Intertribal Tradition, 1890-1996

RESEARCHER: Assistant Professor Allison L. Fuss

This project reveals the development and cultural significance of northern Plains Indian involvement in rodeos during the reservation era from approximately 1890 to 1996. Its purpose is to provide a better historical understanding of the myriad adjustments Crow, Northern Cheyenne and Lakota men, women and children made as they reconstructed their social and economic lives on the Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Cheyenne River Sioux reservations in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This study demonstrates the process by which American Indians transformed rodeo from a Hispanic implant into an "Indian" activity, which eventually became a pan-Indian event.

Oral interviews were conducted with American Indian rodeo participants and spectators in Montana and South Dakota. The researcher also relied heavily on Bureau of Indian Affairs correspondence and subject files, and utilized special collections, local and reservation periodicals, photographs and Indian rodeo ephemera found at archives and historical societies throughout the Northern Great Plains.

Emergence of the Modern Navy, 1865-1915

RESEARCHER: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

This research entails a broad ranging examination of the nature of change within the navy for this period. What were the sources of change? How did the changes actually take place? What new problems did new ideas pose? The research seeks to understand the navy as a complex and integral part of American society and not to account for the rise of the new navy merely by noting new doctrine or vessels. The work has progressed through an examination of a number of individual topics each of which is a relatively self-contained piece of research. Recent research has concentrated on the nature of change during the decade of the 1890s with a particular attention to the ways in which the era measured naval status.

Women and the Political Culture of Revolutionary Virginia

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor John G. Kolp
with Terri L. Snyder (California State University, Fullerton)

This project grew out of a previous paper/chapter on gender and voting in colonial Virginia also co-authored with Terri Snyder. The current project, however, examines the impact of the American Revolution on women and the political culture. Historians have long recognized that despite the absence of legal privilege, women were central to political life in early America including helping candidate husbands treat and entertain voters, receiving attention from candidates during campaigns, and advising their husbands on which way to vote. There are tantalizing hints that a few women saw revolutionary rhetoric as a call for a re-adjustment of gender boundaries in politics, but few legal remedies were forthcoming. A new definition of women's public duty, "republican motherhood," did emerge from the Revolution, but it is less clear whether women's subtle and behind-the-scenes political activities - present in the colonial period - continued during and after the Revolution. Research in land records, diaries, etc., are underway.

The Japanese in Latin America: Immigration, Settlement and the Sojourner Tradition

RESEARCHER: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This manuscript which has been written with the research and advisory assistance of Ms Sayaka Funada of Tsuda University in Tokyo is now completed in draft with the exception of a short conclusion. The study is a comprehensive analysis of Japanese immigration, settlement and generational evolution from 1897 to the present day. The study deals with the Japanese in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Paraguay. Immigration developments in the United States as well as pertinent issues in Japan are also dealt with in detail.

Art and Politics: The American Presidential Election of 1948

RESEARCHER: Professor David P. Peeler

In November 1948, Americans cast their first presidential ballots since the conclusion of World War II, and also their first ballots of what would be the decades-long Cold War. Republican Thomas Dewey felt confident of his victory (as did the Chicago Tribune witness in its premature and famously erroneous headline, "Dewey Defeats Truman,") and Democratic incumbent Harry Truman, despite a vibrant public optimism, only became certain of victory when the last ballots were tallied.

In unprecedented numbers and roles, American visual artists were intensely involved with the election of 1948. But their support often went for the third party candidate, Henry Wallace of the Progressive Party. Some artists drafted planks for the national political platform, while others churned out the kind of campaign images which had theretofore been more the province of Madison Avenue than of the fine arts. Some even appeared on the ballot in the accompanying Congressional and local elections.

Work on this project has continued, examining the ideas and images of Paul Strand, Ben Shahn, Philip Evergood and Brett Weston. Closer examination has begun of organizations such as the Progressive Citizens of America and the National Congress on the Fine Arts; the researcher is coming to believe that their association with the Communist Party was important, though indirect.

The Illuminating Mind in American Photography: Stieglitz, Strand, Weston, Adams

RESEARCHER: Professor David P. Peeler

This is the long standing project that has now been accepted for publication. Over the past year the work has been devoted to finishing: rounding analyses of these photographers' careers and lives, drawing upon recent scholarship in the theory of representation, and re-writing several chapters to more thoroughly integrate the biographical approach.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor William R. Roberts

A 900-word article on Admiral Henry B. Wilson focuses on his actions as superintendent of the Naval Academy from July 1921 to February 1925. The article is for *Professional Military Education in the United States: A Historical Dictionary*.

