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LETTER From the CHAIR

December 3, 2013

Dear Friends,

What a year! I don’t know what all of you have been up to during 2013, but we have sure been busy in Dwinelle Hall. Honestly, if someone had told me what would be on the agenda for my first year as Chair, either I wouldn’t have believed them or I wouldn’t have taken the job! But now, having survived the onslaught and more-or-less learned the ropes, I can look back with pride at some of our accomplishments.

#1: We have renewed our faculty

This year, we hired no fewer than five new professors in the Department of History. In alphabetical order, they are as follows. Janaki Bakhle is an historian of South Asia who works on nationalism in modern India. Nicholas Dirks is another historian of South Asia who works on the impact of the British Empire on indigenous ideas and institutions (and I understand that Dirks was so eager to join our department that he was even willing to accept an onerous administrative position at the university level!). Abhishek Kaicker is yet another historian of South Asia (we have really cornered the market in this field!) who works on urban politics in the eighteenth-century Mughal Empire. Caitlin Rosenthal is an American historian who works on the business practices of slave-owners in the American South and their impact on northern capitalism. And Elena Schneider is an historian of Latin America who works on the early modern Spanish-Atlantic World, particularly the imperial rivalry over Cuba.

Quite apart from our great success in landing these big fish, it’s worth noting that—if I may be so blunt—lots of departments and universities talk about diversity in their faculty recruitment, but we deliver.

#2: We have renewed our commitment to undergraduates

We have two major initiatives underway right now which, I hope, will transform the way we give Berkeley students access to History. First, we have introduced for the first time a Minor in History, so that all the hundreds of non-majors who take our courses every year can develop a program of study and earn a credential. It turns out that we teach more non-majors in our upper-division classes than any other unit on campus, so it’s about time we made this possible for them. Many thanks to our fabulous staff for jumping through so many bureaucratic hoops (some of them actually aflame!) to get this off the ground!

Second, we are now piloting for the first time a university-wide program called “Berkeley Connect” in which students, at any point in their undergraduate careers, can sign up for a one-unit mentorship and enrichment program in History, where they get to know faculty and graduate students, have activities and field-trips, and learn what academic history is all about. We already have over a hundred students signed-up for our first semester this spring, so it looks like we have another winner on our hands!

#3: We continue to produce the best historical scholarship in the world, period

It’s actually a little bit scary. Or at least it’s scary for me, as a historian in this department trying to keep up with the Joneses. We had so many new books and articles published by members of our community this year that I cannot possibly mention even all the major works here. But just to give a flavor of the diversity of what we do here, we have new books on the Black Panthers and on the Ancient Greek political system; we have new books on Japanese prisoners in World War II and on the history of childhood; we have new books on liberal Protestants in modern America and ancient Chinese philosophy. We have, more or less, an ideal cross-section of history as it is understood and practiced in the early twenty-first century. So the next time you’re looking for a good book to read, instead of browsing on Amazon.com, browse on our web site. I guarantee you won’t be disappointed!

Cheers,
Ethan
SAVE THE DATE
for HISTORY HOMECOMING

Come join us for food, drink, and a panel discussion with UC Berkeley faculty.

The Lost Art of the Letter
Panelists include: Beth Berry, Mark Peterson, David Henkin, and Margaret Chowning

SPRING 2014 EVENTS

Cal Day 4/12/14
Senior Thesis Presentations (aka The 101 Circus) 5/7/14
Department Graduation Ceremony 5/20/14

Information about these and other department-sponsored events will be posted on history.berkeley.edu.
In April, newly minted UC Berkeley **Chancellor Nicholas Dirks** presented “Scholars and Spies: World War II and the Emergence of South Asian Area Studies,” at the Departmental Colloquium.

**History Homecoming 2013** explored “The Family in History: Private Intimacy and Public Power.” **Paula Fass**, **Carlos Noreña**, **Yuri Slezkine** (right), and **Nicolas Tackett** were featured panelists on the family’s role in various periods of history.

**Leon Litwack** and **Waldo Martin** (left) represented History at **Cal Day** with a presentation titled “Django, Lincoln, and Black Liberation: Racial Politics then and Now.” The two American Historians engaged in a discussion on recent historical films “Django Unchained” and “Lincoln.”
On May 21, 2013 The University of California Berkeley Department of History celebrated the commencement of Undergraduate and Graduate students of the class of 2013.

American Civil Liberties Union Executive Director Anthony Romero (left) gave the keynote address at commencement. Romero challenged graduates to take risks, help one another, and remember those who helped along the way.

History boasted 179 undergrads and 30 Ph.Ds who received degrees in 2012-13.
Margaret Lavinia Anderson spent most of the past year (when she wasn’t babysitting) in travel, from New Orleans to Amsterdam to Budapest and points in between. She commented on papers at a conference in Toronto on “Decades of Reconstruction: Postwar Societies, Economies and International Relations, from the 18th to the 20th Century.” Her paper dismantling the legend of the heroic interventions of Armin T. Wegner, Ernst Jäckh, and Henry Morgenthau senior against the Armenian genocide has now been expanded and published in Rolf Hosfeld, ed., Johannes Lepsius – Eine deutsche Ausnahme. Der Völkermord an den Armeniern, Humanitarismus und Menschenrechte (Göttingen, 2013). “Shooting an Elephant,” her contribution to a forum on Taner Akçam’s Young Turks’ Crime Against Humanity (2012) is appearing in December in Journal of Genocide Research, whose editor-in-chief is Dirk Moses, one of our own recent PhD’s. Invited to wax autobiographical by the Catholic Historical Review for its series, Journeys in Church History, her “Confessions of a Fellow Traveler” (published November 2013) reveals to the public for the first time the horror her first article excited in her distinguished predecessor in our department, Hans Rosenberg (quoted almost in full).

