

GLOBAL HISTORY

Department of History Newsletter
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Voices from the Past

"But the First Emperor was greedy and short-sighted, confident in his own wisdom, never trusting his meritorious officials, never getting to know his people. He cast aside the kingly Way and relied on private procedures, outlawing books and writings, making the laws and penalties much harsher, putting deceit and force foremost and humanity and righteousness last, leading the whole world in violence and cruelty. In annexing the lands of others, one may place priority on deceit and force, but insuring peace and stability in the lands one has annexed calls for a respect for authority. Hence I say that seizing, and guarding what you have seized, do not depend upon the same techniques...."

Sima Qian. *Records of the Grand Historian: Qin Dynasty*.
Tran. Burton Watson. New York: Columbia UP, 1993. 81.

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Unification of Italy

Notes on a Lecture by Mary Gibson

Last fall, I was invited to give a lecture at John Jay to commemorate Italian-American history month and specifically the 150th anniversary of Italian unification. I immediately accepted but then was faced with the question of how to prepare a lecture for a general audience. I am more accustomed to giving papers at professional conferences in my specializations: the history of Italy, criminal justice, or women. Although many of my colleagues in the department were nice enough to attend, most of the audience was made up of faculty from
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FEATURED ARTICLE BY MARY GIBSON

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other academic fields or administrators, staff, and students. Even those who were acquainted with European history probably knew little of nineteenth-century Italy, a country usually ignored in surveys that focus on England, France, and Germany, the nations that constituted the “great powers” of the period.

Of course, I had to start with the facts although these are for me the least interesting part of historical inquiry. The chronology of Italian “Risorgimento” is complicated because it began with the revolutions of 1820, 1830, and 1848, continued through the wars of independence of 1859-60, and reached completion with the annexation of Venice in 1866 and Rome in 1870. As the process of unification moved through its several stages, the new nation kept growing as it incorporated the many small kingdoms that had occupied the peninsula. Thus maps were essential for locating the old-regime states—ruled by Austria, the Pope, and the Bourbon monarchy—and tracing the pincer movement of the Piedmontese from the north and Garibaldi’s forces from the south. Power-point is invaluable for showing a large audience both chronologies and maps.

I was most interested, however, in explaining how professional historians use sources to derive interpretations. I wanted to combat the stereotype that all we do is uncover facts for students to memorize. In a thirty-minute lecture, I could not display many sources (although power-point is again a great way to let audiences read and absorb quotes). To give a sense of the period, I used portraits of the major protagonists of the Risorgimento and pointed out how their dress reflected their social position and even their political philosophies. For example, the king of Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel, wore a fancy military

uniform with multiple medals while Garibaldi, the democratic nationalist, posed in unassuming peasant garb. I then outlined three historiographical interpretations of the causes of the Risorgimento—those of Croce, Gramsci, and modern cultural theorists—to show how historians develop arguments about the past. To illustrate the last, I showed a painting of the Sicilian Vespers, a medieval revolt against Norman domination, which was elevated to mythological status by Risorgimento nationalists who envisioned themselves as knights fighting to revenge the honor of a pure maiden, a symbol of Italy. Such cultural tropes inspired many young men to risk their lives for national unity.

I framed my short lecture with a reflection on current debates in Italy about the roots of its political and economic crises. While I do not think that history has to be relevant to be interesting, Italians used the anniversary of unification to question whether contemporary problems might be traced back to the specific contours of the Risorgimento, which successfully created a new nation but shared identity. I my lecture small way the non-in the that research exciting.



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Talk at John Jay College on Founding Generation (March 27, 2012) By Mike Wallace

1965-75 was a jam packed decade. Lots of things were going on. But one of the period's primary obsessions was space travel (of which the moon landing in 1969 was a high point). Given this, I think it might help me sum up ten years of John Jay's early history in five minutes if I metaphorically liken the college to a rocket – we'll call it the S.S. JJ (that's space ship) – and liken its early history to a launch into the heavens.

To anticipate and outline the argument, one could say that after a prefatory design and engineering period, running back into the 1950s, the S.S. JJ's first stage engines were ignited in June 1964, when an independent college was authorized, a decision fueled by growing urban tensions, for which a liberal arts education for police officers was a perceived partial remedy.

The second stage ignited in July 1969 with the authorization of open admissions, which dramatically altered the faculty and student mix and expanded the JJ's mission.

The third stage was ignited in February 1976, at which point the mission was nearly aborted by ground control – the college was nearly shut down – in the face of the so-called 'fiscal crisis.'

But thru the heroic efforts of the crew (combining the efforts of first and second stage members), the mission was saved and the college, tho damaged, rocketed upwards, achieved escape velocity, and has been flying higher ever since.