Remembering the Korean War

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor William R. Roberts

This is a retrospective piece on the Korean War for *Sea Power*, a publication of the Navy League of the United States. It will include a discussion of the causes and consequences of the Korean War as well as Navy and Marine Corps operations during the war.

The American Heritage Illustrated History

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

No battle of the American Civil War, indeed no battle in the history of the United States, has received more scrutiny than the three-day Battle of Gettysburg from July 1-3, 1863. This project is designed to be a relatively short (70,000 word) synthesis of the events of that action, the historical issues that arose from it, and an analytical assessment of its meaning. The narrative text will tell the story of the battle from its initiation in the early spring of 1863 to the retreat of the Confederate army back over the Potomac River, while a large number of “sidebars” will discuss the specific historical and leadership issues.

Those Four Dotted Lines: Rank and Rancor in the Confederate Navy

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

In December of 1862, the Confederate government published an updated Navy Register listing all C.S. Navy officers by rank, and by date of rank - a publication similar to those published by the U.S. Navy since 1800. In this booklet, Franklin Buchanan, who had been promoted to full admiral in the Confederate Navy the previous summer, was listed as an admiral, but above his name were four dotted lines as if to suggest that there were other admirals, not yet named, who were senior to him. The event led to a confrontation between Buchanan and French Forrest, the Confederate chief of the Office of Orders and Detail, a feud that sheds much light on the internal problems of the Confederate Navy and on the sensitivity of officers to imagined slights of honor in the C.S. Navy.

“Damn the Torpedoes! Full Speed Ahead!” - The Civil War

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This is a chapter for a book entitled *The U.S. Navy*, published by the Naval Historical Foundation. The chapter is a survey of the role of the navies in both sides of the Civil War from 1861-1865. In addition to the narrative, the researcher selected 36 illustrations and wrote captions for them.

Lincoln and his Admirals

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

A great deal of scholarly work has been done on President Abraham Lincoln’s relationship with his field generals during the Civil War. Relatively little, however, has been done on Lincoln’s relations with his naval commanders. This project will summarize his relationship with two of his senior naval officers: Samuel F. du Pont during the Charleston campaign, and David Dixon Porter during the Vicksburg campaign. This chapter will eventually appear as a chapter in a book on Lincoln’s Presidency to be published by the Lincoln Forum.

Best Fitted to Command: Patrick Cleburne and Civil War Leadership

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This project will result in inclusion in a book that will discuss successful Civil War generals and their leadership styles. The chapter focuses on Major General Patrick Cleburne, one of the most effective division commanders of the war, and the elements that made him successful. By citing particular examples from his Civil War experiences, the article concludes that Cleburne was successful because: 1) he read whatever he could in an effort to improve himself; 2) he took care of his men with special attention to their physical needs; 3) he invited his subordinate commanders to participate in the decision making process; 4) he remained calm even in the midst of frenetic activity; and 5) he was committed to what he perceived to be his duty.

The Interrelationship of Politics, Personality, and Strategy in Civil War Operations: Fort Hindman as a Case Study

RESEARCHER: Professor Craig L. Symonds

In October of 1862, President Abraham Lincoln promised Major General John A. McClernand, a former Illinois politician, an independent command for an expedition in the Mississippi River Valley to capture Vicksburg. But politics and personality conflicts prevented this political general from having the opportunity to lead an attack against that citadel. Instead, McClernand's great opportunity was to lead an expedition in January 1863 against Fort Hindman, a Confederate stronghold on the Arkansas River near the village of Arkansas Post. This operation took place within a tangled web of political scheming and internal strife among the operation's leaders, and an equally complex web of political issues in Washington. Although this operation was ultimately successful, it demonstrates that politics and personality can never be completely expunged from military operations even when surface cooperation is achieved. The interrelationship of politics, personality, and strategy that characterized this campaign provides a window into the complex world of Civil War operations.

