
History Department

Professor Mary A. DeCredico
Chair

The Naval Academy's History Department continues to be active in research and scholarly activities. Not only were the faculty actively engaged in projects devoted to their individual expertise, they also mentored midshipmen in their history honors theses and independent studies.

Professors Daniel Masterson, Allison Mellis, J. Thomas Sanders and Ernest Tucker had especially noteworthy years, as they published books. Assistant Professor Mellis's monograph, *Riding Buffaloes and Broncos: Rodeo and Native Traditions in the Northern Great Plains* was published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Professor Masterson worked with Sayaka Funada-Classen to produce a monograph on the Japanese in America. Associate Professors Sanders and Tucker collaborated on a volume for Curzon-Routledge, entitled *Against the Mountains: Al-Qarakhi and Tolstoi Depict Russian-Muslim Confrontation in the Caucasus*.

Other members of the Department were active presenting conference papers, writing journal articles and chapters for books. Professors Sanders, Nelson and Ellenberger are engaged in creating a world civilization reader for McGraw-Hill, while Assistant Professors Virginia Lunsford-Poe, Kurt Beyer and Thomas McCarthy are engaged in pathbreaking research that will produce monographs which will bring great credit to the Naval Academy.

As can be seen with even a cursory glance, faculty remain "teacher-scholars," lending their expertise to midshipmen projects dealing with everything from the impact of the Civil War on Baltimore, Maryland, to the Azorean immigration to New England.

Sponsored Research

Sheriffs in the Eleventh Century: The Transformation of an Administrative Office

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project builds upon the researcher's earlier publication "Sheriffs, Lord-Seeking and the Norman Settlement of the South-East Midlands," *Anglo-Norman Studies* (1997). Based on analyses of Domesday Book, charters, writs, chronicles, and prosopography, the project investigates the role played by William the Conqueror's sheriffs in the Norman Settlement of England, 1066-1086. The researcher's tentative finding is that continuity of Anglo-Saxon administrative practice in altered political and social circumstances led to revolutionary tenurial changes. The manner in which King William's sheriffs obtained their lands in Domesday Book had few pre-Conquest precedents. Unlike their Anglo-Saxon predecessors in the office, William's sheriffs were well positioned, as well as dispositioned, to profit from their office and the turmoil of the times. They did not consciously transform the office of sheriff. Indeed, they performed the same duties as had their English predecessors, but in a radically different social and legal climate. As a result they emerged as 'enterprisers' par excellence.

Communities in Transition: Villages and Towns in Early Modern Champagne

Researcher: Professor Thomas E. Brennan
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This study of the French province of Champagne investigates the economic and social structures of three dozen villages and bourgs in the region around the city of Reims. As part of a larger study on the legal, cultural, and social life of early modern communities, it focuses on the fiscal records of these specific villages in order to establish their economic life and composition. It also considers evidence from administrative and judicial records to understand their social dynamics. Since the region combines several different economies it demonstrates not only the distinctive impact of economic activities on social structures but also suggests a model for the interaction of different economies integrated into a single hinterland.

Virginia Women and Political Culture in the Era of Republican Motherhood

Researchers: Associate Professor John G. Kolp and Terri L. Snyder (Cal State, Fullerton)
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project builds on earlier work on women and the polity in pre-revolutionary Virginia which demonstrated that white women had measurable effects on the electoral politics of their colonial neighborhoods, exercising their influence through efforts in electioneering and when, deliberately or otherwise, their property enfranchised husbands and male heirs. The current research argues that not only did these strains of women's political influence and activism persist after the Revolution; they actually intensified as issues in both local and congressional elections. In the early years of the republic, for example, Virginia men who attempted to meet the property requirement requisite for voting were sometimes required by election officials to obtain "permission" for their vote from women (largely wives, mothers, or sisters) with whom they shared ownership. Such issues of female consent played no role in male enfranchisement prior to the Revolution. Moreover, Virginia's officials began to weigh more heavily the marital status of potential voters. Such concerns- ones that, once again, were never voiced before the Revolution- often brought relationships between cohabitating men and women directly to bear on voter eligibility. After the Revolution, women deliberately used their property for more expressly political ends by enfranchising men and manumitting their enslaved men and women. They also embraced their roles as republican mothers and wives, expressing their political views in private correspondence with their husbands and sons.

Rambunctious Partisans: Electioneering, Ballot Management, and Voter Fraud in Virginia Congressional Elections, 1800-1830

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, local elite power, and time-honored political and electoral practices. More recently, however, others have argued that the American Revolution produced very radical results and did indeed foster dramatic changes that eventually transformed the entire political process. Whichever theory proves more plausible, it is clear that much of the sorting out of this "democratization" process between the 1790s and the 1830s occurred in congressional elections using traditional definitions of the franchise and time-tested election procedures. Yet, as partisanship intensified in some congressional districts, candidates were tempted to subvert this older property-based franchise producing not only closely-fought contests at election time but extended challenges by losers that reached the halls of Congress. Careful exploration of these Congressional elections reveals much about the tensions between older political forms and newer partisan pressures. The blending of this new material with previous research produced a publishable journal article.

The Heroic Rabble: the Dutch Sailor in the Golden Age

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Using substantial archival evidence from the Netherlands, this article reinterprets the image of the Dutch sailor in the seventeenth century. Scholars have traditionally presented early modern sailors- the Dutch included- as wild, uncouth, ignoble, and moreover, disreputable in the eyes of their society. Research, however, indicates that this is a one-sided interpretation which does not recognize the complexity of the Dutch sailors' image and identity. Seventeenth-century Dutch sailors could be and were viewed as fractious, but evidence also indicates that, at the same time, they enjoyed special cultural esteem as brave economic and military patriots in the eyes of their countrymen and women. This study represents a new interpretation of the cultural perception of early-modern European seafaring generally.

Dead Men Tell No Tales: A Cultural History of Piracy in the Modern Age

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This study, the first of its kind, analyzes the metamorphosis of the "idea" of the pirate, the evolution in cultural perception which transformed the pirate from seventeenth-century "barbarous monster" into twenty-first-century "swash-buckling adventurer" suitable for young children's entertainments. This study is a broad analysis, covering several centuries and national cultures, scrutinizing the sweep of Western history to chart where, when, and why popular ideas about pirates and piracy have changed.

This project first describes the historical reality of piracy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, before dissecting its myth. In dissecting the "myth" of piracy, the researcher begins with the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when piracy was a "real" activity with potentially direct- and deadly- ramifications on the reading public who consumed information about it. Researcher presents changes in the representation of piracy which took place in the eighteenth century, and the great transformation which occurred during the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The researcher concludes with a frank treatment of piracy today, bringing the "reality" of the phenomenon full-circle: what was terrifying in the seventeenth century is terrifying once again (given its possible connection to international terrorism). Readers are reminded that today's piracy is, in many ways, similar to the early-modern phenomenon, and yet the Western public, seduced by the romanticized mythology it has constructed over the centuries, still has not made a clear connection between the two.

