

# History Department

Professor David P. Peeler  
Chair

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At its heart, history is an empirical discipline. Historians sift and winnow their way through the archives, all the while working with information that is often incomplete or even contradictory. This year Naval Academy historians – both faculty and midshipmen – have been particularly productive. In the highlights of the year, faculty members published two books. Associate Professor Lori Bogle wrote the first of these, The Pentagon's Battle for the American Mind: The Early Cold War, which was issued by Texas A & M Press. The second, published by Oxford University Press, was Professor Craig Symonds's Decision at Sea: Five Naval Battles that Shaped American History.

We should note the incredible diversity of faculty projects undertaken this year. Chronologically, the subjects range from Augustan Rome, through Medieval England and down to the later part of the twentieth century. The geographical range of the subjects is similarly wide spread, with settings that extend beyond Europe and North American to include China, Turkey and Peru. Topically, these scholars have explored the history of information technology, the economics of nineteenth-century France, and the development of deaf culture.

This variety in the faculty's research has been reflected in the History midshipmen's scholarship. Midshipman Matthew Ingold explored the relationships between Planned Parenthood and American Catholics during the 1960s and 1970s. The combat effectiveness of Spartan officers was Midshipman Scott Hebert's subject, and Midshipman Jeffrey Ransom explored the role of Agincourt in the development of English identity.

The future of History looks just as promising. The Collins fund continues to support History honors projects, and forthcoming faculty projects have been funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Fulbright program.

## Sponsored Research

### **Cowardice and Duty in Anglo-Saxon England**

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

The Anglo-Saxons did not possess a conception of cowardice as a specific and unique failing of character or action. 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, in the case of a king, God). The vocabulary of cowardice was linked to a lack of resolution that manifested itself in a shameful failure to fulfill one's vows in times of danger. What made it truly shameful was that this dereliction was seen as a matter of choice. This is not to say that the Anglo-Saxons ignored the power of fear. But the Anglo-Saxons did not credit inner fear with the motive power to override a soldier's rational will, as Aristotle and modern conceptions of cowardice do. To give in to fear was a matter of choice; it was an unmanly sluggishness of will. To an Anglo-Saxon audience, Beowulf's hearth-troop hiding in the woods while their lord engaged in mortal combat, were shirkers. This was probably the view throughout the Anglo-Saxon period. In the context of the military disasters that marked the reign of King Æthelred II, however, behavior that would have earlier been viewed as a failure of nerve was now characterized as treason, a willful betrayal of the lordship bond.

## **Coding the Future: Grace Hopper and the Early Computer Revolution**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Kurt W. Beyer  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

The overarching objective of this research has been to provide a detailed archive-based account of Grace Hopper (1906-1991) as the inventor from 1944 to 1960. Hopper was a pivotal figure 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. Second, the project tracked the development of the community of people who came to refer to themselves as programmers and identifies Hopper's role within that community. The research revealed that within programming, invention was a communal endeavor rather than an individual activity. Finally, Hopper's case helped to analyze how notions of gender shaped women's opportunities within the nascent computer field.

## **The Navy's Role at Philadelphia's 1876 Centennial Exhibition**

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

In an age before television, World's Fairs provided considerable opportunities for the turn-of-the-century armed forces to reach out to the public with its message of preparedness and need for increased appropriations. While other historians have conducted considerable research on social and cultural implications of various World's Fairs, no other historian has considered their military implications beyond the nation's celebration of imperialism. This research project has discovered that these public relations events, from the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 through to the end of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, were largely military in nature and reveal much about civil/military relations of the day. The researcher investigated the Navy's role at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907 and pursued the service's involvement with the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition as the antecedent to the Navy's role at subsequent World's Fairs. Theodore Roosevelt's use of the Jamestown Exposition of 1907 as a "naval extravaganza," while unique in scope, was quite consistent with the military focus of all previous fairs.

## **Alberto Fujimori and the Peru's Japanese Community: An Ethnic Biography**

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

This biography of Alberto Fujimori, president of Peru from 1990-2000 examines his life and meteoric rise to the presidency in 1990 in the context of the values and community experience of Peru's Japanese from the early 1900s to the present day. The central question explored in this study is why Fujimori rejected the traditional abhorrence of public life and politics by the Japanese community and instead became one of the most effective and ruthless Peruvian presidents of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The researcher has reviewed and used the substantial research on Peru's Japanese community for a previous book in order to write this biography. Newspaper articles from the period and oral histories also are used as sources in this research.