To flesh out these points briefly:

The preparatory stage came out of an alliance of several forces. Mayor Wagner was devoted to public and professional education; so were key leaders in the NYPD; so were academic leaders at Brooklyn, Baruch, and then the new CUNY (formed in 1961).

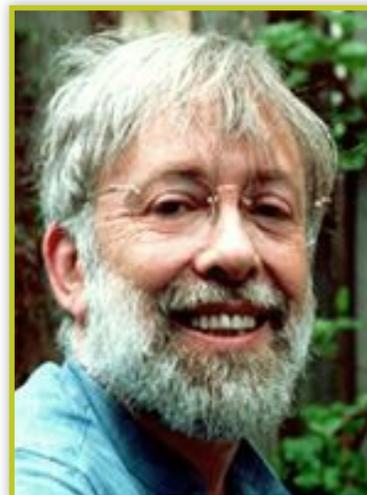
By the mid 60s all were aware that the civil rights movement had deepened long standing antagonisms between the NYPD and the city's African-American and Puerto Rican communities, tensions that erupted one month after JJ was launched when a police/civilian altercation escalated into the Harlem Riot of July 1964, first in a series of long hot summers that would sweep the country over the next four years.

Senior police, political and academic authorities believed that a liberal education could help police understand the background of the situation in the streets, thereby increasing their sensitivity, and perhaps help in defusing the urban crisis. Patrick Murphy, in 63 commander of the Police Academy, argued that "policemen have become ill equipped to handle the many social, political, racial and domestic situations that are arriving." This attitude was shared by Mayor Lindsay, who arrived in 65 just months after JJ was inaugurated as an independent college (and who would in 70 make Murphy Commissioner).

This first stage thrust was powered not only by riots but by rising crime, which now began a take off that would rocket upwards through the 60s and 70s. This motivated the Johnson Administration to

establish a commission that in 67 recommended funding college education for police officers, and in 68 such a program was established. It helped JJ's student body to double, as did the 66 GI Bill, though students remained overwhelmingly white and male.

Stage Two was powered by the civil



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rights movement, which encouraged black and Latino communities to push for expansion of educational opportunity; and by a corporate concern that they needed literate trained workers for their expanding white collar sector. A plan was set in place for gradual expansion of access, but student demonstrations in spring 69 won an accelerated schedule.

The arrival of open admissions in Fall 1970 brought major changes to JJ. The size of the faculty shot up, as did the student body's (from 2600 to over 8600). The police/civilian ratio shifted from civilians being one in five to being more than half. It changed in social composition, too, rising to 1/3 black and Hispanic, and many of the rest being ethnic white high school graduates (Irish, Italian, Jewish) not necessarily interested in criminal justice. The newer students were much younger and less affluent than the police students, and while this made both for fantastic educational experiences it also engendered cultural clashes.

But it was not internal tensions that threatened to abort the mission, but outside forces. The famous 75 headline Ford to City Drop Dead was misleading in the sense that he never actually said that, but close enough to true in its essence. Pushed by right wing ideologues including Chiefs of Staff Donald Rumsfeld and Dick Cheney (who told the president running against NYC liberals would guarantee his reelection, another colossal SNAFU on their part), Ford framed the NYC crisis not as the local manifestation of a global recession, which had roots in the War in Vietnam (both its costs and its loss), the revival of European and Japanese competition, the oil crisis, the drain on frostbelt resources for sunbelt infrastructure, etc etc, but rather a local budget crisis

caused by welfare cheats, public sector unions, and the city's commitment to social democratic programs. The right set out to roll back those programs, and number one on their list of targets was free tuition at City University.

It was in response to these pressures that in 76 CUNY Chancellor Kibbee recommended that John Jay, along with Richmond and Hostos be shut down. The mobilization by JJ that led to a stay of execution would take us too far afield, but we did it, though casualties of combat included the de-majoring of much of the liberal arts programs, a wrong only recently righted.

For that story and many others you can turn to Prof Gerald Markowitz's *Educating for Justice: A History of JJCCJ*, one of the best college histories I've ever come across; we are lucky to have it – and him.



FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Israel Rosenfield (with Edward Ziff; illustrations Borin van Loon), *DNA: A Graphic Guide to the Molecule that Shook the World* (Columbia University Press, 2011).

With humor, depth, and philosophical and historical insight, *DNA* reaches out to a wide range of readers with its graphic portrayal of a complicated science. Suitable for use in and out of the classroom, this volume covers DNA's many marvels, from its original discovery in 1869 to early-twentieth-century debates on the mechanisms of inheritance and the deeper nature of life's evolution and variety.