Contrary Warrior: Robert Yellowtail

Researcher: Assistant Professor Allison Fuss Mellis

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project begins with an investigation into the life and career of Crow Indian Robert Yellowtail, the first Native American in 1934 to serve as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Superintendent to his own home reservation. Just as in *Riding Buffaloes and Broncos*, this project delineates one of the ways that American Indians adapted and enriched their Native cultures by selectively incorporating certain aspects of the dominant European American culture. "Contrary Warrior: Robert Yellowtail" looks at the way in which Yellowtail, a self-proclaimed "warrior" for Crow tribal sovereignty, was able to meet the awkward challenge of representing the BIA, a federal bureaucracy that many of his fellow Crows distrusted and often referred to ruefully as "Boss Indians Around." The researcher explores the way that Yellowtail, educated in federal off-reservation boarding schools, became uniquely qualified to straddle the cultural fence, which had long divided the BIA and American Indians. Thus, Yellowtail was able to champion both the Crow nation's political, cultural and economic agenda, while influencing the public policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Research was conducted on the Crow reservation in Montana, as well as, the Little Big Horn College and Archives, Crow Agency, Montana, Montana State Archives and Collections, Bozeman, Montana, and Montana Historical Society and Archives, Helena, Montana.

Our Modern Day Warrior Society: American Indians in the U.S. Marine Corps

Researcher: Assistant Professor Allison Fuss Mellis
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project begins the researcher's investigation into the twentieth century experience of American Indians in the United States Marine Corps. This project looks at the cultural meaning that Native servicemen and women derived from their experience in the U.S. Navy, in general, and Marine Corps, in particular. Compared to the percentage of non-Indian veterans in the general population, Indians were three times as likely to serve in the military in the twentieth century. While a majority of them served in the Navy, a notable cadre distinguished themselves in the U.S. Marine Corps, including but not limited to the Navajo Code Talkers in WWII.

In keeping with *Riding Buffaloes and Broncos* and "‘Contrary Warrior:’ Robert Yellowtail," this project delineates one of the most important ways that American Indians practiced cultural inversion. With their cultures under attack by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' enduring assimilation policy, American Indians manage to adapt and enrich their Native cultures by selectively incorporating certain aspects of the dominant European American culture. The researcher's methodology involves conducting oral interviews with American Indian Marines Corps veterans and active duty servicemen and women. She also relies on Bureau of Indian Affairs correspondence and subject files, and utilizes special collections, local and reservation periodicals and photographs found at archives and historical societies throughout the American West. The Marines Corps Research Center in Quantico, Virginia also is a vital source of primary source material, including oral histories, personal papers, and official publications.

Discovering the Signs: Social Images of the Deaf Community in Nineteen-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 formed the French Deaf community during the nineteenth century. The researcher is investigating the genesis of a French Deaf identity from the period of the French Revolution (1798) to the advent of the First World War (1914). Sources such as the French National Archives, accounts from the French Deaf Institute in Paris, newspapers and pamphlets from different deaf organizations and leaders as well as secondary source literature were used to assemble these "images" of the French Deaf community. The researcher is arguing that there was a gradual emerging of the French Deaf identity throughout the nineteenth century and that this identity was strongly tied to an allegiance to French sign language and a mutual solidarity encouraged through deaf-sponsored associations and cultural rituals.

During this project, the researcher studied the work and lives of three deaf teachers: Claudius Forestier, Claude-Joseph Richardin and Victor-Gomer Chambellan- who greatly contributed to the education of deaf children in France, but who are often absent from Deaf history. Each man was deeply committed to the education of deaf children in the nineteenth century, but each faced different challenges in his school environment. The intent of the research was to analyze how each man developed ideas about pedagogy and Deaf cultural identity and to examine how the conditions and values of the larger French society affected their views about deaf schooling.

Usama bin Laden and Jan van Leyden: Zealots of Islamic and Christian Reformation

Researcher: Associate Professor Ernest S. Tucker
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project forms the first part of a comparison of periods of religious reformation in Christianity and Islam. Given the vast scope of Christianity and Islam, one could find a hundred ways to compare and contrast various aspects of these reformations. However, this project focuses only on one thing as a preliminary stage towards a larger study. It will compare the sixteenth-century Christian Anabaptists of Munster, led by Jan van Leyden, with the Islamic *al-Qaeda* organization led by Usama bin Laden today.

There were some striking similarities in the processes of change that Christianity experienced from 1450 to 1700 and that Islam underwent from 1800 to the present. The upheavals in the two faiths took place at utterly different times and places under vastly different circumstances, but both shared one fundamental similarity that merits further exploration: they constituted believers' visceral responses to sweeping economic, political, and social changes that called into question their longstanding beliefs about God's relationship to man. Two interesting examples of this can be found in the actions of Jan van Leyden and Usama bin Laden.

**Paper Tiger or Armed Hegemon:
How the People's Liberation Army Views the U.S. Military, 1949-2000**

Researcher: Associate Professor Maochun Yu
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

The Chinese communist armed forces, collectively known as the People's Liberation Army (PLA), in the past half a century has made the United States armed forces its primary opponent both in strategic theory and in battlefield experiences. The PLA had thrown itself into direct military confrontations with the U.S. military in three major wars, i.e., the Chinese civil war against the U.S. backed Chinese Nationalist (KMT) government, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War in which the PLA contributed, at the peak point, over one million military personnel to the North Vietnamese troops. The long and sustained military tension between the PLA and the U.S. military in the Taiwan Strait, the Korean Peninsula, and in Southeast Asia has forced each other to plan, train, deploy and allocate military resources according to the strength and intentions of the other.

This research project investigates 1) how over the past half a century the PLA has viewed the U.S. military 2) how PLA's understandings of the U.S. military have fundamentally influenced the way the PLA plans its strategy and conducts its training and improves its weaponry.

Independent Research

Royal Succession and the Growth of Political Stability in Ninth-Century Wessex

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

This paper examines how King Egbert, his son Æthelwulf, and his grandsons, especially Alfred, transformed the political culture of Wessex in order to exclude collateral lines of the house of Cerdic from royal succession. Their success was due in part to good fortune- each king had an adult son or brother to whom the kingdom could pass upon his death; in part to historical circumstance - notably, the waning of Mercian power and the incursions of the Vikings; and in part to their own efforts. Egbert's acquisition of the formerly independent kingdoms of Kent, Sussex and Essex not only created a greater reservoir for royal patronage with which to secure loyalty to his family, but allowed Egbert and Æthelwulf to associate their sons in kingship while they still lived. Æthelwulf's sons, moreover, demonstrated familial solidarity by peacefully transferring the throne from elder to younger through a series of agreements along lines first suggested by their father. King Alfred's contribution to his dynasty's success may have been the most lasting: redefining his kingship and kingdom so that it transcended the traditional boundaries of Wessex. Alfred's adoption of the title 'king of the Anglo-Saxons' signaled that he was no longer merely the successor of Cerdic, but the founder of a new kingdom. A new kingdom required a new source of royal legitimacy. Alfred and his court scholars refashioned the Anglo-Saxons into a new people of Israel and the Eberhtings into a new house of Jesse divinely destined to rule over them.

