
History Department

Professor David P. Peeler
Chair

History Department scholars have had a remarkably robust, diverse and productive research program during 2003-2004. Whether in sponsored activity or in their independent work, students and faculty have explored subjects spanning centuries and stretching across continents. They have explored a host of technologies. Moreover, they have shared the products of this work throughout the world, with presentations at conferences and meetings, and with the publication of articles and journals. History is an empirical discipline, one with exploration at the very core of the craft, and the Naval Academy's historians have proven themselves to be exceptionally energetic explorers.

As one would expect, a significant proportion of the department's work has focused on naval or military topics. Associate Professor Lori Bogle, for example, focused on Theodore Roosevelt's efforts to conduct Navy public relations in the early 20th Century. A similar emphasis on public images of military matters was at the core of Captain (USMC) Robert Burrell's article on the mythology surrounding the battle of Iwo Jima. Associate Professor Maochun Yu explored the nature of World War II propaganda in a presentation at Waseda University in Tokyo. Other researchers pressed us to think more broadly about military history. Assistant Professor Virginia Lunsford-Poe worked on piracy and privateering in the Netherlands, while Assistant Professor Allison Mellis asked about the nature of a warrior ethos from the Crow perspective of Native American Robert Yellow Tail.

Beyond such energetic and innovative research into military and naval fields, Naval Academy historians brought a similar geographic breadth and topical diversity to their research into social and political subjects. Of particular note in 2004 was the publication of Professor Daniel Masterson's book, *The Japanese in Latin America* – a ground-breaking look at an often misunderstood dimension to global migration - published by the University of Illinois Press. In a much different vein, Professor Nancy Ellenberger turned her attention to the interrelationships between gender and humor in Victorian England, and Professor Thomas Brennan gave a paper at an international conference (in Helsinki) on the epidemiology of alcohol. Midshipmen also worked in social history, with Midshipman 1/C Timothy Leonardi's look at ethnic identities in Philadelphia of the 1930's being a noteworthy entry. Just to round things out, we also note that Associate Professor Thomas McCarthy continued his project on the automobile's place in American economics and values, and Professor Richard Abels presented his on-going work on King Alfred to a conference held at Exeter University in the United Kingdom.

Still other research efforts have dealt with aesthetics. Midshipman 1/C Sean Dinces completed his honors project on sport and masculinity in the works of American painter George Bellows, and this paper received the academy-wide award as best honors project for the year. In another visual theme, Professor Fred Harrod considered how cartoons function as gauges, and even agents, of social change. In a completely non-visual project for his honors project, Midshipman 1/C Collin Fox evaluated the male countertenor voice as a window on gender and society in Victorian England.

In yet another field of endeavor, some research in 2004 verged upon the metaphysical, exploring the nature of thought and inquiry. Professor Anne Quartararo's research on deaf education in France leads directly to the question: Do deaf people think in distinctive ways? Professor Phyllis Culham remains engaged in a project that explores how societies have imagined time, how they imagine eras, and how they might decide how an era has come to a close. Finally, in a presentation at a Washington, D.C. conference, Professor Robert Artigiani, shared his research insights on how abstraction has helped people imagine not just evolution but ethics.

Sponsored Research

King Alfred and His Biographers: Images and Imagination

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Although profoundly different in detail, the accounts of King Alfred's life and reign by Alfred's intimate Asser and the modern historians Charles Plummer, Alfred Smyth, and Richard Abels share the same underlying narrative, that of a warrior-scholar king who preserved his kingdom against invasion, promoted learning, and began a process that would culminate in the creation of the kingdom of England. What truly separates the stories has less to do with their narratives, or even the sources that underlie those narratives, than with the sensibility and imagination that each historian used to create a coherent story and plausible personality out of fragmentary evidence, and the reason that he chose to tell the story.

Despite the intentions of the authors, the narratives of these very different historians turned out to be remarkably similar. This was because the narrative is common to the sources that underlie all three historical accounts, sources that ultimately derive from Alfred's court. These are the stories that Alfred himself wanted told to preserve his "memory in good works." In other words, the underlying narrative which has seduced so many historians, including this researcher, is Alfred's own narrative - the story and image which he and his courtiers shaped to make sense of this life. This, of course, is not to say that this story and image are historical truth, only that it is the closest to historical truth that the surviving sources will permit us to get - and the closest that Alfred wanted us to get.

Conceptions of Military Cowardice in Anglo-Saxon England

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This investigation into conceptions of cowardice in Anglo-Saxon England was based on a semantic and contextual analysis of those Old English terms that translators have rendered as "cowardly," "coward," and "cowardice." Surprisingly, the Anglo-Saxons did not have a specific word denoting shameful timidity. Nor, apparently, did they share the Aristotelian or modern conceptions of cowardice. Anglo-Saxon war leaders and warriors were shamed - not because they possessed timid or fearful temperaments - but because they were seen to be sluggish or lazy, in fulfilling their pledges and boasts to serve and protect their lord (or, the case of a king, God). To Anglo-Saxon writers of the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, when the English kingdom was buffeted by Scandinavian invasion and the royal court was rife with intrigue, cowardice was defined as a species of perfidy, a willful betrayal of the lordship bond.

Educating Computers: Grace Hopper and the Programming Revolution, 1845-1960

Researcher: Assistant Professor Kurt W. Beyer

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Grace Murray Hooper (1906-1991) was an inventor, mathematician, teacher, naval officer, programmer, leader, and computer visionary. In a commencement address at William and Mary, the aging computer pioneer expressed her belief in a personalized computing future. The future predicted by Rear Admiral Hopper was realized with the entering class at the Naval Academy in 1986, as it was the first class of plebes (freshmen) to be issued personal computers. Hopper had preached that the youth were the true leaders of the computer revolution. Grace Hopper lived a life worthy of reflection, and her story serves as a vehicle to address a variety of themes in the history of programming and computing.

