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# History Department

Professor David P. Peeler  
Chair

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2005-2006 was a year of robust and various research conducted by members of the Naval Academy's History Department. Two projects have resulted in the publication of books. Professor Ernest Tucker published *Nadir Shahn 's Quest for Legitimacy in Post-Safavid Iran* with the University of Florida Press, and Professor Maochun Yu published *The Dragon's War: Allied Operations and the Fate of China 1937-1947*. In another item of exceptional note, Professor Tucker received a competitive Fulbright Fellowship, which supported his year of research in Istanbul.

Professor Tucker's research project is a study of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, and its development in autonomy from its older sister organization, the Red Cross. Such emphasis upon culture, and intra-cultural developments was repeated by other History scholars. Professor VanDeMark is exploring the American University in Beirut as a nexus of twentieth century encounters between the West and Islam. In a similar way, Professor Burgess has explored the impact of Cold War cultural pressures in what turned out to be the not-so-remote locale of Tanzania. Working on some of these same cultural areas, with an emphasis within a given culture, Professor Quartararo continues to explore the development of a deaf sub-culture in France.

As would be expected at the Naval Academy, a fair number of the History Department faculty's research efforts deal with naval and military history. Professor Hseih, for instance, has explored Robert E. Lee and his relationship to the regular Army of his day. Professor Bogle has concentrated on still another prominent American, exploring the ways in which Theodore Roosevelt dealt with the Navy and its public relations efforts. But the work has not been limited to the recent past; Professor Abels has researched leadership patterns in AngloSaxon England, and Professor Culham has gone into antiquity to explore strategy and tactics of the Roman legions.

There is also a thriving body of research in economic fields. Professor Brennan continues to work on economic exchange in early modern Europe, while Professor Kamoie has explored the surprisingly pre-industrial qualities of an antebellum Virginia plantation family. Professor McCarthy has combined economic history with cultural and environmental themes as he traces the American automobile industry in the twentieth century.

Finally, this wide variety continued into the ranks of History's Honors students. These young scholars followed the guidance of their mentors, producing theses on topics ranging from Communist Chinese submarines to the birth control policies of American Catholics.

## Sponsored Research

### **The Heroic Rabble: the Dutch Sailor in the Golden Age**

Researcher: Associate Professor Virginia W. Lunsford

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Using substantial archival evidence from the Netherlands, this project reinterprets the image of the Dutch sailor in the seventeenth century. Scholars have traditionally presented early modern sailors -the Dutch included -as wild, uncouth, ignoble, and moreover, disreputable in the eyes of their society. My research, however, indicates that this is a one-sided interpretation which does not recognize the complexity of the Dutch sailors' image and identity. Yes, seventeenth-century Dutch sailors could be fractious, but evidence also indicates that, paradoxically, they enjoyed special esteem as brave patriots in the eyes of their countrymen and women. This project has been submitted to the *Sixteenth-Century Journal: The Journal of Early Modern Studies* and, per revisions, should be accepted for publication.

## **Dead Men Tell No Tales: The Mythologizing of Piracy in the Modern Age**

Researcher: Associate Professor Virginia W. Lunsford

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This monograph, *Dead Men Tell No Tales*, documents and explores the changing popular perception of piracy in the West from approximately 1600 to the current day. Specifically, this is an investigation of the very interesting cultural phenomenon whereby the quite terrifying criminal activity of early-modern piracy has come to be romanticized, symbolically transformed, and mythologized over time in the West.

*Dead Men Tell No Tales* will be the first work to examine critically the historic origins and cultural development of piracy's glamorized stereotypes and inaccuracies. As of yet, no one has analyzed the metamorphosis of the "idea" of the pirate, the actual evolution in cultural perception which transformed the pirate from seventeenth-century "monster" into twenty-first-century "romantic rogue." This study will be a broad analysis, covering several centuries and national cultures, scrutinizing the sweep of Western history to chart where, when, and why popular ideas about pirates and piracy have changed. This book is under contract with Routledge and due to be published in 2007 or 2008.

## **The Ottoman Red Crescent Society**

Researcher: Associate Professor Ernest Tucker

Sponsors: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC) and  
CIES/U.S. Department of State Fulbright Program

This project studied the history of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society as a window on the Ottoman Empire in the early modern world through the late nineteenth century, as well as examining how the further development of the Red Crescent Society during the Turkish War of Independence connects the Ottoman past and Turkish present. It explored how professors and graduates of the *Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Shahane*, the first modern Ottoman medical school, helped create the Red Crescent Society based on their experiences during the Crimean and Russo-Turkish Wars. It also examined later leaders in the society, such as Dr. Besim Orner Akalin and Dr. Adnan Adivar, to look at how the society evolved through World War I and the Turkish War of Independence. The story of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society may shed some light on processes of historical evolution in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey between 1868 and 1923, and beyond, because despite all the upheavals of that period, it has evolved today into an organization that still focuses on the recognition and alleviation of basic human suffering. It provides an unusual example of a non-religious institution that preserved strong continuity from the Ottoman to the Republican periods of Turkish history.

## **Independent Research**

### **Household Men, Mercenaries and Vikings in Anglo-Saxon England**

Researcher: Professor Richard P. Abels

This project examined and explained an apparent paradox: stipendiary soldiers played an important role throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, but, with the notable exception of the period between 1012 and 1051, mercenaries did not. The research indicated that in pre-Viking England the lack of mercenaries was a consequence of an aristocratic ethos that emphasized reciprocal loyalty between lord and dependent, combined with a redistributive, command economy in which commercial exchange played a subordinate role. Although the growing commercialization and monetization of the English economy from the late ninth century on made mercenary military service possible, the old heroic ideals of lordship militated against its respectability. It was not until the end of the tenth century that the English state began to hire mercenaries in earnest, and that was out of desperation. On the other hand, these economic developments led to a situation in which household retainers and fyrdmen alike were paid in cash. The ethos that infused their service, however, remained in both cases very much shaped by traditional ideals of lordship, love, and loyalty.