The Older Generation in the Third Reich

RESEARCHER: Professor Larry V. Thompson

Research assessing the response of the older generation (those who were between 48-68 years of age in 1933) to the Third Reich centers on the region of Franconia where provincial and local records are plentiful and accessible. Those born between 1865-1885 occupied an ambiguous, if not precarious, chronological position in the Nazi scheme of things. They came of age in the Second Reich, experienced the Great War mainly from the perspective of the home front, but bore the brunt of Weimar's economic and political turmoil. In short, they were a scarred and battered generation with a past not all to the liking of Nazi ideologues and social engineers. Thus, there existed a growing generational cleavage within German society that threatened the vaunted unity trumpeted by the regime as having been achieved. To date, no one has examined the older generation's regard for the regime and its domestic policies. Past attention to the social history of the third Reich invariably emphasizes class or elite analyses usually grounded within gender, occupational, regional, and confessional contexts. While these studies have added much to our understanding of the Third Reich's incomplete and largely unsuccessful social revolution, they skew or obscure generational perspective this researcher believes quite often transcended class, gender, educational, occupational, regional, and confessional differences. The purpose of this project is to acquire the data through which to confirm, modify, or negate this belief.

A Topical History of the Third Reich

RESEARCHER: Professor Larry V. Thompson

Research is being conducted for a multi-volume synthesis of National Socialist Germany. Topically rather than chronologically organized, the study is both interpretive and derivative. It seeks to demonstrate the experience of everyday life under National Socialism while documenting the extent of polycratic rather than dictatorial rule exhibited by the regime. Based upon extensive archival research and scholarship generated over the last quarter century, the two volumes, when completed, will contribute to the continuing scholarly debate on whether or not the Nazis were functionalists or intentionalists in program and practice, and whether or not National Socialism was the result of a German *Sonderweg*.

The SS: A Reader

RESEARCHER: Professor Larry V. Thompson

This is a collaborative effort involving a dozen specialists on the SS seeking to pull together the several path breaking strands of research on the SS that have appeared in recent years. Chapters will cover the gamut of SS interests and involvement that made it the most successful entity to emerge from the polycratic chaos of the Third Reich. This researcher's contribution will focus on the health and welfare policies of the SS as promoted within the 'ugenics program developed first within the SS and then exported to the occupied territories during the war.

War in the Caucasus, 1830-1860: The View From the Chechen Side

RESEARCHER: Associate Professor Ernest Tucker

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Imam Shamil, a Chechen tribal leader in the northern Caucasus mountains, successfully challenged the Russian occupation of his homeland for over twenty years by conducting guerilla war according to the principles of *jihad* (Islamic holy war). He as the most successful leader ever to oppose Russian imperial expansion into the Caucasus and Central Asia during the 18th and 19th centuries, and became a national hero not only to the Chechens, but to other Caucasian and Central Asian Muslim peoples in their long confrontation with the Russian Empire.

Shamil developed a reputation in Russia not unlike that of chief Sitting Bull in the late 19th century United States, as one of the few opponents to check, even if only for a time, the juggernaut of Russian military might. In the Muslim world, he also became famous for administering his domains according to Islamic law and serving as a paragon of Islamic propriety to his followers. Although he was ultimately defeated by the superior technology and resources of Russian forces, his memory has lived on in the hearts of his countrymen, whose 1993-1996 struggle with the Russians took great inspiration from his story. Another project, and annotated English translation of the *Bariqat as-Suyuf*, an Arabic chronicle written in the 1870s by Muhammad Tahir al-Qarakhi, an Islamic cleric who had been a close associate of Shamil and later fled to the Ottoman Empire. It appears to be one of the very few firsthand accounts of Shamil's campaigns from Chechen side.

Research Course Projects

Chieu Hoi Program and Psyops in Vietnam

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 2/C Jason Chaput, USN

ADVISER: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle

During the Vietnam conflict, the United States worked very closely with the Government of South Vietnam in utilizing the full potential of psychological warfare in a seemingly futile effort to win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. In 1963, U.S. advisors were sent at the request of the South Vietnamese to assist in the forming and execution of a psychological operation entitled the Chieu Hoi, or Open Arms program. This study analyzes how American policy makers modified the message in its propaganda as it learned how to appeal more directly to Vietnamese culture.

Comparison of the Prophethood of Muhammad and Joseph Smith

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 2/C Kenneth Deppisch, USN

ADVISERS: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle and Associate Professor Ernest Tucker

The two prophets, Muhammad and Joseph Smith, are separated by nearly 1200 years, a multitude of armed conflicts, and myriad shifts in the value systems and religions of the world. Despite such a gap, each man traversed similar paths to be revered as a prophet and respected as a political leader. In fact, there are startling parallels between the lives of the two prophets; and some obvious differences. Utilizing these men as examples of prophetic success, a qualified study of the institution of prophethood will take on an intriguing and innovative form.