Thomas A. Brady, Jr., attended on Nov. 6-9 a conference in Munich on the theme, “The Reformer Martin Luther 2017 -- Historical Reflections and Contemporary Assessments.” His contribution was a paper on “Martin Luther and German Marxist Historiography.”

Richard Cândida Smith had a busy year speaking at international conferences. In April at the annual meeting of the Art History Society at the University of Reading in England, he spoke on how three generations of British art historians, trained in the 1930s, 1950s, and 1970s, defined the concept of “quality.” In September he gave the keynote address at a conference at the University of Campinas in Brazil examining “the education of the sensibilities.” His talk drew from an oral history project he directed at Berkeley recording the home front in the United States during World War II. He also participated in workshops at the Guggenheim Museum in New York City and the Getty Museum in Los Angeles organized by the International Network for the Conservation of Contemporary Art. He continues working on his book, “Improvised Continent: Pan-American Cultural Exchange, 1915-1975.” He plans on sending the book to University of Pennsylvania Press early next year.

Cathryn Carson has been running the Social Sciences Data Laboratory (D-Lab) and helping get the Berkeley Institute for Data Science (BIDS) off the ground. She has been digging into the philosopher Martin Heidegger’s thinking about science and into ethnographic methods. She tweets at @DLabAtBerkeley.

Margaret Chowning has been on leave since January 2013 working on a book manuscript tentatively entitled “Catholic Ladies and Culture Wars: Gender, Politics, and the Church in Mexico, 1700-1920.” An article on the pioneering Vela Perpetua in nineteenth-century Mexico just appeared in the November 2013 edition of the journal Past & Present.
Since the beginning of the year, John Connelly has given talks on his book From Enemy to Brother, The Revolution on Catholic Teaching on the Jews, at Stonehill College, University of Cincinnati, Iona College, Seton Hall University, Catholic University of America, Jewish Historical Museum, Amsterdam, UC Santa Barbara, Stanford University, Polish Center for Holocaust Research (Warsaw), Boston College, Fordham University, DePaul University, UCLA, Northwestern University, and UC Berkeley (the Feldman lecture). He also co-taught the Annual Seminar for Seminary and Religious Studies Faculty at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in the second week of June. He gave the keynote at the annual meeting of the Council of the Centers for Jewish-Christian Relations at Manhattan College.

Jan de Vries spent his sabbatical leave in Fall 2012 as a “Fernand Braudel Fellow” at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, where he delivered the “Max Weber Lecture” on the rocky relationship of history and the social sciences. Last spring he received an honorary degree from the University of Warwick, in the UK. Among publications is an article in Writing the History of the Global, Maxine Berg, ed., (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Erich Gruen seems to spend the bulk of his time on the road, as a participant in conferences or a visiting lecturer. He managed to find his way, in one capacity or another, to Münster (Germany), Cambridge (England), Tarragona (Spain), Winnipeg (Canada), Columbus (Ohio), and Fresno (CA). The highlights were invitations to deliver keynote addresses to two annual conferences, one to the Classical Association of Canada and the other to the Association of Ancient Historians. And even more surprising was the invitation to deliver a plenary address in Münster, where he was asked to assess the impact of a book which he published almost forty years ago! This had the added drawback of requiring him to reread this book of his youth - - a not altogether gratifying experience. Among more recent publications (in the past twelve months) were articles on “Caligula, the Imperial Cult, and Philo’s Legatio,” “Judaism in the Diaspora,” “Polybius and Josephus on Rome,” “Cicero and the Alien,” and “Did Romans have an Ethnic Identity?”

David Henkin and colleague Rebecca McLennan put the finishing touches on their new survey of U.S. History, the product of six years’ labor. Becoming America (McGraw-Hill) will appear in January. This is the first new U.S. History textbook in decades authored entirely by Berkeley faculty. David has also been giving talks from his ongoing research into seven-day rhythms in nineteenth-century America.

Drawing upon rich and varied recent scholarship, Becoming America integrates what historians have uncovered about such subjects as environmental change, popular entertainment, mass communication, political and legal culture, global exchange, consumption, architecture, literature, sexuality, and religious ritual into the standard story of U.S. history. Although designed for the college classroom, the book is also intended for general readers interested in the connections between past and present, between the United States and other parts of the world, and among historical developments typically studied under separate headings.

- HENKIN & MCLENNAN
Faculty NEWS & Notes

David A. Hollinger retired at the end of the Spring 2013 semester after 21 years in the Department. In his final semester he was honored with the Distinguished Service Award from the Social Science Division, and he published his sixth book, *After Cloven Tongues of Fire: Protestant Liberalism In Modern American History* (Princeton University Press). He also completed five years of service on the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians. In the past year he has been the Danforth Lecturer at Washington University, the Randall Lecturer at the University of Maryland, and the Hornung Lecturer at Oregon State University, as well as having served as keynote speaker for the annual meeting of the United States Intellectual History Association and for the International Migration Consultation of the University of Hamburg. He has also lectured on a number of other campuses, including the University of Michigan, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Cambridge, the University of Copenhagen, and Stanford University.

