

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

# PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

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## Spring into Summer

### MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR, JOANNE FERRARO



It's hard to believe that another academic year has flown by so quickly! History faculty and students have been engaged in a flurry of activity. In this issue of "Past, Present, and Future" we wish to share our intellectual accomplishments and concerns and to celebrate our students' academic excellence. As life-long learners, the faculty are deeply invested in student mentoring and success. We prioritize and encourage good writing; thus students authored several pieces in this issue. We are also devoted to community outreach, and our active Phi Alpha Theta chapter is helping us out in important ways.

We were thrilled to host Professor Teo Ruiz of UCLA on April 18, 2014 as our Appleby Lecturer. He presented a lively and humorous account of the European Witch-craze that also carried a poignant message about the importance of fostering tolerance. His inspiring delivery was a model of good teaching, the kind that draws students into the History major. History faculty feel very fortunate to have the Appleby Lecture series. Thanks to the generosity of the Appleby family, we have been able to invite the greater community to share with us the talents of a distinguished roster of scholars. We are also able to honor two of our many excellent students with Appleby scholarships. This issue also celebrates our other scholarship recipients, our outstanding graduating seniors, and the winner of the Dean's Award for student research. And we congratulate Schorsch Kaffenberger on completing his MA thesis.

History faculty are busy publishing their latest findings. This issue features Professor Kuefler's new book on the cult of a tenth-century saint, published with the prestigious University of Pennsylvania Press. In addition, our Stanford Chair, Professor Cobbs-Hoffman and our newest faculty member, Professor Annika Frieberg share their current research concerns. My own work on the floating city of Venice continues to draw speaking invitations, particularly at the Timken Museum in Balboa Park.

In looking to the future, the department is exploring new ways to collaborate across the disciplines. Our esteemed former colleague, Howard Kushner, the Nat C. Robertson Distinguished Professor of Science and Society at Emory University, generously offered to lead a faculty seminar on the importance of the historical discipline, and particularly historical research methods, to Public Health, Neurology, and Behavioral Biology. In Howard's words, "History Matters." It's a great discipline!

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## THE 2014 APPLEBY LECTURE

BY MORIAH GONZALEZ-MEEKS, HISTORY M.A. CANDIDATE

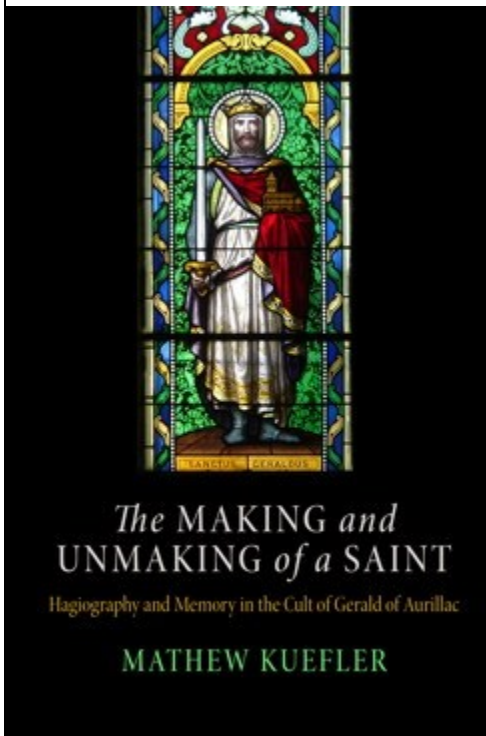
The History Department at San Diego State University hosted the annual Andrew Bell Appleby Memorial Lecture on April 18, 2014. Dr. Teofilo Ruiz, a Distinguished Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles, gave a lecture entitled “The Witch Craze in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe” to a packed house. Before teaching at UCLA, Dr. Ruiz taught at Brooklyn College, the CUNY Graduate Center, the University of Michigan, the *Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales*, and at Princeton as the 250th Anniversary Visiting Professor for Distinguished Teaching. Dr. Ruiz specializes in Medieval and Early Modern Spanish history and has published several books, including: *A King Travels: Festive Traditions in Late Medieval and Early Modern Spain* (Princeton University Press, 2012); *Diario de la expedicion de Fray Junipero Serra...en 1769*, co-edited with Anglél Encinas (Madrid, 2011); *The Terror of History* (Princeton University Press, 2011); *Spain, 1300-1469. Centuries of Crises* (Oxford: Blackwell Press, 2007); *Medieval Europe and the World* (with Robin Winks Oxford, 2005); and *From Heaven to Earth: The Reordering of Castilian Society, 1150-1350* (Princeton University Press, 2004).

