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Senior Honors Thesis Abstracts

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SENIOR HONORS THESIS ABSTRACTS

Rejecting the Blackmail of the Enlightenment: Foucault's Critical Ontology of the Present

Kyle Bigley

This thesis analyzes the way in which the Enlightenment served as a catalyst in the work of Michel Foucault, a twentieth-century French intellectual who contributed to diverse disciplines, including political theory, philosophy, sociology, and literary theory. In examining Foucault's treatment of the Enlightenment, this work rejects the notion that Foucault was "anti-Enlightenment," the accusation he faced throughout his career that he rejected science, reason, and universality. Instead, this thesis argues for an understanding of Foucault's work that posits a distinction between the Enlightenment as a historical period and the Enlightenment as a philosophical ethos, or critique. In making this distinction, this thesis can distinguish between Foucault's criticism of practices that emerged during the Enlightenment in the human sciences and his simultaneous commitment to a Kantian and Enlightenment form of critique. The findings conclude that Foucault attempted to turn the form of critique the Enlightenment engendered against what Foucault considered to be pernicious practices that originated during the eighteenth century.

Plebiscite and Partition: Propaganda, Mass Mobilization, and Diplomacy in Weimar Germany's Struggle for Upper Silesia

Samuel Byers

This thesis examines the propaganda, political mass mobilization, and diplomatic campaigns waged by the nascent government of Weimar Germany to defend its sovereignty

over the disputed border province of Upper Silesia in the years immediately following the Treaty of Versailles. The Weimar government has conventionally been characterized as impotent during this period and subjugated by the harsh terms of the Versailles Peace. However, the handling of the Upper Silesian crisis demonstrates that this is at least in part a mischaracterization. The provisions of the Treaty mandated that the region's sovereignty would be determined by a popular referendum of its ethnically-mixed (and nationally-ambivalent) residents in accordance with the principle of national self-determination. This thesis uses documentary evidence from the records of the Weimar Chancellery and Interior Ministry, as well as newspapers and the personal papers of local government officials, to argue that Berlin's propaganda and political mobilization campaigns were successful in convincing Silesians to vote to remain in the Reich. Successive Weimar governments leveraged their own advantages and exploited the terms of the Treaty to their advantage in order to defend Germany's patrimony. The Weimar government then leveraged its victory in the March 1921 plebiscite as the key part of its diplomatic strategy to retain control of the province. This research joins a growing body of work which characterizes early Weimar Germany as a dynamic and vibrant government capable of taking initiative and effectively defending its own interests, even when placed at a significant disadvantage by the Treaty of Versailles or the governments of the victorious Allies, giving us a more nuanced perspective on inter-war German political development.

Progressive Profit: Identity, Culture, and Branding at Polaroid in the 1970s

Conor Cook

Although one rarely sees a Polaroid camera in use today, the Polaroid Corporation remains an iconic American brand. Little research, however, has analyzed the company's cultural

history and legacy through the latter half of the twentieth century. Building upon existing scholarship, this work integrates sources such as advertisements, interviews, photographs, and annual reports to illuminate a larger narrative about Polaroid. Polaroid embodied technological innovation and novelty, and by the late-1960s and 1970s, the company promoted a constructed progressive public image that emphasized its social and cultural agenda. This work examines the Polaroid Corporation's social and cultural progressivism and the extent of its eventual impact using the contemporary framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Ultimately, the economic environment in which the Polaroid Corporation promoted its products stunted the impact of the company's social and cultural progressivism. The thesis highlights three essential components of Polaroid's cultural history: the place of Polaroid in the social and racial zeitgeist of late-1960s and 1970s America, artistic initiatives and sponsorship, and the Polaroid Corporation's marketing and branding strategies. Though Polaroid's contributions to minority self-expression and self-actualization were significant, they were ultimately limited because they did not address the material, organizational, or structural causes of corporate marginalization.