Geoffrey Koziol's second book came out in 2012: *The Politics of Memory and Identity in Carolingian Royal Diplomas* (Brepols). The reviews have been gratifying, especially considering how long the book took to research, write, and shepherd through the publication process, and how controversial its arguments were bound to be. It was featured in an H-France Forum, where one reviewer called it “brilliant” and another “riveting.” In a featured review in the *American Historical Review*, Thomas Noble called it as “sprawling, brilliant, erudite, and challenging.” A third reviewer described its various arguments as “fascinating,” “compelling,” “remarkable,” “extraordinary,” and “astonishingly shrewd.” Koziol also began several pieces of new research: the role of women in 10th-century visions; the justifications given for rebellion from the 9th through the 11th centuries; and a rehabilitation of the reign of Robert the Pious (996-1031). The last piece of research took him to Nancy’s Centre de Médiévistique Jean Schneider at the new Université de Lorraine, which houses a large corpus of images of original charters. He also began work on a new book, tentatively titled “Defending the Middle Ages,” which he hopes will not take him another 20 years to write. To publicize both the book and his new research, he spent part of a leave in 2012-13 on tour, giving lectures in Utrecht, Vienna, Leeds, St. Andrews, Oslo, Gothenburg, and in conferences at the Huntingtondon Library and the International Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo. If you’re curious, you can see images of some of the charters he works with on Flickr (search “Koziol” and “Charters”).

Emily Mackil enjoyed a busy and productive sabbatical year funded by a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. Her major undertaking was to begin a new project on property in Archaic and Classical Greece. Her book, *Creating a Common Polity: Religion, Economy, and Politics in the Making of the Greek Koinon*, was published by the University of California Press in June 2013. An article related to this big project on Greek federalism also appeared in *The Oxford Handbook of the Ancient State*. In September she and her husband welcomed a baby boy.

Rebecca McLennan has a new book out, co-authored with Berkeley colleague David Henkin. The first original U.S. history textbook to be authored in the department since 1987, *Becoming America: A History for the 21st Century* brings Berkeley’s distinctive strengths in cultural, legal, and environmental history to bear on the conventional grand narrative of U.S. history. Rebecca has also developed a series of classes in food and agricultural history, including a new lecture course, co-taught with colleague Victoria Frede, on the global history of foodways from field to table.
During the last year, Professor Emeritus Thomas Metcalf published two articles, and led a group of Berkeley alumni on a cruise from Singapore to Rangoon and back. One article, a survey of colonial cities, was published in *The Oxford Handbook of Cities in World History*. The other, *From One Empire to Another: the Influence of the British Raj on American Colonialism in the Philippines*, was published in the new Russian journal “Ab Imperio.” Interestingly, two of the colonial administrators Metcalf describes, Bernard Moses and David Barrows, were Berkeley professors, and had campus buildings - Barrows and Moses Hall - named for them.

Maureen C. Miller spent the early fall seeing her book through the final stages of production: *Clothing the Clergy: Virtue and Power in Medieval Europe, c. 800-1200*, will be out with Cornell University Press this winter. Thanks to UC Berkeley’s Abigail Reynolds Hodgen Publication Fund and Dean Carla Hesse, it will present 79 illustrations, 40 in color, of surviving medieval liturgical garments and representations of them in mosaics, frescoes, and manuscript illuminations. Over the summer, Miller also finished another, shorter book on clerical clothing, focussed on Rome and its unique liturgical traditions, that will be published in Italian by Viella Editore in a series on the Corte dei papi edited by Agostino Paravicino Bagliani. She looks forward to being a visiting professor at the American Academy in Rome in spring 2014.

Sheldon Rothblatt edited a book on President Clark Kerr of the University of California and contributed a memoir on him (Springer Publishing). Recently he also participated in conferences on higher education in Shanghai, China and at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Ethan Shagan’s year started off with a bang, accepting the Leo Gerschoy Prize at the AHA convention in New Orleans for his book *The Rule of Moderation*. Since then, he published two new articles: a piece on moderation in the English Revolution in a *Festschrift* for his dear friend John Morrill, and an article reflecting upon the theme of violence in Irish history in a book called *Ireland, 1641 Contexts and Reactions*. And, in his capacity as Chair, he’s hired five new colleagues for the Berkeley History Department, so he would consider his proverbial day officially seized.

Peter Zinoman’s new book *Vietnamese Colonial Republican: The Political Vision of Vu Trong Phung* was released in November by University of California Press.
ASK Dr. History

Dear Dr. History,
I am fascinated by that cute little baby and heir to the British throne, George Alexander Louis—I just love those royals!—and I was wondering: are royal babies important to history?
Sincerely,
Abbey Downton

Dear Abbey,
Isn’t he such a cute little button? But royal babies are more than just pretty, wrinkled, hysterically-crying little faces; they are also important historical actors! It is, of course, inevitable that all royals were once babies. But, contrary to popular opinion, only a minority of them remain babies throughout their lives.

The most remarkable way for royal babies to jump into the history books is when fortune makes them monarchs while still in diapers. The world record for the youngest ruler in world history appears to be held by Mary Stuart of Scotland, who was born on December 8, 1542 and became Queen when her father James V died just six days later. Mary was raised in France while regents ruled Scotland in her place, and at age seventeen she married the child-heir to the French throne, Francis. Francis became king while still fifteen, which made Mary simultaneously Queen of Scotland and Queen of France—a high bar for royalty!—but her young husband died just a few months later. Bad luck seems to have followed her around, and, as loyal readers of Ask Dr. History will know, it kept following.

Another example of a child ruler, famous because his memoirs were later made into a blockbuster film, is Puyi, the “Last Emperor” of China. Puyi became Emperor in 1908 at the ripe old age of two, just old enough to know that it was a bad idea. When he sobbed at his own coronation, his father, a prince but not an emperor, told him, “Don’t cry, it will be over soon.” Dad was partly right: Puyi was forced to abdicate just after his sixth birthday. Unfortunately, dad was partly wrong, too—aren’t dads like that?—and Puyi would later spend more than a decade as the puppet Emperor of Manchukuo under the control of the Japanese Empire, and then another decade being re-educated by the Chinese Communist Party. According to the film, he also seems to have liked crickets, but Dr. History has been unable to unearth any primary source corroboration.