## **Islands of Discipline: Youth, Nationalism and Citizenship in Zanzibar**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas Burgess

This monograph-in-preparation investigates the importance of the idea of discipline to Zanzibari nationalists seeking in the 1960s and 1970s to achieve success in nation building. Research examined the local and transnational origins of the idea, and its impact through a number of institutions such as the Youth League, the Green Guards, and the Young Pioneers. The call for a new kind of social discipline was most often directed towards the young, who were exposed to repeated sermons on the need for a new kind of citizen in Zanzibari society, prepared to alter his or her patterns of consumption, work, and leisure in order to, in essence, become a more fully productive human being. Personal discipline, either coming from within or imposed from outside, and the productivity that it was supposed to engender, were in African nationalist thought considered prerequisites for a new society that could boast success in the oft-cited war against poverty, ignorance, disease, and corruption. This project examined how in everyday life the state sought to impose discipline through decrees on clothing and appearance, by imposing forced labor, establishing youth labor camps in the countryside, and rationing staple food items. The objective in doing so is to challenge how scholars conceptualize the postcolonial state in Africa. Far from the stereotypical examples of corruption, neo-patrimonialism, and the "politics of the belly" cited most often by political scientists to describe Africa's current economic malaise, the Zanzibari example suggests the existence of a debate within Africa over the nature of development, the role of culture in nation building, and the relevance of citizenship values such as discipline to any effort to alleviate poverty and deprivation in contemporary Africa.

## **An Enduring Trust: My Life in Politics in Tanzania**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas Burgess

Between June 2005 and June 2006 this project compiled the life story of Seif Shariff Hamad from hundreds of hours of tape recorded data from interviews conducted with Mr. Hamad in December 2004 and July 2005. This became what is now a full-length, 80,000 word manuscript, in which Mr. Hamad, speaking in the first person, describes his life from boyhood to old age. His account is important from both a theoretical and pedagogical perspective. Having lived through and experienced many of the excesses of the Zanzibari Revolution, Mr. Hamad embraced reformist ideals at an early age, ideals which gradually matured through years of government service and university training. For much of the 1980s Mr. Hamad served as Zanzibar's Chief Minister, and was responsible for a host of innovations, such as a new constitution, market liberalization, and judicial reform. Suspected of treasonous activity, he was arrested and imprisoned for much of the late-1980s. After his release Mr. Hamad was instrumental in the establishment of Tanzania's largest opposition party, the Civic United Front (CUF), for which he now serves as secretary general. Three times CUF's candidate for the Zanzibari presidency, Mr. Hamad has been at the center of Zanzibari and Tanzanian politics for the last 25 years.

The purpose of his account is to acquaint readers with some of the most important debates and contests within Tanzania ruling circles that, until now, have at the very least remained opaque. It is to help explain some of the most important fissures in contemporary Tanzania, between islanders and mainlanders, liberals and conservatives, Muslims and Christians, and those who suffered and those who benefited from the Zanzibari Revolution. Mr. Hamad's story is about a conflict between African nationalist thought and a discourse of human rights originating in the West that resonates powerfully in Tanzania among elements of society disillusioned by stolen elections, corruption, official discrimination, and underdevelopment.

## **Walk On Two Legs: A Revolutionary's Memoir of Zanzibar**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas Burgess

Started in 2001, this project has involved editing and compiling, from a series of interviews, the life story of Ali Sultan Issa, and now is a polished 90,000 word manuscript. This has been submitted to James Currey Publishers in the United Kingdom in December 2005 for readers' review.

In some respects Mr. Issa's account is even more interesting than that of Mr. Hamad. Born in Zanzibar in 1932, Mr. Issa decided as an adolescent he wanted to see the world. Quitting school, Mr. Issa spent two years as a seaman and stowaway aboard various ships that took him to Cape Town, Calcutta, and Vancouver, among other places. Arriving in London in 1953, he soon joined the British Communist Party, and devoted his off-hours to the

study of Marxism and endless political discussions in various London pubs. He attended the 1957 Moscow Youth Festival, and returned to Zanzibar the following year to take up full-time political work with the Zanzibar Nationalist Party. A talented organizer, he rose rapidly through the party ranks, despite his radical ideas. Mr. Issa describes the intense partisan conflicts of the early-1960s that led eventually to the Zanzibari Revolution. He also describes his own travels throughout the socialist world during these years, in which he met such luminaries as Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, and Zhou Enlai. After the revolution Mr. Issa became a cabinet minister and one of the most controversial figures of the regime responsible for a host of socialist innovations, such as the confiscation of private properties, the introduction of Marxism into the standards school curriculum, and the establishment of youth labor camps in the countryside. In 1972 he was accused of complicity in the assassination of Zanzibar's President Abeid Kallimbe. Surviving torture and two death sentences, he was eventually released from prison in 1978. In the 1980s Mr. Issa abandoned socialism and became a capitalist entrepreneur. With Italian financial backing he opened Zanzibar's first beach resort hotel. Having abandoned atheism during his prison days and re-embraced Islam, it can be said that Mr. Issa's life has come full circle, in many respects reflecting larger historic transitions within the history of Zanzibar and Africa as a whole.

Much of the appeal of Issa's life story derives from his account of his efforts to shed what he considers the parochialism of his island origins to "build" himself and his islands. A long journey of endless negotiations between his ideals, personal desires, and larger historical forces presents an almost uninterrupted series of ironies. Nor does his story shy away from the inevitable moral ambiguities of any revolutionary project seeking to benefit one element of society at the expense of another. It is part confession, part polemic. The story provokes both sympathy and outrage; it engages Westerners' most basic assumptions about social justice and human rights. It also sheds light on a host of themes such as the legacies of slavery and colonialism, the nature of race and class conflicts, and the origins of contemporary underdevelopment in Africa. Its most prominent theme, however, is about the power of an idea; in this case that Zanzibar could become something completely different and better by radically departing from centuries of its own historical evolution.

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

Researcher: Associate Professor Lori Bogle

A number of domestic and international factors played a role in changing American attitudes toward the navy at the turn of the century, but it would be President Theodore Roosevelt and his shrewd use of sociology and modern marketing strategies that deserves much of the credit for the transformation. The president effectively used press releases and public speeches to advocate a fleet navy -more so perhaps than any president before or after him. He also created a series of public relations events or "naval extravaganzas" that included commemorations (such as interning the body of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy as the navy's patron saint), participations in world's fairs, and elaborate battleship parades and international reviews. While other historians have considered Roosevelt's use of the Great White Fleet to publicize a fleet navy, no other scholar has placed that worldwide voyage into its full historical context as just one aspect of a series of innovative efforts to communicate navalism to the American public. *Selling Sea Power* will correct this oversight and make an important contribution to cultural military history.