A Long, Hot Summer: The 1964 Columbia Avenue Race Riot and the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia

Hannah Fagin

In August of 1964 on Columbia Avenue in North Central Philadelphia, a minor police incident escalated into a weekend-long race riot. This thesis explores how this specific event shaped Black-Jewish relations in Philadelphia through the perspective of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia (JCRC), a local community-organizing agency. On Columbia Avenue, like many northern cities during the 1960s, Jews served as landlords and business owners in Black neighborhoods, yet

lived elsewhere in emerging middle class areas of the city. The vandalism and looting perpetuated by rioters largely affected Jewish business owners, increasing hostilities and resentment on Columbia Avenue and complicating the JCRC's mandate to promote Black-Jewish relations. While many contemporary observers viewed August 28, 1964, as the pinnacle of the decline between Philadelphia's Black and Jewish communities, this thesis argues that hostilities existed well before the violence ensued and that collaborations continued long after. Over the course of the decade, partly because of the riot, the JCRC transitioned its work from promoting interpersonal relationships and sustaining dialogue between Jews and Blacks in the early 1960s to aiding Jews in moving out of Black neighborhoods by the early 1970s. Through archival research, largely derived from the unprocessed JCRC Records Collection, this study explores a race riot that has been largely overlooked in previous historical literature due to its relatively mild outcome. This thesis claims that the mythologized Black-Jewish relationship in Philadelphia promoted by the JCRC, and elsewhere in the United States, was never a true or natural alliance, but one always defined by fractures and fissions long before and long after the race riot.

“Art Treasures” and the Aristocracy: Public Art Museums, Exhibitions, and Cultural Control in Britain, 1805-1862

Julia Fine

This thesis examines the evolving nature of cultural authority in early- to mid-nineteenth century Britain, focusing specifically on the aristocracy's involvement in the creation of public art museums and exhibitions. The eighteenth century was a period of aristocratic cultural dominance, during which a codified notion of correct 'Taste' was created and expressed by the art treasures collected during Grand Tours and housed in elaborate country homes and London townhouses. The 1800s, however, witnessed a dramatic expansion of the economic and political

presence of the upper middle class, although the aristocracy still retained significant power. This period also saw the creation of public art museums, including the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum (later called the Victoria & Albert), and my research explores the shift in the balance of power between the aristocracy and the emergent middle class in this cultural realm. Who were the main drivers of these newfound institutions, and who controlled their management? Which sectors of society were desired and allowed to enter into these spaces of culture? This examination of the cultural issues related to the rise of public museums illuminates the social history of class relations in a time of political change. Through the use of institutional Boards of Trustees minutes, parliamentary reports and debates, newspaper articles, and treatises on art and collecting in Britain, this thesis traces the history of art for public consumption in this era through the lens of class. Ultimately, elite authority over the arts, once so firmly established, was diminished as Parliament, professionals, and men of business and industry became the new managers and overseers of museums and exhibitions. Aristocrats were reduced to figureheads, holding positions of symbolic control. However, their influence as the original tastemakers was to be felt for generations, as their art treasures became firmly established throughout this period as the nation's cultural heritage.

Trimming Liberty's Tree: John Dickinson Before He Was "A Farmer"

Benjamin Fogel

John Dickinson (1732-1808) did more to affect the founding of this nation than nearly any man, yet his refusal to sign the Declaration of Independence has confounded scholars for centuries. He earned the sobriquet "Penman of the Revolution" for his Letters from a Farmer (1768) and The Liberty Song (1768). He was the de facto voice for the

colonies, drafting the Declaration of Rights (1765), the Bill of Rights (1774), the List of Grievances (1774), the Letter to the Inhabitants of Quebec (1774), the Petitions to the King (1774, 1775), the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms (1775), and the Articles of Confederation (1776). He was an elected representative in the Delaware (1759-1761) and Pennsylvania (1762-1764) Assemblies, a delegate to the Stamp Act (1765), First Continental (1774), Second Continental (1775-1776), and Confederation (1779-1781) Congresses, and the President of Delaware (1781-1783), Pennsylvania (1782-1785), and the Annapolis Convention (1786). He personally took up arms during the Revolution and served as a colonel in Pennsylvania's militia before joining Delaware's. And yet, he abstained from the vote on Independence. Dickinson is largely forgotten and oft neglected for this decision. It has become his sole legacy and source of confusion about his politics. Only two proper biographies have been published on Dickinson and neither offers an adequate explanation for his fateful decision. Contradictory claims have failed to explain the apparent paradox: How could Dickinson, that staunch advocate for the American cause, reject the Declaration yet still fight for liberty? Several recent discoveries at archives in London and Philadelphia offer a unique glimpse into Dickinson's education and legal career and help construct a new understanding of his theory of government, conceptions of rights, and jurisprudence. With these tools, this thesis reconsiders the nuances of his politics and presents a new perspective on his ideological influences.