These two royals achieved historical significance by inheriting the throne while they were still babies; others have to wait to achieve historical significance when they grew up. But another category of royal heirs, not always babies but always interesting, are the heirs that time forgot: it is easy to overlook, in this republican age, that there are still pretenders out there who claim to hold traditional thrones! The current heir of the Romanovs and “Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias” is a woman named Maria, who became Empress in 1992 when her father had a heart attack while addressing investors in Miami. The current heir of the Habsburgs, known to his friends as Ferdinand, didn’t use his title as emperor-in-waiting when he won the Hungarian amateur go-kart championship last year. Go figure.

The Bible says, “Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child”…but maybe the real woe is to the child!

Ever Royally Yours,
Dr. History

It is every graduate student’s dream to have a dissertation earn a junior fellowship in the elite Harvard Society of Fellows, and even before it is officially launched, become the object of an appreciative news story in The New York Times. After being published by a prestigious university press, so the reverie continues, the book would then attract massive media attention on several continents, earning its author the recognition that most scholars spend a lifetime seeking in vain. Australian-born Ben Urwand, who began his Berkeley dissertation under the guidance of the late Lawrence Levine and finished in 2011 supervised by Leon Litwack, has experienced what realizing that dream means, but, alas, in both positive and negative terms.

The first step in producing such a book is picking a topic that has the potential to unsettle received opinion on a sensitive subject. The second is having the fortitude and good fortune to unearth new materials of a troubling nature that can sustain a provocative argument. The third is fashioning the results into a compelling, accessible narrative that maximizes the impact of those findings. The Collaboration: Hollywood’s Pact with Hitler, published in the fall of 2013 by Harvard University Press, fulfills all these criteria and then some. As its bold and controversial title makes clear, it argues that the American movie industry during the 1930’s acceded to the pressure exerted by Nazi watchdogs—in particular the German consul in Los Angeles—to trim negative references to the Third Reich, keep its distance from exiled German Jewish actors and directors, and pander to the new ideological norms of their still lucrative German market. What makes the story so painful to tell is that many of the moguls running the studios were themselves of Jewish extraction, but were willing to “collaborate”—Urwand insists this explosive term was actually used at the time by both parties—to maintain their profit margins.

“Previous scholars claimed that the Hollywood studios did not make anti-Nazi films in the 1930s because they were simply indifferent or because they were taking instructions from their representatives in the Hays Office. In the German archives, however, I found copious evidence that the studios were in fact actively working with Nazi officials during this period. I felt that I needed to correct the historical record.” -URWAND

Despite the risk of reinforcing prevailing stereotypes, Urwand follows the evidence where it leads him, while also introducing courageous dissenters such as the screenwriter Budd Schulberg, who pressed for a more outspoken response to the Nazi threat. The Collaboration breaks additional new ground by tapping hitherto unexamined German sources to trace the Nazi leadership’s own fascination with films, many of them emanating from Hollywood. Hitler, we discover, personally rated the movies he watched to relax in the evenings of days spent in far less innocent pursuits. Urwand’s narrative ends with the dark irony of American motion picture executives sailing down the Rhine
HISTORY in the news

(Urwand “The Collaboration” Contiuned...) shortly after the war ended on Hitler’s confiscated personal yacht, having just witnessed the residues of the Holocaust first hand, but still reluctant to depict it on their screens for many years to come.

“I think that I became a historian because of the courses I took as an exchange student at Berkeley in 1998 and as a graduate student after that. I worked with faculty members who encouraged me to search for the bigger picture and who convinced me to be persistent in the archives. I don’t think I would have been able to understand the significance of my discoveries without the training and guidance I received at Berkeley.” -URWAND

Although the initial response to the book was favorable—even The Hollywood Reporter granted Urwand a long and positive interview to explain his argument before official publication—an unexpectedly harsh review in The New Yorker by the film critic David Denby, elaborated in greater detail in a subsequent blog, fueled a more skeptical reaction. Weighing in were a wide variety of critics, ranging from Brandeis historian Thomas Doherty, who had recently published a competing book on the subject (without drawing on Urwand’s trove of American and German unpublished sources), to wounded descendents of the moguls themselves, Cass Warner and Alicia Mayer. Urwand, however, has had his staunch supporters, including distinguished historians such as Richard J. Evans and Bernard Bailyn. Enthusiasm for the book has also been manifested in unlikely places, such as the Lou Dobbs show on the Fox Business News where Urwand was given ample time to rehearse his claims at length (check it out on Youtube!). Reactions to the book abroad—there have already been reviews in prominent newspapers in Germany, France and Urwand’s native Australia—have also been generally generous.

“I feel very lucky to have done my PhD in the History Department at Berkeley. I cannot imagine that I could have received a better graduate education anywhere else.” -URWAND

But, of course, another shoe will drop when the more considered scholarly reviews in professional journals start to appear in due time. Meanwhile, Ben Urwand is learning that every dream, even ones of professional success and popular recognition, often are volatile mixtures of pleasure and pain, what we wish for and what we dread. Writing history can sometimes be as much an adventure as the histories we write about.
LEON LITWACK ’51, ’58: 
An Institution at UC Berkeley For Over 60 years, Professor Emeritus Inducted Into Berkeley Wall of Fame

A. & M. Morrison Professor of American History Emeritus Leon F. Litwack B.A ’51, Ph.D ’58 has been inducted into the Berkeley Wall of Fame on the merit of his expansive career as a student, professor, and activist at the University of California, Berkeley.

Colleagues, students, and friends spanning decades are celebrating Leon Litwack’s September induction into the UC Berkeley Wall of Fame. An institution at Cal since the late 1940’s, Litwack’s passion for UC Berkeley and its mission has been demonstrated again and again during his nearly sixty years on campus as a student, professor, activist, and alumnus.