**What has Weland to do with Christ? The Franks Casket and the
Acculturation of Christianity in Early Anglo-Saxon England**

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

The Franks Casket was a material expression of "popular Christianity," the religious beliefs and cultural values of the general community of Christians, lay and clergy, in early eighth-century Northumbria. While elite theologians such as

Bede and Alcuin located themselves within “textual communities” and aimed at maintaining consistency in doctrine and practice rooted in writings and late Antique Mediterranean thought, many of their brethren were comfortable in a religious world that accepted and celebrated Weland, Ingeld, and Beowulf as models for virtue and heroic action. The very religious vocabulary adopted by the Anglo-Saxons when they embraced Christianity speaks of adaptation and acculturation. This was not simply the co-opting of the native culture in order to facilitate the spread of Christianity and the gradual eradication of pagan beliefs, no matter what Gregory the Great may have intended. The Christianity that took root in England in the seventh and eighth centuries represented more than a superficial syncretism in which Christianity transformed to its uses native culture; rather, it was a fusion of different cultures in which Christianity itself was profoundly transformed.

The President and the Corpse: Theodore Roosevelt, John Paul Jones, and Turn-of-the-Century Naval Public Relations

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

As the United States evolved into a world-class power, it capitalized on certain tenets of a civil religious revival that celebrated naval heritage while embracing modern technology in order to preserve the traditional honor, courage, and the willingness to sacrifice of its officer corps and to increase public support for its new worldwide responsibilities. More than any other one individual, Theodore Roosevelt epitomized naval progressivism. After a number of years of stagnation, a new Navy had emerged in the 1880s that embraced steam technology but still adhered to Thomas Jefferson’s policy of passive defense. Roosevelt set out to change public sentiment regarding naval defense with the use of collective memory. While he previously claimed that John Paul Jones was not the father of the Navy, he reversed his position after learning that Jones’ body had been discovered. He gave full presidential support to recovering the body and personally designated the Naval Academy as its final resting place. The president used the elaborate dedication ceremony at the Naval Academy to promote his vision of sea power.

Creating an American Will: The United States Military’s Attempt to Create a Unified National Character during the Early Cold War

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

Along with its traditional military role, the U.S. military has historically believed itself the institution best suited for developing the character, spiritual values, and patriotism thought lacking in American youth. Through the manipulation of the American civil/military religion, proponents of character shaping in the Armed forces sought to achieve the level of civic virtue believed necessary for the survival of the republic. This book traces the trend from the Progressive Era through the early Cold War when the Truman and Eisenhower administrations took seriously the battle of ideologies of that era and formulated plans that promised not only to fulfill the armed forces’ manpower needs, but would also prepare the American public morally and spiritually for confrontation with the evils of communism. Initially with Truman’s plan for Universal Military Training and later with Eisenhower’s psychological warfare programs that promulgated an evangelical democracy, civil military religion was used as an organizing mechanism to achieve the desired national will. During the early 1960s joint military-civilian anti-communist conferences were organized by the authority of the Department of Defense but exploited by ultra-conservative civilians advancing their own political religious agendas.

The Navy Goes to the Fair: Theodore Roosevelt and Naval Public Relations at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition of 1907

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

In order to preserve the traditional honor, courage, and the willingness to sacrifice of its officer and to increase public support for its new worldwide responsibilities, the service (1) sanctified Alfred Thayer Mahan as its prophet (circa 1897), (2) housed and honored its captive Spanish officers of the Spanish American War at the Naval Academy in order to incorporate elements of the service’s privileged past into the mindset of the twentieth-century officer, (3) participated in a series of regional and national “world fairs” and expositions that featured “brick battleships” and naval parades, (4) undertook an ambitious classical building program at Annapolis that conveyed both nobility and modernization to its midshipmen and the American public alike, (5) interned John Paul Jones’ body on the Academy yard as its patron saint, (6) and, with

presidential support, launched the historic, world-wide voyage of the Great White Fleet in order to increase public support for its continuing modernization efforts. More than any one individual, Theodore Roosevelt epitomized naval progressivism and he actively utilized collective memory to marshal public support for Alfred Thayer Mahan's concept of sea power.

Raiding, Risk and Retaliation

Researcher: Professor Phyllis Culham

The researcher has placed early Roman "military" practices in the anthropological context of, primarily, African cattle-raiding practices and the early Arabic *razzia*. Care was taken to avoid the pitfalls of working with texts of the Roman imperial era which purport to describe archaic Roman society by focusing on embedded cultural content to which the imperial era authors seem oblivious. This offers a double methodological advance and makes it possible to reinterpret early Roman military developments.

Gender and Humor in Late-Victorian Aristocratic Society

Researcher: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

This project explores the nature and uses of humor among the late-Victorian political and social elites. It focuses in particular on the role that humor, wit, jokes, mimicry, and clever conversation played in relationships between men and women and in the performances that structured interaction in mixed-sex groups. The work relies not on the canonical texts (Henry James, Oscar Wilde, Edith Wharton) used by literary scholars of the comic, but on the fragmented allusions to what provoked laughter that can be gleaned from letters, diaries, and memoirs of the period. The generation studied here was that of Freud himself, so that his insights into the psychological functions of humor are essential. But it takes as its premise the historian's assumption that even privately experienced psychological phenomena are historical conditioned. Manifestations of humor in a distinctive subculture reveal the hierarchies, social tensions, and transformations of that era.

Sex and Sociability: Unpacking a Late-Victorian Country House Visit

Researcher: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

This project uses a ten-day country house party hosted by Lord and Lady Elcho in January 1889 to illuminate features of aristocratic life that have not been seriously addressed by social historians of Victorian Britain. Although scholars have examined how elite socializing served to structure marriage options, control social mobility, and broker national politics, a functionalist approach ignores the ways that the dynamics of country house visiting also affected the subjectivities and gender relations that characterized the elite. Despite the uniqueness of this historic episode, the Elchos' party provides an opportunity to examine how private engagements, like public rituals, contained powerful meanings and signs for the men and women who participated in them.

Enlisted Marines of the Late 19th Century

Researcher: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

Enlisted forces compose an obviously crucial part of any military organization, yet historians pay little attention to them. The enlisted marines of the nineteenth-century are, if anything, even more ignored than the non-commissioned personnel of other sources. This study offers an opening look at these men. In addition to scattered published and archival material, the researcher's study makes use of the Size Rolls for 1880 (these manuscript volumes contain forms which record a marine's enlistment, his occupation, and his method of leaving the service during that enlistment- desertion, death, or discharge.)

Cold War and New World Order: America and the Powers since 1945

Researcher: Professor Robert W. Love, Jr.

“Cold War and New World Order” is the first complete historical study of American diplomacy, military policy, and strategy from the onset of the struggle with the Communist powers to the contest over the remains of the Leninist system in the Balkans in 1999. Unlike earlier scholarly efforts along these lines, this manuscript deals not only with military forces on the battlefield, but also with naval and air power, and with strategic nuclear forces. The manuscript profits from many years of archival research in the United States, Britain, and Russia, and several hundred interviews with major figures on the American side. “Cold War” is divided into ten major periods and subdivided into twenty chapters, which begin with a lengthy reconsideration of the military events of the Second World War and end with an assessment of Clinton’s Balkan Wars and the military inefficacy of the surviving Cold War alliance system.