Out of Control: The Ulster Special Constabulary, the Cushendall Incident, and Anglo-Irish Relations, 1920-1922

Anna Garson

On June 23, 1922, in the village of Cushendall in Northern Ireland, three Catholic civilians were brutally murdered by members of the Protestant-majority Ulster Special

Constabulary, a newly formed quasi-military police force. The Specials claimed they had been attacked and fired in self-defense, a lie accepted by the government of Northern Ireland. Subject to four investigations—including one ordered by Winston Churchill—hundreds of letters of correspondence, and two trials, the truth of the incident was suppressed and all files relating to the matter were classified for 75 years. Analysis of the incident is almost entirely absent from secondary scholarship or is discussed anecdotally with little archival evidence. Why, then, is this particular moment of violence, which appears to have been an immense problem for the Northern Ireland government, worthy of study now? This thesis argues that the Cushendall incident exposes competing authorities and political ambiguities and inconsistencies within the very new Northern Ireland government, and it is also evidence of the state's deliberate encouragement of the Ulster Special Constabulary to be the violent Protector of Northern Irish Protestant, Unionist, and Loyalist supremacy at the expense of the Catholic minority. The Specials were designed to organize Protestants and to disorganize Catholics: the Cushendall episode tested whether the new Unionist regime would be free to keep the Ulster Special Constabulary from British scrutiny and determined the tone with which the government of Northern Ireland would approach the next fifty years of sectarian conflict.

“Let George Do It”: *Simkins v. Cone* and the Making of Hospital Integration in Greensboro, North Carolina

Eli Goldman

This thesis examines the role that local civil rights activist George Simkins Jr. played in the struggle to integrate Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital and Wesley Long Community Hospital in Greensboro, North Carolina, during the 1950s and 1960s. Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, racial segregation defined southern healthcare, as hospitals regularly

denied patients treatment on racial grounds and relegated African Americans to inferior service in segregated facilities. Not until 1963, when Simkins organized a successful legal challenge to segregation at Greensboro's two prominent, private hospitals in *Simkins v. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital*, did the federal government address this critical inequality in healthcare. However, existing scholarship on the medical integration process lacks the same attention paid to other aspects of the civil rights movement and often overlooks the complexities of grassroots efforts to integrate. This thesis addresses these critical shortcomings by analyzing the importance of the local socio-political climate in Greensboro, as well as the agency of local leaders like Simkins in the progression of the *Simkins v. Cone* case. In doing so, it relies on official court documents from the case, correspondences between civil rights leaders and hospital administrators, hospital administrative records, news coverage, and transcripts of interviews with Simkins. Ultimately, this thesis demonstrates the great impact local circumstances and activity had in forcing the desegregation of southern hospitals and draws connections between the *Simkins* case and the broader progression of medical integration.

Between Judaism and Christianity: The Intellectual Journey of Moses Margoliouth

Jill Golub

This thesis analyzes the life and thoughts of one convert: Reverend Dr. Moses Margoliouth (1815-1881). Margoliouth was a Polish-born Jew who grew up in a traditional Jewish household. Eager to escape his observant Jewish community and the wife he had just married, Margoliouth set out to see, and better understand, the larger world. While traveling, he ended up in Liverpool, England. There, he met members of the conversion society called the London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, read the New Testament, and

converted to Christianity. Nevertheless, for the remainder of his life, Margoliouth's identity was caught between Judaism and Christianity. Although religiously he had become a full Christian after his conversion, his connection to his Jewish heritage and ethnicity was never foregone. As a result, both the Jewish and Anglican communities were never able to fully accept his change of faith. Margoliouth's split identity manifested itself in his writings and relationships. The study of Margoliouth not only contributes to the general historiography on the phenomenon of conversion, but also focuses on a much smaller segment of the convert population—those who left Judaism because they believed in the Christian message. Margoliouth went on to become a devoted Christian missionary and his story allows a closer analysis into faith-based conversions and the climate in England in the nineteenth century for those who converted and attempted to get others to do the same.