## **The U.S. Navy's Development of High-Pressure, High-Temperature Steam Propulsion, 1930-1941**

Researcher: Associate Professor William M. McBride  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project marked the researcher's initial primary-source research in support of a new monograph: *Superheat: The U.S. Navy's Development of the Propulsion Machinery that Won World War II*. The design and development of high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) steam turbine propulsion within the U.S. Navy during the 1930s resulted in technology that was as critical as radar for sustained, successful naval operations against the Axis Powers during World War II. HPHT propulsion machinery also moved the U.S. Navy from its historical, and often derivative, technological relation with the British Royal Navy. This project included research into the papers of

Vice Admiral Harold G. Bowen, USN (Ret.) located in the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University. The Bowen Papers include his personal correspondence and records, as well as official documents, relating to his tenure as chief of the Bureau of engineering. The research was also able to review, partially, some of the relevant Hearings before the General Board of the Navy to ascertain the details of one aspect of the bitter, internal fight within the navy over the adoption of HPHT machinery.

### **The Road to Respect**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas M. McCarthy

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project explored the evolving relationship between consumer capitalism and the environment using the twentieth-century American experience with the automobile. It 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 environmental ramifications of automobiles, what goes on in the minds of consumers is a critical variable in humanity's relationship with the natural world. The automobile has functioned as a short-hand form of symbolic communication by which Americans, anxious about their places in a world characterized by social, economic, and technological change, asked one another for affirmation and respect. Therefore, it is obvious that it was not just the appeal of the product that made the associated environmental problems difficult to understand and address, but consumers were using their automobiles to address powerful needs at the heart of the modern human experience. The current research shows 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.

### **The Ottoman Red Crescent: Crossing into Modernity**

Researcher: Associate Professor Ernest S. Tucker

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Founded in 1868, the Red Crescent Society, which began as the "Society for Helping Sick and Wounded Ottoman Soldiers," was one of the first Ottoman organizations to join a larger international group. This organization became a part of the Geneva Convention that had been signed in the 1860s by the Ottoman Empire. Its name changed to the "Ottoman Red Crescent Society" in June 1877, making it the first "Red Crescent" organization in the world. In 1923 it was renamed the "Turkish Red Crescent Union" upon the founding of the Turkish Republic.

This study followed how the development of the Ottoman Red Crescent paralleled changes in Ottoman society during the late Tanzimat period (1839-1876) and the reign of Sultan Abdulhamit II (1876-1909), which was an era of tumultuous evolution for the Ottoman Empire. The Red Crescent Society reflected many contemporary Ottoman trends. It tried to harmonize old Ottoman legitimating traditions with a new international institution in ways that reflected the drastically changing circumstances of the late nineteenth-century world. During the last decades of the Empire, the Ottoman Red Crescent experienced all these upheavals directly as it dealt with the consequences of pivotal internal and external conflicts in the Empire. Through all this, the organization stayed linked to the International Committee of the Red Cross that had been founded in Geneva in 1863, whose basic goal remained the provision of protection and assistance for the victims of international and internal conflicts. This study examines how the Ottoman Red Crescent reflected the times and circumstances in which it began and first operated.

The objective of this research is to produce a monograph about the international political and diplomatic context of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society in its initial phases.

## **Foreign Military Aid to China during World War II**

Researcher: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This project focuses on the various foreign military aid programs, open or disguised, that were created to help China's military efforts to defeat the invading Japanese military during World War II. Despite China's determination to defeat the invading enemy, the appalling lack of parity in modern weaponry and defense industry between China and Japan created a dire need for China to acquire foreign military aid and defense assistance of various forms.

On the other hand, the war between China and Japan that eventually lasted eight years was not simply a war between two regional powers. The war created a powerful impetus for virtually all the world's major powers to get involved one way or another in the fighting in China. The goal of keeping Japan from defeating China became an urgent concern, particularly to the group of countries that were threatened by the rising tide of global fascism, especially after the loss of Spain to the fascist camp in 1936.