### **Rural Taverns and Economic Exchange in Early Modern Champagne**

Researcher: Professor Thomas Brennan

This paper, which will be given to the European Economic History Association meeting in Finland in August, looks at the taverns in the countryside around the city of Reims, in the province of Champagne, to analyze its social and economic impact on rural society. Using an array of fiscal and commercial records it identifies an institution already undergoing significant change in the eighteenth century and captures some of the contemporaries' attempts to make sense of these changes. From its origins as an enterprise serving travelers and outsiders, located chiefly in large, commercial villages, rural taverns were slowly appearing in even smaller villages and beginning to serve the local population. The location of taverns reported by the tax farm reveals, first, a spilling-out of urban drinking into the city's neighborhood and, then, a spread of taverns to all comers of the countryside. The scandalized complaints that surfaced in the rural cahiers of grievances preceding the French Revolution confirm that a new form of drinking sociability had emerged in the countryside.

## **The Strategy and Tactics of the Roman Imperial Legion**

Researcher: Professor Phyllis Culham

The primary strategy and tactic of Roman legions of the imperial era was simply to show up superbly organized and equipped for anything. The researcher is now wondering if this section of the *Oxford Handbook to Ancient Military History* was well-conceived by press and editors and whether she should have agreed to write it. Roman arrival in theater might deter any head-to-head resistance. If it did not, Roman legions would unhurriedly dismantle any organized threat. This could be done virtually at their leisure, since they rather preferred that their opposition hole up in a city or citadel, since that was highly convenient for an army whose greatest strength was assaults on strongholds. Roman tactics, grand tactics, and strategy were all at their worst when confronting highly mobile, sporadic opposition. Grand strategy consisted of positioning legions in such a way that their force could be brought to bear in any frontier theater. It was that tactical and strategic weakness against sporadic or endemic asymmetrical threats which led to the death of the legion in the Crisis of Third Century [AD] and its replacement by heavy cavalry units.

### **"I Owe Virginia Little, My Country Much":**

#### **Robert E. Lee, the United States Regular Army, and Unconditional Unionism**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Wayne Hsieh

Popular perceptions of Robert E. Lee's decision to follow state rather than Union rarely deviate from an unquestioning acceptance of Lee's decision. Lee's presumably guiltless course also excuses by extension all of the serving and retired U.S. Army officers who drew their swords for the Confederate banner. Nevertheless, from the perspective of the U.S. government, Lee's resignation from its service and immediate commission in the army of a hostile government can only be described as treasonous. Furthermore, many other Virginians with Regular army backgrounds stayed loyal to the government that they had all at one point or another sworn to serve. These Unionist officers raise important questions about whether or not we can cite regional origin to explain, and at times, to justify an individual's conduct during the secession crisis. After all, many of these men experienced the same personal and regional pressures to secede that Lee experienced, but they chose familial estrangement and regional ostracism for the sake of the uniform that Robert E. Lee repudiated.

### **Irons in the Fire: The Business History of the Tayloe Family and the Virginia Gentry, 1700-1860**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Laura Croghan Kamoie

The agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities of four generations of the Tayloe family of Northern Virginia illustrate the diversified and entrepreneurial nature of southern business culture in early America. Each generation of the Tayloes - represented by John I (1687-1747), John II (1721-1779), John III (1771-1828), and the six sons of John III (1820s-1860s) - approached business activities and the family's welfare within the social, political, economic, and cultural contexts of his day. Each generation's activities were both shaped by and shaped the surrounding culture at a given time; together, their experiences illuminate Virginia's changing society over four generations, between 1700 and 1860. The Tayloes were planters and businessmen-although they saw no distinction or conflict between the two roles. They demonstrated enterprise, risk-taking, business savvy, innovation, ambition, and pursuit of profit characteristics shared by American entrepreneurs of the North and South. Economic diversification, combined with an entrepreneurial inclination among the elite of the planter class, formed the basis of the Chesapeake's regional economy and contributed to regional economic development. Planters diversified their holdings into mixed agriculture, agricultural processing, ironmaking, shipbuilding, capital investments, and craft-service activities and traded an important minority of their produce in the colonies' domestic economy. They understood that the prize for successful risk-taking and investment was long-term wealth and social standing. Within the South's domestic economy, slave labor served as the fundamental resource for successful enterprise. Slaves demonstrated their abilities, became central to the daily operations of the South's business culture, and made the planters' enterprises possible and profitable.

## **Cold War and New World Order: America and the Powers, 1945-2001**

Researcher: Professor Robert Love

Begun in 1994, "Cold War and New World Order" is the product of research, not only in American archives (National Archives, the Library of Congress, various military collections, and the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Reagan, and Bush presidential libraries), but also archives in Britain and Russia. It is also informed by scores of interviews with Cold War-era American, British, and Soviet military and naval officials. The manuscript also profits from an exhaustive consideration of the most recent secondary scholarship.

Although there are a handful of diplomatic and a few general military histories of the Cold War, "Cold War and New World Order" is the first analytical narrative -based in part on original research of this struggle and its immediate aftermath to integrate the most recent post-Cold War scholarship and archival findings into an account that combines foreign policy, diplomacy, grand strategy, and international politics. In addition, "Cold War and New World Order" largely ignores the stale and wrongheaded historiography of three decades ago and argues instead that the course of the conflict and its outcome depended greatly not only on economic strength and political vitality, but also on military dominance. The narrative also reaffirms the primacy of the "great men" approach to serious international history. From Stalin to Reagan, leaders of the Great Powers during the Cold War and the early New World Order did not simply inherit a context within which they acted, they revised, upset, or entirely discarded it and so advanced or retarded the achievement of their international objectives.

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

Researcher: Associate Professor Virginia W. Lunsford

This is an article-length analysis of the previously-unacknowledged but important role of maritime predation -in its legal and illegal forms- in the Golden Age Dutch Republic. Drawing upon the archival data and arguments, this project explores the place of piracy and privateering in Golden Age Dutch culture, economic prowess, and naval capability. This article will be submitted for publication in the journal *The International History Review*, per the editor's solicitation, in summer 2006.