Even readers who lack a background in science and philosophy will learn a tremendous amount from this engaging narrative. The book elucidates DNA's relationship to health and the cause and cure of disease. It also covers the creation of new life forms, nanomachines, and perspectives on crime detection, and considers the philosophical sources of classical Darwinian theory and recent, radical changes in the understanding of evolution itself. Already these developments have profoundly affected our notions about living things. Borin Van Loon's humorous illustrations re-

count the contributions of Gregor Mendel, Frederick Griffith, James Watson, and Francis Crick, among other biologists, scientists, and researchers, and vividly depict the modern controversies surrounding the Human Genome Project and cloning.

DNA was translated into French (Odile Jacob), is presently under contract to be published in Dutch, Chinese (Taiwan and Beijing), Brazilian, Italian, Japanese and Korean.



John Allen Stern, *C.D. Jackson: Cold War Propagandist for Democracy and Globalism* (University Press of America, 2012).

This book is a study of U.S. propaganda strategy and some of its major proponents during the seminal Cold War period of the 1950s. John Allen Stern delves into the lives of Dwight Eisenhower and, most notably, C.D. Jackson, his chief adviser for psychological warfare. His aim is to present a comprehensive analysis of so-called "democratic propaganda" as a tool in confronting post-World War II communist expansion. Stern focuses on how such propaganda was employed as a method of celebrating the virtues of what we call the "American way of life." What unfolds is a story of how one individual, C.D. Jackson, evolved different modes of traditional advertising to construct an effective counterbalance to Soviet propaganda in Europe and around

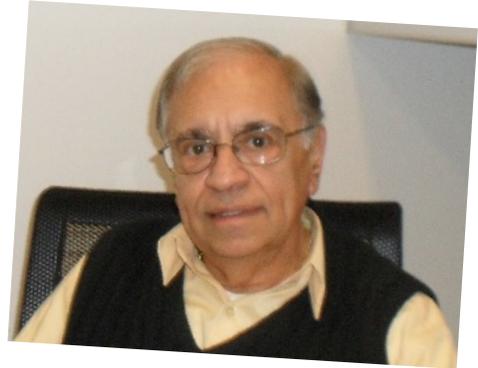
the world. Stern assays the efforts of these American "psywarriors" in ultimately stemming the Soviet quest for world domination and ending the Cold War.



FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Antoine J. Abraham, *The Eternal War: A Psychological Perspective on the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (University Press of America, 2011).

The Eternal War chronicles the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and thoroughly analyzes it from both a historical and psychological outlook. But it is much more than that—this book is the only study that focuses on all the issues from a Palestinian and Israeli viewpoint, as well as that of the Arab States. And, for the first time ever, Abraham presents an original and comprehensive plan for peace that gives all the parties much of what they want (but not everything they want) for successful negotiations and the achievement of a just and lasting peace. No other study on this subject offers such an emboldened and imaginative plan.



Sara McDougall, *Bigamy and Christian Identity in Late Medieval Champagne* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2012).

The institution of marriage is commonly thought to have fallen into crisis in late medieval northern France. While prior scholarship has identified the pervasiveness of clandestine marriage as the cause, Sara McDougall contends that the pressure came overwhelmingly from the prevalence of remarriage in violation of the Christian ban on divorce, a practice we might call "bigamy." Throughout the fifteenth century in Christian Europe, husbands and wives married to absent or distant spouses found new spouses to wed. In the church courts of northern France, many of the individuals so married were criminally prosecuted.

In *Bigamy and Christian Identity in Late Medieval Champagne*, McDougall traces the history of this conflict in the diocese of Troyes and places it in the larger context of Christian theology and culture. Multiple marriage was both inevitable and repugnant in a Christian world that forbade divorce and associated bigamy with the unchristian practices of Islam or Judaism. The prevalence of bigamy might seem to suggest a failure of Christianization in late medieval northern France, but careful study of the sources shows otherwise: Clergy and laity alike valued mar-

riage highly. Indeed, some members of the laity placed such a high value on the institution that they were willing to risk criminal punishment by entering into illegal remarriage. The risk was great: the Bishop of Troyes's judicial court prosecuted bigamy with unprecedented severity, although this prosecution broke down along gender lines. The court treated male bigamy, and only male bigamy, as a grave crime, while female bigamy was almost completely excluded from harsh punishment. As this suggests, the Church was primarily concerned with imposing a high standard on men as heads of Christian households, responsible for their own behavior and also that of their wives..