Project 100,000 and the *USS Constellation* Mutiny

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 1/C Dave Huljack, USN

ADVISER: Assistant Professor Lori L. Bogle

In November 1972, 130 sailors from the aircraft carrier *USS Constellation* assembled in a sit-in demonstration, refused to disband, and were broken up by U.S. Marines in riot gear. During the protest by black sailors, the raised fist salute, a sign of black power, was given in response to the Captain's orders that they break up. In the aftermath of the incident, many observers claimed that the incident was the direct result by the Department of Defense to use the military as a social reform agency. In October of 1966, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara promulgated Project 100,000 which would recruit men with lower aptitude test scores to enlist in the military to receive professional training and discipline. Proponents claimed that enrollees would both increase the nation's manpower base for the Vietnam War and, upon the end of their service, serve more productive roles in society. Such hopes for social reform ended with the program in December 1971. New standards for men who entered the Navy were too low in test scores to qualify for training for technical jobs, and they were most often placed in menial tasks with little chance for advancement. In addition, because 378 of the New Standards men were African Americans, and most had backgrounds in urban areas with little exposure to whites or authority, racial conflict occurred as they fell under the command of a predominately white officer corps. Such was the case with the riot aboard the *USS Constellation*.

Colonial Soldiers Remember the Great War: The Impact of World War on National Identity in British Territories

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 1/C Thomas McAvoy, USN

ADVISER: Associate Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

When England became entangled in the quarrel which was engrossing most of Europe in the summer of 1914, its colonial possessions were quick to lend their support to the mother county. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Ireland maintained great faith in their Empire's ability to vanquish any foe and spoke of the righteousness of the British Cause.

As the war became a protracted and sanguineous affair, however, the colonials began to question who they were fighting for. As the colonials encountered other imperial subjects they began to question who they were and how they were different and similar to these fellow members of the Empire. This paper attempts to explain the questions of identity that a sampling of colonial subjects encountered during the war, how they reflected upon the Great War, and how this influenced their nations' identity.

The British Press in the Chaos of May-July 1940

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 1/C James Reeve, USN

ADVISER: Associate Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

In the late spring and early summer of 1940, Britain decided to continue the war against Germany despite the fall of her ally, France. This thesis will address the role of the national press in the pivotal months of May, June and July to discover what information was available to the British public about what a protracted conflict would entail. Revisionist historians such as John Charmley charge that Britain sacrificed the Empire by fighting Hitler and that the Britons might not have fought had they known the complete situation. This paper will show that, while the press's coverage of the imperial and financial dimensions of Britain's position was not adequate, it understood the complete circumstances of the Empire's dire situation.

Biography and Autobiography in the Music of John Coltrane

RESEARCHER: Midshipman 1/C Dennis J. Watkins, USN

ADVISER: Professor David P. Peeler

This project was successfully submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for an Honors degree in History. This project has been recognized as the best Naval Academy Honors Project from the Class of 2000.

John Coltrane (1926-1967) is remembered as one of the most important and influential American musicians in the history of jazz. Not only was he an extremely talented saxophone player in his own right, he was also fortunate enough to work during a period when the world of jazz was changing dramatically. Coltrane's career mirrors much of this development, while his unique contributions were some of the most revolutionary in the idiom.

Those contributions have long been acknowledged, but important aspects of the growth of his music have not been sufficiently examined until now. Many events in Coltrane's life were instrumental in the development of his art, and the most important of these came in 1957 when he stopped using heroin and experienced what he called a "spiritual awakening." Coltrane's subsequent music was, in a hitherto unrecognized way, the autobiographical description of that transition.

Publications

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Years Review of Work in History, 1996," for Old English Newsletter. April, 2000, pp. 112-131.

This is an extensive critical review of about seventy books and articles on various aspects of Anglo-Saxon history published in 1996.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, review of The Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade, by Michael Costen (Manchester University Press, 1997), in The Historian (Spring 2000), pp. 442-443.

APPLEBY, David, Associate Professor, "Einhard, Translation of the Relics of Sts. Marcellinus and Peter," in Thomas Head, ed., Medieval Hagiography. An Anthology. New York: Garland Publishing, 2000, 199-225.