The central argument of this essay project is that the foreign military aid programs to China during World War II were not effective overall. In many instances these constituted a major failure both in terms of the scanty amount of what China actually received, and the extraordinarily intense political, bureaucratic and ideological in-fighting surrounding these aid programs. These efforts caused far more serious damages to wartime intra-ally military and political relationships than what the aid programs themselves might have provided.

## **Independent Research**

### **Science, Hope and History**

Researcher: Professor P. Robert Artigiani

This is a book length manuscript project discussing the new science of complexity and proposing a model for applying it to the evolution of human social systems. In addition to the basic requirement of describing the science and working out its human implications in terms of several disciplines, this immodest exercise claims to contribute to the philosophical discussion of its meaning in history. At the request of a university press, a proposal was developed and submitted.

### **Mahan's Cohort: Theodore Roosevelt, Militarism, and the Concept of Sea Power**

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

This project is the fourth in a continuing focus on public relations and the navy at the turn of the century. The original intent was to focus on the development of Roosevelt's concept of Sea Power. The researcher contends that while Roosevelt communicated with Alfred Thayer Mahan and other so-called military progressives throughout his adulthood, Roosevelt's militarism and concept of Sea Power predated both Mahan's 1890 publication of The Influence of Sea Power upon History as well as the writings of other progressives regarding military service. Research was done on the social, cultural, and intellectual influences that contributed to Theodore Roosevelt's ideas regarding military service and the role of the navy in establishing the U.S. as a major sea power.

### **Debt in Champagne**

Researcher: Professor Thomas E. Brennan

The researcher has been working on revisions to an article on debt in eighteenth-century Champagne, France which will be submitted for publication. It argues, on the basis of very detailed information about five thousand households in the region around the city of Reims, that a new paradigm emphasizing the entrepreneurial purpose of debt has ignored the real plight of most debtors. It also draws attention to the unique role of viticulture in stimulating a borrowing frenzy in the countryside in that era.

### **Time to Time**

Researcher: Professor Phyllis Culham

The researcher has long been at work on a manuscript comparing how different ancient cultures viewed, and feared, discontinuities in time. The manuscript has been in suspended status midway through the final segment on Augustan Rome, as exigencies intervened. The researcher's top priority now is to publish a spin off article on archaic Roman cattle raiding warfare, since references to that piece must be possible before segment four on the archaic Roman republic can be edited into their final form and appear.

### **Emergence of the Modern Navy, 1865-1915**

Researcher: Professor Frederick S. Harrod

This research is a part of a continuing examination of the process of change in the U.S. Navy. In these years the navy changed from the recognizable "Old Navy" to a force which has taken on numerous more modern characteristics. This work seeks 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. Most recently the focus has been on the decade of the 1890s with a particular attention to the ways in which the era measured naval status. It was in this decade that the nation and the world became increasingly insistent on comparing the United States Navy to Foreign services. An examination of such comparisons helps understand how people in that era perceived the process of creating a "new" navy. A wealth of materials was found in the historical newspapers held at the Nimitz library, which enabled research in ways not previously possible, especially in the period of late 1890s and early twentieth century. The newspapers permitted examining the navy as an increasingly national institution.

### **The Tan War and Irish Memory**

Researcher: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This project has just begun after consultation with Professor Donald J. Masterson of the English Department at SUNY at Oswego. It examines the Irish popular resistance to the British paramilitary forces known popularly in Ireland as the Black and Tans. Particular focus is on how the Irish in the towns where the Black and Tans, a paramilitary force, have been perceived and misperceived in popular Irish memory in Ireland, England, the U.S. and Canada over the past century. Significant attention is paid to songs, poetry and general folklore that is associated with the key element of the Irish national consciousness.