Godless Scoundrels & Pious Mariners: Piracy, Privateering, and the Formation of National Identity in the Golden Age Dutch Republic, 1568-1713

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe

This is an adaptation of the researcher’s doctoral dissertation into a book manuscript for the purposes of publication. The objectives of this book are twofold. First, using archival materials discovered in Dutch archives, the researcher documents Dutch acts of piracy and privateering committed during the seventeenth century. This phenomenon has scarcely been studied, despite the Netherlands’ great stature as a predominant economic and maritime power in the early-modern world. Secondly, the researcher analyzes the role of maritime pillaging in Golden Age Dutch culture, endeavoring to reconcile severe official *de jure* condemnation for criminal piracy with what was found to be the *de facto* acceptance (at times even celebration) of its practice. The interpretation, while ascribing this cultural leniency to various sources (e.g., the exigencies of economic survival and national defense), ultimately claims that Golden Age Dutch laxity in regards to the prosecution of piracy was largely a product of Dutch people’s evolving sense of cultural “nationhood.” Over the course of the Golden Age, the citizens of the Dutch Republic came to view their state as a “nation,” and their vision of the act of “piracy” was conditioned by the cultural symbols used to articulate that new vision of political community, a vision in which the maritime pillager held a special place.

A Republic of Pirates? Maritime Predation and the Golden Age Netherlands

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe

This is an article-length analysis of the previously-unacknowledged but important role of maritime predation- in its legal and illegal forms- in the Golden Age Dutch Republic. Drawing upon the archival data and arguments the original utilized in dissertation (Harvard, 2000), the researcher explores the place of piracy and privateering in Golden Age Dutch culture, economic prowess, and naval capability.

The Japanese in America

Researchers: Professor Daniel M. Masterson and Sayaka Funada-Classen

This comprehensive study of the immigration, settlement and cultural adaptation of the Japanese in Latin America is now complete save the completion of the index. It will be the first study in English to examine the Latin America aspect of the Japanese diaspora beginning in the 1870s and continuing well into the 20th century. The study employs sources in four different languages and field work was conducted eight nations on three continents. In the process of researching and writing this book the researcher has served as a consultant to former Latin American Japanese World War II internees who are petitioning Congress for redress for their World War II internment.

Alberto Fujimori and the Japanese Community in Peru

Researcher: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This culture/community biography of Peru's famous Japanese/Nisei president (1990-2000) is in its beginning stages. The researcher places the political and administrative career of this highly controversial figure within the context of his experiences as a second generation Japanese (Nisei) maturing as a scientist and politician in Lima during the post World War II era. An analysis of Fujimori's presidency begins with extensive interviews with two U.S. States ambassadors to Peru during the Fujimori years. The researcher came to know Ambassadors Alvin Adams and Dennis Jett while serving as a Department of State consultant on civil-military affairs in Peru as they were preparing to begin their duties in Peru. Other sources the researcher deals with initially are newspaper accounts especially the Lima daily, *El Comercio*, interviews with contacts at Peru's premier military institution, the Centro de Altos Estudios Nacionales, where he gave a lecture in 2001, and a careful review of 1989 census records conducted by the Japanese community in Peru available at Japanese-Peruvian Cultural Center in Lima.

The U.S. Navy's Flirtation with Hydrofoils, 1958-1993

Researcher: Associate Professor William M. McBride

This abstract, multi-year project involves researching and writing a history of the U.S. Navy's hydrofoil craft from the early experimental platforms through the decommissioning of the last of the Pegasus-class missile hydrofoils (PHMs) in 1993. Hydrofoils had great promise but were discarded by the Navy. In chronicling the history of these innovative, advanced marine vehicles this study determines the role of technological shortcomings, the bias of senior naval officers, and the deterministic and often myopic nature of Cold War American naval strategy in the hydrofoil's demise. The initial phase of this project involved a review of the technical and non-technical literature relating to hydrofoils.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville and American Engineering Education

Researcher: Associate Professor William M. McBride

This project chronicles the important role of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and president of the American Society of Naval Engineers, in defining the nature of baccalaureate engineering education within the United States during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century.

The Road to Respect

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas M. McCarthy

This current project, *The Road to Respect*, uses the twentieth-century American experience with the automobile to explore the evolving relationship between consumer capitalism and the environment. The project is based on a simple premise: that any discussion of consumer capitalism's impact on the environment is incomplete, and thus flawed, without exploring the motivations behind economic activity generated by consumers. Consumer behavior has become one of the great levers for change in human history, one that promises to become more important in this century, as the world's population doubles and billions acquire the purchasing power to buy automobiles. Given the environment ramifications of automobiles, what goes on in the minds of consumers is a critical variable in humanity's relationship with the natural world. Yet no book has made this simple point, let alone one with the content, language and length necessary to appeal to an educated lay audience. While acknowledging the obvious point that the automobile eventually became a transportation-necessity for nearly all Americans, the researcher argues that historians and policymakers have over-stressed the automobile's role as transportation to the detriment of its role as a subtle form of communication. *Road to Respect* argues that what transpires in the minds of consumers merits more attention, not only from historians and policymakers, but from all who are concerned about the relationship between global consumer capitalism, human happiness, and planetary health.

Persistence and Esthetics in Cold War America

Researcher: Professor David P. Peeler

This project examines the work and lives of several American visual artists whose careers spanned the years from the 1930s through the 1950s. Their number includes Paul Strand, Ben Shahn, Philip Evergood, Brett Weston and Jack Levine. Emerging as social critics in the Great Depression they evolved passionate political stances as well as dynamic visual languages. They were also prominent in organizations such as the Photo League and Artists Congress.

With the Cold War, much of this changed. Initially, they found political outlets in significant national organizations such as Henry Wallace's Progressive Party. Increasingly though, they were marginalized, and a number actually became voluntary expatriates. Their images also became more muted: evolving an often personal language that replaced their more social works of the 1930s.

The project relies upon the artists' private papers and published works, as well as their original images.

The Elihu Root Staff Reforms

Researcher: Associate Professor William R. Roberts

Last summer the researcher returned to a project on which he worked several years ago: the adoption of the staff reforms undertaken by the United States Army when Elihu Root was Secretary of War from 1899 to 1904. Associate Professor Roberts originally focused on the creation of the 1903 General Staff, but is now looking more carefully at the other staff reforms that Secretary Root introduced in the army as well. He also traces the consequences of the Root staff Reforms through the First World War. Previous scholars have argued that the Root reforms were introduced for the purpose of improving the army's ability to fight. It is this researcher's contention, however, that Root and the army officers who advised him hoped to accomplish several goals, and making the army a better fighting force was only one of them. The Root staff reforms were highly political measures, and some officers saw in them a way to overcome traditional civil-military beliefs that they said curtailed their professional autonomy.

Encounters in World History: Volumes I and II

Researchers: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders,
Associate Professor Samuel H. Nelson and Steven Morillo (Wabash College)

The project involves the creation of a World Civilization reader for McGraw-Hill. It is based on the theme of "encounters," both between and within cultures, beginning with the advent of recorded history to the present. It utilizes primary source documents from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas to promote student critical thinking skills as well as a better understanding of global historical dynamics.