This chapter is a revision of another scholar's English translation of Einhard's famous account of the theft and transference of the relics of Saints Marcellinus and Peter from Rome to Francia during the reign of Louis the Pious (814-843). The anthology is intended for undergraduate and beginning graduate students of medieval hagiography, and Einhard's text is important enough in the history of hagiography to be included. The researcher made some slight revisions in the 1926 English translation and added a few explanatory notes. One claim to originality in this chapter is the five page introductory essay which embodies the results of my thought over the last few years about Einhard and his work in the context of Carolingian high culture.

APPLEBY, David, Associate Professor, Review of Geary, Authors of the Middle Ages: Historical and Religious Writer of the Latin West, Vol. 4, in Speculum 74.3 (1999), 751-752.

This is a short review of a new book which appeared in the flag-ship American Medieval Studies Journal.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Machines and Meaning: Technological Autonomy and Social Adaptation," (2000) World Futures, 55:71-90.

System scientists and evolutionary theorists should reject the common claim that technology advances independently of societal interests and in violation of basic human needs. Technology may appear "autonomous" or driven by an "imperative" to linear reductionists, even though evidence of this claim is uncertain at best. But maintaining that societal discord and human alienation can be explained as the direct, necessary consequence of one dimension of change makes no sense from the perspective of system science. There is, however, no denying that technological change and social evolution are associated or that social evolution is often accompanied by turmoil and trauma. But it is at least possible that an increase in social complexity will result from technological change and that more humane societies may be related to increased complexity. This paper formulates a systems model of society in which the role of technology can be described and its evolutionary effects fairly evaluated.

BOGLE, Lori L., Assistant Professor, "Richard Pipes" in Peter Boyd, ed., Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing, London; Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1999.

Despite changing trends in the historiography of the Russian Revolution, historian Richard Pipes has consistently promoted a modified totalitarian model of Russian history that has received increasing attention in the light of the collapse of the Soviet Union. Called a warmonger by many, his earliest works demonstrated his conservatism and passionate anti-communism during an era of historical revisionism.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Strategy and Tactics in the Campaign and Battle of Himera," Military and Naval History Journal, 11 (2000), 1-10.

The researcher has long been engaged in a project studying conceptions of time and memory in various pre-modern cultures. Her Greek case-study within that long term project focused on the battle of Himera. Greek authors including Empedocles, Pindar, Herodotus, and Aristotle considered the battle of Himera a chronological watershed, and some thought that it had introduced a new order of time. Before the researcher could discuss these authors' conceptions of the chronological significance of Himera, she had to determine what had actually happened there and when. The timing factor led her to try to resolve strategic issue; determining what happened required detailed investigation of tactics. This military history article, therefore, arose from an intellectual history project.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Atlanta Women at War: 'We are on the Eve of Stirring Events,'" Georgia Historical Quarterly, LXXXIII, No. 4 Winter 1999, pp. 712-726.

"Atlanta Women at War" reviews and assesses the scholarly contribution of recent works on Southern Unionists in Atlanta and the impact of war on the civilian population of Atlanta.

FUSS, Allison S., Assistant Professor, "Cowboys on the Reservation: The Growth of Rodeo as a Lakota Pastime," South Dakota History, Vol. 29, No. 3, Fall 1999, pp. 211-228.

This article examines the decade following World War I, in which rodeo became an increasingly popular pastime among northern Plains Indians, just as it was for Anglo Americans. Many northern Plains Indians experienced greater freedom of cultural expression in the 1920s as a result of subtle changes in Indian policies and the steady flow of leasing dollars into their reservations. Hence, a group of Lakotas, organized as the Pine Ridge Rodeo Association, took that opportunity to replace their government-sponsored industrial fairs with Indian-organized rodeos, such as the Lakotas' annual Pine Ridge rodeo. During the 1920s and the 1930s, events like the Pine Ridge Sioux Rodeo became important community celebrations, generating outside attention for the reservation and involving Indians at every level from managers to competitors to spectators.

HARROD, Frederick S., Professor, "The United States Navy 1865-1889," in Robin Higham and Donald J. Mrozek, editors, A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History, Supplement IV. North Haven, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1998, 248-55.

This volume is a supplement to one of the best established bibliographic guides in military history. It brings together twenty-six essays by scholars of various portions of military history. The chapter cited above is one of five dealing with naval history.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "In the Shining Path of Mariategui, Mao Tse-tung or President Gonzalo? Peru's Sendero Luminoso in Historical Perspective," in Revolutions and Revolutionaries: Guerrilla Movements in Latin America, edited by Daniel Castro, Scholarly Resources Press, 1999, 171-191.