### **Alden Family Historic Sites National Historic Landmark Nomination**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas M. McCarthy

This project was a researched and written National Historic Landmark nomination for the Alden Family Historic Sites in Duxbury, Massachusetts. The Alden House has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1978. The nomination argues that the house and surrounding site deserve the more important designation as a National Historic Landmark because it was/is 1) prominently associate with the commemoration of Mayflower Pilgrims John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who were important and positive cultural icons of "American-ness" during the period in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when Americans struggled with the issues of

continuity and change while coping with industrialization, urbanization, and mass immigration; 2) the homestead of an important figure in early American history (Plymouth Colony leader John Alden); 3) a unique example of Late First Period Colonial New England vernacular architecture; and 4) the property holds high potential to yield artifacts important to understanding the life-ways of the earliest European settlers of the Plymouth Colony. After review and endorsement by the National Park System Advisory Board, the nomination will be forwarded to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for final designation.

### **'Contrary Warrior:' Robert Yellowtail**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Allison F. Mellis

This project is the 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. The anticipated product of this research is a book. This work will delineate one of the ways that American Indian adapted and enriched their Native cultures by selectively incorporating certain aspects of the dominant European American culture. 'Contrary Warrior: Robert Yellowtail' will look 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." Anticipated is the exploration of 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 has been conducted on the Crow reservation in Montana, as well as in libraries, archives and historical associations throughout Montana acquiring primary source material. Oral history interviews with family members will also become available.

### **Discovering the Signs: Social Images of the Deaf Community in Nineteen-Century France**

Researcher: Professor Anne T. Quatararo

This research undertaking 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). 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 were used. The argument is 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 mutual solidarity encouraged through deaf-sponsored associations and cultural rituals. Writing about the cultural construction of the deaf identity used source material from different philosophical, political and medical authorities. The cultural construction of deafness in the nineteenth century is strongly connected to difference over language and poverty among deaf people. The final chapters of the manuscript deal with how deaf people attempted to moderate these images of the Deaf in the second half of the nineteenth century, despite the certitudes of the hearing community.

### **The Elihu Root Staff Reforms**

Researcher: Associate Professor William R. Roberts

The army staff reforms introduced by Secretary of War Elihu Root between 1901 and 1903 are usually said to have been modeled after the contemporary German General Staff. This research has led the researcher to conclude that those reforms were also strongly influenced by the different views that American army officers held of a general staff in the nineteenth century. During the past the researcher has produced a rough draft of an introductory chapter for a monograph that will examine what the general staff meant to American army officers

before the twentieth century and how the different meanings they associated with that concept influenced the Root reforms. As shown in the introductory chapter, American army officers in the Revolution first used the term “general staff” in much the same way that contemporary British army officers used it to describe the commanding officer of a field army or expeditionary force and the staff officers who left their regiments to serve him. The term “general staff” came to have other meanings in the nineteenth century, and army officers hotly debated the proper nature of that organization for many years before the Root reforms. Together with the contemporary German General Staff, that debate played an important part in shaping those reforms.

### **The Blisses and the Dodges: A Story of America’s Encounter with the Arab World**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Brian S. VanDeMark

The American University of Beirut (AUB) represented the main bridge between Americans and Arabs after its founding in 1866 by a Congregationalist missionary named Daniel Bliss. It quickly became the top institution of higher education in the Arab world, educating students and exposing them to Western ideas and values. The AUB heavily influenced how Arabs came to see Americans, and how Americans saw Arabs (as well as their own countrymen in the Middle East).

This is a book length study of America’s encounter with the Arab world as understood through the lives of Daniel Bliss and his descendants: Howard, his son and AUB’s second president; Howard’s daughter Mary and her husband, Bayard Dodge, who served as AUB’s third president; and Mary’s and Bayard’s son, David Dodge, who served as AUB president until 1982. For four generations, the Blisses and the Dodges shaped Arab thinking and represented America to educated Arabs. The story of their assumptions, ambitions, accomplishments, frustrations, and failures offers a revealing window into America’s larger (and continuing) encounter with the Arab world.

### **Foreign Operations in China during World War II**

Researcher: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

For the first four years of China’s long war against Japan (1937-1945), China fought alone without any formal allies. During this period, China was more united than in its previous one hundred years because of the single mindedness of the Chinese nationalist government during a popular war that created a national cohesion. In December 1941, as a result of Japan’s simultaneous attacks at Pearl Harbor and other places in the Pacific, China formally acquired several allies including the U.S., Great Britain, France, Australia, Canada, and the Netherlands. The inclusion of China in this grand alliance against Japan in Asia fundamentally changed the ethos and dynamism of the war in China. This project seeks to explore how various military and intelligence operations conducted by China’s allies, chiefly the United States and Great Britain, affected China’s domestic agendas, war efforts, and power relationships among various elements of China’s wartime coalition. This has been an ongoing project aiming at the publication of a book.