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Mike Wallace, a distinguished professor of history, gave a talk "Occupy Wall Street: Forerunners and Future" at *Spring Symposium Series 2012* on February 24, 2012, to inaugurate the *Hot Topics, Cool Research Symposium Series*, on the main auditorium of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He gave another version of the same talk to Occupy Wall Street members, in Union Square, this one a more peripatetic version, as it was repeatedly interrupted by the police.

Chad Turner and **Clare Wilson** helped organize the Seventh Annual Medieval Studies/Pearl Kibre Medieval Study Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Conference at the Graduate Center on February 24, 2012. This conference provides a valuable opportunity for graduate students in any discipline relating to medieval studies to present their work in a conference setting. This year's theme was "Creation and Destruction in the Long Middle Ages," and in addition to the seven graduate student papers which were presented throughout the day, **Sara McDougall** served as the keynote speaker, giving a presentation titled "The Creation of Indestructible Christian Marriage." The conference was well-attended by both students and faculty, and all of the talks resulted in some great discussion.

Barbara Josiah and **Michael Pfeifer** had an honor to represent the Department of History at the reception honoring Faculty Who Published Books in 2011 held on Thursday, March 29, 2012. They requested invitations for several John Jay's undergrads to encour-

age them to strive for success in their academic ventures.

The Global History major seniors who are writing their senior theses under the guidance of **Allison Kavey** will give presentations on May 3 at 5:40PM in the history department conference room. They are busily preparing for their big day. The first ever awarding of the History Major Prize will be on May 8 at 4:00PM in the undergraduate awards ceremony. Please come to their presentations and support our students by attending the ceremony!

* The following list provides a summary of each faculty member's achievements mostly in recent years.

Simon Baatz is the author of *For the Thrill of It: Leopold, Loeb and the Murder That Shocked Chicago* (HarperCollins, 2008; paperback, 2009). *For the Thrill of It* was a finalist for the Edgar Allan Poe Award and a *New York Times* Notable Book. His essays and reviews include: "Review Essay: Scientific Exceptionalism: Popular and Elite Practice in Early America," *Reviews in American History* 41 (January 2013); "American Philosophical Society," in *Oxford Encyclopedia of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012); "William Maclure (1763-1840)" in *Encyclopedia of the American Enlightenment* (New York: Continuum, 2012). He has written for *Times Higher Education* and the *Washington Post* and served as an academic reader for Random House, HarperCollins, Penguin, Northwestern University Press, and Chicago Review Press. He gave an invit-

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-ed lecture at Marymount Manhattan College in February 2012 on the Leopold-Loeb case and presented a talk on his most recent research – the murder of Stanford White, bon vivant and architect – at the University of Pennsylvania in May 2010. His research on Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb was featured on the 'Witness' series on the BBC World Service on 19 May 2011.

James De Lorenzi presented "Histories of the Sacred and Profane: Perspectives on Early Twentieth Century Historiography from the Bibliographies of Heruy Walda Selāse" at the Junior Scholars Research Seminar, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, on November 3, 2011, and "Making Sense of *Ya'islam Mangest*: Constructions of the Muslim World in Early Modern Ethiopian Historiography" at the annual conference of the Middle East Studies Association, Washington DC, held on December 1-4, 2011. He received Franklin Research Grant, American Philosophical Society and a research award from PSC-CUNY.

Mary Gibson's publications include *Born to Crime: Cesare Lombroso and the Origins of Biological Criminology* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2002), which was translated as *Nati per il crimine: Cesare Lombroso e le origini della criminologia biologica* (Milan: Bruno Mondadori, 2004). She published "Global Perspectives on the Birth of the Prison" at *American Historical Review* 116, no. 4 (2011): 1040-63. She presented "Gendering Punishment: Juvenile Reformatories in Liberal Italy" at the American Historical Association, Boston, 2011. She received National Endowment for the Humanities Faculty Research Grant, 2009-2010. She served as an organizer and chair (with John Davis) for Conference entitled "Gramsci Revisited: A Conference in Memory of John M. Cammett," Italian Academy, Columbia University, 2011. (Note: John Cammett was a former Dean and Chair of History at John Jay).