Shaping Memory, Shaping Identity in Late Imperial Russia

Researcher: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders

Together with Professors Nancy Shields of Stanford University and Gary Hamburg of the University of Notre Dame, Associate Professor Sanders is a co-sponsor of a conference that took place 19-23 March on the cultural and intellectual history of late Imperial Russia. This conference consisted of invited participants, whose research was focused on topics related to the general themes indicated in the name of the conference. The list of invitees included scholars from Russia and other former Soviet republics, as well as Western European and American scholars. The title and subject of the conference were intended to provide a certain flexibility and autonomy in terms of a given research topic, but also to impose enough structure to render discussions and comparisons coherent and clear. By bringing together people with diverse scholarly interests to participate in an extended symposium on a carefully delimited topic, the co-sponsors hoped to engender meaningful and innovative discussions and creative synergies.

Land Operations in Virginia in 1861

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This article comprises the first chapter of a book on the first year of the American Civil War in Virginia edited by William C. Davis and James L. Robertson. A central aspect of the article is an analysis of the campaign in West Virginia that made George McClellan's military reputation and helped elevate him to army command. It also covers the Battle of Big Bethel on the Virginia Peninsula, the fiasco at Ball's Bluff, and the first large scale campaign of the war that culminated at Manassas Junction.

Joseph E. Johnston and the Atlanta Campaign

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This essay re-examines the Atlanta campaign of 1864 and in particular the decision-making of the Confederate commander, General Joseph E. Johnston. As Johnston's biographer, the researcher's 1992 volume on Johnston has become the focus of much scholarly discussion. This paper responds to critics by citing previously-unpublished papers and letters that cast Johnston's decision-making in a new light. The essay has been accepted for publication by *The Military History Quarterly*.

Sea Change: The Five Naval Battles That Defined America

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This research project focuses on five battles of American naval history in order to demonstrate not only the changing character of sea conflict, but in particular the close connection with these battles and the dominant cultural and philosophical aspect of the nation at the time. From the Battle of Lake Erie, which helped the new nation to sustain its mastery over the Northwestern frontier, to the battles in the Persian Gulf at the end of the 20th century, which established the U.S. as a world policeman, each battle will illuminate both the character of naval warfare as well as its role in American national development.

Lincoln and the Navy

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This collection of essays gathered from public presentations and previously-published articles focus on Lincoln's relationship with naval affairs. Essays cover the Fort Sumter Crisis, the blockade, his relationship with S.F. Du Pont, D.D. Porter, and D.G. Farragut; the Trent Affair; and his diplomacy with Europe.

A Squadron of Observation: Thomas Jefferson and America's First War against Terrorism

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This essay was prepared for a special edition of White House Papers guest-edited by Assistant Professor Douglas Brattebo of the Naval Academy's Political Science Department. It assesses Jefferson's handling of the crisis with the Barbary Powers both before and during his presidential administration.

Pandora's Keepers: Nine Men and the Atomic Bomb

Researcher: Associate Professor Brian VanDeMark

A great many scientists contributed to the making of the atomic bomb. Clearly, not all of them can be treated. Associate Professor VanDeMark therefore used three criteria to select the subjects of this study: 1. those who contributed centrally to the bomb's creation; 2. those who voiced moral and political judgments about the bomb; and 3. those whose views represented a range of opinions and responses.

Pandora's Keepers treats these nine physicists as an integrated group, rather than as discrete biographical subjects. It follows their intertwined lives chronologically, showing how they related to one another and reacted to the history they made together. Part I traces the atomic scientists' efforts to build the bomb and, with it, to end World War II. Part II explores how the atomic scientists came to understand the bomb's meaning and implications, both for their own lives and for the world they changed forever through their discovery.

Midshipman Research Course Projects

For We Who Were Occidentals Have Now Become Orientals: The Transformation of Perception of the 'Other' in the Holy Land during the Twelfth Century

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Bryan R. Dearolf, USN

Adviser: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This paper compares and contrasts the constructed Orient of those who fought in the First Crusade and returned home with those who settled in the Crusader Kingdom. By doing so, the researcher gained a deeper understanding of the historical encounter between Christians and Muslims in the twelfth century Levant. As one examines the source materials for the period extending from 1095 to 1187, it becomes apparent from the way Franks present Muslims that the templates formed on the eve of the Crusades remained for the most part unchanged in the imagination of the returning Frank, but underwent a transformation in the minds of many Frankish settlers of the Latin East as a result of continual contact with the Muslims. Thus, the most fascinating element of East/West relations that surfaces in the texts examined is not the persisting hostilities and misunderstandings between the two sides, but the transformation of perception of the "other" reflected in the writings of those who settled in the Crusader Kingdom.

The Polarization of Civil War Baltimore

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Kathryn A. MacFarlane, USN

Adviser: Professor Mary A. DeCredico

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

The secession of the Southern states in 1861 posed a challenge for the citizens of Baltimore. Divided between Unionists and pro-Confederates, the city was in turmoil for four years. Military occupation and martial law operated to quell much of the unrest, but by the end of the war, Baltimore was as divided as before.

Chronicle of an Imperial Education: Knowing and Debate about Empire in the British Boarding School

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Justin P. Accomando, USN

Adviser: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This project used records of the Eton Debate Society and reports in the Eton College Chronicle to assess Eton school boys' knowledge of the British Empire in the generation before the First World War. It discovered an increasing interest in empire subjects beginning in the 1890s, as well as surprising sophistication in the way controversial subjects were debated. Students discussed policy from both Liberal and Conservative perspectives. Though their assumptions about the ability of subject peoples to manage their own affairs did not transcend the conventional stereotypes of the time, their passion and eloquence on the perils and responsibilities of empire revealed growing expertise and vision about Britain's imperial role.

Information and Insurrection:***The Times of London Covers the Moran Bay Rebellion of 1865***

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Ryan Gatto, USN

Adviser: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This project compared coverage of a small but intense imperial insurrection in Jamaica as conveyed by local newspapers in Kingston and by the *Times* and *Illustrated London News* in England. The first task was to work out the timetable of packet mail news that would have reached London in this pre-telegraph era. The paper then shows that the London papers engaged in sensationalist and even false reporting even when they had more balanced, accurate information available from Kingston. The argument is made that the papers fell into existing “genres” of reporting horrific events that had arisen during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, since these ways of conveying news of far-off events could maintain interest and guarantee sales over a longer period of time than the event itself warranted.

U.S. Foreign Policy and the Soviet Union, 1949-1952:**The Embassy of Alan G. Kirk**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Michael K. Meador, USN

Adviser: Professor Robert W. Love, Jr.

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Admiral Alan G. Kirk, a surface line officer prior to World War II, enjoyed an extraordinarily varied naval experience during that conflict. He served as U.S. Naval Attaché in London from 1938 to 1940, as Director of Naval Intelligence in 1941, as Commander, Atlantic Fleet Ocean Escort Group Three in 1941-1942, as a Task Unit CO during the 1943 invasion of Sicily, and the Commander of the Western Task Force during the Overlord invasion of France in 1944. An able officer was considerable breadth; Kirk was named ambassador to Belgium in 1946 and, in 1949, ambassador to the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War.