Grace Hopper's contributions were so exceptional, that her career between 1944 and 1960 became the focus of the researcher's doctoral dissertation. She was a critical inventor and innovator in the early years of computing; therefore, an understanding of her achievements sheds light on the evolution of programming techniques, computer language innovation, and the interrelationship between computer hardware and software. Furthermore, Hopper's case helps to analyze how notions of gender shaped women's opportunities within the nascent computer field. The study attempts to explain why certain women such as Hopper were able to rise to preeminent positions within the field of computing even though there

was a growing post-war antipathy in America towards women in the workplace. Hopper's story should garner interest from a wide audience, including historians of science and technology, military historians, computer scientists, women's studies scholars, and the educated lay public.

Selling Sea Power: Theodore Roosevelt and Turn-of-the-Century Naval Public Relations

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

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, 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.

Even though this book length study of naval public relations that incorporates civil religious imagery and concepts is still in its early stages the researcher believes it will be an important contribution to military studies. Combining the fields of social and military history is a unique approach that could help bring the military to the attention of scholars who often dismiss such projects as merely celebrating battles and heroes. This project may also give historical context to current attempts by the navy to marshal public support.

Gender and Humor in Late Victorian Aristocratic Society

Researcher: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project explored the nature and uses of humor among the late-Victorian political and social elites. It focused, in particular, on the role that humor - wit, jokes, mimicry, clever conversation - played in relationships between men and women and in the performances that structured interaction in mixed-sex groups. The work relied not on the canonical texts (Henry James Oscar Wilde, Edith Wharton) used by literary scholars of the comic, but on the fragments 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. The project resulted in a paper for a panel on "Fin-de-Siccle Aristocracy: Adaptation, Subversion, Exclusion" at the annual meeting of the North American Conference on British Studies.

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

Researcher: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project used 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 particularity of this historic episode, the Elcho's party provides an opportunity to examine how private engagements like pubic rituals, contained powerful meanings and signs for the men and women who participated in them

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

Researcher: Associate Professor John G. Kolp
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

There is continued 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. Whatever 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 subject 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 revealed much about the tensions between older political forms and newer partisan pressures.

Godless Scoundrels and Pious Mariners: Piracy and Privateering in the Golden Age Netherlands

Researcher: Assistant Professor Virginia W. Lunsford-Poe
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

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, Dutch acts of piracy and privateering committed during the seventeenth century are documented. 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 role of maritime pillaging in Golden Age Dutch culture was analyzed 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. Interpretation, while ascribing this cultural leniency to various sources (e.g., the exigencies of economic survival and nation 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." In other words, 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 the new vision of political community, a vision in which the maritime pillage held a special place.

Alberto Fujimori and the Japanese Community in Peru

Researcher: Professor Daniel M. Masterson
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project examined the private life and public career of one of the most prominent public figures in late twentieth century Latin America, Alberto Fujimori. Fujimori was president of Peru from 1990 until his self-imposed exile in Japan in 2000. During his decade in office, he successfully confronted the Sendero Luminoso insurgency, brought a badly troubled economy back on course, restored the good economic standing of Peru abroad and began programs to deal with Peru's endemic poverty. These substantial accomplishments, however, came at the price of widespread abuses of human rights, the further weakening of Peru's political institutions and the armed forces, and a level of public corruption which has rarely been equaled in Peru. This biography placed the Fujimori phenomenon in the context of its roots in the Japanese immigrant community and its impact on his personal and political makeup, as well as the dynamics of Peru's terribly troubled struggle with terrorism and poverty during the last decade of the twentieth century.

Redefining the Future: Peru and the Second World War

Researcher: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project examined the myriad issues that helped shape Peru's role in World War II and subsequent developments which established long term trends in social, political and military policy for the nation. Particular emphasis was given to the July 1940 border war with Ecuador, the deportation of Japanese, German and Italian nationals during the war, the shift of the Peruvian army professional training relationship from France to the United States and the political emergence of Peru's most widely supported populist party, the *Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana* (America Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA).

The Road to Respect

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas M. McCarthy

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project used the twentieth-century American experience with the automobile to explore the evolving relationship between consumer capitalism and the environment. It was 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 environmental 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 Americas, the researcher argued 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. Expensive, publicly used personal consumer goods, such as the automobile, function as a short-hand form of symbolic communication by which Americans, anxious about their places in a world characterized by social, economic, technological change, asked one another for affirmation and respect. When the automobile was considered in this light, one could see that it was not just the obvious appeal of the product that made the associated environmental problems difficult to understand and address, but that consumers were using their automobiles to address powerful needs at the heart of modern human experience. By century end it was clear that these preferences often trumped knowledge or concerns that people may have about ancillary problems. *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.

Contrary Warrior: Robert Yellowtail

Researcher: Assistant Professor Allison Fuss Mellis

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project initiated 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 superintendent to his own home reservation. The anticipated product at the conclusion of this multi-year research effort will be a book which will delineate one of the ways that American Indians adapted and enriched their Native cultures by selectively incorporating certain aspects of the dominant European American culture.

The way in which Yellowtail, a self-proclaimed "warrior" for Crow tribal sovereignty, was able to meet the awkward challenge of representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) - which many of his fellow Crows distrusted and often referred to ruefully as "Boss Indians Around" - was investigated. Yellowtail was educated in federal off-reservation boarding schools and thus 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 BIA.

Research has been conducted on the Crow reservation in Montana, as well as at archives at local colleges, Indian agencies and historical societies in cities and towns in Montana. These efforts resulted in the acquisition of primary source material on this topic. Oral interviews with Yellowtail's family are anticipated in future stages of this study.

Institutions, Agencies and American Artists in the Early Cold War Years, 1946-1955

Researcher: Professor David P. Peeler

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This research project contributed to a larger work examining the careers of a number of American painters and photographers. As workers in visual media, these individuals had achieved some prominence in the years prior to World War II. They continued to be significant cultural players in the Cold War years, but without the more widespread popularity that had marked the earlier period. In part because of those shrunken audiences, scholars have tended to minimize these artists' efforts during the early Cold War years, often describing these painters and photographers as former activists who, in a repressive political climate, lost the will to create and lapsed into silence. That analysis is now clearly inadequate, and it is also clear that they went on to have significant careers in Cold War America.