Sermons of Sacred Fire: Interwar Congressional Attenuation of U.S. Foreign Policy in East Asia

Joseph Kiernan

This thesis explores the influence of the New Deal political coalition upon the United States' foreign policy positions in East Asia. The subtle sinews between the frenetic domestic politics of the early 1930s and the decay of American post-First World War internationalism reveal a striking abandonment of key precepts of the 1920s U.S. foreign policy order. Through the triumph of newly-empowered populists, progressives, and militarists with the Roosevelt coalition, dormant political agendas achieved consonance and strength in the congressional milieu. Illustrating the ramifications of this political revolution and seeking to explore the domestic catalysts for the United States' East Asian foreign policy shifts, this thesis examines two distinct narratives: the quest for pro-silver economic policies and the promotion of naval rearmament, and their ramifications for

American diplomacy and global geopolitical change.

Before the advent of the Roosevelt era, the 1920s were marked by the emergence and maturation of an international order, founded on the Washington treaties of 1922 and largely guided by the United States, which emphasized multilateral cooperation on naval disarmament and the defense of Chinese sovereignty. Through Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover's administrations, these efforts were centerpieces of American foreign policy, a careful balance between the United States' expanded presence in world affairs and the popular reluctance to pledge to the enforcement of peace promotion through overseas military commitments. The U.S., therefore, would lead by example as an advocate for Chinese self-determination and expansive naval disarmament.

This foreign policy order, emphasizing American leadership, entered terminal decline due to the insurmountable pressures of the New Deal political system and Roosevelt's single-issue allies. By forcing the United States to massively increase the price of silver, pro-silver and pro-mining congressmen and senators knowingly sacrificed the Chinese economy, which was dependent upon a stable price. This dramatically, and perhaps fatally, weakened the Chinese Nationalist government while enhancing Japan's interference in China. Navalist politicians, such as Carl Vinson, used the demand for military economic stimulus to finally overcome the pacifistic, disarmament status quo defended by the Hoover administration and its predecessors. The internationalists of the 1920s could not endure the onslaught of introverted progressivism, an irresistible political populism which contradicted the inertia of preexisting policy and hobbled the United States' alleged friend, China. The disregard and contempt for the system enshrined at Washington in 1922 reveals how the United States' politicians of the 1930s played a key role in destroying the post-WWI order and amplifying the conditions that would lead toward the Second World War.

“Unhallowed Bonds”: Interracial Sex, Rape, and the Law in the Antebellum Carolinas

Dorian Ledbetter

This thesis explores the legal response to interracial sexual relationships in two southern states, North and South Carolina, during the antebellum era. Such an analysis reveals how interracial sex functioned in a slave society and further elucidates the complexities of the racial hierarchy and the structure of southern power dynamics in the period leading up to the Civil War. Legal responses to interracial adultery are examined primarily through the use of divorce petitions penned by betrayed spouses. The study also expands to include nonconsensual relationships, specifically analyzing trial transcripts from cases of rape. This thesis also considers the dangers that the children of interracial sexual relationships produced for North and South Carolina and their racial hierarchies. When attempting to racially classify an individual, the courts of North and South Carolina considered factors beyond ancestry—physical appearance, character, and reception in society could all contribute to either the elevation of an individual to the superior white caste, or the relegation of an individual to the inferior black caste. Relevant state statutes are referenced throughout. The research demonstrates that during the antebellum era regulations regarding interracial sex were less necessary as slavery ensured that boundaries in the racial hierarchy were well defined—the peculiar institution ensured the confinement of black people to a degraded position in society.

Popular Neutralism in the English Civil War, 1642-49

Julia Levitan

This thesis examines the everyday experiences of individuals of the middling sort in six localities during the English Civil War (1642-1649) in order to assess the various nuances of popular allegiance expressed throughout the conflict. In doing

so, the findings of this thesis undermine traditional notions of allegiance that fall into such clearly defined camps as the Marxist interpretation, the geographic interpretation, and the social deference interpretation. Instead, this work posits that popular neutralism pervaded England's middling sort throughout the war years. Popular neutralism was not just a renunciation, but a capacious idea into which various defenses of local identity, articulations of social grievances, and patterns of popular association could be accommodated. This argument for popular neutralism has a profound impact on the rest of seventeenth-century England, a period of turmoil and change. It calls into question the authority upon which Oliver Cromwell took power and provides a better understanding of the muddled motivations of a people who removed the very institution of monarchy only to quickly replace it.