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

Researcher: Professor William M. McBride

The high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) steam turbine propulsion machinery developed by the U.S. Navy during the 1930s was essential to the U.S. Navy's successful, sustained, long-range naval operations against the Axis Powers. The development of HPHT propulsion marked the U.S. Navy's shift from its historical, and often derivative, technological relation with the British Royal Navy. Major shipbuilding firms and machinery manufacturers, who held licenses on existing lower-pressure naval propulsion machinery, along with their political allies in Congress and in the executive, worked to forestall introduction of HPHT machinery. Interestingly, other opponents included naval engineering officers and line officers. The General Board of the Navy worked hard to forestall HPHT machinery and this project included examination of internal U.S. Navy records to understand the dynamics of the internal navy debate over HPHT propulsion.

## **The Road to Respect**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas McCarthy

This project uses the twentieth-century American experience with the automobile to explore the evolving relationship between consumer capitalism and the environment. The project is based on a simple premise: that any discussion of consumer capitalism's impact on the environment is incomplete - and thus flawed -without exploring the motivations behind economic activity generated by consumers. Consumer behavior has become one of the great levers for change in human history, one that promises to become more important in this century, as the world's population doubles and billions acquire the purchasing power to buy automobiles. Given the 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 Americans, this work argues that historians and policymakers have over-stressed the automobile's role as transportation to the detriment of its role as a subtle form of communication. Expensive, publicly-used personal consumer goods, such as the automobile, 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. When one considers the automobile in this light, one can 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's 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.

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

Researcher: Assistant Professor Thomas McCarthy

This project involved work to support a 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 associated with the commemoration of *Mayflower* Pilgrims John Alden and Priscilla Mullins ("Speak for yourself"), 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.

### **Persistence and Esthetics in Cold War America**

Researcher: Professor David P. Peeler

This project examines the work and lives of several American visual artists whose careers spanned the years from the 1930s through the 1950s. Their number includes Paul Strand, Ben Shahn, Philip Evergood, Stuart Davis, Rockwell Kent and Willard Van Dyke. Emerging as social critics during the Great Depression, they evolved passionate political stances as well as dynamic visual languages. They were also prominent in organizations such as the Artists Congress and the Photo League -not to mention Communist-sponsored entities such as the John Reed Club.

With the Cold War, much of this changed. Initially, they found some outlets for their anti-fascism in the federal government's various war-time propaganda agencies, such as the Office of War Information. In the post-war years they became active in progressive efforts such as Henry Wallace's 1948 presidential campaign. Increasingly they were even more marginalized; monitored by agencies such as the FBI, some actually became voluntary expatriates. Their images changed, too, evolving into a more personal language which replaced the demonstrative and social efforts of the 1930s.

### **Discovering the Signs: A History of the Deaf Community in Nineteenth-Century France**

Researcher: Professor Anne T. Quartararo

During the academic year 2005-06, the researcher completed her study of the French deaf community in nineteenth-century France. The research for this project was carried out over a decade and required that she travel to different archives and libraries in France in search of many key documents. The researcher also benefited from a semester in residence as a research professor at Gallaudet University (1999) in Washington, D.C. The final project (approximately 390 pages) included an introduction followed by six chapters, an epilogue, and a selected bibliography.

The researcher has argued in her study that the social and cultural images that hearing people created about deaf people in the nineteenth-century were based on the expectation that the deaf minority population would culturally assimilate to the majority population in French society. While the perspective of hearing people was not unexpected, it demonstrated how little they understood about the significance of signed language for the deaf community and the ways that deaf people had constructed sociability in their own cultural group during the nineteenth-century. The greatest part of the study explores how deaf French people gradually began to develop their own unique sense of community identity despite the negative social influences that surrounded them. The researcher investigated how residential schools encouraged deaf community identity, how deaf leaders emerged who wanted to bolster deaf identity, and how deaf organizations gave this minority population a way to pursue their own social, economic and cultural goals inside the larger French community. The researcher also studied how conflict and competition among certain members of the deaf community at crucial historical moments in the nineteenth-century affected the way that deaf people could present their ideas to the hearing majority.

### **The Nineteenth-Century General Staff and the Elihu Root Staff Reforms**

Researcher: Associate Professor William Roberts

The army staff reforms introduced by Secretary of War Elihu Root in the early twentieth century indicates that those reforms can best be understood in the context of what army officers thought a general staff was. This project examined what the concept of a general staff meant to American army officers before the Root reforms and how the different meanings they applied to that concept influenced the 1903 Root staff reforms. The origins of the concept of a general staff lie in the Revolutionary era, when George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and other army officers used the term “general staff” from time to time in much the same way that contemporary British army officers used it to describe the commanding general and other officers who temporarily left their regiments to serve on the staff of a field army or expeditionary force. This concept of a general staff long influenced American army officers, although it changed in a number of important ways over time and nineteenth-century army officers often disagreed over what they meant by a “general staff”. Those disagreements and, to a lesser extent, a desire to introduce some aspects of the German General Staff by the late nineteenth century, played an important part in shaping the Root reforms at the beginning of the twentieth century.

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

Researcher: Assistant Professor Brian 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 project was the beginning of 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 Bliss 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.

### **Alfred Thayer Mahan: A Reappraisal**

Researchers: Professor Robert Love and Commander Thomas Robertson, USNR

Unquestionably the most important theorist of naval power in modern history, Alfred Thayer Mahan remains a controversial figure insofar as his influence on the policy and strategy choices of not only the U. S. Navy in the age of the battleship but also foreign navies and national governments. Jon Sullida's *Inventing Grand Strategy and Teaching Command*, for instance, argued that earlier students of Mahan's work failed to appreciate the complexity, nuance, and flexibility of his approach to strategic questions. Other historians have recently dismissed Mahan as a prolific publicist whose policy positions were seldom adopted and were almost invariably wrongheaded.

This 6,000-word article - for an edited work, under contract with Greenwood Press, on great strategic thinkers - confronts the most recent scholarship on Mahan and articulates a new synthesis on his thought. Publication is scheduled for 2007.

## **Midshipman Honors Projects**

### **Give and Take: Negotiating and Liberalizing the Postwar Anglo-American Motion Picture Trade, 1945-1950**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Haley N. Crain, USN

Advisers: Assistant Professor Scott Harmon and Professor Frederick Harrod

In order to counter a perceived spread of "Americanism" after World War II, the British government developed economic protectionist measures against cultural commodities exported from the United States. These commodities included, but were not limited to, clothing, books, and films. Parliament's assumption that the protectionist measures would help rebuild their own domestic industries had disastrous results. The confusion of industrial protectionism with cultural protectionism pushed a wedge between Parliament and several British industries, including the film industry. While making the claim that protection of the British film industry allowed for the preservation of British culture, the government actually sacrificed the economic well-being of the industry.