This project investigated the institutions and agencies that nurtured and sustained these artists. For purposes of investigation, those organizations were considered within three broad categories. Making up the first is political organizations, such as the Democratic and Progressive Parties, as well as interest groups such as the Progressive Citizens of America. The second group was more directly concerned with aesthetic matters, and includes the National Congress on the Fine Arts, the Photo League, and the Museum of Modern Art. In the last category are agencies that offered patronage to the artists, groups as diverse as the United States Information Agency, the Sierra Club and national labor unions. The group of creative visual artists includes painters Ben Shahn, Rockwell Kent and Philip Evergood, and photographers Paul Strand, Edward Weston, and Ansel Adams. The careers of these men blossomed during the 1930s; many of them were active in the left-wing politics of the era, and their works and their issues were often identified with progressive movements of the Great Depression. Indeed, they have been so closely associated with that decade that very little attention has been paid to their post-Depression careers, even though they continued to be active artists and vital community members up through the 1960s.

The bulk of this project was done in two Washington repositories: the Library of Congress and the Archives of American Art, and was largely a matter of reading and note-taking. Focus was on two agencies, the Progressive Citizens of America and the Sierra Club. The results are that the researcher now has a firm understanding of the relationship connecting the Sierra Club's educational programs, its publication program and its patronage of individual artists. The Progressive Citizens of America has been more elusive. On the one hand it was more ephemeral than had been imagined, and so far at least it seems that the organization left behind few traces. On the other hand, it also appears that the organization was very much an organization of the artists themselves, a mechanism by which they assured themselves an outlet for their art and their political views.

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 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 (1789) to the advent of the First World War (1914). Used were a variety of sources from 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 to assemble these "images" of the French Deaf Community. The researcher argues 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.

Also investigated are the social images of the French Deaf from the perspective of the hearing people who were in contact with them. Conducting research at the Paris Deaf Institute for the period 1780-1880 an exceptional amount of excellent material was found; even material from the Baron de Gerando, an administrator on the administrative board at the Institute. Throughout the bulk of this research there was a shift in the image of the Deaf from simple objects of curiosity to a category of medical and sociological study. Issues related to poverty and deafness became more complex in the nineteenth-century. In Gerando's study it was noted that indigence in the deaf community was connected with intellectual poverty as well as increased aggression and defiance when deaf people were excluded from society.

The World Conqueror: Nader Shah and the Beginning of Modern Iran

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

This project focused on the career of Nader Shah, a Turkish herdsman who built an empire in the second quarter of the eighteenth century across Iran, India, and central Asia on the ruins of the disintegrating Mughal and Safavid empires. The researcher examined Nader Shah's legitimating ideologies, how he tried to reconcile political and religious tensions within his realm, the historiographical visions of his main chroniclers, and his relations with European trading companies in the region.

China and Globalization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

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

It has been said that we are living in an age of globalization, an age that all the civilizations of the world are being modeled into a holistic whole through forces of technology and market capitalism that are capable of transcending cultural parochialisms and regional differences. If the trend for globalization is irreversible and tangible, some questions become irresistibly worthy of pondering: when did the process of globalization start? Was it really just a post-Cold War phenomenon that bears no historical roots?

This project investigated the first wave of "globalization," the great age of a world that witnessed the tumult of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation in the West, the flowering and exuberance of Neo-Confucian Ming Dynasty in China, the gallantry of Philip II of Spain, Elizabeth I of England, Wan Li Emperor of China, and the diligent travails of the Jesuits and merchants all over the East. When the 17th Century dawned, the world had become a very different stage of the millions, East and West, a stage that enjoyed the highly sophisticated mutual appreciation for the "others." The main focus of this work was on the interaction between the West and the East during this period of time, through the analysis of the emergence of *Chinoiserie* in the West and "xixue" (western learning) in China.

Foreign Aid to China during World War II

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

This project explored the international arms influx to China during the nation's eight years of armed resistance against the Japanese military actions. It is the first in-depth study of major powers' efforts to aid the Chinese war and the politics around these efforts. Specifically, the project focuses on Russia, Great Britain, France, and the United States and attempts to provide a dynamic picture of why arming China excited, and polarized at times, people from all political spectrums from these countries. This project fills a major gap in the field. This was an archive-based study. Materials for this project were mostly from various archives in the United States, Russia, and England.

People's Liberation Army of China and the War over Taiwan Strait

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

The researcher analyzed the major factors inside the People's Republic of China that determine the communist high command's decision to use force against Taiwan. The utility of such research is particularly needed in today's heightened tension between China, Taiwan, and the United States on issues of war and peace in Asia. A systemic look at how the international political mechanisms function in China was undertaken.

Independent Research

Leadership and Uncertainty

Researcher: Professor P. Robert Artigiani

Problems faced by military leaders were used to evaluate techniques for dealing with the limits of knowledge. A brief survey established that knowledge is limited in principle, and historical examples for coping with limited knowledge in practice were analyzed. The convergence between the sciences of complexity and successful cases of social evolution indicated that the limits of knowledge extended the frontiers of understanding.

Origins and Governance of Complex Social Systems

Researcher: Professor P. Robert Artigiani

Members of modern societies presume they can predict and control the systems to which they belong. Complexity theory suggests the knowledge available to members of systems is limited in ways that make the global effects of local actions potentially unknowable. In the absence of certainty, this project argues that human systems should be organized by emphasizing the procedures for selecting and implementing actions rather than the goals at which policies aim. A range of historical evidence is offered in support of this thesis.

Communities in Transition: Villages and Towns in Early Modern Champagne

Researcher: Professor Thomas E. Brennan

This study of the French province of Champagne investigated the economic and social structure of the region around the city of Reims. As part of a larger study of the legal, cultural, and social life of the early modern communities, it focused on several dozen villages in order to establish their internal structures and relations to the economy of the regions. It also considered 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 structure but also suggests a model for the interaction of different economies integrated into a single city's hinterland.

Turning Points in Time

Researcher: Professor Phyllis Culham

This lengthy project brought together case studies of occasions on which ancient societies believed that time had become discontinuous. The researcher had already completed work on four case studies and now has done a final two. The framing of the project needs to be recast to take into account the work's evolution from case study to case study. The project has already spun off a number of articles, and the researcher is now trying to sharpen the work by spinning off yet more military material to enhance the cultural focus of what is left. In particular, she hopes to polish and submit an article on archaic Roman cattle raiding, so that the archaic Roman case study can focus just on the calendrical consequences of the practice.