This article is a revised and updated version of an earlier article that appeared in the Journal of Third World Studies. The editor, Daniel Castro decided to anthologize this article because it is the only piece in English which treats with deep historical origins of Peru's most recent guerrilla movement and discusses its ideological connections with Peru's most prominent Marxist, Jose Carlos Mariategui, from whom Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) took its full revolutionary name. The article draws upon interviews with security personnel and political leaders conducted in Peru in 1997.

MCBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, book review of Jerry W. Jones, U.S. Battleship Operations in World War I (Naval Institute Press, 1998) in Military History of the West, 29 (Fall 1999), 215-16.

This is a scholarly review of a history of U.S. battleship operations during World War I which the author, unsuccessfully, attempted to place the battleship onto center stage of the naval war.

MCBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, book review of Charles Furey, Going Back: A Navy Airman in the Pacific War (Naval Institute Press, 1997) in Military History of the West, 29, (Fall 1999), 220-221.

This is a scholarly review of a history of U.S. battleship operations during World War I which the author, unsuccessfully, attempted to place the battleship onto center stage of the naval war.

PEELER, David P., Professor, "Group f/64," in The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Guide to the Collections, Center for Creative Photography, University of Arizona, June 2000, pp. 168-175.

This is an encyclopedia-style piece, examining a group of depression-era, West-coast photographers who made exaggerated claims for the aesthetic innovativeness of their work, and who inadvertently fell into the radical rhetoric of their times.

PEELER, David P., Professor, Review of James R. Mellow, Waker Evans (New York: Basic Books, 1999), The Pennsylvania Journal of History and Biography.

This is a scholarly review of what has proved to be a disappointing, posthumous publication by a well-recognized biographer and about a major figure in the history of American photography.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, Review of John B. Dunlop, Russia Confronts Chechnya: Roots of a Separatist Crisis. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1998 in Canadian-American Slavic Studies, (June, 2000), no. 2.

This piece is a cautionary tale about the misuse of the theoretical fad *du jour*. At present, historians remain smitten by post-modernism. This school emphasizes the "constructed" and "invented" nature of human culture and values. While this theory might seem a perfect fit for the Russian, which from its very beginning has been a multi-ethnic, multicultural civilization, in fact trying to stretch the theoretical cover of multiculturalism over the historical reality of the Russian empire distorts, rather than clarifies, that historical experience. Much of what is now discussed under the rubric of post-modernism can be explained quite well using older methodologies. The attempt to fit Russian historical reality into the Procrustean bed of post-modernism detracts from our understanding of the subject.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Stonewall of the West: Patrick Cleburne and the Defense of Tunnel Hill" in Chickamauga and Chattanooga: Battles for the Confederate Heartland, ed., Theodore Savas, vol. 7, no. 1 of Civil War Regiments (2000), 75-90.

Major General Patrick Cleburne commanded a Confederate regiment of some 5,000 men that was assigned to guard the north end of Missionary Ridge in November of 1863. Assailed by four Union divisions totaling about 30,000 men under the command of William T. Sherman, Cleburne's small force not only successfully defended the ridge, but launched two counterattacks that drove Sherman's much larger force from the area. This article explains not only what happened, but how it happened and appears in a collection of essays about the campaign for Chattanooga.

THOMPSON, Larry V., Professor, "Friedrich-Wilhelm Krueger: HSSPF-Ost" in Ronald Smelser and Enrico Syring, eds., Die SS Elite, (Paderborn: Schoeningh Verlag, 2000), 320-331.

This book chapter examines the life and career of Friedrich-Wilhelm Krueger, an important figure in SS racial and population policies during the Second World War. As a Superior SS and Police Officer-he was a Lt. General in SS, and General of the German Police, and a General in the Waffen-SS (the combat arm of the SS)-he held a key position in occupied Poland where the bulk of the Holocaust took place. In brief, he was the pivotal figure behind the implementation

of Mass murder. He later commanded a Waffen-SS Mountain Division as well as becoming the commanding general of the Waffen-SS Vth Mountain Army Corps. This chapter assesses his career and draws conclusions as to what his life signified by way of a generational tragedy for Germany and Europe.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, translator and editor, "Fahim" in Ehsan Yarshater, ed., *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (New York: Biblioteca Persica, 1999), 187-88.