A native of Santa Barbara, Litwack was born to working-class immigrants from Russian in 1929. Soon after arriving at Cal, Litwack’s interest in history was beginning to form, but so was his investment in social activism. He served as a union delegate for Marine Cooks and Stewards Union while working on freighters shipping out of San Francisco Bay. These early experiences would help to shape Litwack’s scholarly interests. “I always incorporate the voices of everyday people and people long excluded from the American narrative,” says Litwack. In 1951 he received his Bachelor of Arts in History and followed with his Doctorate in 1958. After a seven-year stint teaching at the University of Wisconsin, Litwack returned to Berkeley where he would serve as a scholar, professor, and activist for the next 43 years.

Student, professor, leader

Litwack’s groundbreaking research on Civil Rights in America places him amongst the foremost voices on U.S. History. Sparked at a young age by tales of his parents’ immigration and the diversity of his upbringing, Litwack began examining different historical perspectives of races and ethnicities in America. When he first arrived at Cal in 1948, Litwack quickly became involved in political and social advocacy groups.

But a chance encounter with W.E.B. Du Bois during Litwack’s junior year at Berkeley sparked his interest in reconstruction-era racial politics. Under the supervision of Kenneth M. Stampp, Litwack would go on to write his dissertation on free blacks in the antebellum North.

Litwack’s scholarship intersects slavery, Reconstruction-era racial politics, and their affects on the 20th century. His first book, North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860, garnered attention for its argument that federal government’s all-encompassing support for slavery led to shameful treatment of free African-Americans in Antebellum United States. Litwack’s best known-work Been in the Storm So Long: The Aftermath of Slavery, examines the African-American experience following the Emancipation Proclamation. Drawing on previously unused interviews and diaries from former slaves and slave-owners, Been in the Storm So Long was lauded by historians and the public alike earning it the American Book Award and Pulitzer Prize for History in 1980. Beyond his prodigious scholarship, Litwack was known as a skilled and passionate lecturer. His History 7B courses were regularly filled to the aisles and in 2007 Litwack won the Golden Apple Award for favorite professor as voted on by UC Berkeley students.
(Litwack Continued...) Litwack also served as an activist and advocate on campus during his time as a student and faculty member. An outspoken advocate of first amendment rights on campus, Litwack resigned his library post when university employees were required to take an oath of loyalty in response to the Cold War and Red Scare in the early 1950’s. Later he became one of the leading voices of the Free Speech Movement during the mid-1960’s, once notably dismissing his U.S. History course following the arrest of protesters, declaring it inappropriate to study the rebels of the past while seeking to silence the rebels of the present. “The rights you enjoy on this campus did not come easily,” Litwack said. “They had to be won by unrelenting agitation, by disturbing the peace, and much of the credit belongs to a generation of UC students often denigrated for their excesses.”

When I came to Berkeley as an underclassman, I could hardly contain my enthusiasm. The campus throbbed with energy and excitement. This was clearly the place to be. There’s an old folk saying, “Life is a dream—but please don’t wake me up.” That’s how I feel about my years at Berkeley. And that is also the spirit in which I gratefully accept this award. Reflecting over my years at Berkeley I cherish most of all my memories of the students, the more than 30,000 I have taught here; they are the men and women who have made this the greatest public University in the world. This is still the place to be. My loyalty remains to Berkeley. When you hear UC denounced for godlessness, blasphemy, subversion, coddling radicals and communists, and teaching dangerous ideas, I hope you will respond as I do, “GO BEARS.”

-LITWACK

So what’s next now that Litwack has been honored as one of UC Berkeley’s best and brightest? Don’t expect him to slow down. Litwack is currently working on a manuscript called “Pearl Harbor Blues” about the conflicted feelings of African-Americans towards the country’s participation in World War II. He’s also crisscrossing the county, having recently lectured in Kansas City for the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington and in his native Santa Barbara on “Lincoln, the Slaves, and Freedom.”

Wall of Fame
Litwack’s induction into the UC Berkeley Wall of Fame puts him in rarified company. Names like Apple’s Steve Wozniak ’86, Secretary of Energy Steven Chu ’76, actor Gregory Peck ’39, and NFL quarterback Aaron Rodgers dot the Wall of Fame. The Berkeley Wall of Fame showcases Cal alumni whose vision and talents have changed the world. A continuously growing community, it includes individuals across a diverse range of areas such as education, public service, technology, and engineering.
HISTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE PROJECT:

Recently Awarded the National Endowment for Humanities Grant; Looks to the Future

For over 20 years, the UC Berkeley History Social Science Project has been engaging with K-12 teachers across the United States to broaden history knowledge, academic literacy, and critical thinking skills in schools. This unique program impacts the way educators teach history to thousands of children across the country. On July 25 it was announced the National Endowment for Humanities has awarded UCHSSP with a Landmarks Grant for a workshop on the social, economic, and cultural impact of World War II in the San Francisco Bay Area. Over 80 teachers and educators will attend workshops led by Professor Mark Brilliant.

“This was a real collaborative effort between everyone involved in the application including Professor Mark Brilliant, the UC Berkeley History Department, the UC Davis History Project, with support from the National Park Service and the Oakland Museum,” said UCHSSP Director Rachel Reinhard “We are excited to work with a cohort of educators from across the country.”

Teachers and educators from around the United States will travel to Berkeley to be “scholars-in-residence” while learning more about the Bay Area Home Front during WWII. The institute’s educators will get to explore Bay Area WWII historical sites such as the Rosie the Riveter Home Front National Historic Park, Japantown in San Francisco, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, the U.S.S. Potomac Presidential Yacht, as well as hear from Bay Area scholars and historians.

“This sort of program really highlights the role of a History Department at a great public university,” added Department Chair Ethan Shagan. “The Social Science History Project helps to bring the scholarly mission of our department into hundreds of classrooms across California, and this new grant will help thousands of young people to understand the origins of California’s unique role in the modern world as well as its unique challenges.”