This History Honors thesis examined Admiral Kirk’s embassy in the Soviet Union. The nature of the Soviet state was such that the ambassador was almost the only source of reliable information on events within the country, the formation of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, and evaluation of Soviet motives and intentions. This paper focused on three of the major issues of Kirk’s tenure: recognition of the Peoples’ Republic of China, Soviet policy regarding the Korean War, and Soviet policy regarding German self-government. In each instance, Kirk provided the Department of State with shrewd, cautious advice and reportage, justifying his contemporary reputation as a reliable, astute international observer and accomplished non-professional American diplomat.

From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Civil War:**The Mexican War and the Roots of Political Regionalism**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Rudyard S. Olmstead, USN

Adviser: Professor Craig L. Symonds

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This paper examined the debates in the U.S. Congress about the decision to open a second front in the Mexican War by sending an amphibious force against Vera Cruz and conducting a campaign toward Mexico City in 1847. In particular, the researcher developed an instrument for measuring regional sentiment about this issue. The conclusion was that this debate represented a pivotal point in American politics in which the shift from party loyalty to regional allegiance began to manifest itself, but that this shift was not yet complete.

Internal Conflict within the Union and Confederate Armies during the Campaign for Chattanooga, Tennessee during the Civil War

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Joseph A. Petrucelli, USN

Adviser: Professor Craig L. Symonds

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Scholars have long suggested that internal dissent within the Confederate high command was a major factor in Confederate defeat. As one example of this weakness, they cite the weak effort of the Confederate army besieging Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, undercut by feuding between Braxton Bragg and his subordinates, especially James Longstreet. Some scholars have disputed this view noting that the Union high command was also riven by internal disputes. In this paper, the researcher looks at internal dissent within the upper ranks of the Union army in that campaign to determine if it, too, hindered the efficient management of the campaign for Chattanooga. This case study illuminates the whole issue of unity within the Federal high command and the causes of Confederate defeat in the Civil War.

Prot-Historic Japanese Intervention in Korea: A Harbinger of Today's Japanese-Korean Relations

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Ivan H. Kanzaki, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This honors thesis seeks to analyze the 4th century AD invasion of Korea by the Japanese and its impact on the development of the paradoxical relationship between Japan and Korea in the long annals of East Asian history. The research examines the voluminous existing literature on this historical event and has found major contradictions. The researcher then proceeds to provide brand new interpretations of the ancient texts upon which much of the existing literature is based. By doing so, the researcher tries to answer the all-important question in Japanese society: what was the origin of the Japanese people?

The Philippine Insurrection and the Origin of the U.S. Counterinsurgency Doctrine, 1899-1903

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Nicholas A. Benson, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

The Philippine Insurrection was our first experience in counterinsurgency warfare. It was also the first time the U.S. Army formed a detailed, official counterinsurgency doctrine. This thesis seeks to show why the Philippine Insurrection was the first counterinsurgency war the U.S. fought, how the Army adapted their experiences in conventional and constabulary operations to this new type of conflict, how the Army arrived at the coherent official doctrine and what impact that doctrine had on the conflict and future operations, and most importantly, how this new counterinsurgency doctrine affected the outcome of the Insurrection and the future development of counterinsurgency doctrine.

The Judaic Experience at the United States Naval Academy

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Joel Holwitt, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Judaism at the U.S. Naval Academy only became a tangible presence in 1938 with the formation of a Jewish 'Church' Party. Since 1938, the Judaic Experience at the Naval Academy transformed from a secular gathering at the local synagogue to a service of religious verve inside the Academy. Unlike many other Judaic experiences during the twentieth century, overt anti-Semitism generally did not affect the movement towards inclusion at the Naval Academy. Although the Navy did not oppose Judaism, the Naval Academy infrastructure did very little to encourage its religious inclusion into

the Naval Academy community. Instead, individuals and groups acting outside the chain-of-command meshed Judaism with the Naval Academy core values of duty, honor, and loyalty. These “outside” forces formed a Jewish presence with the Jewish Church Party, brought this presence into the Yard to create a sense of inclusiveness, and then solidified the Judaic presence with the assignment of a Jewish chaplain and the construction of a chapel.

Childcare during World War II

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Jenna Seidel, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Throughout history, major political, military, economic and social events have occurred that have affected significant change in American society. War, especially, has been noted as a catalyst for numerous societal innovations. During World War II, in the face of a dramatic demand for women in the workplace, the government of the United States implemented a number of “short-term” changes regarding “acceptable” childcare policies in order to make the war effort as productive as possible. As husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons went off to war, their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters were transformed into the bulk of the work force on the home front, despite earlier opposition to women leaving their accepted role in the home and family. This study is an examination of how war changes society and will investigate if any of the wartime childcare policies endured after hostilities ceased.

The Burdens of a Warrior:

Anglo-American Stereotypes of Native Americans in World War I

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Bo A. Bergstrom, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Allison Fuss Mellis

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Relying on primary sources housed at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. and the American Indian Research Project, Vermillion, South Dakota, as well as, numerous secondary sources, Midshipman Bo Bergstrom looks into the experience of Native American servicemen in World War I. His research focused largely on the degree to which stereotypes regarding American Indians as superior warriors impacted Native experiences in war. Through his analysis of “oral and written testimony of a sampling of Indian and Anglo officers and soldiers,” Bergstrom concludes, “for many stereotypes of the superior pathfinder, natural warrior and bloodthirsty savage not only existed, but also impacted their duties and assignments.”

Los Kinenos: A Study of How and Why

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Jim Boehm, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Allison Fuss Mellis

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

Rich archival materials, including oral histories and accounting ledgers were used. The researcher writes an economic and social history of the King Ranch focusing mainly on the 150 year-old relationship between Richard King’s own family and succeeding generations of Kinenos, the ranch’s Hispanic labor force. He concludes, “archival evidence in the form of contemporary wage data and spiced with mention of just a few of the most illustrative Kineno anecdotes, validates their bond as one of the most distinctive and devoted labor relationships that has ever existed in the United States.”

Faith of Our Fathers: The Religious Lives of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Daniel H. Schwartz, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor John G. Kolp

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

The purpose of this project was to provide a more accurate perspective on the religious beliefs of America's Founding Fathers. Primarily, the paper demonstrated how the Founder's beliefs were diverse, yet shared many similarities. To accomplish this task the paper focused on the religious beliefs of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson and Adams were selected for this paper as they represent nearly opposite ends of the religious spectrum among the Founders. While other Founders may have had more extreme viewpoints, Jefferson and Adams represent the two most popular men with such viewpoints. Furthermore, Jefferson and Adams exchanged ideas and opinions on religion and other topics for most of their lives, making the possibility of a comparison of their viewpoints much more plausible.

The basis of the paper's argument is that Jefferson had anti-religious leanings, while Adams had pro-Christian sentiments. At the same time, both men had a core of pragmatically derived religious beliefs. The rejection of religious extremism, a notion of private religion, and the concept of religion as a tool of the state are all ideas that Jefferson and Adams clearly derived pragmatically. Their political advocacy of these shared ideas came despite the differences between their religious views.