Emergence of the Modern Navy, 1865 - 1915

Researcher: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

This research is part of a continuing examination of the process of change in the U.S. Navy. In the years 1865 - 1915, the Navy changed from a recognizable "Old Navy" to a force that took on numerous more modern characteristics. This study sought to understand the Navy as a complex and integral part of American society and not to account for the "new" Navy merely by listing new vessels or expounding on new doctrine. Recent concentration has been on the decade of the 1890's with a particular attention to the ways in which the era measured naval status. It was in this decade the nation and the world became increasingly insistent on comparing the United States Navy to foreign services. An examination of such comparisons helps reveal how the era understood the process of creating a "new" Navy.

Images and the Study of History

Researcher: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

This project is in its very earliest, explorative stages and is a direct outgrowth of the images collected for teaching purposes. The development of an expanding catalog of images has invited comparisons of social values and practices over the time period involved. The researcher has done some general reading on humor in an effort to develop a framework for study, and to be alert to patterns and contrasts in what has been scanned. Observing ways in which the cartoons illuminate social change is also part of the investigation being done. At this point in the project, the inquiry is driven by the awareness of how much the images open an understanding of a period of history and a belief that there is much to be gained by a more extensive and more rigorous research.

History of Virginia

Researcher: Associate Professor John G. Kolp

The researcher is working with three other outside scholars on a highly-readable but comprehensive history of Virginia to be available in time for the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1607. The approximately 400-page volume will contain about 15 chapters divided among the four scholars. This researcher is working on 3 or 4 chapters on the 18th Century.

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

Researcher: Professor Robert W. Love, Jr.

This monograph project dealt with the diplomatic and military history of the U.S. since the end of the Second World War. The main focus is on the Cold War struggle between the Western and Communist alliances, the military contest in Europe and on periphery of Eurasia, and the search for allies, clients, and proxies in the Third World. Unlike other military histories, this study considered the role of air power and navies as well as armies both during the Cold War and the conflicts of the subsequent New World Order of the 1990s. Most of the material for this project was from multi-archival and international research.

The Elihu Root Staff Reforms

Researcher: Associate Professor William R. Roberts

Interest in the army staff reforms introduced by Secretary of War Elihu Root between 1901 and 1903 led the researcher to realize that those reforms could only be understood in the context of what nineteenth-century army officers thought a general staff was. To this end, the research studied the influence that British and French ideas regarding a general staff had on the way American military officers regarded that organization in the nineteenth century.

Encounters in World History

Researcher: Associate Professor J. Thomas Sanders

This 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.

Sea Change: Five Naval Battles that Defined America

Researcher: Professor Craig L. Symonds

This research focused 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 Operation Praying Mantis in the Persian Gulf in 1988, a confrontation that denoted the emergence of the U.S. as a world policeman, each battle illuminates both the character of naval warfare as well as its role in American national development.

Midshipman Honors Projects**Protecting Uranium: Alan G. Kirk versus the Belgian Communist Party**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Alexander Cole, USN

Adviser: Professor Robert W. Love, Jr.

After a distinguished naval career, which included a stint as the Director of Naval Intelligence and command of the Western Task Force during the D-Day landings in France in 1944, Admiral Alan G. Kirk was asked by Acting Undersecretary Dean Acheson to become the ambassador to Belgium in 1946. Kirk found Belgium largely untouched by the physical devastation which characterized the Italian and Eastern Front battlefields and enjoying a relatively robust postwar economic recovery featuring democratic politics and sound fiscal health. His embassy therefore was therefore focused on two interrelated issues involving Belgium’s role in a Western security arrangement to check long-feared Soviet ambitions. The first was Brussels’ attachment to the Dunkirk Treaty powers - a long, complicated negotiation that bore fruit in early 1948 - that provided the gateway to the North Atlantic Alliance of 1949. The second concerned the uranium deposits of the Belgian Congo, which American geologists wrongly believed to be about the only source of the ore needed to build atomic bombs available to the West. Secret Belgian-American agreements to provide the United States with exclusive access to the Congo’s uranium were attacked by the noisy Belgian Communist Party and involved Kirk and the premier, Paul Henri Spaak, in bitter struggle not only to maintain the secrecy of the arrangements but also to defend the government from charges that it was selling off a principal Belgian resource too cheaply. Kirk’s adroit diplomacy and Spaak’s dedication to Western solidarity defused the issue and allowed the arrangement to continue. Kirk’s successful mission to Brussels was rewarded in 1948 when he was named to the embassy in Moscow.

George Wesley Bellows: The Visualization of Sport and Masculinity in Early Twentieth Century America

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Sean Dinces, USN

Adviser: Professor David P. Peeler

The work of American artist George Wesley Bellows (1882-1925), spanned a diverse array of subject matter and employed a wide variety of media. While he addressed topics other than sport and physical vigor in his art, this paper focused on how Bellows’ visual treatment of American athletics and physicality reflected his awareness of and desire to report on certain social trends prevalent during the early twentieth century. It contends that Bellows, in depicting sports such as prizefighting, football and polo, offered visual accounts of social phenomena including the rise of twentieth

century masculinity and the identity of the American spectator. The paper explored subtopics such as the ability of Bellows' paintings, drawings, and lithographs to address the majority of social classes and the accessibility of these works outside of the conventional art community. Additionally, it touched on some of Bellows' works that historians might not readily associate with the traditional athletic scene, such as depictions of the sermons of Billy Sunday and the combat soldiers in World War I. A summer research trip to the Archives and Special Collections at Amherst College provided the opportunity to explore a large collection of primary documents contained in the George Wesley Bellows papers. Correspondence, contemporary reviews, personal writings, and other primary documentation examined during the trip offered much of the evidence in support of the paper's thesis.