In examining the interplay of protection measures on the film industry, the bulk of this paper addresses the confusion between the British government and film industry in implementing the measures as well as Hollywood's and Washington's responses. British filmmakers and distributors were left to plead with their government for new policies or face the harsh loss of whatever niche in the American market they filled and vice-versa. All the while, the United States responded to the post-war restrictions with Hollywood and government cooperation, hard-nosed negotiations, and the development of liberalized trade agreements. The final section of the paper addresses how these trade policies related to and were indicative of the overall aim in America's post-war foreign policy.

### **Tracking the Chinese Dragon: The Origin and Development of China's Submarine Force, 1953-1988**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C David E. Faherty, III, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

Sponsor: Bowman Scholar Program

This pioneering thesis was based entirely on primary archival files recently declassified and examined the major motivations, landmark developments, and strategic implications of China's submarine force during the crucial years of the Cold War. So pioneering and critical was this topic that Midshipman Faherty became the sole non-technical major from his class to receive a Bowman Scholarship. The thesis has enriched America's understanding of the history and current condition of the Chinese submarine force and has won praises from experts.

### **The Role of Spartan Officers in Combat**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Scott Hebert, USN

Adviser: Professor Phyllis Culham

Popular readers and even professional scholars frequently ascribe Spartan success in combat to a Spartan "national character," supposedly instilled in the *agoge*, the Spartan educational system for male youth. This History Honors paper argues that the *agoge* really only established a deference to orders. Spartan officers were therefore vital to Spartan success in combat, and Spartan armies of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries demonstrably succeed when their officers survive and fail if they fall on the field. This project was presented to the Classical Association of the Atlantic States on 7 October 2005, to a standing-room-only crowd and was very well received by Greek history specialists.

**Church Authority and Conscience:  
How American Catholics Shared the Authority on Birth Control in the 1960s**

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

Adviser: Associate Professor Lori Bogle

In the twentieth century, a changing American society and the Counter-Reformation Church met head on. Numerous disputes over church teaching erupted in this clash. Among the many disagreements that emerged was the question of birth control: Would the Catholic Church change its teaching or would the Pope maintain his traditional prohibitive stance against contraception? Modern American society thought this teaching was anachronistic, and the nation's Catholic laity questioned its necessity. This project investigated a moment in time when American Catholics adopted birth control in increasing numbers despite church teachings to the contrary.

**Leadership, Mutiny, and Collective Disobedience in the  
American Expeditionary Force North Russia, 1918-1919**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Matthew H. Lampert, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Marcus Jones

This project represents the first systematic effort to present and comment on the numerous factors and events that culminated in the mutinous conduct of the U.S Army's 339th Infantry Regiment in the spring of 1919. Stretched tight by months of service in the Arctic emptiness of north Russia, problems manifested themselves within the unit first through excessive alcohol consumption, individual disobedience and self-inflicted wounds, growing steadily until company commanders confronted open mutiny. Nearly 90 years after these events occurred, the question of why American soldiers on several occasions engaged in mutinous acts remains essentially unanswered. Few authors to date have attempted any critical analysis of why morale dipped to such dangerous levels and hardened into action against their officers. In particular, works dealing with American involvement in north Russia generally heap praise upon the soldiers for their fortitude, while downplaying the significance of their unprecedented mutiny.

**A Catalyst of the Cold War: How Symbolism Defined Sino-American Relations  
During the Taiwan Strait Crises of the 1950s**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Eugene J. Paul, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Maochun Yu

This thesis explored the political and psychological impact of the Chinese shelling of the Taiwanese-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu in 1954 and 1958 upon China, the United States, and the Sino-U.S. relations. It is based upon extensive reading of official and private records available at venues such as the U.S. National Archives. It convincingly shows how the Cold War hot conflicts could be used by all sides as belligerent and defiant symbols to rally national sentiments and rhetoric.

**Wallace Stevens: How He Lived, What He Did**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Catherine A.B. Reppert, USN

Adviser: Professor Robert Artigiani

Wallace Stevens wrote some of the most compelling poems in American literary history. Yet he lived one of the more pedestrian lives in the history of art. His poems, which question the nature of reality, imagination, and the place of art in society, were written while Stevens worked nine-to-five as vice president of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company. Critics and followers of Stevens debate how his roles as artist and manager can be reconciled, some dismissing him as escapist and others lauding his profundity. This paper attempts to show that the main lessons of Stevens' poetry - that meaning derives from boundaries - is the key to understanding a life made possible by carefully demarcating art and career.

## **Professional Volunteers: A History of Gill Hall Volunteer Fire Company**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Michael W. Thatcher, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Kurt Beyer

This thesis situated the volunteers of Gill Hall within the post WWII historical contexts of the rise of suburbia, decreasing volunteerism and rising professionalism (and the related women's movement,) and difficulties in funding local governments and quasi-governmental entities. Gill Hall survived the consequences of the women's movement, which meant for them that women wanted to be firefighters and lost interest in funding Gill Hall via service in an auxiliary. It even survived the loss of the rural sociability which lay behind the rest of its funding. It finally managed to ride the tide of professionalism and credentialism and to profit from *post-9/11* disaster funding.

## **Publications**

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

ABELS, Richard, Professor, and Morillo, Stephen, "A Lying Legacy? A Preliminary Discussion of Images of Antiquity and Altered Reality in Medieval Military History," *Journal of Medieval Military History*, Vol. 3, pp. 113 (Fall, 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.

BRENNAN, Thomas E., Professor, "Taverns in the Public Sphere in 18th-century Paris," *Contemporary Drug Problems*, Vol. 32, pp. 29-43 (2005).