Professor Ruiz is a charismatic speaker who delivered a comprehensive and entertaining overview of the social and religious context for the witch-craze that developed in Europe during the Late Middle Ages. Dr. Ruiz’s movement around the room, his use of popular culture references like Harry Potter, and his jokes about students falling asleep gave one a glimpse of what his classrooms are like and why he is a popular and beloved professor. During his lecture, Professor Ruiz explained that approximately 100,000 individuals, the vast majority of whom were women, were burned or hung as witches from 1486 to the 1660s. Professor Ruiz asked how this was possible during the Renaissance, a period traditionally associated with intellectual and artistic innovation and advancement. He then answered his rhetorical question by discussing the historical context of the witch-craze. The witch-craze was a northwestern European phenomena; it only occurred in Spain and Italy in small pockets in the northern regions. Spanish authorities were more interested in prosecuting Jews, Muslims, and later Protestants, rather than witches.

Professor Ruiz argued that the witch-craze developed during this period for two reasons, the first being the increasing interaction and differences between plains and mountain peoples. At this time, mountain people were not fully converted to Christianity, as were plains people, and the persistence of pre-Christian religions and cults in mountains is what triggered inquisitors and witch-hunts. The second reason is that high-ranking individuals were interested in perpetuating the persecution of witches, resulting in a widespread and prolonged witch-craze. He went on to explain that prior to the fifteenth century there was very little difference between concepts of science, religion, and magic and that women had long been associated with magic, evil, and witchcraft. Within the western tradition, the supposed weakness and inferiority of women originated in the writings of ancient Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle and were later adopted and adapted by Judeo-Christian writers and theologians, to argue that women’s inferiority resulted in her being more susceptible to the influence of the devil and evil in general.

This “logic” and “common knowledge” provided the foundation for several famous texts and papal bulls concerning witches and witchcraft during this period, namely Heinrich Kraemer and Jakob Sprenger’s *The Malleus Maleficarum* (1480), Innocent VIII’s *Summa desiderantes affectibus* (1484), and Francesco Maria Guazzo’s *Compendium Maleficarum* (1608). These texts acknowledged the existence of witchcraft and discussed how to identify witches, how to keep them from harming you, and how to stop and apprehend them. Most of the women identified as witches were older, single women who were not wealthy and who worked as midwives and healers. These texts targeted particular groups of women and provided the basis and rationale for witch-hunting in northwestern Europe. The witch-craze and “the burning times” that followed produced the western archetypical witch - the old, ugly, and evil crone - a stereotypical character still widely present in contemporary popular culture.

## NEW PUBLICATION



Professor Matt Kuefler has published a new book, *The Making and Unmaking of a Saint: Hagiography and Memory in the Cult of Gerald of Aurillac*. It appeared in January 2014 as part of the prestigious "Middle Ages Series" of the University of Pennsylvania Press. The book is the result of almost twenty years of research at forty medieval archives and libraries across France, Spain, and Italy. It examines the canonization of a Christian saint who lived in the ninth century through two Latin biographies, and the history of devotion to this saint from its beginnings to the present day. Gerald is perhaps the first man to be remembered as a Christian saint without giving up his wealth or status to join the clergy or monastic life and without being killed for his faith. The monastery he founded preserved his memory as it guarded his remains, but its closure in the sixteenth century cast Gerald's legend adrift, and he was eventually misremembered as a hermit, crusader, bishop, and even reformed murderer in the isolated churches still dedicated to him. Gerald was thus a saint both "made" and "unmade" in unique ways.