The Eclipse of the Countertenor Voice: A Study in Gender and Society

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Collin Fox, USN

Adviser: Professor Nancy W. Ellenberger

This honors thesis explored the reasons for the rapid decline in the stage presence of the male countertenor voice in the late 18th and early 19th century in Britain. The author surveyed contributory factors such as changes in male physiology due to improved diet, the vaster size and scale of instruments and concert venues, and increased acceptance of female singers to explain why countertenors experienced a marked reduction in the number of parts and performances available to them. Using an array of musical criticism from 1700 to 1900, the author concluded that an overlooked factor was the middle-class public's growing perception that countertenors were not fully masculine or even fully British. As the Victorian age progressed, countertenors were replaced by "heroic" tenors who sang in the same high registers, but with a volume and timbre more suited to the heavily gendered stereotypes of masculinity that dominated the age.

The Hart of the West: the Man Who Recreated His Boyhood on the Silver Screen

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Rebecca Gould, USN

Adviser: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

Actor William S. Hart was one of the most famous and successful actors of the era of silent films. Beginning with *The Bargain* in 1914, he starred in a succession of western films until his last film, *Tumbleweeds* in 1925. By the time he began his film career, the western myth was well established in American thought through wildwest shows, dime novels, stage production, and other films. Nevertheless, Hart would become, in the words of historian Richard Slotkin, "the most important silent-western star" (*Gunfighter Nation*, 243). Hart applied his own boyhood experiences in the west and his passion for the west as he remembered it. He strove to have the details of costume and appearance as accurate as possible. He regarded accuracy of such details as important because it helped to capture what he felt had been the true west. He was determined to present the nation with his idea of the west as not simply a place of ostentatious cowboys and violent Indians; it was a spiritual place imbued with meaning.

A True Pro-Bono Case: Italian-Americans, *The Justinian Society*, and the Building of Ethnic Identities in Depression-Era Philadelphia

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Timothy Leonardi, USN

Adviser: Professor Anne T. Quartararo

This study discussed the evolution of middle-class Italian-American professionals in Philadelphia's Little Italy during the era of the Great Depression. Although the Italian-American community in Philadelphia had many lower class working people that composed the neighborhood, by the mid-1930s, there was an increasing middle class presence in Little Italy, especially connected to the advent of one professional group, the Justinian Society. Founded in 1935, this association of Italian-American lawyers was one of the pioneer institutions that made the Italian-American professional an important figure in the neighborhood and also in Philadelphia. The first part of this study considered the ethnicity of Philadelphia in the early twentieth-century, the power of cultural traditions that helped to define Little Italy, and how immigration to Philadelphia as a conscious destination for Italians molded the experience of this large ethnic group. In part two of the study, the creation of the Justinian Society was discussed, the composition of the group membership was analyzed and we saw how the Justinian Society acted as a type of social assistance organization. The group also promoted higher education

among Italian-Americans and helped integrate the legal profession which had been Protestant-dominated career field in Philadelphia. The study relied heavily on difference ethnic studies of Italian-Americans in Philadelphia, used census data to reconstruct the immigration patterns in the early twentieth-century and was based on different oral histories of founding members of the Justinian Society. The author concluded that the Justinians embraced a middle-class society for Italian-Americans when many in their ethnic group could scarcely imagine professional occupations.

Zeng Guofan: A Mosaic of China's Modern Dilemmas

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Michael Quan, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

Zeng Guofan is the most important scholar-general in late Qing, who is credited with the ultimate defeat of the momentous Taiping Rebellion, thus saving the Manchu dynasty from total collapse.

This research explored Zeng Guofan's military doctrines, industrial policies, and ideological devotion to classical Confucianism. It further investigated how these aspects of Zeng are reflected in organizing Zeng's Hunan Army and especially, how they are related to the post-Taiping vigor to revitalize the nationalist drive and military strength, or what the late 19th century Chinese intelligentsia vaguely called "modernization."

Bishops of Britain: Politics and Religion during the Reign of Edward I

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Scott Sewing, USN

Adviser: Professor Richard P. Abels

The differences in the relationships King Edward I of England had with the Welsh and Scottish episcopacies affected the outcomes of his efforts to subdue Wales and Scotland. In both Wales and Scotland, Edward presented himself as the ruling lord of clergy as well as the laity, much as he did in England. The Welsh episcopacy accepted Edward's claim and supported him, and Edward was able to add Wales permanently to his kingdom. The Scottish episcopacy opposed him, and Edward spent the last decade of his life trying fruitlessly to conquer Scotland. The different responses of the two episcopacies were certainly not the only reason for the different outcomes of these two attempts at conquest. The quality of Episcopal-royal relations was, however, an important factor in the outcomes of Edward's efforts at conquest. The struggle of Edward with Pope Boniface VIII over who controlled the church in Scotland, moreover, reflects a larger struggle in early fourteenth-century Christendom, between a papacy at the zenith of its claim to secular authority, and kings who were consolidating their own national authority and increasing their power.

Critical Point Wonju: The Role of Communications Intelligence in Reversing Chinese and North Korean Advances in the Korean War, December 1950 - January 1951

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C James Van Nest, USN

Adviser: Professor Robert W. Love, Jr.

Little has been written about what role intelligence played in General Matthew Ridgeway's successful campaign to check the offensive of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) against the U. S. Eighth Army - which included the Republic of Korea Army (ROK) - starting in January 1951. After the Inchon Landing in September 1950, the United Nations Command (UNC) advanced against the North Korean Peoples Army (NKPA) to the Changchon River and positions just south of the Yalu on the northern Korean peninsula in November, when China entered the conflict and the PLA attacked, driving the UNC back to a defensive line anchored on the Han River south of Seoul. However, in January 1951, a new commanding general, Ridgeway, not only checked the powerful Chinese offensive but also repeatedly counterattacked, pushing the PLA-NKPA northward to the Kansas-Wyoming Line well above Seoul. Historian Matthew Aid recently contended that radio intelligence provided Ridgeway in January 1951 with the first intercepts of PLA traffic, permitting him to concentrate against PLA local attacks and to order UNC forces to counterattack sectors where the enemy was weak. Based on admittedly incomplete evidence - the bulk of the intelligence records from the National Security Agency have yet to be declassified - this thesis argues that U. S. Army's 60th Intelligence Group, the key unit providing strategic battlefield

intelligence to Eighth Army G-2, probably relied more on POW interrogations and other conventional sources of evidence as opposed to radio intelligence in assessing PLA dispositions, strength, and command intentions. The extant records suggest that cryptographic intelligence was spotty and incomplete and sparingly used and that Aid's thesis is probably incorrect. Inasmuch as this study and Aid's article constitute the only scholarship on this important issue in recent military history, further research will clearly provide a more accurate picture of this complex problem.