The eighteenth-century Parisian tavern was public space in that it brought together men and women from all conditions to interact in a neutral and accessible place, which lay beyond the domestic and private spheres of home, family, or corporate identity. The interstices of these private spheres, like the tavern or the market or roads, were the common property of the commonwealth. Without inherent order or "police," they required the ordering of public, royal authority. For much of the old regime, the tavern illustrates the public sphere in its subjection to public control. Since the work of Jiirgen Habermas, however, the "public sphere" has become a measure of the political development of early modern societies. Grounded in the coffeehouses of Great Britain, Habermas's model presented the public sphere as a place of intellectual and social exchange that gradually challenged the royal monopoly on public issues. Historians of France have found a parallel process in cafes, though it occurred much more slowly than in England. This essay argues that the tavern demonstrated the evolution of a third public sphere, from a space monopolized by royal control to one in which the populace constituted a public with its own discursive practices and norms. In their increasingly autonomous use of taverns, the people of Paris were developing a model of behavior that would extend to the political life of the city and the nation during the French Revolution.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Dirasat al-Din al-Muqarin wa Usul al-Mujtama' al-Madani," *al-Tasamah*, Vol. 8, pp. 66-75 (Winter 1425/2005).

This article is an overview of the history of the comparative study of religion in Islamic civilization with particular attention to the role of this study in the Muslim conceptualization of tolerance of other religious traditions.

## Books

FEIST, Timothy, Captain, USMC, *The Stationers' Voice: The English Almanac Trade in the Early Eighteenth Century*, Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 2005.

Almanac production formed an important nexus of cultural, economic, social and political trends in early eighteenth-century England. The Company of Stationers' lucrative royal monopoly on almanacs drove the Company to become a corporate author whose internal patronage practices, religio-political priorities and economic rhythms shaped the texts consumed annually by hundreds of thousands of English subjects. The dynamics of these monopoly-based processes ensured that almanac would both reflect and influence common understandings of society and the universe. This inquiry will interest scholars of the British Atlantic, print culture, literacy, consumption, the history of science and early America

LUNSFORD, Virginia W., Associate Professor, *Piracy and Privateering in the Golden Age Netherlands*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

This book represents a pioneering effort to document and analyze Dutch piracy and privateering during the Netherlands' seventeenth-century "Golden Age." This was a time of tremendous cultural and economic efflorescence when the young Dutch Republic, by virtue of its maritime carrying trade and lucrative colonial possessions, achieved global commercial hegemony. Although many studies have investigated the pirates and privateers of other European states, particularly those of England and France, scant work has been done on the Dutch.

Evidence in Dutch archives indicates that Dutch pirates and privateers possessed complicated identities in Golden Age culture. On the one hand, explicit and emphatic Dutch laws maintained very sharp distinctions between criminal "pirates" and lawful "privateers." The former practiced unchecked banditry, while the latter, who were officially commissioned by the Dutch Admiralties, had legal license to attack and pillage in retaliation for enemy hostilities. On the other hand, however, my research of diverse seventeenth-century sources reveals that the status of privateers and pirates was actually much more vague and ambiguous. The line between the two pursuits was murky and easily traversed. Many were the privateers, and even naval officers, who transgressed, officially behaving as "pirates" according to the letter of the law, but retaining their "respectable" identities in the eyes of Golden Age Dutch society. Other men, by any legal or cultural standard, were deemed full-fledged "pirates." Still, these "pirates" were not always punished, and at times were rehabilitated and served the state in a lawful, even patriotic capacity, such as in the Dutch Navy. Surprisingly, then, in spite of the Republic's own exacting legal codes and generally upright moral culture, Dutch authorities often looked the other way in cases of "piratical" maritime robbery.

This book argues that economic and political imperatives -such as the importance of trade, the struggle for independence, and the exigencies of military defense -as well as special cultural predispositions borne out of the Netherlands' maritime traditions, the historic and social role of its Navy, and its citizens' growing sense of national consciousness created cultural values which deviated from the official word of law. These cultural values allowed for a softening and blurring of the formal standard and the toleration of a slippery slope between the lawful, heroic "privateer" and the illegal, criminal "pirate." In other words, both practical realities and cultural tendencies conditioned the *symbolic meaning* attached to the figures of the Dutch privateer and pirate with the result that their ostensibly distinct identities represented, in actuality, hazy points along a continuum. The Dutch privateer/pirate, then, was an ambiguous, symbolically-charged figure, a person who simultaneously incarnated both the glorified hero and the reviled criminal in the eyes of his home culture.

TUCKER, Ernest S., Associate Professor, *Nadir Shah's Quest for Legitimacy in Post-Safavid Iran*, Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006.

This monograph is the first scholarly study in English of the eighteenth-century Iranian general Nadir Shah (ruled 1736-1747) to appear in over sixty years. Relying on newly-uncovered Ottoman Turkish sources, this work goes beyond presenting the stereotype of Nadir as a great steppe warrior to shed new light on his innovative political and religious agendas, which included a project to unite Sunni and Shi'i Islam. It explains how Nadir attempted to establish several "inventions of tradition" in religion and politics in order to forge a new political order in the Islamic world in the wake of his conquest of Mughal India and numerous battlefield successes against the Ottoman Empire. The study shows how his efforts at change, although nominally failures upon his assassination, actually began a process leading to the final emergence of Iran as a modern nation-state during the reigns of his successors on its throne.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, *Mecca and Eden: Ritual, Relics, and Territory in Islam*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006.

This book offers a fresh contribution to the theoretical study of religion by examining a diverse variety of objects, locations, and actions mentioned in Islamic texts, ethnographies, and documentary sources associated with the sanctuary at Mecca and the spread of civilization. Based upon years of fieldwork in the Middle East and Central Asia, this study attempts to answer a number of discrete but related issues linked to conceptions of sacred objects and places found in early Islamic texts. Why did the first Umayyad Caliph request to be buried with the hair and fingernails of the prophet Muhammad, and what is the relation of these body parts to other relics of the prophets? What is it about the legal definition of impurity that requires ritual purification for the touching of the penis, and how is this restriction related to the garden of Eden? How is the significance of the recovery of golden gazelles and weapons from the treasury of the Ka'bah understood to represent the authority of the Islamic state? These examples are compared with analogous cases from the ancient Near East, curiosity shops, Buddhism, Siberian bear rituals, Iroquois legends, and surfing to examine some of the larger, more generic issues surrounding Islamic conceptions of ritual, relics, and territory.

VANDEMARK, Brian, Assistant Professor, *Pandora's Keepers: Nine Men and the Atomic Bomb*, (paperback edition), New York: Little, Brown and Company, Back Bay Books, 2005.