In Search of the Great Lies and the Clever Disguise: The Life and Legacy of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm de Steuben

Aaron C. Mandelbaum

After another dismal year of fighting in the American Revolutionary War, the Continental Army limped into Valley Forge, Pennsylvania for the 1777-78 winter season. While this hiatus from the battlefield afforded the Patriots time to regroup and reassess their war strategy, much of their attention had to address the blistering cold, pelting snow, rampant disease, and diminishing supply lines of food, clothing, and firewood in the encampment. Indeed, as one observer noted, the Patriots had become a "skeleton of an army."

Curiously, though, it was in the midst of these deplorable conditions that an unlikely hero, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm de Steuben, a former lieutenant general in the Prussian Army and aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, emerged onto the scene. Almost instantaneously elevated to the role of Inspector General of the Continental Army, Steuben succeeded in

instilling organization and discipline into the Patriot soldiers and, as a result, transformed what was a ragtag militia into a formidable armed force in less than four months. In fact, after his experiences at Valley Forge, Steuben transcribed the first standardized drill manual in American military tradition, which helped solidify his promotion to the Pantheon of American Military Heroes. Upon further review, however, Steuben's self-portrayal and commitment to the American Cause calls for deeper examination. This thesis, therefore, explores the life and legacy of Baron de Steuben and, in doing so, concludes that the Baron committed one of the greatest deceptions in American history. Specifically, this thesis analyzes Steuben's European prosopography, revealing that Steuben was not an aristocrat, procured and liberally leveraged the title of "Baron," advertised himself as a lieutenant general due to a mistranslation, and spoke no English whatsoever. Moreover, this thesis suggests why Steuben's career in Europe had ended so abruptly, which some historians suspect emanated from the Baron's rumored homosexuality. Thus, ultimately, this thesis argues that the man described as "indispensable to the Achievement of American Independence" was a self-promoting charlatan who, through a series of back room dealings, combined an exaggerated and opaque past with his adroit talent as an ambitious sycophant to dupe the inexperienced and nascent American military and political leadership to secure a position in the Continental Army, and attempt to obtain the wealth and distinction that had eluded him in Europe.

Thou Shalt Not Kill? Religious Violence in Seventeenth-Century London

Kathryn Marshalek

Political turmoil and religious tensions plagued seventeenth-century London as the city underwent dramatic changes between the ascension of King James I in 1603 and

the Glorious Revolution in 1688. During this period, tensions festered between Catholics and Protestants, erupting into violence centered around three key nodal points: the potential ‘Spanish Match’ between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain in the early 1620s, the English Civil War and Commonwealth era of the mid-century, and the panic surrounding the Popish Plot of the late 1670s. This thesis traces the nature of this violence across the changing political landscape to reveal the ways in which larger national anxieties surrounding religion materialized in small-scale interpersonal relationships. Specific cases of violence are read as meaningful gestures that reflect popular anxieties, fears, and animosities that express fundamental features of Catholic and Protestant relations in post- Reformation England. This work aims to augment the historical record, largely focused on state-sponsored action, by emphasizing religious violence committed by Catholics who felt the oppressive weight of the state and by Protestants who felt the state’s negligence left them at risk. To demonstrate that the perpetrators of violence viewed their actions as a conscious challenge to the prevailing order, three aspects of these actions—motivation, justification, and response—were examined using an in-depth consideration of rhetoric, theological defenses of violence, and a number of pointed case studies. The result challenges the traditional exclusion of violence from the category of social crime and shows that interpersonal religious violence was employed to defend a doctrine, to issue a charge, and to demonstrate that attitude of the perpetrator toward the law differed from those who made and enforced the law.