Popular Support for Israel's War against Terrorism 1948 - 1993

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Tobin Walker, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Ernest S. Tucker

Throughout its history, Israel has struggled to defend itself against the openly hostile Arab majority surrounding it. This problem of self-defense has been further compounded by the existence of a large Arab population within Israel itself. The existence of hostile resident Arabs and the lack of easily defensible borders have provided a unique challenge to Israeli national security. The government and military have struggled to determine how best to combat all forms of terrorism, including an almost constant, low level, border war. As the threats to security and the Israeli people's perception of those threats have evolved over the years, so too have the methods used to combat terrorism.

From the signing of armistices with its Arab neighbors in 1949 until the 1980's, Israel maintained a strategy of anti-terrorism, which, though dynamic and often criticized, was largely coherent and elicited a fairly unified response from the public. This era of coherence encompassed the Qibya Raid, during which time Israel embraced a policy of retaliation for attacks against it; the Munich Olympics, which caused an outcry for prevention of terrorism; the Entebbe Raid in which the Israeli government successfully implemented its efforts to move beyond mere retaliation and towards protection. The Sabra and Chatila Massacre, in 1982, received a unified response from the public in the form of widespread condemnation and protest, but it represented the beginning of the end for Israeli solidarity on the issue of anti-terrorism. This relative cohesion fully disappeared with the Palestinian uprising of the First Intifada. From its very beginning in 1987, there was massive debate over how exactly to deal with situation. The public was as divided over the issue as political and military officials, abandoning its previous solidarity of either support or condemnation of the government's actions for a more nebulous general debate over what should be done.

This dissolution of the unanimity of the Israeli people on matters of national defense and security was due to several factors which still play a key role today. Israel had moved out of the realm of a state struggling to stay alive in a hostile land. Though it was still attacked by terrorists, by 1987, there was little remaining threat of full scale attack and defeat by one of its Arab neighbors. In addition, the Sabra and Chatila massacre made many people nervous about the dangers of overzealousness. These factors combined to change Israeli views on defense. Where they were once required to voraciously defend themselves from all attacks and threats thereof, Israelis had begun to enjoy some relative security. This made a policy of unyielding violence and indifferent preemptive attacks seem less like self defense and more like unnecessary belligerence. However, many still argued that such a policy was still necessary to combat the new terrorist threat. The debate that stemmed from this fundamental disagreement opened a rift in a public once unified on matters of security that is still not closed.

The traditional view of Israel's history holds the major wars that it fought in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973 to be the predominant, if not only, factors affecting the Israeli public's perception of national security. However, the low scale, and nearly constant war against terrorism affected public opinion on these issues at least as greatly. When the nearly continuous nature of the terrorist violence and threat is considered with its implications as both a domestic and foreign policy issue, studying the evolution in policy and the public's reaction to changes becomes an important measure of public opinion about security. Though the full scale wars received much more international attention, and the effects they created are more easily observed due to their nature as finite events, terrorism, and the battle against it, greatly influenced the Israeli public. This means that studying the war against terrorism is crucial to understanding Israel and its actions throughout its history.

Publications

Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

ABELS, Richard, P., Professor, "Royal Succession and the Growth of Political Stability in Ninth-Century Wessex," *Haskins Society Journal: Studies in Medieval History*, Vol. 12, pp. 83-97 (2003).

This paper examined 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 Egberhtings into a new house of Jesse divinely destined to rule over them.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, and Holzer, Harold, "Who Designed the CSS Virginia?" *MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 6-14 (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 primary credit for the design of the *Virginia*.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Johnston's Toughest Fight," *MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 56-65 (2004).

This article re-examines the Atlanta campaign of 1864 and in particular the decision-making of the Confederate commander, General Joseph E. Johnston. It argues that Johnston's post-war claim that his retrograde movement from Dalton to Atlanta was pre-planned is not supported by contemporary evidence. Instead, Johnston hoped to launch a counter-attack, but was unable to do so due to William T. Sherman's cautiousness. Only after the war did Johnston make the argument that his retreat was part of a planned strategy.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "The Role of Media in China during World War II," *Intelligence*, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 4-11, April 2004.

During World War II, for the first time in China's history, mass media became a legitimate weapon of war. This article explores how during the war in China media provided instrumentalities for intelligence gathering, war mobilization, strategic disinformation and political propaganda. Effort is made in this essay to address the role of the U.S. media played in the China theater as well. Documents used for this article come from both Chinese and English sources. This is the first such effort to analyze the role of media during the war in the field.

Books

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, *The Pentagon and the Battle for the American Mind: The Early Cold War*, Texas A&M Press, 2004.

The U.S. military has historically believed itself to be the institution best suited to develop the character, spiritual values, and patriotism of American youth. In this book, the author investigates how the armed forces assigned themselves this role and why they sought to create “ideologically sound Americans capable of defeating communism and assuring the victory of democracy at home and abroad.”

The author shows that this view of America’s civil religion predated tension with the Soviet Union. She traces this trend from the Progressive Era through the early Cold War, when the Truman and Eisenhower administrations formulated plans that promised to prepare the American public morally and spiritually for confrontation with the evils of communism.

The author’s analysis suggests that cooperation among the military, evangelical right wing groups, and government was considered both necessary and normal. The Boy Scouts pushed a narrow vision of American democracy, and Joe McCarthy’s chauvinism was less an aberration than a noxious manifestation of a widespread attitude. To combat communism, America and its armed forces embraced a narrow moral education that attacked everyone and everything not consonant with their view of the world order. Exposure of this alliance ultimately dissolved it.

GOOD, Jane E., Associate Professor, *High School Heroes: A Century of Education and Football at Annapolis High School, 1896-2003*, Westminster, MD: Heritage Press, 2004.