"Taken as a story of human achievement, and human blindness," Robert Oppenheimer once wrote, "the discoveries in the sciences are among the great epics." *Pandora's Keepers* conveys the epic story of the atomic bomb by exploring the feelings and judgments - rather than the well-known scientific accomplishments - of the physicists who made it. The book tells the *human* story of men who, beyond their intellectual achievement, struggled to understand and come to terms with what they had done. It shows readers in a dramatic, compelling way that actions have unknowable and unexpected consequences; that good and evil can (and sometimes do) flow from the same event; that the illusion of control is just that - an illusion; that intelligence and wisdom are different things; that people rationalize uneasy choices every day; that we all do things we come to regret; that the meaning of our actions may be unclear in the present (and understandable only in hindsight, after the die is cast and we face not choices but consequences). Viewed in this way, the story of the atomic scientists has much to tell us not only about them and their extraordinary time but about ourselves today.

## Book Chapters

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "An Imagined Generation: Ununa Youth in Nationalist Zanzibar," in *In Search of a Nation: Histories of Authority and Dissidence from Tanzania: Essays in Honor of I.M Kimambo* (eds. Gregory Maddox, James Giblin, and Y. Q. Lawi eds.), London: James Currey Publishers, 2005.

This essay examines the emergence of youth as a political category in Zanzibar in the late-1950s and early-1960s. Through the development of a series of nationalist youth organizations such as the Youths Own Union (YOU) affiliated with the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP), youth came to regard themselves as a

distinct corporate group destined to play a vanguard role in Zanzibari politics. “Youth” emerged as a distinct identity in Zanzibari political discourse, in rhetorical relationship to women, elders, workers, capitalists, and various ethnic identities in use at the time. Based on extensive oral and archival data gathered in Zanzibar over several years, I argue that the history of youth mobilization helps explain the radical nature of Zanzibar's revolutionary regime in the 1960s and 1970s. It also provides another example of the globally privileged status of young people in socialist strategies of political mobilization.

LOVE, Robert, Professor, “‘The Height of Folly’: The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway,” in *The Pacific War Companion: From Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima* (Daniel Marston, ed.), London: Osprey Publishing, July 2005.

This study traces Japanese and American grand strategy from the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 to the destruction of the Combined Fleet's carrier force in June 1942 off Midway by the U. S. Pacific Fleet. The thesis is that Japan was burdened with stupid military and naval leaders both before and during the Pacific struggle and that their intellectual and professional shortcomings -especially those of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto -condemned their forces not only to the crushing defeat at Midway but also to the humiliation of Hiroshima. Moreover, it was Japan's misfortune to confront in Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, the Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet, the most able, utterly ruthless, and agile strategist of the age. The clash of these contrasting skills led Japan not only to defeat at Midway but also to the loss of the Pacific struggle and consignment to the ranks of militarily insignificant powers in the ensuing exertions of the Cold War.

McBRIDE, William M., Professor, “From Measuring Progress to Technological Innovation: The Prewar Annapolis Engineering Experiment Station,” in *Instrumental in War: Science, Research, and Instruments Between Knowledge and the World* (Steven A. Walton, ed.), Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, 2005.

The establishment of the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in 1921 has attracted the attention of historians as an example of the extension of nascent American industrial research and development to the federal government. The focus on NRL was a by-product of its key role in the scientific research that supported the development of long-range naval radio and radar before World War Two. On the other hand, the less-known U.S. Naval Engineering Experiment Station (EES), across the Severn River from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, predated the Naval Research Laboratory by over a decade and its contributions to the war were arguably just as significant. Yet EES has received little historical attention, perhaps because the engineering side of technological development has often been overshadowed by the scientific side. EES was a Progressive Era creation designed to contribute to the advancement of American naval power and American engineering knowledge. It was based on the German scientific engineering model at Charlottenberg. Starting out with a humble testing agenda in 1913, by 1930 EES had transformed into a dynamic industrial research institution that advanced engineering design of propulsion machinery, and engineering in general, on a broad front. The United States entered World War Two with the world's technologically preeminent navy thanks, in no small measure to the engineering research at EES.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, “Political and Military Factors Determining China's Use of Force,” in *If China Attacks Taiwan: Military Strategy, Politics and Economics* (Steve Tsang ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 2006.

This essay analyzes China's historical propensity for use of force as a means to settle inter-state and inter-regional relationships, especially in the decades-long Taiwan Strait standoff. It also discusses the historical evolutions of China's new security agenda, high-level power struggle, the civil-military dynamics, cross-Strait economic engagement, Taiwan's democratization, and the U.S. involvement. It attempts to elucidate from a historical perspective how those key factors collectively work together to affect the PRC leadership's decision to use force in the Taiwan Strait.

## Book Reviews

CULHAM, Phyllis, Professor. Review: Christopher S. Mackay, "Rome: A Military and Political History" in *The Journal of Military History*. 70, January, 2006, pp. 212-13.

## Magazines, Periodicals, Encyclopedias

BOGLE, Lori, Associate Professor, "Religion and War" in *Encyclopedia of War & American Society* (Peter Karsten ed.), Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, 2006.

BOGLE, Lori, Associate Professor, "Chaplains in the Military" in *Encyclopedia of War & American Society* (Peter Karsten ed.), Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, 2006.

BOGLE, Lori, Associate Professor, "Militant Liberty" in *Encyclopedia of War & American Society* (Peter Karsten ed.), Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, 2006.

MASTERSON, Daniel, Professor, with Jorge Ortiz Sotelo, "Andean South America: International Relations," in *Encyclopedia of the Developing World*, Vol. 1, pp. 45-51, (Thomas Leonard ed.), New York: Routledge, 2005.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Study of Religion in Middle East and North Africa," in *Encyclopedia of Religion*, 2nd edition, New York: Macmillan, 2005.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Moses in the Quran and Islamic Exegesis," in *Blackwell Companion to the Quran*, (Andrew Rippin ed.), Oxford: Blackwell, 2006.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Ummah," in *Encyclopedia of Religion*, 2nd edition, New York: Macmillan, 2005.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Ad," "Adam," "Asbat," "Ayyub," "awud," "Dhu al-Kifl," "Dhu al-Qamayn," "Hamn," "Hud," "Ibrahim," "Idris," "Ismail," "Israiliyyat," "Jalut," "Lut," "Musa," "Nuh," "Qaf," "Salih," "Sulayman," "Tabut," "Talut," "Tubba," "Uzayr," "Yaqub," "Yajuj wa Majuj," "Yunus," "Yusuf," in *Routledge Encyclopedia of the Quran*, (Oliver Leaman ed.), London: Routledge, 2005.