## IMPACT OF PROFESSOR KUEFLER'S RESEARCH

European scholars seem to be taking notice of Professor Matt Kuefler's research on the Middle Ages. In February 2013 he was invited to speak at the University of Padua in Italy, and spoke on Christian women in late Roman antiquity who dressed as men. Then in August 2013 he was invited to the University of Zurich in Switzerland, where he spoke on the rehabilitation of the image of the eunuch in early Christianity. In January 2014 he was invited to the Sorbonne or University of Paris, France, to speak on Saint Gerald of Aurillac, the subject of his latest book. In combination with that trip, he also returned to Padua, Italy, in February 2014 to speak on the homosexual subject in late Roman antiquity. Later this year, in September 2014, he will return to Paris and the Sorbonne to speak on masculinity and imperial power in the Later Roman Empire. Professor Kuefler is grateful for the university's support. Articles by Professor Kuefler based on each of these talks will also be published by European presses.



## CITY OF SPECTACLE: VENICE IN THE AGE OF LUCA

### CARLEVARIJS (1663-1730)

With its famous canals, architecture, and works of art, the cultural legacy of Venice as a historical site of global commerce continues to capture the imagination of large audiences. As part of her long research effort to illuminate the history of the city, Professor Joanne Ferraro, Chair of the Department of History, seeks outreach opportunities to present her work to the San Diego community. On February 10<sup>th</sup> she presented a lecture at the Timken Museum of Art in Balboa Park. Open to the public, and especially aimed at museum guides, the lecture was well attended. The presentation centered on the work of Luca Carlevarijs, one of the most famous painters of the alluring “Queen of the Adriatic,” as Venice has often been called.

Throughout her presentation, Professor Ferraro insisted on the need to contextualize works of art in a historical setting. Intertwining Art and Social History, she managed to open a window into the past.

As Professor Ferraro explained, by the eighteenth century Venice had become a tourist magnet. Visited frequently by pilgrims and merchants, the city had also become a site for Grand Tours attracting gentlemen from all

over Europe. Visitors were fascinated with the *regattas* organized in the canals between the months of May and September. In search of new experiences, tourists in eighteenth century Venice enjoyed a wide range of entertainment, listening to music at the multiple opera houses, attending masquerade parties and religious ceremonies, patronizing the city’s famous cafés, seeking gambling opportunities, and even looking for commercial sex. As they left the city, visitors delighted with the urban spectacle wanted *souvenir* paintings to remember their experiences.

Catering to the desire to capture city life in an image, a new school of view painters emerged in eighteenth century Venice. Known as the *Vedutiste*, these artists left long lasting portrayals of the city’s prosperity. Today, the work of the view painters offer us a rare glimpse into eighteenth century processions, daily activities and famous landmarks. One of the earlier masters of this type of urban representations was Luca Carlevarijs. His work became influential throughout Europe, and some of his most famous paintings are now available at the Timken Museum of Art where Prof. Ferraro presented her lecture. Enjoying the view of Carlevarijs’ urban landscapes while listening to the history of the floating city that made his works of art possible, the audience enjoyed a unique opportunity to appreciate art and learn about the past.





## PEACE STUDIES BETWEEN SCHOLARSHIP AND ACTIVISM

BY PROFESSOR ANNIKA FRIEBERG

“What happens when a bullet strikes flesh is that it imparts its kinetic energy to the tissues, muscle, bone, skin, cartilage, and those then go out to further with their kinetic energy to the next bits and so you get this cone of destruction, and that’s why the exit wound is always bigger than the entrance wound. The damage of war . . . is like that,” Jim Summers says. This makes sense to me. My research focuses on postwar era Poland and the two Germanies. Four million Germans and six million Poles and Polish Jews were killed in WWII. Hundreds of cities were destroyed, millions of Poles, Jews, Ukrainians, and Germans killed and displaced. The war created widespread desire for revenge and intense hatreds between neighboring peoples. I study a small group of peace activists who tried to fix Polish-German relations through media-, and religious activism from the 1950s and forward. At first sight, San Diego has little in common with Europe during the Cold War. However, the city is profoundly impacted by war as well, hosting the third largest group of veterans (240,677 in the 2011 US census) in the entire United States. It also has peace activists. Jim Summers is a Quaker, Vietnam vet, retired elementary school teacher, and the President for San Diego Veterans For Peace with about one hundred members. How do historical and research-based models of conflict resolution in Europe compare to political activism for peace in San Diego today?