This book is intended to honor ordinary Annapolitans of the twentieth century, those who lived here and attended the city’s public schools. The absence of educational records forced the author to find a way to uncover the names of students from bygone days so that through census records and genealogical references she could trace their social origins. Football proved an ideal vehicle because it has been the only activity routinely reported on in the local press over the entire history of the school. The author was intrigued to find so many of the high school’s heroes carried their courage from the gridiron to the battlefield as soldiers and sailors during America’s wars of the twentieth century. Many histories of education are available, but this is perhaps the only one that explores the importance of a specific school within its community as seen through an athletic team.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, and Classen, Sayaka Runada, *The Japanese in Latin America*, Champagne: University of Illinois Press, 2004.

This book is the only comprehensive history of the Japanese in Latin America in any language. With the assistance of Sayaka Funada Classen who did research in Japanese sources and archives in Japan and research in Brazil as well, the primary author conducted research in seven different countries over a twelve year span to complete this work. The book examines the background of the Japanese immigration during the Meiji Restoration, through the era of North American immigration (1870s to 1908) and eventually to the settlement of the first Japanese pioneers in Mexico and Peru at the end of the 19th century. Special attention is paid in the analysis of Japanese cultural and economic solidarity, resistance to acculturation and assimilation, nativist opposition to the Japanese and eventually the migration of third and fourth generation Japanese Latin Americans to Japan during the past fifteen years.

This work was fundamentally interdisciplinary using research of geographers, economists, anthropologists, and psychologists.

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

Relying heavily on oral interviews and archival documents and photographs, this book 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 assimilation 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 horses, 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 and TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, *Russian-Muslim Confrontation in the Caucasus*, London: Curzon-Routledge Publishers, 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 orthodoxy 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

ABELS, Richard, P., Professor, "Alfred the Great, the *Micel Hooen Here* and the Viking Threat," in *Alfred the Great: Papers from the Eleventh Centenary Conferences*, (Timothy Reuter and D. Hinton, eds.), Ashgate Press, July 2003.

The word 'viking', *wicenga*, was not a synonym for Dane, Norwegian, or Scandinavian. It meant pirate – not warrior or soldier. Relatively few Scandinavian males in the ninth century probably went a-viking, and not all vikings were Scandinavians. The viking *heres* that Alfred and his English contemporaries faced were not "armies," great or small. They were no different from those that operated in Francia.: small raiding bands out for plunder. As in Francia, viking leaders could and did join together for mutual benefit, but once they had their profit, these forces would once again dissolve. The main difference, of course, is that some of these viking chieftains were able to conquer and control territories in England. This is not to be minimized. It meant that a new and different society and culture emerged in what was to be called the Danelaw. But the conquests were not systematic; nor were they effected by what Christian chroniclers would have deemed 'armies'. If we seek a modern analogy for Alfred confronting the vikings, it is not Churchill facing down a German invasion but George W. Bush objectifying terrorism in order to deal with it militarily.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Women in the Roman Republic," *The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Republic*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 139-159, 2004.

This is the first entry on its subject for any reference work in the English Language. It addresses images of women in the legendary period of the archaic Republic, women and social conflict in the mid-Republic, and the modern debate over the "emancipation" of women in the late Republic. Its section on women in religion in the Roman Republic is one of only two or three substantial discussions of that general topic in the English language.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Magical Texts and Popular Literacy," *Voice, Text, Hypertext*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, pp. 144-161, 2004.

A closely related set of five curse-tablets from 1st century B.C. Rome demonstrate a high degree of literacy on the part of their declassé drafter. He must have used a near eastern collection of model curses translated into Greek. He writes fluently and with facility, as he has to adapt his models to the particular victims he wishes to curse. He makes mistakes, but they are the mistakes of haste, not ignorance.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Land Operations in Virginia in 1861," in *Virginia in the Civil War* (William C. Davis and James I. Robertson, Jr., eds.), Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2004.

This article comprises the first chapter of a book on the first year of the American Civil War in Virginia. A central aspect of the article is an analysis of the campaign in West Virginia that made George McClellan's military reputa-

tion 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.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "A Squadron of Observation: Thomas Jefferson and America's First War Against Terrorism," in *White House Studies*, (Douglas Brattebo, ed.), Vol. 4, No. 2, 2004.

This article was prepared for a special edition of *White House Papers*. It assesses Jefferson's handling of the crisis with the Barbary Powers both before and during his presidential administration, and places these events in the context of the modern global War against Terror.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Navigating Shallow Waters While Avoiding a Course to Empire: American Presidential Doctrines and the United States in the Gulf, 1969-2003" in *White House Studies*, (Douglas Brattebo, ed.), forthcoming.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "Ottoman Lessons for a Federal Iraq," in *The Kurdish Identity In An Unsettled World*, (Charles MacDonald and Carole O'Leary, eds.) Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, forthcoming.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, "A Comparison of Reformational Upheavals: Munster's Anabaptist Theocracy of the 16th Century and the Taliban Theocracy in Afghanistan," in *An Islamic Reformation*, (Charles Kursman and Michaelle Browers (eds.), Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2004.

Book Reviews

BEYER, Kurt W., Assistant Professor, book review of *From Airline Reservation to Sonic the Hedgehog: A History of the Software Industry*, by Martin Campbell-Kelly, Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2003. Review published in *Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences*, Issue 34, spring 2004.

BURRELL, Robert, Captain, USMC, book review of *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* by James Bradley, in *Marine Corps Gazette*, May 2004.

BURRELL, Robert, Captain, USMC, book review, Chester Hearn, *Sorties into Hell: The Hidden War on Chichi Jima* 2003, in *Marine Corps Gazette* (May 2004).

MASTERTSON, Daniel M., Professor, book review of *Mass Migrations to Latin America*, (Samuel L. Baily and Eduardo Jose Miguez, eds.), Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc., in *The Americas* 60, pp. 663-664, January 2004.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, book review of *Operational Research in War and Peace: The British Experience from the 1930s to 1970* by Maurice W. Kirby, London: Imperial College Press), in *Harvard Business History Review*, 77, 2004.

McBRIDE, William M., Associate Professor, book review of *A Hostile Sky: A Hellcat Flyer in World War II* by James W. Vernon, Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, in *Military History of the West*, 34, 2004.