Azorean Immigration to Southern New England

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Ann-Catherine Ventura, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor John G. Kolp

Sponsor: History Department Honors Program

This thesis examines the immigration of Azoreans to southern New England during the late nineteenth century. This includes an evaluation of the push and pull factors involved in that process, an examination of the means of migration which may be unique to Azoreans as compared to other groups, and a brief look at the assimilation process once immigrants settled in America. To amplify the general trends of this process, two personal accounts are included as well as the broader context of all late nineteenth-century immigration.

What principally distinguishes the Azorean story from those of other immigrants is that their vessels of immigration were those of a whaling industry that returned frequently to their homeland and allowed for continuous input from their home culture. Young men, seemingly eager for adventure, were also subconsciously influenced by other factors: the daily chores meant to help parents with agricultural tasks and lighten the economic burden of providing for a family, a steady decline in the orange harvest, the toil that is involved in rebuilding houses and markets destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in 1882 and 1884, the impending threat of being sent away to join the Portuguese army under a new, more rigorous conscription system, and the monotony of only ever having "just enough." These factors and the growing size and stability of ethnic enclaves in several New England towns produced a continuous and lasting connection between the new and old homelands.

Publications**Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts**

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, "Ethics and West Point in the Early Nineteenth Century," *Military Education: Past, Present, and Future*, (ed. Gregory C. Kennedy and Keith Neilson), Westport: Praeger, pp. 63-81, 2002.

This paper is part of a larger comparative and cross-disciplinary study on West Point and the Naval Academy during the nineteenth century that narrates the army and navy's path toward professionalization through ethics education. The author claims that the Thayer system of education at the United States Military Academy, the fundamental component of the developing military ethos undergirding professionalization, was inherently moral. Thayer, with assistance from others, created a uniquely American military pedagogy that served the interests of the army and with certain modifications the navy as well. Professor Bogle examines how Thayer resolved basic conflicts for the

officer in the citizen-soldier concept through a four-prong program of ethics education. First he created a uniform military experience that was devoid of class distinctions. Next he instilled the officer corps with discipline both mental and physical. Third he capitalized on religious revivals as a means to undermine a cadet code of conduct that chafed at any restrictions of personal liberty. And finally, he supported a formal course in moral philosophy that taught practical as well as theoretical ethics to the Army officer corps during the early nineteenth century. While Thayer was not successful in eradicating student definitions of honor (many of the same conflicts can still be seen today), his single-minded devotion and sheer force of will was able to maintain the contours of his educational and disciplinary policies even after his retirement in 1833. By the time of his death in 1871, the Thayer system was inextricably linked to the missions (unofficial) of the academies and became enshrined, with both positive and negative ramifications, as the pillar of military ethics and officer education in the United States Army.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Coffeehouses and Cafés," *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, (ed. Alan Charles Kors), Oxford: Oxford University Press, Vol. 1, pp.267-69, 2003.

This brief article summarizes the recent research that has presented coffeehouses and cafés as a key component of the Habermasian public sphere. It describes the clientele, sociability, and culture associated with coffeehouses in the major European countries during the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. Although the institution functioned differently in different countries, it was generally a place for polite society to gather informally to socialize and discuss news and ideas. It played an important role in creating an English public informed about political and economic matters and was gradually assuming a similar role in continental countries.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, "Innovation and the Warrior Ethos," *Topic*, pp. 65-73 (summer 2002).

This is an invited article for the inaugural issue of *Topic*, a thematic international publication of the Gates Cambridge Scholars at Cambridge University. This article chronicles the role of technology in the evolution of Western military practices and the processes by which military societies have used their warrior ethos and strategic paradigms to filter the incorporation of innovative technologies into their military practices.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Men, Machines, and Old Abe: Lincoln and the Civil War Navy," *Rediscovering Abraham Lincoln*, (eds. John Y. Simon and Harold Holzer), New York: Fordham University Press, pp. 48-64, 2002.

This essay discusses Abraham Lincoln's relationship with the Navy during the American Civil War. In particular, it argues that Lincoln was not only a superb reader of people, but also attracted by the "gimmicks" of modern naval warfare. Drawn to the Washington Navy Yard to witness the working of these new inventions, he struck up a close relationship with Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren (inventor of the Dahlgren gun) and that association influenced many of his strategic decisions.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Nick of Time: John Ericsson and the U.S.S. Monitor," *Seaport: New York's History Magazine*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 14-20 (Winter 2003).

This article discusses the origins of the U.S.S. *Monitor* and describes the curious relationship among the Ironclad Board, John Ericsson, and Cornelius Bushnell, each of which played key roles in gaining approval for the construction of the Union's first ironclad warship. It then discusses the politics behind the decision as well as the technological breakthroughs that made it possible, and its harrowing trip from New York to Hampton Roads to arrive "in the nick of time" to confront the CSS *Virginia*.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, and Holzer, Harold, "Who Designed the CSS Virginia," *Military History Quarterly*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 6-14 (Autumn 2003).

The original drawings of the plans for the construction of the Confederacy's first ironclad recently came into the possession of the Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia. These newly-available plans cast light on the argument that has continued between the advocates of John L. Porter and those who support John Mercer Brooke about which of those two men deserved the lion's share of the credit for the design of the CSS *Virginia*. After comparing the drawings with the 19th century documents and post-war claims of each man, the article concludes that Brooke, and not Porter, deserves the primary credit for the design of the *Virginia*.

Books

MELLIS, Allison Fuss, Assistant Professor, *Riding Buffaloes and Broncos: Rodeo and Native Traditions in the Northern Great Plains*, Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, May 2003.

The author spent this academic year working with the copy editor and assistant editor in making final revisions and indexing the monograph, creating several maps, and collecting permissions for photograph publication from various archives. Relying heavily on oral interviews and archival documents and photographs, *Riding Buffaloes and Broncos* documents the involvement of northern Plains Indians in rodeos during the reservation era from approximately 1890 to 1996. It demonstrates the process by which Native Americans resisted the assimilationist efforts of the federal government by restructuring rather than relinquishing their Indian identities. For many this meant becoming rodeo cowboys. Reservation rodeos provided opportunities for Plains Indian communities to gather; to wager; to give away horse, cattle and other such gifts; and to display their skills as equestrians. Ironically, northern Plains Indians used these contests, sanctioned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as activities of acculturation, to maintain connections within tribal groups and to create new intertribal affiliations.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, TUCKER, Ernest S, Associate Professor, and Hamburg, Gary, *Against the Mountains: Al-Qarakhi And Tolstoi Depict Russian-Muslim Confrontation In The Caucasus*. Britain: Curzon-Routledge, February 2003.

This book juxtaposes competitive cultural and religious traditions through the vehicle of distinctive works of global literary significance. Qarakhi's *Bariqat as-Suyuf* is a chronicle written in the Islamic, Middle Eastern tradition, which details the mystical achievements and sacred status of "three imams," but especially of Shamil. Shamil is still revered for having contested Russian expansion for over twenty years, by imposing an Islamic orthopraxy to unite ideologically, politically and militarily the notoriously fragmented tribal peoples of the Caucasus. *Bariqat* is extremely valuable, because of the rarity of sources by victims of colonial domination, the privileged access that Qarakhi had to Shamil himself, and because it has never appeared in English.