Peace is more than just the political agreement to cease fire. To Summers it is a project for the next generation’s benefit. “A good deal of my motivation as a peace activist comes from looking at my children and my grandchildren,” he says. “Hope cannot be based on calculation and also a fierce commitment, a back-to-the-wall activists I study, peace was partially idealistic their states and economies from further damage. for America but a great difference between the rectly on Polish and German territory in the fronts go through someone else’s backyard. To means American dearmament and withdrawal German relations, it meant normalization of the nomic ties with neighboring states.

We talk about the significance of truth Summers believes that it is necessary to break inherent violence in American society and his-to own our violence.” Like most boys, Summers owns guns and goes hunting. “You know what? fism is actually an active choice. It’s not be-his position on truth. Comparative peace schol-overcoming war and genocide. However, in Polish-German relations, truth does not always serve peace shortterm and politi-cally. For example, truthful memories of ethnic cleansing of Central European borderland populations could fuel anger that deepened antagonisms between Poles and Germans. Would Veterans For Peace promote a truth, for example the knowledge of a genocide, that might lead to broader calls for American military intervention?



the odds. It has to be . . . a spiritual stance but commitment.” Among the Polish and German but more importantly a political project to save Summers is concerned with the costs of war two cases is that World War II was fought di-1940s. Here, war often seems distant: our the Veterans For Peace, activism concretely or non-involvement internationally. In Polish-own country’s diplomatic relations and eco-

and owing up to the past in peace activism. the circle of militarism by openly admitting the tory. “As individuals and as a country, we need mers grew up playing war games. He still I like guns!” he says and laughs. “For me paci-cause I don’t know how to do it.” I think about ars emphasize truth-telling in permanently

We also discuss the relationship between democracy and peace. This is a central question to peace scholars. Could a dictatorship, such as East Germany or communist Poland, participate in deep reconciliation? The peace activists I study be-lieved that dialogue with communist regimes was not just possible, but necessary to peace and the survival of their states. Summers hesitates. “I don’t even know what democracy is!” he says initially. As a Quaker, he does not vote but he believes strongly in a grassroots, participatory society and the responsibility of each individual to create peace. He makes up his mind: “I think that you have to have political and economic justice!”

In Europe during the Cold War as well as in 21<sup>st</sup> century United States, it would be easy to consider peace activism a futile venture, and “peaceniks” as hopelessly naïve. In addressing this question, Summers refers to J.R.R. Tolkien, a veteran of World War I. In Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings*, each Hobbit “comes up against a world of despair and has to find a way to go through it and still act. That’s what we . . . do. We don’t think we’re gonna win but we know we have to!” As an academic, I frequently feel the risk of becoming so overwhelmed by the knowledge of the pervasiveness of war and brevity of peace and peace movements that I am either immobilized or descend into comforting lies. Perhaps activists are better off not reading too much history. On the other hand, in George Santayana’s famous words, “those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

## AMERICA'S SEARCH FOR MR. RIGHT

BY PROFESSOR ELIZABETH COBBS HOFFMAN

What's wrong with central casting? It's a virtual truism: The United States always seems to pick the wrong guy to star as George Washington in some faraway civil war. We sell him weapons for self-defense against his despicable foes — and then, sometimes before the end of the first battle, we find we are committed to a bad actor who bears an uncanny resemblance to Genghis Khan. [...]

Desperate leaders of unstable countries are problematic partners. They're controversial with their own people. Backing them typically involves deep moral compromises. And, boy, we've picked some doozies in the past: from Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem, to Taiwan's Chiang Kai-shek (and the notorious Madame Chiang Kai-shek), to Haiti's Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to Iran's Reza Shah Pahlavi, to Afghanistan's Hamid Karzai.

Yet the problem is not about picking well. It's about picking at all. The United States needs to get out of that business.[...]

This may sound callous and irresponsible. Isn't it America's duty to stop the shedding of innocent blood when we can? Shouldn't the United States make every effort to staunch conflict in places like Iraq and Syria? Isn't stability in Washington's interest?