Gone Viral: The Role of the Press during the Dreyfus Affair

David Murrell

On December 22, 1894, French captain Alfred Dreyfus was convicted of treason for leaking military secrets to the German military attaché in Paris. Dreyfus did not, however, commit the crime. The press immediately joined the budding

polemic, both in defense and in condemnation of the disgraced captain. This internal debate played a massive role in publicizing the Dreyfus case, turning a minor domestic scandal into a full-blown international affair, which only concluded following Dreyfus's exoneration in 1906. While many historians have analyzed the complex history of the Dreyfus affair, the media is rarely treated as a central figure. This thesis attempts to recast the affair as one that was intimately shaped by the press. Indeed, the French government maintained daily reports on the writings of the domestic and foreign press, in what amounted to an attempt to control the narrative of the affair. To this end, the government surveilled newspaper delivery boys at home and censored pro-Dreyfus theater productions abroad, though it failed to censor any newspapers due to European free press laws. Ultimately, no one was sure how to harness the power of the mass press for one's own benefit. The strategies discussed by the thesis—centralized monitoring of the press, censorship, and government pressure exerted by the press—would become commonplace in the coming century. In this regard, the Dreyfus affair served as a preview of the modern mass media and domestic pressures that would come to characterize twentieth-century European states.

Collegiate Masculinity and the Rise of American Youth Culture during the Roaring Twenties

Chloé Nurik

Using a combination of both archival sources (from Harvard, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania) and media depictions, this study examines the construction, representation, and lived reality of collegiate masculinity in 1920s America. In particular, the factors of consumerism, the increased public presence of women, and the rise of youth culture are analyzed for their impact on the way that young men viewed themselves and their peers. This thesis argues that multiple models of masculinity existed at this time, creating tension for young men as

they navigated these competing ideals and formed their identities in an increasingly complicated social environment.

“From Dump to Glory”: Robert Moses & Flushing Meadows-Corona Park

Mark Paraskevas

This thesis explores the intricacies of infamous New York urban planner Robert Moses’s park-planning process in regards to Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, with the two World’s Fairs hosted at the site (1939-1940 and 1964-1965) as bookends. Examining this gargantuan process piece by piece, we can determine Moses’s intentions for the park—both long-term and short-term—with confidence. With an overhead view of the four-decade endeavor, it is possible to compare the earliest plans of the project with the final product to determine what changed during the process and whether these changes were deliberate or due to circumstances not decided by Moses. This study also offers an analysis of his managerial style and its effectiveness (or lack thereof) in efficiently furthering his agenda. Moses had an especially abrasive and blunt style of management and communication that often alienated those he worked with, and an analysis of the Flushing Meadows project shows that his attitude likely had a negative effect on the final result. Finally, this project considers the role that Flushing Meadows plays in modern Queens, and it also examines its relevance in the ongoing debate over the benefits and drawbacks of Moses’s vast influence on the city in the twentieth century and their effects on today’s New York. The park-building process involved endeavors that Moses is lauded for, such as massive and unprecedented public works projects, and those he is criticized for, such as his preference for roadways and automobile travel over expansions to the city’s public transportation system.

From Lamb to Lion: The East India Company and the East Indies, 1600-1630

May May Pau

This study provides a counterpoint to the narrative of the unstoppable rise of Western empires through situating the founding, struggle, and evolution of the English East India Company in the narrative of early modern Western expansion. Though it ultimately found fortune and fame through conquest of the Indian subcontinent and trade with China, the Company struggled to achieve its founding mission of gaining a trading foothold in the East Indies during its early years of operation in the seventeenth century. The rise and fall of the Company in its early years in the East Indies informed and shaped the norms and patterns of Company operation in the Indian subcontinent, and the Company subjects in the East Indies played a significant role in shifting the focus of the Company from relational trade in the East Indies to more direct territorial control of India. This shift in Company operation is further incited by the English Company's rivalry with their Dutch counterpart, the Dutch East India Company, and the English Company's estrangement from the English Crown. The struggles confounding the Company in its early years suggest that the rise of Western powers in Asia is a complex story of intricate relationships, conflicting interests, and circumstantial innovation.