## **Midshipman Research Honors Projects**

### **Planned Parenthood and Catholics during the 1960s and 1970s**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Matthew D. Ingold, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

Almost since its establishment, Planned Parenthood found itself butting heads with the Catholic Church. The organization’s beliefs on birth control were polar opposites and each was unwilling to give up any ground. Catholics in general were the group most resistant to the philosophies of Planned Parenthood, and the threat they posed to the pro-birth control message was recognized by the organization’s authorities. The Organization knew that its survival relied on the defeat of the Catholic opposition through an effective public relations campaign and personal interactions with liberal Catholic clergy. Therefore, at the church’s weakest moment in its stand against

birth control, the researcher will investigate how Planned Parenthood encouraged weary Catholics to abandon the papal authority on contraception.

**“Creating Real Marines?”:  
The Myth and Reality of U.S. Marine Corps Recruitment of Women, 1942-1945**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Ryan Weber, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Lori L. Bogle

Between 1942 and 1945, the Marine Corps’ advertising campaign for women was especially successful due to its sale of the Marine Corps’ mystique and the idea of respectable, albeit rugged women freeing Marines to fight. The service was prudent in using both the aid of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency as well as its own research to develop their campaign. In addition, the Marines recruiting campaign directed at women did not deviate far from the ideals sold to men: tradition, mystique, ruggedness and perhaps even a hint of masculinity. The popular appeal of such ideals can be extrapolated from the actual advertisement campaign of the Marines, surveys conducted by the Marine Corps, as well as interviews of women who served with the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve during World War II.

**Spartan Officers in Combat**

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Scott Hebert, USN

Adviser: Professor Phyllis Culham

Research to date suggests that the common understanding of Spartan history is badly deficient. The famous Spartan “agoge,” the military educational system, did not imbue all Spartan males with tenacity in battle. Its most important contribution was the identification of young men who might enter special units or otherwise make their way into officer status. Spartan tenacity in battle was less a result of cultural characteristics shared among the male population than a result of leadership from the front and discipline maintained by an officer corps. If this is true, it revises Greek history, and maybe even western civilization courses, at the text book level.

**Operation Just Cause and Nation Building in Panama**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C David Keltner, USN

Adviser: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This honors project examined the planning, execution and consequences of the nation-building program undertaken by the U.S. government after the invasion in Panama in the early 1990s under the George H. W. Bush administration. Sources examined included declassified U.S. government documents, interviews with key participants in the process and the extensive secondary literature on the operation and its aftermath.

**The 442 Fighting Unit and Japanese-American Identity after World War II**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Michael Rogers, USN

Adviser: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

This project studied the central role that the Japanese -American fighting unit known as the 442 played in shaping a new confident self-identity for the Japanese-American community in the United States after World War II. The researcher convincingly demonstrated that the unparalleled heroism of the 442, served to undermine much of the anti-Japanese racism within the armed forces after the war and paved the way for the Japanese community to recognize its important place within the social mainstream of American society in the years after 1945.

### **The Guarani and the Jesuit Missions in Paraguay**

Researcher: Midshipman John Keefe, USN

Adviser: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

Through a careful examination of Jesuit records at the Georgetown University Library and after a review of the most important secondary works on the Jesuits in Latin America and Paraguayan history, the result was focused attention on the impact of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Latin America in 1767. This study included correspondence with the leading scholar of the Jesuits in Latin America, Father Jeffrey Klaiber, S.J., of the Catholic University of Peru.