Anissa Helie published "The Politics of Abortion Policy in the Heterogeneous Muslim World," in *Self-Determination and Women's Rights in Muslim*

Societies, ed. Chitra Raghavan and James Levine (Brandeis University, Gender, Culture, Religion, and Law Series); "Problematizing "autonomy" and "tradition" with regard to veiling – A Response to Seval Yildirim," in *Journal of International Law*, Vol. X, issue 1, Santa Clara University School of Law: Center for Global Law and Policy; "Former à son image - Institutrices Européennes en Algérie colonisée (1910-1940)," in *L'Enseignement dans l'Empire Colonial Français : L'Ecole aux Colonies, les Colonies à l'Ecole*, éditions des presses de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, ed. Michelle Zancarini-Fournel, Gilles Boyer, Pascal Clerc (ENS Editions University Press), collection éducation, Lyon. She presented "Advocacy in Muslim Contexts: Shifting Notions of Culture and Tradition" at the panel 'Ending Violence and Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: Activism and Challenges', Church Center for the United Nations, NGO event at the Commission on the Status of Women 2012 session, New York, on February 2012, and "Sexual Rights Advocacy in Muslim Contexts", 'Developments in UN and Regional Bodies Addressing the Human Rights of LGBTI People' at the Annual Meeting Program Committee of the American Society of International Law (ASIL), on March 2012. She was nominated Honorary inductee by the John Jay chapter of Phi Eta Sigma Honors Society, a national honors society, and will receive her award in April 2012. Each year, two or three faculty members from the college who promote the values of Phi Eta Sigma are nominated. The Executive Board of Phi Eta Sigma at John Jay nominated Professor Helie "because of [her] enthusiasm for teaching (in the way [she] encourages students to conduct research and question what they know about the subject they research), and because of [her] work and research outside of the classroom."

Barbara Josiah presented "Afro-Latinos in the United States Civil War Navy, 1861-1865: Origins and Occupations" at the Washington Area Seminar on the History of Latin America, on October 14 at the University of Maryland in College Park, MD. During the 96th annual convention of the



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Association for the Study of African American Life and History, held on October 5-9, in Richmond, VA, she presented "Afro-Latino and Caribbean Sailors in the U.S. Civil War navy: Another Migration."

Allison Kavey is the author of *Books of Secrets: Natural Philosophy in England, 1550-1600* (U of Illinois press, 2007), the editor of *World Building in the Renaissance* (Palgrave, 2010), and the co-editor with Lester D Friedman of *Second Star to the Right: Peter Pan in the Popular Imagination* (Rutgers, 2008). She has also published articles on gender and sexuality in alchemical writing, and presented "Magic, Theology, and Nature in Agrippa's De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres" at the Renaissance Society of America in Washington, DC, held on March 23, 2012. Her current projects include a book on the magical cosmology of Agrippa von Nettesheim, a co-edited book with Lester Friedman on Dracula and Frankenstein, and an article on the fictional history of the Corpus Hermeticum in early modern culture.

Joseph Kramp is preparing three publications that will come out shortly (all book chapters): "Malcolm X and American Self-Understanding: A Study on the Legacy of Islamic Leadership," in *Winning Revolutions: The Psychology of Successful Revolts for Freedom, Fairness, and Rights. Vol. I: The Psychosocial Dynamics of Revolution: Religious Revolts*, ed. J. Harold Ellens (Praeger); "From Spiritual Care to Religious Violence: The Liabilities of The Afterlife in The Abrahamic Religions," in *Heaven, Hell and The Afterlife: Eternity in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Vol. I: End Time and Afterlife in Judaism*, ed. J. Harold Ellens (Praeger); "Religion and The Life Cycle," in *The Encyclopedia of Psychology and Religion*, ed. David Leeming (Springer Reference). He presented "Ritual and Heroism: A Study in Cross Cultural Religious Practices and Religious Personalities" at the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Annual Meeting in Milwaukee, WI, held on October 28-30, 2011 and "Symbolic Loss in American Adolescents: Mourning in Teenage Cinema" at American Academy of Religion, Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, held on November 19-22, 2011. He

will present "From Emerson to Erikson: Methodological Reflections on The Attraction and Uses of Psychological Biography" at the International Psychohistorical Association, Annual Convention at New York University, Kimmel Center for University Life in New York City, held on June 6-8, 2012. On March 19, 2012, he successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation in the Graduate Division of Religion at Drew University (Madison, NJ).

Gerald Markowitz published "From the Triangle Fire to the BP Explosion: A Short History of the Century Long Movement for Safety and Health" in *New Labor Forum* 20 (Winter 2011): 26-32 (With D. Rosner); "An Injury to One is an Injury to All: Movements for Occupational and Environmental Health in Twentieth-Century America," in *At Work in the World: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on the History of Occupational and Environmental Health*, edited by Paul D. Blanc and Brian Dolan (San Francisco: University of California Medical Humanities Press, 2012), 40 - 55 (With D. Rosner); and several reviews including that of David Zierler, *The Invention of Ecocide: Agent Orange, Vietnam, and the Scientists Who Changed the Way We Think about the Environment*, in *Environmental History* 17 (April 2012): 431-433. He presented "Lead Abatement Studies at the Kennedy Krieger institute," Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, held on November 30, 2011; "The Revolution in Workplace Safety and Health: The Triangle Fire and its Aftermath," at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, held on March 31, 2011; "The Triangle Fire and OSHA at 40," at the Murphy Institute, City University Graduate Center, "Out of the Smoke and the Flame: The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire and its Legacy," New York, held March 24, 2011.