What was lost in the fire: Analyzing Representations of the Bogotazo

Mariana Pavia

On April 9, 1948, as he was walking out of his office, the enormously popular leader of the Colombia Liberal Party, Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, was mortally shot in broad daylight on one of the busiest streets in Bogotá. His assassination immediately sparked a wave of riots originating in the very spot where Gaitán fell

and radiating across the capital city and the rest of the country. The violence that followed his assassination was complicated by the accusation that either communist forces or the Colombian conservative party were implicated in the assassination and by the presence of North and South American diplomats gathered in Bogotá for the Pan-American Conference. In Colombian popular lore, the Bogotazo—as the riots are known—has come to be known as the day that “split Colombian history in two.” This thesis analyzes how this singular event has been represented politically, socially, and culturally. The belief in the titanic impact of the riot on the whole of Colombian history is simplistic; however, by looking at the way that Colombians have come to terms with Gaitán’s death we can see how this singular day of violence stands out in a long history of conflict. The research used includes oral history interviews, analysis of literary and artistic representation, and immediate political reactions both in Colombia and abroad.

Who’s Invited? The Desegregation of Emory University, The University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton University

Samantha Rahmin

This paper deconstructs the desegregation of Emory University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton University. Analyses of these schools’ various archival collections reveal that each school desegregated when doing so would foster a more positive national reputation. Both local contexts and individual agents catalyzed each school’s desegregation process. While each school had desegregated by the early 1970s, the schools did not begin integration processes until a more significant proportion of black students attended each university.

Japanese Foreign Policy and Jews: Misconceptions and the Promotion of National Interests

Hannah Rosenfeld

The story of Jewish refugees escaping Europe to the Far East between 1938 and 1941 is generally little known and can easily be overlooked or even forgotten. The story of the Japanese and Jews is a complex and protracted one, and this thesis sheds light on Japan's Jewish policy before, during and after World War II. This study indicates that the Holocaust had far-reaching, complex repercussions that extended far beyond Europe. It is estimated that over seventeen thousand Jews reached Shanghai in 1939 and their number exceeded twenty thousand by the end of 1941. This influx of a large number of Jewish refugees to Japan and Japanese-occupied territories in the late 1930s was the result, not of a military policy or a humanitarian cause, but rather the crude state of Japanese immigration policies, the lack of coordination within the government, and their misconception of Jews. This shift over time demonstrates the consistency in Japanese attitudes toward Jewish refugees: that Jews were simply a diplomatic apparatus in systematic efforts to appease other international powers and to fulfill Japan's national agendas.

“An Outstanding and Unusual Contribution”: The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars

Sarah Samuels

This thesis will investigate the efforts and impact of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Scholars. The first chapter delves into the obstacles faced by the committee because of the social and political climate of the time. Xenophobia and anti-Semitism were deeply entrenched in American culture, and many of these tensions came to a head in the years surrounding the Second World War, impeding the acceptance of refugee scholars.

The United States closed its borders to fleeing scholars, and American universities often followed suit. Though universities did not always make these reasons explicit, independent research conducted by the Emergency Committee, as well as private correspondence, reveals the pervasive anti-Jewish and anti-foreigner sentiments that hindered the immigration and placement of refugee scholars.

The Emergency Committee sent scholars to different colleges and universities throughout America. Historically Black Colleges and Universities, or HBCUs, employed a small subset of refugee scholars. Chapter Two explores the tension inherent to the relationship between refugee scholars and HBCUs through two case studies.

Regardless of their placements, refugee scholars endured ongoing struggles. They were thrust into a foreign society and expected to acclimate immediately. Chapter Three examines the scholars' sense of cultural dislocation. The Emergency Committee attempted to ease these transitions, advocating on behalf of the refugee scholars to the American government and university professors. More than just financial support, the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars served as an invaluable resource to refugee scholars at a crucial turning point of their lives.

My research at the NYPL archives supported my hypothesis that the individual scholar's transition to American university life was more turbulent than previously thought. The records revealed that xenophobia and anti-Semitism did obstruct some of the committee's efforts. Additionally, correspondence between the Emergency Committee and refugee scholars placed at HBCUs complicated the optimistic narrative presented by historians. The inter-office correspondence and application dockets suggest that the selection process was less randomized than I had assumed; certain refugee scholars requested to be placed at HBCUs. Finally, refugee scholars placed at various universities reported difficulties in adjusting to their drastically different surroundings.