FROM THE DIRECTOR:
The UC Berkeley History Social-Science Project continues to use its location in the History Department and its collaboration with history faculty to bridge the K-16 continuum. This summer, UCBHSSP hosted three institutes for area teachers on the UC Berkeley campus, bringing 120 K-12 teachers to Dwinelle Hall. Department faculty and graduate students served as guest lecturers and content advisors. This fall, UCBHSSP staff and teacher leaders are working with a number of Bay Area schools to help facilitate the implementation of the Common Core in history classrooms. We are happy to say that graduate students regularly stop by our office to say “Hi,” ask teaching questions, and share their ideas. We are looking forward to a Film and Scholar series with history professors, focusing on the African American freedom struggle, starting in November and open to the community (learn more: tinyurl.com/ucbhssp-register).

-HSSP Director RACHEL REINHARD, '05
The workshops will focus on three themes: the movement of diverse people westward to and within California, altering the cultural landscape of the state and nation; how mobilization for war altered previous social roles and expectations, the economy, and industrial work; and how militarization had lasting implications on technology, industry, and civil rights.

“The UCBHSSP is one of the Department’s great institutions, linking university historians with their K-12 counterparts,” noted Brilliant. “With generous funding from the NEH Landmarks of American History and Culture Program, the UCBHSSP and its collaborators eagerly anticipate the chance to connect several UC Berkeley Department of History faculty (among others) with 80 K-12 teachers from across the country in two week-long examinations of a true landmark in American history and culture: the impact of World War II on the United States, in general, and the Bay Area, in particular.

Founded in 1992 and affiliated with UC Berkeley History since 1996, the History of Social Science project has been striving to provide intensive, discipline-specific professional development programs designed to enhance teacher content knowledge, develop leadership capacity, and expand classroom teaching techniques, thereby improving student learning.
RICHARD HERR
Emeritus Presented with Spanish Order of Civil Merit

Professor Emeritus Richard Herr has been awarded Spain’s Order of Civil Merit (Orden de Mérito Civil) for his lifelong dedication to modern Spanish scholarship. Established in 1926 by King Alfonso XIII, the Order of Civil Merit honors “the civic virtue of officers in the service of the Nation, as well as extraordinary service by Spanish and foreign citizens for the benefit of Spain.” Herr was named to the Orden de Mérito Civil by King Juan Carlos of Spain in December of 2009, but was awarded the honor in a ceremony in San Francisco on November 12, 2013.

“To receive this honor that recognizes my work as a historian of Spain is very moving. Spain is a country I love and has given me many dear friends and memories. The Berkeley History Department deserves its own share of the award because my appointment here allowed me to redirect my career toward being a historian of Spain.” – HERR

Herr was born in Guanajuato, Mexico and graduated with his B.A. from Harvard in 1943. A veteran of the World War II, Herr returned to the United States and went on to receive his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1954. Herr began teaching at UC Berkeley in 1960, where he remained until his retirement in 1991. A luminary in the study of modern Spain, Herr published widely on contemporary Spanish economics and politics. His books include An Historical Essay on Modern Spain (1974) and Rural Change and Royal Finances in Spain at the End of the Old Regime (1986).

Herr was awarded the Orden de Mérito Civil by Spanish Ambassador Ramón Gil-Casares and Spanish Consul-General to San Francisco Jorge Montealegre. The Order of Merit was created to prize the civic virtues of the functionaries in service to the State, the Provinces and Municipalities, as well as extraordinary services performed by Spanish citizens for the good of Nation, and could be awarded to foreign citizens by courtesy or reciprocity. Fellow UC Berkeley Professors Charles Faulhaber and Ignacio Navarrete of Spanish and Portuguese Departments also received the Orden de Mérito.
Joshua Bloom and Waldo E. Martin, Jr.: Black against Empire: The History and Politics of the Black Panther Party

Black against Empire, co-authored by Professor Waldo Martin and former Berkeley student Joshua Bloom, has a rare ability to offer a compelling narrative and careful scholarly analysis while nonetheless remaining raw. While its subject has never before been treated with such academic rigor, it turns out that no amount of patient research and balanced exposition can remove from this subject its capacity to discomfort the platitudes of modern American life.

The thesis of the book is straightforward, if never simple: the Black Panthers were a political party, and need to be taken seriously as political actors with political methods and political goals, rather than either lionized as heroic freedom-fighters or vilified as dangerous thugs. The book sugarcoats none of the violent rhetoric or violent action of the Panthers, which in turn echoed the daily violence directed at blacks themselves. But it presents the violence of the Black Panther Party as essentially political, an attempt to organize and intervene in a polity that had largely abandoned so many of its citizens, as well as an attempt to link the black American freedom struggle to a global Third-World/anti-imperialism insurgency.

The work rests upon a vast trove of research that took the authors the better part of a decade to complete, including a nearly complete run of the Black Panther newspaper that the authors compiled themselves, the writings of Panther leaders, local archives of Bay Area politics, countless hours of interviews with former party members, and, of course, FBI files. Martin has brought to these materials a historian’s eye for context; Bloom has brought to them a sociologist’s eye for organization. Through this pair of lenses, we see with more clarity than ever before the aspirations of a party that emerged explosively from the fragmentation of the civil rights movement, organized in cities across the country (the FBI considered the Black Panthers its greatest domestic threat), and then dissolved in scandal and recrimination. But because so much of the book is presented as an engrossing narrative, we also see, inter alia, disputes over sexism, California gun laws, and social service; the importance of white, Asian, and Latino allies and financiers in the Panther movement; the outreach of the party to Cuba, China, and Algeria; and much else besides. This is not just a book about Bobby and Huey, this is a book about a formative moment of American history that failed to form, a turning point that failed to turn.