### **A Window of Opportunity: The Spanish Government and the ETA Insurgency**

Researcher: Midshipman I/C Jason Shell, USN

Adviser: Professor Daniel M. Masterson

The researcher benefited from early research in secondary materials, enabling the time frame of research to be narrowed to a period in the middle to late 1970s and thus substantial documentation was found in Basque records at the main repository outside Spain, the University of Nevada at Reno. More than 1,000 pages of documents were photocopied. These became the focus for the project that explained the ETA, (for Euskadi Ta Askatasuna) movement as being torn between the need to perpetuate violence as the means of keeping the insurgency alive or by scaling down the confrontation with the post Franco government to seek a more productive dialogue.

### **The Tug of War over Hong Kong: How China, Great Britain and the United States Struggled to Decide the Post-WWII status of Hong Kong**

Researcher: Midshipman I/C Zachary Jones, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

This thesis explored, with great sophistication, the wartime intrigues and manipulations among the three major allies - China, Great Britain and the United States--in the Asian theaters of wars during World War II over the future status of Hong Kong. While China would like to wrest the control of Hong Kong, a British colony since the Opium War in the 1840s, from the occupying Japanese after the war, the British strenuously opposed such aspiration. The role of arbiter was inevitably played by the United States and its leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt. This thesis used multiple sources to demonstrate the ambivalence and inconsistencies of FDR's Hong Kong policy and its fortunate consequences.

### **The Development of the Uyghur Nationalism in China's Xinjiang Province**

Researcher: Midshipman I/C Elizabeth Gayer, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

This thesis traced the root of China's Muslim nationalism and sheds light on the key landmarks of the Uyghur crusade to establish the Eastern Turkistan Republic in what is today's Chinese Xinjiang province. This is the first effort by a Midshipman to tackle the tough issue of China's ethnic identity and nationalism.

### **The Battle of Agincourt: Development of an Historical Identity**

Researcher: Midshipman I/C Jeffrey Ransom, USN

Adviser: Professor Richard P. Abels

The battle of Agincourt, the story of a young, vibrant king defeating a superior enemy force in hostile territory, has been treated by historians and literary writers alike as the classic tale of overcoming immense odds. Military historians, in particular, have been attracted to it, and have frequently examined--and reexamined--the primary sources to try to determine even the minutest details. There have been ongoing debates for the past half-millennia about such tactical issues as the precise location of battle, the positioning of forces, and the number of

casualties suffered on both sides. This paper explored a different aspect of the battle: its historiography. The Battle of Agincourt is not only intriguing because it represents the triumph of the few over the many or because the success of the English archers against French knights, it signals a new age of warfare. Agincourt's significance to the historian also lies also in the way in which the event was transformed into heritage, so that it became a symbol of the English nation and triumph rooted in the "character" of the English people.

## **Publications**

### **Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts**

ABELS, Richard P., Professor and Stephen Morillo, "A Lying Legacy? A Preliminary Discussion of Images of Antiquity and Altered Reality in Medieval Military History", *Journal of Medieval Military History*, 3 (2005).

A number of prominent medieval historians have argued for an essential continuity in the practice of war between the late Roman and early medieval periods. They have based their conclusions upon the classical military terminology and classically inspired battle descriptions found in early medieval texts. But how much of this apparent continuity is real and how much is the consequence of the classicizing tendencies of medieval chroniclers? All historians when assessing sources face the problem of representation versus reality. For military historians of the middle ages, this problem takes the special form of classicizing sources versus the realities of early medieval warfare. This article considers the problem.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "From Plantation Workers to the Presidency: The Immigrant Journeys of Peru's Japanese, 1899 to the Present Day," *Pan Japan: The International Journal of the Japanese Diaspora*, Vol. 3(nos. 1 & 2) Fall 2004, pp. 12-38.

This article provides an overview of the Japanese experience in Peru from the beginning of Japanese immigration and settlement in 1899 to the migration of Japanese workers to Japan beginning in the late 1980s. It places the Japanese experience in Peru in the larger context of the Japanese diaspora in the Americas.

McCARTHY, Thomas M., Assistant Professor, "'Follow the Buyer'", *Environmental History*, 10, January 2005, pp. 61-63.

This article appears in an issue devoted to thoughts from promising young environmental historians on the future direction of the field of environmental history. The argument presented here is that environmental historians need to take greater cognizance of the motivations and behavior of consumers when explaining why economic activity has had an impact on the natural world. Discussed is the evidence that is available to explore consumer behavior and some of the interesting findings made in recent years by academics in marketing, psychology, and economics who have studied consumer decision-making.