Book Chapters

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, and Funada, Sayaka, "The Japanese in Peru and Brazil: A Comparative Perspective," *Mass Migration to Modern Latin America*, (eds. Samuel L. Baily and Eduino Jose Miguez), Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources Press, pp. 113-135, 2003.

This is a comparative synthesis, designed for classroom use, of the immigrant experiences of the Japanese in the two countries in Latin America where the Nikkei are found in the largest numbers. The essay discusses reasons for migration, early sources of employment and income, internal migrations within both Peru and Brazil, the establishment of cultural support groups, the impact of the Asia war and finally the implications for the very substantial Nikkei migration to Japan since the late 1980s.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "Peru." In *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, (ed. Laurence Boudon), no. 58, Humanities, Austin: University of Texas Press, pp. 382-397, 2002.

This is a comprehensive review essay periodically published by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. It is the most respected bibliographical guide to the literature for scholars of Latin America. The author's work involved the review of approximately 500 books and articles published in four languages regarding the history of Peru from the beginning of the Republican era to the present. Professor Masterson then selected the most representative materials, wrote an introductory essay and individual short reviews of each selection. The period under scrutiny was approximately 1996-2000. Work with what is the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS) is considered some of the most important professional contribution that a Latin American historian can accomplish during his/her career.

Book Reviews

BEYER, Kurt W, Assistant Professor, review of Laura Otis, *Networking: Communicating with Bodies and Machines in the Nineteenth Century*, in *Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Science*, spring 2003, p. 162.

The notion of the “networked society,” according to English professor Laura Otis, is not contingent on desktop computers, internet routers, and fiber optics. Rather, modern network theories emerged out of the science, engineering, and literature of the nineteenth century. Her ambitious interdisciplinary study highlights the common metaphors that evolved simultaneously in fields as diverse as neurobiology, telegraph communications, political theory, and fictional literature. In this sense the dominant nineteenth century models describing the nervous system, communication networks, and the nation-state all share a similar conceptual framework.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, review of Maggie Mort, *Building the Trident Network: A Study of the Enrollment of People, Knowledge, and Machines*, in *Business History Review*, 76, autumn 2002, pp. 633-35.

This is a scholarly review of a Science, Technology, and Society (STS) study of the construction of the United Kingdom’s independent, nuclear deterrent embodied in the Vanguard class of Trident missile submarines and the effect this program had on Vickers Shipbuilding, the local Barrows community, and the British defense industry.

Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, and Morillo, Steven, “A Lying Legacy: Images of Antiquity and Altered Reality in Medieval Military History,” 30th Annual Sewanee Mediaeval Colloquium, University of the South, Sewanee, TN, 4-5 April 2003.

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, “Creating an American Will: The U.S. Military and the Attempt to Create a National Character and Will, 1913-1964,” Frontlines: Gender, Identity, and War Conference, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, July 2002.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “Arsenals of the Confederacy,” Library of Virginia and Museum of the Confederacy Civil War Lecture Series, Richmond, VA, 19 March 2003.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “Arsenals of the Rebellion,” Smithsonian Associates, Charleston, SC, 6 April 2003.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “Centers of the Southern Aristocracy,” Smithsonian Associates, Richmond, VA, 5 April 2003.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “Southern Women at War,” Smithsonian Associates, Savannah, GA, 7 April 2003.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “What You May Not Know about New Orleans,” Smithsonian Associates, New Orleans, LA, 8 April 2003.

DeCREDICO, Mary A., Professor, “Southern Women at War,” Lower Shenandoah Civil War Round Table, Front Royal, VA, 11 July 2002.

LOVE, Robert W., Jr., Professor, “King and Nimitz Reconsidered,” The Commanders: A Study of Leadership in the Pacific War Conference, Admiral Nimitz Foundation: Fredericksburg, TX, 28 September 2002.

LUNSFORD-POE, Virginia W., Assistant Professor, televised interview for *Unconventional Warfare*, a film documentary for the History Channel concerning the role of Sir Francis Drake in the famous battle between England’s Royal Navy and Spain’s Armada in 1588, 22 July 2002.

LUNSFORD-POE, Virginia W., Assistant Professor, "The Golden Age of Piracy," U. S. Naval Academy's President's Circle Alumni Gathering, Annapolis, MD, 12 September 2002.

LUNSFORD-POE, Virginia W., Assistant Professor, "Sailors, Nationalism, Ideology: One Case Study in the Seventeenth-Century Dutch Republic," Mid-Atlantic World History Association Conference, Drew University, Madison, NJ, 15 October 2002.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, "The Korean War: A Fifty-Year Retrospective," McMullen Seapower Forum, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, 28 April 2003. (Session chair)

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, "Rediscovering the First French Deaf Teachers in Mid-Nineteenth Century France," Deaf Way II Conference, Washington, D.C., 22 July 2002.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, "Shaping Memory, Shaping Identity in Émigré, Early Soviet, and Ukrainian Experiences," Shaping Memory, Shaping Identity in Russian History Conference, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 19-23 March 2003. (Chair and commentator)

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Leadership and Decision Making at Gettysburg," Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, VA, 27 June 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Civil War Service of the U.S.S. *Constellation*," U.S.S. *Constellation* in the Baltimore Harbor, Baltimore, MD, 10 August 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Cleburne and Civil War Leadership," Westport Civil War Round Table, Westport, CT, 17 October 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Joseph E. Johnston and the Atlanta Campaign," Westchester Civil War Round Table, Westchester, NY, 18 October 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Black Soldiers in the Civil War," Torrington Civil War Round Table, Torrington, CT, 19 October 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Atlanta Campaign," and "Leadership in the Army of Tennessee," West Coast Civil War Conference, Fresno, CA, 8-9 November, 2002.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Torn between Two Countries: Franklin Buchanan and the Civil War in Maryland," St. John's College, Annapolis, MD, 21 January 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Patrick Cleburne and the Lessons of Command Leadership," Sarasota Civil War Conference, Sarasota, FL, 30 January 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Battle of Hampton Roads," Mariners' Museum, Newport News, VA, 8 March 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Franklin Buchanan and the Problem of the Confederate Navy," South Atlantic Civil War Symposium: Hilton Head, SC, 28 March 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Battle of Mobile Bay," Baltimore Civil War Round Table, Baltimore, MD, 13 May 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Franklin Buchanan and the Confederate Navy," Brunswick Civil War Round Table, Brunswick, GA, 27 May 2003.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Rhetoric of War, Realities of Peace: Ottoman-Iranian Relations in the Safavid Era," School of Oriental and African Studies: London, UK, 23 September 2002.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Imam Shamil: His Wars Against the Russians in Their Modern Context," University of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn, MI, 14 October 2002.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "Wartime Intelligence Then and Now: The OSS and Beyond," The Henry Stimson Center, Washington D.C., 21 August 2002.