Not necessarily. History is instructive here. Not every civil war can be prevented. In our own, President Abraham Lincoln rejected mediation by Britain, which was unable to stop killing that [eventually took 700,000 lives](#). Or consider what happened the one time a foreign power tried to jimmy America's electoral process. It backfired spectacularly. The sitting government became more reactionary and the opposition more extremist. Relations with the meddling foreign power worsened.

In 1796, revolutionary France became convinced that the weakling American republic had been captured by vested interests poised to sell out democracy and reinstate monarchy. The French heard this from disgruntled Americans who called their political rivals "Anglomen" and "monocrats."

French diplomats did their best to subvert President George Washington's foreign policy. When that didn't work, they decided that Americans ought to elect "good" Thomas Jefferson, deeply tied to France, over "bad" John Adams.

Certain that Americans would welcome intervention by a revolutionary big brother, the French did all they could to influence the vote. They even threatened war if Americans followed the path of perdition and chose Adams.

Adams, thin-skinned to start with, was not amused. When he defeated Jefferson in a close election, he built new warships, raised an army and passed the most tyrannical anti-foreign, anti-free speech laws in American history: the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Jefferson claimed that the federal government had forged a "rod of iron" over the states, which ought not to submit. He and James Madison secretly wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, proposing that states annul federal law. The new nation confronted the possibility of dissolution. Well-meaning French intervention in the name of global republicanism shook the American republic.

So, throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the United States adhered to George Washington's long-standing "Great Rule" to have "as little political connection as possible" with foreign countries. This policy continued under presidents of both parties.

In 1947, however, President Harry S. Truman proposed a drastic modification. Non-entanglement was no longer safe, he believed. The United States must "support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

At the time, Nazi Germany was newly defeated, and the Soviet Union had all of Eastern Europe under its thumb. The stakes during the Cold War seemed incredibly high. West European countries might be overwhelmed, as they had been in 1940. Their former colonies might ally with Russia against the "racist, capitalist West." And so, for seven decades, Washington played the Cold War game of shoring up deficient governments vulnerable to collapse.

The policy mostly succeeded. But the collateral damage lives on in anti-Americanism. Resentments linger that the United States picked the wrong side in numerous domestic conflicts. Even in Greece, where the Truman Doctrine began, some leftist critics still [demonize the U.S. for appointing "stooges"](#), enslaving the nation, and "not allowing Greece to become a Soviet satellite in the 1940s," according to Evanthis Hatzivassiliou of the University of Athens.

The Cold War is now long over. Middle East terrorists may bedevil Western governments, but are not poised to take them over. The global community is more firmly united on the sanctity of international borders than in all preceding history. The United States took the lead in building a stable world order — which has materialized.

Now is the time to consider the best course for the next 70 years.

The cardinal principle of the system of nation-states since the 1648 Peace of Westphalia is that sovereign countries must not intervene in one another's internal affairs. This principle is often observed in the breach, but it is the oldest, most stable dictum of international relations. [...] This article has been condensed from <http://blogs.reuters.com/greatdbate/2014/02/12/americas-long-search-for-mr-right/>

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## THERE'S SOMETHING HAPPENING HERE: PHI ALPHA THETA

BY CAITLIN WION

Since its revitalization in 2010, Phi Alpha Theta (PAT) has had a huge presence in the History Department. The History Honor Society has created a strong network of undergraduates, graduates, and professors. Events range from lectures and museum visits to mixers and bowling nights. The organization provides students with the opportunity to learn and have fun while also experiencing a community of peers.

I have been fortunate enough to serve as President of PAT for two years. If I wrote about all the wonderful things that I have experienced, this article would never end. There are so many reasons why PAT has been a success in this department. The first reason is that we are fortunate enough to have excellent guidance. Professor Beasley, our advisor has helped us understand what it takes to run a successful organization. There are occasions where our ideas are a little out of reach and he reins us back in. He also lets us know when we need to be more cre-

ative. The best thing that Professor Beasley has done for us is given us faith in ourselves. Because of his belief in us, we have learned how to run this organization with the perfect mixture of professionalism and humor. Countless other faculty members have also supported PAT in immeasurable ways.