Sara McDougall presented "Regulating the Sex Lives of Married Persons in Medieval Europe" at the American Society for Legal History held in November 2011, and "Marriage in France and the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem" at Medieval Marriage: Law and Society, Berkshire Conference

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on the History of Women held in June 2011. In April 2012 she also presented "Husbands, Wives and Adultery in Late-Medieval France" at the University of Michigan Legal History Colloquium and the University of Chicago Law School Regulating Gender, Sex, and the Family Workshop.

Diana Moser is a PhD student at the University of Chicago, Department of Classics. She is currently working on her dissertation, "Representations of Deviance and Criminality in the Roman World," which examines ancient ideas about crime and the people who commit it in the context of modern criminological theory. On June 3, 2011, she presented a paper titled "Roman Astrology and Criminality" at the *Rhetoric and Poetics Workshop* at the University of Chicago. She recently co-authored *Bibliotheca Homerica Langiana*, a narrative history of the transmission, translation, and reception of Homeric texts since the invention of the printing press. It is in preparation for publication at the University of Chicago Press.

Hyunhee Park published "Port-City Networking in the Indian Ocean Commercial System Represented in Geographic and Cartographic Works in China and the Islamic World from 750 to 1500," in *The Growth of Non-Western Cities: Primary and Secondary Urban Networking, c. 900-1900*, ed. Kenneth Hall (Rowman and Littlefield/Lexington Press, 2011). She presented "China in the World Geography of the Medieval Islamic World" at the annual conference of the Middle East Studies Association, Washington DC, held on December 1-4, 2011, and "Flourishing Maritime Contacts and Expanded Chinese Knowledge about the Islamic World in Yuan-Dynasty China" at the annual conference of the Association of Asian Studies (AAS), Toronto, Canada, held on March 15-18, 2012. She received DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) research visit grant to work in Bonn University, Germany, to launch her second book project (June 1 – July 30, 2012), and a post-doc fellowship at the International China Scholars Research Center at Peking University, China, to participate in an international project on Marco Polo (September 1 – December 31, 2012).

Matthew Perry published "Quintus Haterius and the 'Dutiful' Freedman: The Consideration of Sexual Conduct between Patrons and Freedpersons in Roman Law," in *Ancient History Bulletin* (forthcoming 2012). He presented "The Criminalization of Adultery in Roman Law" at the American Society for Legal History, Atlanta, GA, November 2011; "Collaborative Study of Primary Sources in World History," Panel on Pedagogical Strategies for Teaching World History, World History Association, Salem, MA, held in June 2009; "*Non facis mihi officium*: Status, Sexuality, and the Moral Duty of Freedpersons," at the Association of Ancient Historians, Vancouver, BC, held in May 2009; "Sex and the Corruption of Slaves," Classical Association of the Middle West and South Annual Meeting, Tucson, AZ, held in April 2008. He received PSC-CUNY Research Grant (2009-2011) and has been completing book manuscript on Gender and Manumission in ancient Rome.

Michael Pfeifer published *Lynching beyond Dixie: American Mob Violence outside the South* (University of Illinois Press, 2012), *The Roots of Rough Justice: Origins of American Lynching* (University of Illinois Press, 2011), and "The Northern United States and the Genesis of Racial Lynching: The Lynching of African Americans in the Civil War Era," *The Journal of American History* 97, no. 3 (December 2010): 621-635. He also presented "The Roots of Rough Justice and the Origins of American Lynching" at the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., June 1, 2011; "Texas, the Southwest, and the Origins of Lynching in the United States," as the Dr. Rondel Davidson History Endowed Lecture, University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, Texas, February 25, 2010; "State of the Field: Lynching and Mob Violence" as a participant on the forenamed panel at the Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, Houston, Texas, March 17, 2011. He received a State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) Research Grant, 2008-2009. He has also launched a new book-length project "American Catholics: Catholicism, Region, and American Society," that examines the evolving social, devotional, and

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ideological matrices of American Catholicism through the histories of four individual Catholic parishes, in New Mexico, New Orleans, New York City, and Wisconsin. He has been ably assisted in this project by undergraduate research assistant and History minor Daniel Golebiewski, who has researched Catholic parish history in New Orleans and New York City in historical databases of New Orleans and NYC newspapers.