## Miscellaneous

KAMOIE, Laura, Assistant Professor, "Roads to Diversity: The Adams Morgan Heritage Trail," (19 signs and accompanying booklet). Washington, D.C.: Cultural Tourism D.C., January 2006.

Before the 1954 integration of the all-white Adams and all-black Morgan schools, people referred to the neighborhood by its most prominent intersection: 18<sup>th</sup> and Columbia, the historical center and cultural crossroads of Adams Morgan. The 19 signs that mark this walking trail explore Washington's most diverse neighborhood and its many dynamic communities. Follow this trail to discover Adams Morgan's transition from expansive nineteenth-century rural estates to elegant turn-of-the-century suburban subdivisions to diverse urban neighborhood striving to live up to the motto, "Unity in Diversity." Presidents and citizens, blacks and whites, long-time residents and recent immigrants, and people of every class, age, and political persuasion have all called Adams Morgan home, and their experiences have given this neighborhood its distinctive character. Follow *Roads to Diversity: Adams Morgan Heritage Trail* to the places that tell these stories.

LUNSFORD, Virginia W., Associate Professor, "True Caribbean Pirates," a two-hour television production for the History Channel.

This project entailed providing much historical advice and a multi-hour, on-camera interview for a new documentary film made by Daring Productions (based in Sherman Oaks, CA) for the *History Channel*. The film endeavors to present an accurate historical account about West Indies piracy in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

WERKING, Richard Hume, Professor. "Encounters and Other People's Mail: Teaching the History of U.S. Foreign Relations," *Passport: The Newsletter of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations*, Vol. 36, Issue 2, pp. 20-23 (August 2005).

Information about the Society's new Teaching Committee, together with reflections on teaching and the growing interest in that activity within the historical profession and higher education more generally.

WERKING, Richard Hume, Professor (principal author). "What We Teach and How We Teach It: Indications and Opportunities from the SHAFR Survey of Teaching," *Passport: The Newsletter of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations*, Vol. 36, Issue 3, pp. 24-32 (December 2005).

This document is a report summarizing the results of a survey of Society members, which gathered data on more than 300 courses from over 150 respondents. Respondents addressed questions about textbooks and other readings; audiovisuals; types of assignments; use of in-class time; topics, themes, and interpretive frameworks; student use of electronic resources and accessibility of same; and how the Society might help members with their teaching.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, guest editor of *Al-Tasamoh*, English edition, 2005.

English version of the journal "Tolerance", published by the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, Sultanate of Oman.

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

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Mercenaries and Paid Men: The Mercenary Identity in the Middle Ages," University of Wales, Swansea, 7 July 2005.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Standing Armies and Royal Power in Late Anglo-Saxon England," Sewanee Medieval Colloquium, University of the South, 6 April 2006.

ABELS, Richard P., Professor, "Culture and War-Fighting in the Middle Ages," 41 International Congress of Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, 5 May 2006. (Keynote address at the annual meeting of De Re Military Society for Medieval Military History.)

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Tanzanian State," Forum of the National Intelligence Council, 5 September 2005.

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "The Revolution vs. People's Power in Zanzibar," United States Department of State, 12 September 2005.

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "Memory Communities in Postcolonial Zanzibar," St. Cross College, Oxford University, 5 June 2006. (invited lecture)

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "The Visual Power of African Nationalist Spectacles: Halaiki in Zanzibar," Invited Lecture, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 7 June 2006.

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "A Field of Dreams: Revolutionary Festivals in Zanzibar", Annual Conference of the African Studies Association, 19 November 2005.

BURGESS, G. Thomas, Assistant Professor, "Courts, Fields, and Verandahs: Space, Spectacle, and the Law in Zanzibar after the Revolution," Annual Conference of the African Studies Association, 19 November 2005. (panel organizer/chair).

BOGLE, Lori, Associate Professor, "The Army and the Civilian Conservation Corps: Depression Era Social Engineering" for the Society of Military Historians, Manhattan, KS, 20 May 2005.

BOGLE, Lori, Associate Professor, "Religion in the U.S. Military" for Philosophy Forum, Department of Philosophy and Religion, University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS, 15 September 2005.

KAMOIE, Laura, Assistant Professor, "Exchange of Views: Doing History at American Sites," Session Discussant and Consultant for Christ Church, Philadelphia, American Historical Association Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, January 2006.

KAMOIE, Laura, Assistant Professor, "Preparing the Next Generation of Oral Historians," Oral History Association of the Mid-Atlantic Region Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, March 2006.

KAMOIE, Laura, Assistant Professor, "Oral History 101: An Introductory Workshop," Oral History Association of the Mid-Atlantic Region Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, March 2006.

KAMOIE, Laura, Assistant Professor, "Adams Morgan: A Walking Tour," Joint Meeting of the Organization of American Historians and National Council on Public History, Washington, D.C., April 2006.

QUARTARO, Anne T., Professor, "Disability Studies and French History," Western Society for French History, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 27-29 October 2005.

WERKING, Richard Hume, Professor, "Assignments and Other Student Encounters with Old and New Media: A Discussion with the SHAFR Teaching Committee," Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Annual Conference, Lawrence, KS, June 2006. (program organizer).

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Tolerance and the Comparative Study of Religion in Islam," World Congress of Middle East Studies, Amman, Jordan, June 2006.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Maqasid al-Shari'ah: Dirasah Muqaranah [Goals of Islamic Law: Comparative Study]" and Tatawar 'Ulum al-Fiqh fi Oman [Development of Legal Scholarship in Oman], Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, Muscat, Oman, March 2006.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "The Quran and Muslim-Jewish Exegesis as a Source for the Bible and Ancient Israel," Bridging the Worlds of Judaism and Islam, Bar-Ilan University, Tel Aviv, January 2006.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Historicity of the Quran in Accounts of Arab Prophets," School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, November 2005.

WHEELER, Brannon, Visiting Distinguished Professor of History and Politics, "Arab Prophets Outside of the Quran," Annual Meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature, Quran and Biblical Literature Consultation, Philadelphia, PA, November 2005.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "History and Future of the Taiwan Strait Crisis," Center for East Asian Studies, Princeton University, 28 September 2005.

YU, Maochun, Associate Professor, "A Critical Assessment of the Reviews on the New Mao Biography by Jung Chang and Jon Holiday," Association for Asian Studies Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA, 9 April 2006.