We have also had a history of wonderful student involvement. Former PAT President Amber Tiffany lifted the organization off the ground and created a model that helped PAT grow and thrive. Outgoing students like former Vice-President Robert Famania helped recruit new members who actively sup-

ported the organization. Countless dedicated board members have helped plan events, raise funds, and recruit new members. I could not have served as President without every single member of the board I served with. The dedication of our members is one of the main reasons why we succeed. It is not, however, the biggest reason.

By far, the biggest reason why we succeed as an organization is that at our core, we are a group of friends. When someone joins PAT they are not just joining something that they can put on their CV. If a student gets involved in PAT they enter a circle of friendship that will change their college experience. I admit that sounds extremely sentimental, but I assure you it is the truth. Phi Alpha Theta has connected me to some of the most incredible and intelligent people I know and I do not regret one minute of my involvement in the organization. I know many of our members would say the same thing.

Next year Phi Alpha Theta will be under new leadership: President Michael Hosler-Lancaster, Vice President Brittany Daniloff, Treasurer Sherry Boulter, and Secretary Samantha Young. The students will change, but PAT will always be a place where a student can find people with similar interests, go to professional events and network with professors, and find very good friends. So what are you waiting for?! Join Phi Alpha Theta!! I assure you, there is something happening here.

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## A PASSION FOR HISTORY

BY GEMMA JOHNSON,  
UNDERGRADUATE APPLEBY  
SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

As an eight year old girl in the school library sifting through books on Ancient Egypt I would never have imagined that my passion for history could have brought on such reward and achievement. However, it wasn't easy. As a member of the San Diego State swimming team juggling my practice schedule with my study and missing class to travel required a lot of time management and catching up on missed content in my own time. In this area I owe much thanks to professors who were willing to work with me and friendly fellow students who agreed to share their notes.

Throughout my time as an undergraduate student at San Diego State University the study of history came to mean so much more to me than learning about the past and getting good grades. I come from an inter-racial family with a mother who was a Chinese immigrant to Australia and an Australian father. Until very recently I knew very little about the Chinese side of my family. Doctor Edgerton-Tarpley's class on 'China in Revolution' became a personal experience allowing me to better understand my mother culturally. However, not only was I able to apply the content I learnt in my classes to my own personal life but I believe I gained a better understanding of my surrounding world. Courses on 'Amazons and Historical Theory' and my own research into Sappho's poetry for evidence of female pederasty in Ancient Greece, both taken under Doctor Penrose, and a course on the 'History of Sexuality' instructed by Professor Nobiletti, showed me that our concepts of sexuality are a product of our society, an important factor for the understanding necessary to combat modern prejudices. I think it is to this attitude toward the study of history that I owe much of my success.

The above courses and others on Japan, Rome and Islam provided me with an understanding of human diversity which will aid me in my next endeavor, completing my Masters of Social Work at SDSU. I would suggest to future students of history to look beyond just getting the grade and degree. Be open to how the course can broaden your understanding of yourself, your society and deliver new ways of thinking about the world. The learning experience is more fun that way!

## BECOMING A HISTORIAN

BY JAVIER GONZALEZ-MEEKS,  
GRADUATE APPLEBY  
SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

It has been a true honor to receive the 2014 Graduate Appleby Scholarship. I am a second-year graduate student and am currently analyzing Syriac sources that discuss sixth-century Byzantine Empress Theodora as well as ancient secondary sources that discuss eighth-century 'Abbasid queen al-Khayzuran. The focus of my current thesis research is analyzing how Empress Theodora and al-Khayzuran were depicted by late antique male authors and historians. My thesis is titled *Negotiating Bodies in Late Antiquity: Empress Theodora and al-Khayzuran*, and I am working under the supervision of Dr. Elizabeth Pollard and Dr. Matthew Kuefler.

As a graduate student, I have had the opportunity to present my research at several academic conferences and I have had the privilege of working as a Graduate Teaching Associate for both Dr. Pollard (Early World History) and Dr. Colston (Modern World History). Presently, I am fulfilling my primary academic goal of becoming a college history instructor; I am completing my first semester at Grossmont College teaching Early Western Civilization courses. I am graduating in the fall of 2014 and I plan on continuing my teaching career in San Diego and applying to PhD programs next year.