Hugh Broughton, *The Cantankerous Christian Hebraist: A Case Study in Sixteenth Century Jewish-Christian Boundaries and Borrowing*

Logan M. Staller

This thesis explores the life and works of Hugh Broughton, a sixteenth-century Christian scholar of Hebrew texts. In particular, this study focuses on Broughton's most controversial works, examining them through three different lenses and placing them in three different contexts. First, the work attempts to construct a previously neglected biographical history of Broughton, the man, using his works and letters as primary sources to help piece together his life. Next, those same works are again examined from the perspective of Christian intellectual history, placed into a larger English Puritan context. Finally, they are reviewed one last time from the lens of Jewish history, revealing their previously uncovered Jewish significance. Thus, this work aims to bridge the gap and blur the lines between the fields of Jewish and Christian histories of sixteenth-century England. The research methods entailed primary research, both in person at various archives in London, and online utilizing records and archives from around the world. The research suggests that, while previously, historians have thought that English Jewish history begins in the seventeenth century, in fact, the sixteenth century is fruitful with Jewish elements, albeit more subtle and less pronounced. Thus, through this study, a greater understanding of the broader intellectual history of Early Modern England is achieved.

Defrocking Cuba's Clergy: The Catholic Church's Struggle for Autonomy in Revolutionary Cuba, 1959-1961

Daniel Thompson

Scholars studying the Cuban Church from 1959 to 1961 generally concur that its conflict with the government

arose from gradually escalating tensions between clergymen and government officials. Indeed, the clash between clerics and government leaders progressively intensified, eventually culminating in violence and the large-scale expulsion of most of Cuba's Catholic clergy in 1961. However, previous scholarship has largely ignored that clerical opposition to the government did not progress in a linear fashion. Instead, the clergy's resistance to the government fluctuated, intensified, solidified, expanded, and finally collapsed.

The first chapter of this thesis compares Church responses to major socialist reform in two areas: land and education. The Catholic clergy's varying reactions to agrarian and education reform reveal that clerics were more concerned with an expansion of the government's power than socialist reform. The second chapter discusses the role of clerical power, as defined by intra-clerical unity, support from the Cuban people, and the Church's political legitimacy and influence. Contrary to current scholarly assumptions, the Catholic Church gained increasing power from 1959 to the beginning of 1961. The final chapter examines the role of violence in the conflict between Catholics and government officials. Government authorities and other anti-Catholic groups specifically targeted Catholics in churches and at Catholic gatherings because these places functioned as the clergy's main platforms to spread dissent.

Over the ensuing decades, the Cuban Catholic hierarchy began to tentatively recognize the legitimacy of the Cuban communist regime. Nonetheless, the confrontation between the Church and the government in Cuba from 1959 to 1961 captures a moment in the history of the Cuban Church—and transnational Latin American Church—before many clerics accepted that Marxist precepts could be integrated into Catholic thinking.

The Enemy of My Enemy: Motivation and Disillusionment Among British Volunteers to the International Brigades

Miranda van Dijk

This work explains some of the more detailed aspects of motivation and disillusionment among British volunteers to the Brigades by examining initial ideological positions and attitudes towards the Spanish Civil War among British communists. It focuses on profiles of six men: Will Paynter, Fred Copeman, David Crook, John Angus, Bob Cooney, and James Jump. This thesis contends that the motivation of volunteers was substantially different for hard line communists, described as “Real Communists,” than it was for anti-fascists, described as “Popular Front Communists.” This work then tracks how the process of disillusionment originated from tensions between these two groups and affected each of them in unique ways. By identifying distinct sources of motivation and processes of disillusionment, this work is able to show the breakdown of morale among British Volunteers to the International Brigades without the need to place blame on a certain group.

Orange, Green, and Blue: Sectarian Politics and Police Reform in Northern Ireland, 1922-2001

Alec Ward

This paper examines the ways in which political processes and interests affected attempts to reform Northern Ireland’s policing infrastructure in three major moments during the twentieth century. In each of these cases, a major political event prompted the creation of an expert committee charged with proposing a set of reforms; the Committee produced a recommendation to “de-sectarianize” Northern Irish policing; and the suggested platform was modified during the political processes of passing it into law. In tracking these processes, the paper explores the linkage of policing, conflict, and political

Honors Thesis Abstracts

power in a region which has remained deeply divided in ways that make it, in the author's view, illustrative of trends in politics and policing which have broad implications for communities and challenges worldwide.