This is a translation and edition of an encyclopedia article by Tahsin Yazıcı on Fahim Solayman Efendi (1789-1848), a well-known Persian teacher and poet in the late Ottoman Empire. He flourished during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II (1808-1839). After serving as an employee of offices such as the Imperial Ottoman Mint, Fahim Efendi settled in Istanbul as a master Persian teacher. The famous statesman Cevdet Paşa was one of his students. He wrote a collection of poetry (a *divan*) published in 1846 that became famous in the Ottoman Empire upon its 1846 publication. Fahim translated several Persian works into Turkish including Ali Shir Nava'i's *Majales al-Nafa'is*.

TUCKER, Ernest S., translator and editor, "Fawzi" in Ehsan Yarshater, ed., *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (New York: Biblioteca Persica, 2000), volume 9, pp. 241-244.

This is a translation and edition of an encyclopedia article by Tahsin Yazıcı on Mohammad Fawzi Efendi (d. 1902), one of the last Ottoman authors to write in Persian. Fawzi Efendi was known as the "mufti of Edirne" due to his long service in that city as a religious official. Most of his more than sixty works were written in Arabic on Muslim religious topics, but he wrote two in Persian: *Bolbolestan*, written in imitation of the famous Persian *Golestan*, and *Meftah al-Nejat*, a verse commentary in three languages (Arabic, Persian, and Turkish) on the work of a thirteenth-century Persian poet. *Bolbolestan*, written in 1897 and dedicated to the Ottoman sultan Abd al-Hamid II (ruled 1876-1909), is a Sufi mystical work about famous Muslim saints and their qualities. *Meftah al-Nejat*, written in a lively, elegant, and open style, was published in Istanbul in 1868.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "Chinese Codebreaker, 1927-1945," in David Alvarez, ed. *Allied and Axis Signals Intelligence in World War II*, London: Frank Cass & Co. Ltd. 1999, pp. 201-213.

This article deals with the wartime cryptological efforts by the Chinese government to break the Japanese codes. It has three major portions. The first concerns the success of the Chinese efforts in breaking the Japanese codes, especially the air force code of the occupation Japanese troops. The second discusses the political ramifications of China's code-breaking endeavor and how it was played out in the intricate maze of the wartime Chinese politics. The third is about how the Chinese cryptologic success helped the allies, especially the British in Asia, in a war against a common enemy and how the profound mistrust among allies contributed to the ultimate failure to utilize the Chinese success fully.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "Ideology and Diplomacy in China, Past and Present," *Washington Journal of Modern China*, Fall 1999, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 77-92.

This article analyzes the evolution of the symbiotic relationship between the Communist ideology and the PRC diplomacy from 1949-1979. It attempts to connect the diplomatic behaviors of a fanatically revolutionary government to its ideological roots, to explain China's military and political strategy in the so-called "Two Middle Zones," that are left open by the two superpowers. In the last portion, this article explains the legacy and impact of the ideological diplomacy in the Mao era on the current behavioral patterns of the PRC in the post-Cold War world.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, book review, *The Emperor's General*, by James Webb, Jr., in *Shipmate*, June 1999, p. 30.

This review piece evaluates the novel by the former SECNAV about General Douglas MacArthur and his occupation years in Japan.

Presentations

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "What 'Great heathen Army'? Alfred the Great and the Nature of the Viking Threat," Alfred the Great Eleventh-Centenary Conference, University of Southampton, UK, 8-12 September 1999.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "The Generalship of Alfred the Great," Society for Military History, Quantico, VA, 28-30 April 2000.

APPLEBY, David, Associate Professor, "Monastic Humanism," Medieval Association of the Pacific, Victoria, B.C., 26 February 2000.