Historians who write about far bygone eras—ancient Rome, Togugawa Japan, Imperial Russia—habitually describe violent attempts at self-preservation and self-determination as if they were normal and natural, a simple extension of politics by other means. This mode of interpretation has become so naturalized that it is rendered invisible, so it takes a book like Black against Empire, about a time and place so much closer to our own, to remind us of what is really at stake. Waldo Martin and Joshua Bloom remind us that if we are committed to taking seriously the political aspirations of revolutionaries in the distant past, honesty commands us to take them seriously in our own time as well. That is why Black against Empire, for all its impeccable scholarly credentials and meticulous research and analysis—or perhaps because of them—never loses its capacity to provoke.

-Kerwin Klein, Professor
Emily Mackil: Creating a Common Polity: Religion, Economy, and Politics in the Making of the Greek Koinon

Emily Mackil’s new book, published by the University of California Press in 2013, examines the emergence, spread, durability, and evolution of federal states in the ancient Greek world, with a focus on the Greek mainland during the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods (c. 700-150 BC). Drawing on methods and theoretical vocabularies from a range of disciplines, especially political science, economics, and cultural anthropology, and wedding these to more traditional, ancient-historical analyses of epigraphic, literary, numismatic, and archaeological evidence, this deeply interdisciplinary work successfully explains, for the first time, the dynamics of federalism in the ancient Greek world, and the particular forces that brought otherwise autonomous city-states into “the federal bargain.”

The first part (Part I) provides a narrative history of Greek federal states, from the beginnings of federal structures in the middle of the archaic period (c. 700 BC) and fifth century BC (ch. 1), through the fourth century BC (ch. 2), and down through the middle of the second century BC and the Roman conquest of the Greek world (ch. 3). Though these chapters are mainly designed to provide the necessary framework, both chronological and empirical, for the main interpretive part of the book (Part II), they also offer, along the way, the most detailed and comprehensive history of central Greece (Boeotia) available in English (in a field still dominated by studies focused on Athens, the implicit rejection of an “Athenocentric” perspective is an important feature of the work). The evidence for the early period is especially fragmentary, and for the later period, especially dense. But Mackil is a sure guide through all of it. Her conclusions are sober and convincing, and her judgments, especially in terms of just how far any one piece of evidence can take her, always sound.

Part II is the main, interpretive section of the book. It assess the nature and dynamics of federal structures and institutions from the interrelated perspectives of religion (ch. 4), economy (ch. 5), and politics (ch. 6). In the chapter on “cultic communities” (ch. 4), Mackil shows how religious practice in general, and ritual in particular, simultaneously provided the basis for communal identities (especially through the maintenance of federal sanctuaries) and for differentiation between communities, and how as a result religion helped to legitimate the federal state by defusing some of the tensions involved in the transfer of authority and resources from individual city states to larger federal institutions. Chapter five, on “economic communities,” examines the dynamics of “resource complementarity” in the ancient Greek world, and the ways in which federal structures worked to distribute material resources in a “rational” manner.
(Mackil book review continued...) This chapter draws on P. Horden and N. Purcell’s *The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History* (2000), a highly influential book that sought to explain the nature of a particularly Mediterranean “connectivity” that emerged from the interconnections formed between different microregions, but goes beyond it in offering a compelling account of the political frameworks within which such interconnections were forged and maintained. The final substantive chapter, on “political communities” (ch. 6), focuses on the political realm, in the strict sense, arguing that coercive mechanisms and cooperative impulses worked together to produce the specific institutions and political structures that made up the Greek koinon. It is the final step in a cumulative argument about the nature of federalism in the ancient Greek world, successfully drawing together the multiple strands from the previous chapters.

The final section of the book, Part III, is composed of an epigraphic dossier—a catalog of the 61 inscriptions upon which many of the book’s main arguments are based. It is a monumental achievement. For each of these 61 inscriptions (almost every one of which is fragmentary and complicated), Mackil provides a critical text; an original translation; a bibliography; and a commentary discussing pertinent textual, historical, and interpretive issues. This catalog is clearly aimed at specialists in the field (epigraphers), for whom it will provide full access to the empirical foundation of the book itself; in addition, and equally important, it will serve as the basis for all future research into Greek federal states. Even if the historical overview of Part I were not so comprehensive and the interpretations of Part II not so incisive, the book would still be a major contribution on the basis of this rigorous and systematic presentation of a remarkably difficult body of primary evidence.

Creating a Common Polity is the best book in ancient Greek history that I have read in many years. A model of interdisciplinarity, it is likely to have a major impact on the field (and to win a slew of prestigious prizes). But it will also appeal to scholars working on the role of institutions, and on states and political systems in general, in all premodern societies. This wider appeal stems from Mackil’s successful exploitation of several key insights derived from the “New Institutionalism.” In particular, Mackil is able to show how federal institutions worked, recursively, in particular historical contexts, and what roles were played by material resources, social practices, and cultural beliefs (again, recursively) in shaping those institutions. It is above all in its sophisticated conceptualization of historical agency, on the one hand, and its compelling explanations of change over time, on the other, that the book makes such effective use of the New Institutionalism, showing historians of other periods and places what they might be able to accomplish with a similar approach.

-Carlos Noreña, Associate Professor

The Gods Left First: Imperial Collapse and the Repatriation of Japanese from Northeast Asia, 1945-1956 is founded on an awful reality: “At the time of Japan’s surrender to Allied forces on August 15, 1945, some six million Japanese were left stranded across the vast territories of a now vanquished empire.” Barshay is particularly concerned with roughly two million of these exiles, especially military men, stranded in Manchuria—the core of the empire, where the consequences of the Soviet declaration of war and the invasion of the Red Army on August 9, 1945 were felt most directly. Tens of thousands were killed; large numbers of civilian settlers were placed under Soviet control; and soldiers of the Kwantung Army were transported to the Soviet gulag. Most were used for forced labor under bitter conditions. Some were sentenced to extended terms for “counterrevolutionary” offenses against Soviet law. A handful was tried for conducting bacteriological warfare in China.