WERKING, Richard H., Professor, "SHAFR Survey of Teaching," Passport: The Newsletter of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, Vol. 35, Issue 1, April 2005, pp. 24-32.

## Books

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, The Pentagon's Battle for the American Mind: The Early Cold War, (Texas A & M Press), October 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. Here, the researcher investigated 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."

This view of America's civil religion predated tension with the Soviet Union. The researcher traced 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.

This project 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. Evidence shows that exposure of this alliance ultimately dissolved it.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, Decision at Sea: Five Naval Battles that Shaped American History, (New York and London: Oxford University Press, 2005).

This 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.

## Book Chapters and Reviews

LOVE, Robert W., Jr., Professor, chapter, "The Height of Folly": The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway," in Daniel Marston, ed., Pacific War Companion: Reinterpretations (Oxford, UK: Osprey Publishing, June 2005), pp. 79-105.

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, book review, Lane Hirabayashi, et. al., New World, New Lives: Globalization and People of Japanese Descent in the Americas and from Latin America to Japan, in *The American Anthropologist*, Spring 2005.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, book review, Jan Branson and Don Miller, Damned for their Difference: The Cultural Construction of Deaf People as Disabled, in *Journal of Social History*, Vol. 28, no. 2, Winter 2004, pp. 539-541.

QUARTARARO, Anne T., Professor, book review, Laura Lee Downs, Childhood in the Promised Land: Working Class Movements and the colonies de vacances in France, 1880-1960, in *The Historian*, Vol. 66, no 3, Fall, 2004, p. 614.

## **Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences**

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Noise and Information: Terrorism, Communication and Evolution," Conference on Complexity, Emergence, and Incommensurability, George Washington University, Washington, DC, 21 October 2004.

ARTIGIANI, P. Robert, Professor, "Management Lessons from Complex Systems Theory," Department of Homeland Security, Arlington, VA, 27 May 2005.

BOGLE, Lori L., Associate Professor, "Educating the Public during the Cold War," Society of Military History Conference, University of Texas, Austin, TX, 24-27 June 2004. (Panel chair)

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor, "Ferocity in Warfare: The Case of Marcellus in Italy," Classical and Military Studies Programs, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, 3 February 2005.

ELLENBERGER, Nancy W., Professor, "Homosociability and Masculinities," North American Conference on British Studies, Philadelphia, PA, 30 October 2004. (Commentator on panel)

ELLENBERGER, Nancy W., Professor, "Religion, Ethnicity, and Empire," Mid-Atlantic Conference on British Studies, Washington, DC, 9 April 2005. (Commentator on panel)

MASTERSON, Daniel M., Professor, "The Unequal Alliance: Peru and the United States During World War II," Latin American Studies Association (LASA), Las Vegas, NV, 8 October 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Joe Johnston as Confederate General," West Coast Civil War Conference, Modesto, CA, 6 November 2004.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Lincoln and His Admirals," West Palm Beach Civil War Conference, West Palm Beach, FL, 20 January, 2005.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Expeditionary Warfare in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century," Annapolis Naval History Symposium, Annapolis, MD, 7 April 2005.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "Building Ironclads," Civil War Conference on Navies of the Civil War, Roanoke, VA, 21 May 2005.

SYMONDS, Craig L., Professor, "The Union Blockade," Key West Civil War Conference, Key West Florida, 2 June 2005.

TUCKER, Ernest L., Associate Professor, "The Era of Nader Shah: A Time of Conceptual Change in Ottoman-Iranian Relations," Second Iranology Foundation Biennial Conference, Tehran, Iran, 21 December 2004.

*Division of Humanities and Social Sciences*

WERKING, Richard H., Professor, "On Teaching Diplomatic History: A Preliminary Report from the Teaching Committee," Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Annual Conference, College Park, MD, 14 June 2005.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "China's Grand Strategy: Its Historical Evolution and Implication for U.S.-China Relationship," Institute of World Politics, Washington, D.C., 23 March 2005.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "Chinese Military Modernization - History and Its Ramifications," The Asia Society, Hong Kong, China, 9 August 2004.