Israel Rosenfield: In addition to his book *DNA: A graphic guide to the molecule that shook the world*, he published the following articles and satires: "Erfindungen des Gehirns vom inneren Auge in *Lettre International* 93 (Summer 2011); "On the perceptual and 'intellectual' capacities of the Ghost Crabs (a satire)" Tate St Ives ; "A Tale of a Liar, a Painting and a manuscript that set the stage for new and unforeseen possibilities in the 21st Century (a satire)" in *Pylône Magazine* (October 2011); "Video ergo sum: Oliver Sacks and the plasticity of perception" in *Harper's Magazine* (April 2011). He presented "Comment le cerveau perçoit le monde. Institut d'art contemporain" in Lyon on June 30, 2011, and "Why plants don't have brains and why colors don't exist" at Walls and Bridges (NYU Public Information Institute) on April 12, 2011. He is also the author of a big article in the *New York Review of Books* on Taste, Smell, Flavor and the Brain that will appear in the May 11th issue of the *Review*.

Itai Sneh published a review article on *Me' Truman ad Obama: Alyiatm ve Shekiatam shel Yahasei Arzot Habrit-Israel* (From Truman to Obama: The Rise and Early Decline of American-Israeli Relations) in the *Journal of American History* 2012, no. 98: 1190-1191 (<http://jah.oxfordjournals.org/content/98/4/1190.full?keytype=ref&ijkey=i4kUCFuhCwvNZIH>) He presented "Universality versus Particularity in Human Rights: Ordered Liberty over Native Justice" in the "500th Anniversary of Antonio de Montesinos Conference on Universality in Human Rights in Washington, D.C. on December 3, 2011; "Human Rights as an American-European

Advocacy Bridge" at Alliance of University for Democracy (AUDEM) Annual Conference hosted by Zagreb University, Dubrovnik, Croatia, October 24, 2011; "East-West Redemption is Not Beyond Us: The Rise of Islam in Wounded French Communities" in "Looking Beyond 9/11: Islam in the West and Democratic Trends in the Middle East and North Africa," the 40th Annual Conference of the Association of Muslim Social Scientists of North America, John Jay College, on September 23, 2011; "9/11 and the Empire State: Terrorism and Federalism," in "Making Meaning of 9/11: Local Impacts, Global Implications," St. John's University Manhattan campus, September 16, 2011; "America, Accountability, and 9/11: Re-Visiting Governance and Authority," in Re-Visioning Terrorism," Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, September 10, 2011.

Melis Sulos is a PhD student at the CUNY Graduate Center, Department of History since 2010. With her major in Middle Eastern Studies and minor in European history, she is currently working on the intellectual history of the Late Ottoman Empire and Early Turkish Republic. She published a review of Naum Tiyatrosu: 19. Yüzyıl İstanbul'un İtalyan Operası (Naum Theater: The Italian Theater of 19th-Century Istanbul) by Emre Aracı, *New Middle Eastern Studies*, 1 (2011). Link: <http://www.brismes.ac.uk/nmes/archives/446>. The following paper will be published on July 15, 2012: "Performance as Politics of Westernization in the Late Ottoman World," in *Celebration, Entertainment and Theater in the Ottoman World*, eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Arzu Ozturkmen, by Seagull Books. She presented "Childhood, Memory, and Turkish Politics towards Social and Ethnic Diversity: Tenth Anniversary Celebrations (1933) of the Turkish Republic and Its Narratives," at the annual conference of the Middle East Studies Association, Washington DC, held December 1-4, 2011, and "The Rise and the Politicization of the Popular Theatre in the Late Ottoman World" at the Workshop on Language, Literacy, and The Social Construction of Authority in Islamic Societies, Stanford University, CA, held March 3-4, 2011.



MESSAGES FROM THE STUDENTS

How history courses helped me prepare for careers in Intelligence and Education

By Sara Girgis, a major in International Criminal Justice who took History of Islamic law by Fritz Umbach

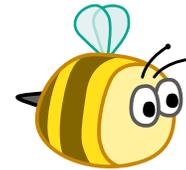
As the United States government grapples with dramatic changes in the Middle East and elsewhere, history can sometimes become secondary when responses to immediate challenges require swift action. While governments and populations in the Middle East tend to act based on historical grievances, some American policy makers do not always view historical events with the same gravity.

This apparent disconnect can cause consequential misunderstandings between governments and their respective agencies when it comes to taking action to mitigate threats. For these reasons, being educated about history becomes vital for those working in government and the intelligence community. It is crucial for intelligence and policy analysts to be able to contextualize current events against the backdrop of historical events so that educated analysis can be brought to bear when informing

the decision-making bodies of the US government.