## **A THESIS COMES TO LIFE—GRADUATE STUDENT SCHORSCH KAFFENBERGER REFLECTS ON HIS THESIS COMPLETION**

Graduate student, Schorsch Kaffenberger, walks away from SDSU with a sense of accomplishment. After being admitted into our graduate program, Schorsch knew early on that he wanted to do something with German history...so he did. His thesis on Post-World War II German-American relations analyzes the tense rearmament debate in West Germany between 1948-1952. Specifically looking at the rapidly evolving political climate in West Germany, namely the Social Democratic Party (SPD), Schorsch's research interest caught the eyes of other scholars in the field. His fierce determination was proved early on, which was later recognized after receiving multiple scholarships and grants from SDSU, and other distinguished international institutions like DAAD. Additionally, Schorsch received fellowships from internationally renowned universities like Freie Universität and Humboldt Universität in Berlin, which he took courses pertaining to his field of study. These enabled Schorsch to visit notable archival institutions like the Bundesarchiv in Berlin, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in Bonn, and the Truman Library in Independence Missouri, which were all essential in adding archival substance to his work. Schorsch has worked as a Teaching Assistant with professors Elizabeth Pollard and Edward Blum, teaching courses in Western Civilization and U.S. History. He is proud to have worked closely under the supervision of Dr. Baron and other distinguished professors in the field of German history, including Frank Biess from UCSD. Schorsch emphasizes that every member of his committee was a great contribution to his work overall, stating that they were all able to provide great feedback given their academic backgrounds and expertise. "Every reader had a unique perception and response to say from the other. In the end, you want to make sure it is all streamlined and you see to their comments to the best of your ability. In my case, I was fortunate that my readers recognized similar organizational problems, but their insight was something special that had to be integrated. Aside from that, another time consuming effort was to single out sources that would work best, and in this case includes a substantial amount of primary sources that I had to translate from German to English. In the end, after reading letters personally written from ordinary people to political figures who felt deeply about the West German rearmament debate during this period, I could not help but get a little caught up in the range of emotions and conviction myself". Schorsch's committee includes: Laurie Baron, Frank Biess(UCSD), Kristin Rebien (European Studies), and Joanne Ferraro. "In the end, I just want to be able to contribute to this field of history." Congratulations Schorsch on your achievement!

## **PROFESSOR EMERITUS HOWARD KUSHNER VISITS DEPARTMENT**

History faculty welcomed long-time friend and former History Department colleague Howard Kushner on December 9, 2013. Professor Kushner is currently the Nat C. Robertson Distinguished Professor of Science and Society at Emory University. A member of Emory's Program in Neuroscience and Behavioral Biology, the Graduate Institute for Liberal Arts, and the Rollins School of Public Health, Professor Kushner's research and publication are a model of interdisciplinarity. History faculty were eager to learn how we might strengthen the Department's interdisciplinary component through collaboration with public health and science professionals. Professor



Kushner provided examples from his own work in the history of medicine. He has published extensively on the history of Tourette's Syndrome, Kawasaki Disease, Suicide, and Addiction. Currently he is researching the history of left-handedness. Kushner explained the ways in which the historical discipline is critical to medical researchers and identified areas of collaboration. At the same time he demonstrated great interest in the research of seminar participants Pablo Ben, Edward Beasley, Edward Blum, Paula de Vos, Katheryn Edgerton-Tarpley, Joanne Ferraro, and Walter Penrose. All were able to share their research concerns and to explore ways of strengthening the History curriculum. All agreed that workshops of this kind are a great way to enrich faculty, students, and the program.

## FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Lawrence Baron, "The Armenian Jewish Connection: The Influence of Holocaust on Feature Films about the Armenian Genocide," *The Holocaust: Memories and History*, eds. Victoria Khiterer et al. (Newcastle, UK: Cambridge Scholars Press: 2014), 289-310.

Stephen Colston, "Beyond the Aztecs and Behind a Footnote: A Manuscript in the Huntington by Antonio de Leon y Gama (HM 4297)," *Huntington Library Quarterly*, no. 2 (Summer 2013): 257-82.

Paula DeVos, "The 'Prince of Medicine': Yuhanna ibn Masawaih and the Foundations of the Western Pharmaceutical Tradition," *Isis*, Volume 104, No. 4, December 2013, pp. 667-712.