Barshay explores a number of exemplary biographies to recover this history as it was experienced, remembered, and interpreted by survivors. He notes: “Though the Siberian internees are beginning to be integrated into ‘gulag studies’ by Russian scholars, it still seems true to say that they have barely registered in the professional historiography of Japan’s lost empire, or of its postwar.” This, for two reasons: “The first is the long holdover of a vestigial Stalinism on the Japanese left that made it a near taboo to write too critically of the world’s first socialist state. The other is that, perhaps because the internees were (virtually all) soldiers, they were liable to be treated as a tainted mass.”

Barshay has taken up the burden of registering, very deeply, the internees’ experience in the historiography. Here, the key insight of his biographical odyssey: although all his subjects “had been victimized by decisions they had no part in making and had suffered in the gulag, none of them could accept the stance or identity of victim. They were each driven to think through the prism of the internment about their own and their country’s war responsibility, and through the prism of war responsibility about their internment and the question of its larger meaning, both personal and historical. This process, at once one of meditation, analysis, and self-expression, was demanding, even exhausting. In the end, they did not arrive at the same answers. But they had the courage to ask the question.”

This magisterial book recovers profoundly moral crises that, although inherently personal, were also inescapably societal. They were also lodged in highly particular circumstances with universal resonance.

-Mary Elizabeth Berry, Class of 1944 Professor
In TRIBUTE

Bertram Raphael Izod Sealey, known as Raphe, died peacefully on November 29. He was a professor in the Department of History from 1967 until his retirement in 2000. A native of Great Britain, he graduated from Oxford in 1947, served for two years in the British Army, then obtained an M.A. from Oxford and continued his studies at Tübingen and Hamburg. He was lecturer in Classics at the University College of North Wales, and then Queen Mary College, University of London, before moving to the United States for a job at SUNY Buffalo in 1963.

Professor Sealey was among the world’s leading historians of law and politics in ancient Greece. For the early part of his career, he was famous primarily for his essays, some of the most important of which were collected in his Essays in Greek Politics (1967). His landmark work A History of the Greek City States, 700-338 B.C. (1976) cemented his reputation as a leader in his field. But his great burst of productivity came later in his career, as he refashioned himself from a political historian into a social historian of law: from 1987 to 1994, he published no fewer than four new books. The Athenian Republic: Democracy or the Rule of Law (1987) came first, followed by Women and Law in Classical Greece (1990), a book he had actually finished in draft as early as 1982, but then, having changed his mind, rewrote from start to finish. He followed with a work of some forty years’ gestation, Demosthenes and His Time: A Study in Defeat (1993), and his final work was published the following year, The Justice of the Greeks (1994).

Professor Sealey was one of the unmoving constants in the Department of History, practically built into the stones of Dwinelle Hall. Even more than a decade after his retirement, he was still a regular presence in our community. We will miss him.

-Ethan Shagan, History Department Chair

MALIQ NIXON

The Department of History was saddened to learn of the loss of a member of our community: Maliq Nixon died on September 21 at the age of 19. Maliq had declared a history major last May while still a freshman, and he was taking an upper-division history seminar this fall while still a sophomore, both signs of his deep intellectual commitment. His professors remember him as a deeply serious young man as well as a pleasure to have in the classroom. All of us mourn the death of a student with so much potential, and those of us who are parents especially mourn the loss of such a bright light at such a young age. We will miss him.

-Ethan Shagan, History Department Chair
Undergraduate TRAVEL Grants

Each semester, the department utilizes Friends of Cal History donations to support undergraduate student travel. Here are a few of their stories:

The History Department Travel Research Grant enabled me to conduct research in Washington, DC at the Library of Congress. My thesis explores the relationship between federal and state government in ocean boundary making. -Reagen Dozier

My thesis project is on Gandhi’s influence on American Protestant Missionaries during the 1920s and 1930s. I researched at the Methodist Archives at Drew University and the Yale Divinity School (above)... It was an amazing experience that I will not soon forget. -Jacob Anderson

I conducted research at the General Archives of the Indies (AGI) in Seville, Spain thanks to the gratitude and consideration of the UC Berkeley History Department. It was a remarkable and constructive experience that I will always associate with my undergraduate studies at UC Berkeley. I truly appreciate that I was given this opportunity. -Mariola Bak

I would like to sincerely thank the benefactors of the Undergraduate Research Grant for providing the necessary funds to undertake this research opportunity. Going to the British National Archives not only was pivotal for my thesis, but also gave me a better understanding of what it means to be a researcher and made me much more interested in entering the world of academia and graduate studies in my future career. -Tatiana August-Schmidt
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Amanda Alderton
Jose Angel Alvarado
Jasmine T. Amons
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Arjun Subrahmanyan
Melanie Tanielian
Margaret Mih Tillman
Alexander Michael Toledano
Jesse Wayne Torgerson
Nu-Anh Tran
Felicia Angeja Viator
Aaron Bernard Wilkinson
Albert Monshan Wu

**PhD in Interdisciplinary Studies
## GRADUATE placement

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faiz Ahmed</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>Brown University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Branch</td>
<td>Acting Assistant Professor of Lawyering</td>
<td>New York University School of Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicole Eaton</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellow</td>
<td>Harriman Institute, Columbia University</td>
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<td>Grahame Foreman</td>
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<td>Hannah Murphy</td>
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We could not thrive without our extended History family.