Essays

ELLENBERGER, Nancy W., Professor, "Imperial Preference," "The Third Marquis of Salisbury," "Social Structure: Aristocracy, English," and "Social Structure: Aristocratic Families," in *Reader's Guide to British History*, (David Loades, ed.), London/New York: Fitzroy Dearborn Press, 2003: 1: 672-3, 2: 1153-1155, 1200-1202, 1203-1205.

These articles were historiographical essays that reviewed the most important theories and debates surrounding the subject in the past century of scholarship.

Magazines, Periodicals and Encyclopedias

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, "Women at Sea: It's All about Leadership," *Proceedings*, U.S. Naval Institute Publisher, Vol. 130/3/1, p.213, March 2004.

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor and Ensign Joel Holwitt, USN, "The Best Quote that Jones Never Wrote," *Naval History*, U.S. Naval Institute Publisher, Volume 18, No. 2, April 2004.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Production and Consumption of Alcohol in France," in *Alcohol and Temperance in Modern History: An International Encyclopedia*, (Jack Blocker, ed.), Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, Vol. 1, pp. 248-251, 2003.

BURRELL, Robert, Captain, USMC, "Finding the Best Relationship with U.S. Naval Academy," *Marine Corps Gazette*, April 2004.

BURRELL, Robert, Captain, USMC, "Operation Galvanic: Remembering Tarawa Sixty Years Later," *Shipmate* November 2003.

BURRELL, Robert, Captain, USMC, (Editor), *Crucibles: Selected Readings in U.S. Marine Corps History*, (Academx Publishing, 2003)

Miscellaneous

FEIST, Timothy, Captain, USMC, "*The Stationers' Voice: English Almanacs in the Early Eighteenth Century*," Masters of Arts Thesis, University of Texas at Austin, 2004.

Widely distributed and consumed by all strata of English society, almanacs offer valuable historical evidence to historians of English culture, politics, science and economics. In order to evaluate these documents, one must first examine the circumstances of their production.

This paper considers the implications of a monopoly held by a London guild, the Company of Stationers, for almanac content during the early eighteenth century. Despite the variety of their titles, all Stationer almanacs conveyed a single message of political stability and latitudinarian tolerance. This message resulted from the interaction of external imperatives – commercial and political interests – with the Company's internal politics, its patronage dynamics and the ideological bent of its membership. The almanacs' ethos of moderation reflected and reinforced the prevailing cultural aspirations of early eighteenth-century England.

While exploring this topic, the argument attempts to qualify prominent assumptions about almanac content, almanacs as cultural products, the consumer revolution, and early modern authorship and readership. It also affirms some current ways of thinking about the scientific revolution.

Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Alfred and His Biographers: Images and Imagination," The Limits of Medieval Biography, Exeter University, United Kingdom, 11 July 2003.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Alfred and His Biographers: Images and Imagination," 22nd International Conference of the Charles Homer Haskins Society for Viking, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman and Angevin History, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 4 November 2003.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Conceptions of Cowardice in Anglo-Saxon England," 22nd International Conference of the Charles Homer Haskins Society for Viking, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman and Angevin History, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 4 November 2003.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Mapping the Human World: Abstraction, Evolution and Ethics," Washington Evolutionary Systems Society Conference on Abstraction, Washington, D.C., 20 March 2004.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Making a Scientific Revolution," Washington Academy of Sciences Tribute to Ilya Prigogine, National Science Foundation Conference Center, Washington, D.C., 21 March 2004.

BEYER, Kurt W., Assistant Professor, "Past and Future of Communications," Medialink Worldwide National Conference, Annapolis, MD, 2 October 2003. (Keynote speaker)

BEYER, Kurt W., Assistant Professor, "Grace Hopper and the Development of Distributed Innovation," Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., 15 January 2004.

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, "Cultural Imperialism and Competition," Nineteenth Century Studies Association Conference, 11-13 March 2004.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Economic History in Early Modern France," Western Society for French History Conference, Orange Beach, CA, 1 November 2003.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Rural Trade in Champagne," Economic History Seminar, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 15 April 2004.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Taverns in the Public Sphere," Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol, Helsinki, Finland, 2 June 2004.

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Diplomacy By, To, and About Philosophers: Greek and Indian Kings Exchange Ambassadors and Ideas," American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., January 2004.

ELLENBERGER, Nancy W., Professor, "Gender and Humor in Late Victorian Aristocratic Society," North American Conference on British Studies, Portland, OR, 27 October 2003.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "The Japanese in Latin America: A Social and Cultural Portrait," Seabrook Educational and Cultural Center, Seabrook, NJ, 11 March 2004.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "The Japanese in Latin America," The Japanese-American Historical Center, San Francisco, CA, 14 May 2004.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "Researching and Writing: The Japanese in Latin America," The East Asian Center, Stanford University, CA, 15 May 2004.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, "Social Images of the French Deaf: The Culturally Constructed Meaning of Difference in the Early Nineteenth Century," Western Society for French History, University of California, Irvine, CA, 29 October - 2 November 2003.

SANDERS, J. Thomas, Associate Professor, "Tolstoi, Shamil, and Confrontation in the Caucasus," History Seminar, Memphis University, Memphis, TN, 22 April 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Turning Point or Touchstone: Gettysburg as an Historical Icon," Civil War Institute, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA, 23 June 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Role of the Navy in the Campaign for Vicksburg," Vicksburg National Historic Battlefield, Vicksburg, PA, 26 June 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Lincoln, Davis, and the Problem of Peace," Lincoln Forum, Gettysburg, PA, 17 November 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Naval Academy in Annapolis: The Early Years," St. John's College, Annapolis, MD, 18 November 2003.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "1864: The Critical Year," Civil War Symposium, West Palm Beach, FL, 21 January 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Battle of Gettysburg," Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland, OH, 22 April 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "A Plan Which We Believe Will Save our Country: Pat Cleburne's Memorial," Deep Delta Civil War Symposium, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, 11 June 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "A Navy in Transition: Sail to Steam, Wood to Iron," Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD, 17 June 2004.

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YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "Black and White Propaganda in the China Theater during World War II," Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, 22 November 2003.

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