Being accepted to a masters program in Middle East studies would have been much more difficult without history classes on my transcript because taking such classes made my application more competitive. Graduate work requires a student to be more analytical, which cannot be done without a sound understanding of history.

Also, I am consultant on a government contract with Booz Allen Hamilton. I would not be able to provide my government client with in-depth analysis without the insight I received in history classes during my college career. Most relevant was the History of Islamic Law class I took, which gave me a solid foundation in the development and nuances of Islamic law. While my job does not require one to be a historian, my ability to refer to history and contextualize current events for my client sets me apart from others, and allows me to perform my job with an added degree of competence.



Some messages from the students for their professors...

Greetings Professor Pfeifer,

I hope all is well. At last, the year and the fall semester both came to an end. How were your classes? Do you still utilize the Discussion board section on BlackBoard? Now, in many of my graduate courses the professors commonly use the discussion board to continue the exchange of ideas between students and the professors. I appreciate your introduction of the discussion board and really liked it.

BlackBoard and many of the various historical topics we studied helped me with my analytical skills

in grad school this semester. In particular, creating questions after each assigned reading benefited me and still does. The questions helped me analyze and comprehend the material in different ways. I just wanted to express my thanks for your support (recommendation letter), and keep you informed about my progress. Again, thank you Professor Pfeifer. I wish you all the best in your line of work and of course, a wonderful New Year!!

Best,

Jasmine Mentore [A student in His 201 and His 202]



INTERVIEW WITH JOHN JAY HISTORY MAJORS

Courtnei Taylor '11, our first history major alum, and former minor Chris Sui '11 dropped by to let us know what they have been up to in the six months since they graduated. Professor James De Lorenzi spoke with them in his office.

James: It is great to see you both! Courtnei, what has been going on in your life?

Courtnei: I work at the Museum of Natural History, I'm a TA at an after school program, and I also work at the Revolutionary War Museum on Pearl Street. I'm a docent: I give tours on the weekends to tourists and students (seventh graders, for example), and I answer questions from the general public. I also had to buy a new book case to store all of my history books! My IKEA bookshelves fell apart under the weight of my learning.

Chris: So much historical awesomeness!

James: Courtnei, so has your history degree helped you on your career path?

Courtnei: Surprisingly, it has! When it comes to the Revolutionary War, for example, my background in American history really helps me deal with the questions that come up. And at the Museum of Natural History, it also helps because I know the history of the founder, Teddy Roosevelt.

James: What advice do you have for current students?

Courtnei: Take the classes that you love, not because they are easier, but because you will enjoy them more. Even when they are stressful, they are still fun. However, I don't recommend writing a senior thesis unless you have to. I started my thesis before February and didn't finish until the end of May, and it was 54 pages!

James: Chris, what have you been up to since graduation?

Chris: I've been applying to law school, and I am currently waitlisted at Golden Gate University. I'm also waiting to hear from Syracuse and Hamline, in Minneapolis. I also presented my senior thesis at the Mechademia Conference in Minneapolis this past summer—my first academic conference presentation! And I'm hoping to start working at the DA's Office soon. No more internships for me!

James: Do you recommend internships?

Courtnei and Chris, together: YES!

Chris: They broaden your horizons, and they cement the foundation that you get from your courses.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN JAY HISTORY MAJORS

“ Take the classes that you love, not because they are easier, but because you will enjoy them more. Even when they are stressful, they are still fun. ”

“ They [internships] broaden your horizons, and they cement the foundation that you get from your courses. ”

Courtnei: Internships showed me what I like to do and don't like to do. For example, I interned for the event planners at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (NYPL), and I learned that while I was good at the office stuff, I found the actual event set up much more fun.

James: What advice do you have for current students?

Chris: Try to keep on top of your work, and plan your papers ahead of time if you can. By senior year that might be an impossible task! I had a white board at home, and I kept my exams in red and my papers in blue, so each morning I woke up and was smacked in the face by the things I had to do. No longer did I have delusions of grandeur!

James: How did you guys meet? I didn't realize that you knew each other.

Courtnei: We met in English 101, freshman year.

Chris: You suffered through my anime thesis. And I had to read your thesis.

Courtnei: And you had to suffer through me "learning" about the military of ancient Rome.

James: Any final thoughts?

Courtnei: I think history made me insane! I know a lot more about history than most normal people do, and it has made me a little crazy.

Chris: I was a minor, so I didn't get the full historical blast in my face. I'm not as crazy.

James: Thanks guys!

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