Paula DeVos, "Apothecaries, Artists, and Artisans: Early Industrial Material Culture in the Biological Old Regime," *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, forthcoming 2015.

Kathryn Edgerton-Tarpley, "From 'Nourish the People' to 'Sacrifice for the Nation': Changing Responses to Disaster in Late Imperial and Modern China," *The Journal of Asian Studies* 73.2 (May 2014): 1-23.

Sarah Elkind, "The Energy Capital of Southern California: Los Angeles," *Energy Capitals*. ed. Martin Melosi, Joseph Pratt and Kathleen Brosnan, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2014.

Bonnie Harris, "Jewish Refugee Rescue in the Philippines—The Case Study of Cantor Joseph Cysner, Park 1 or 2," *Asian Jewish Life, a Journal of Spirit, Society & Culture*, Hong Kong, November 2013.

Bonnie Harris, "Zbaszyn-Labor Camp, 1941-1943," Contributor's Article, *Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos*, Vol. 6, USHMM, Washington D.C.

Walter Penrose, "A World Away from Ours: Homoeroticism in the Classics Classroom," *From Abortion to Pederasty: Addressing Difficult Topics in the Classics Classroom*, ed. Fiona Hobden and Nancy Rabinowitz. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press, forthcoming, 2014.

Walter Penrose, "Visions of a Homoerotic Heaven in Ancient Greco-Italic Paintings," *Sex in Antiquity*, ed. Nancy Rabinowitz, James Robson, and Mark Masterson. London: Taylor & Francis/Routledge, forthcoming 2014.

Walter Penrose, "Sappho's Shifting Fortunes from Antiquity to the Early Renaissance," *Journal of Lesbian Studies*, forthcoming, December 2014.

Elizabeth Pollard, "Tweeting on the Back-Channel of the Jumbo-Sized Lecture Hall: Maximizing Collective Learning in a World History Survey," *History Teacher* 47, no. 3 (May 2014): 1-26.

Elizabeth Pollard, "The Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean," *Companion to Mediterranean History*, ed. By Peregrine Horden and Sharon Kinoshita (Wiley-Blackwell 2014): 457-474.

John Putman, "Terrorizing Space: *Star Trek*, Terrorism, and History," *Star Trek and History*, Nancy Reagan, ed., (Wiley, 2013)

John Putman, "To Boldly Go Where No History Teacher Has Gone Before," *The History Teacher* 46.4 (August, 2013)

Andrew Wiese, "The Giddy Rise of the Environmentalists": Corporate Real Estate Development and Environmental Politics in San Diego, California, 1968-1973," *Environmental History* 2013; doi: 10.1093/envhis/emt104.

### **Student Scholarships and Awards**

Appleby Memorial Undergraduate Scholarship	Gemma Johnson
Appleby Memorial Graduate Scholarship	Javier Gonzalez-Meeks
Richard Ruetten Memorial Scholarship	Jason Reese, Kim Stiles
Lionel Ridout Memorial Scholarship	Stevie Choate, Brittney Jara, Emily Lilly, John Teem
Katherine Ragen Memorial Scholarship	Christian Ramirez, Jonathan Thackston
Kenneth & Dorothy Stott Memorial Scholarship	Javier Gonzalez-Meeks, Caitlin Wion
Inamori Fellowship	Stevie Choate
Colonial Latin American History Scholarship	David Salomon
Tinker Foundation Field Research Grants	Jackson Faber
Graduate Equity Fellowship	Stevie Choate
Outstanding Graduating Senior in History	Jasmine Rae Tocki
Outstanding Graduating Senior in Social Science	Jennifer Rae Dossett

### **Student Research Symposium**

Linnea Zeiner won the Dean's Award for her presentation on "African-American Quilts as Cultural Strategies within the Social System of Slavery in Antebellum Louisiana." This is the second year in a row that a History student has brought home the Dean's Award."

### **Most Influential Professors**

The Outstanding Graduating Senior in History, Jasmine Rae Tocki, has chosen Professor Stephen Colston as her Most Influential Professor.

The Outstanding Graduating Senior in Social Science, Jennifer Rae Dossett, has chosen Professor Eve Kornfeld as her Most Influential Professor.

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