APPLEBY, David, Associate Professor, "The Meeting of Earthly Beauty and Heavenly Glory in the Vita Adalhardi of Paschasius Radbertus (ca. 860)," Joint Session of the American Society of Church History and the Catholic Historical Association, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 28 April 2000.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Becoming Human: Towards a Systems Perspective," Keynote address, International Society for the System Sciences, Asilomar California, 27 June 1999.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "The Strategic-and Intellectual-Setting of the Battle of Himera," Military History Society of Northern Virginia, Alexandria, VA, 10 October 1999.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Strategy and Tactics in the Campaign and Battle of Himera," Spring meeting, International Military History Foundation, Lancaster, PA, 11 March 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Doing Our Duty as Best We May: Three Civil War Women," Washington & Lee University, November 1999.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "The Southern White Social Order," Washington & Lee University, November 1999.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Civil War Women: Mary Boykin Chesnut, Varina Davis, and Phoebe Yates Pember," South County Senior Center, April, 1999.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Richmond & Atlanta," South County Senior Center, February, 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Mary Boykin Chesnut," L.I.F.E. of Anne Arundel County, January 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Reflections on Civil War Women," Women's History Month, Calvert County, March 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Steel Magnolias: Three Civil War Women," Chesapeake Beach Library Book Club, May 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Academic Excellence," Cum Laude Society of Laurel School, Cleveland, OH, March 2000.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, "Women as Public Policy Makers, 19th Century Examples," commentator, June 2000.

FUSS, Allison S., Assistant Professor, "The Evolution of the All-Indian Rodeo Circuit," Westerners International, Cosmos Club, Washington, DC, 23 February 2000.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, "The Difficulty of Getting 'Outside the Box': A Historical Perspective on Technological Developments and the Twentieth Century Military Arts," a special colloquium presentation for Out of the Box and Into the Future: A Dialogue Between Warfighters and Scientists on Far-Future Warfare, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Alexandria, VA, April 2000.

NELSON, Samuel H., Associate Professor, "The Cultural Construction of AIDS in Zimbabwe," a series of presentations given at McGill University Medical School, Montreal, Canada, June 2000.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor “Treating Illness in the Nineteenth-Century: The Work of Doctors Itard and Blanchet and the Medicalization of the French Deaf Population,” Western Society for French History, Pacific Grove, California, 21 October - 3 November 1999.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, Moderator/Commentator for roundtable “Problems of Legal Modernization in Late Imperial Russia”, AAASS in St. Louis, Mo, November 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “1864: The Critical Year,” Keynote address as Scholar in Residence, Shepherd College, 24 June 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “The Battle of Mobile Bay,” Blue & Gray Education Society, Mobile Alabama, 26 August 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Patrick Cleburne and the Civil War,” Oak Crest Village, Baltimore, MD 10 October 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “The Naval Career of Franklin Buchanan,” Washington Navy Yard, 16 November 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Lincoln Commands the Navy,” Lincoln Forum, Gettysburg, 18 November 1999.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Franklin Buchanan and the Battle of Mobile Bay,” Sarasota, Florida, 28 January 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Franklin Buchanan and the Battle of Mobile Bay,” Chicago Civil War Round Table, 10 March 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Patrick Cleburne’s Proposal to Free the Slaves,” Cincinnati Civil War Round Table, 16 March 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “John Bell Hood, Patrick Cleburne, and the Battle of Franklin,” and “Franklin Buchanan, the Confederate Navy, and the Battle of Mobile Bay,” both at the Virginia Tech Civil War Weekend, Blacksburg, Virginia, 17-19 March 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “The Confederate Navy in the Battle of Mobile Bay,” NASOH Annual Meeting, 7 April 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Navies in the Civil War,” Keynote Address, Alexandria Civil War Symposium, 6 May 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “If We Are To Die: Patrick Cleburne and the Battle of Franklin,” Cleveland Civil War Round Table, 10 May 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “Leadership in the Civil War,” CEOs meeting, Annapolis, MD, 19 May 2000.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, “The Civil War at Sea,” a series of lectures presented in conjunction with History/America Tours and the History Channel, 7-11 June 2000.

THOMPSON, Larry V., Professor, “Elaborating Procedures for Genocide: The SS Bureaucracy’s Role in the Holocaust,” for a Sprachabend at the German Historical Institute, 10 February 2000.

THOMPSON, Larry V., Professor, Interview in context of eugenics policies of the SS during the Third Reich concerning illegitimate children, ABC Television, 20/20, 3 May 2000.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, “Imitation and Invention in Mirza Mahdi Khan’s Tarikh-i Jahangusha-yi Nadiri: Annals and the Rites of Spring in an 18th-century Persian Baroque Stylist,” Second Conference on the Medieval Chronicle, Utrecht, Netherlands, July 1999.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, “Master and Disciple: Mahdi Khan, Muhammad Saru’i and the Tarikh-i Muhammadi,” Third Biennial Conference on Iranian Studies, Bethesda, Maryland, May, 2000.

WERKING, Richard H., Professor, chair and moderator, “Sources of Naval History,” session, Naval History Symposium, USNA, September 1999.
