
STRATEGIC VISIONS

Newsletter for the Center for Force and Diplomacy
at Temple University

India and the World: Michele Louro Organizes International Workshop at Temple

By Kelly J. Shannon, Ph.D. Candidate and CHAT Graduate Teaching Fellow, Temple University

On October 21, CENFAD hosted “India and the World from the Great War to the Cold War,” an unprecedented interdisciplinary workshop on the transnational and international dimensions of the history of India in the 20th century. History Department Ph.D. Candidate Michele Louro organized the workshop, which was co-sponsored by CENFAD, the New India Forum at Temple, the Center for the Humanities at Temple (CHAT), the South Asian Studies Department and the South Asia Center at the University of Pennsylvania, and the Temple University College of Liberal Arts.

Michele put together an exciting line-up of speakers who explore transnational and international questions in their research and who hail from several different countries. Taken as a whole, the workshop demonstrated the common interest among historians with different geographic specialties in international movements and phenomena. The recent movement among U.S. historians to study “America in the World” thus has its parallel in the panelists’ movement to study “India and the World.” The panelists are also staging an insurgency of sorts within the field of Indian history. While most historians have focused on local and national dimensions, the panelists argued that Indian history cannot be understood fully without exploring the international and transnational dimensions of India as well, as Indians have both influenced and been influenced by larger global developments.

After introductory remarks from CENFAD Director Richard Immerman, Dr. Frank Costigliola, Professor of History at the University of Connecticut and current president of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), kicked off the workshop with an explanation of his organization’s recent initiatives to become more diverse, both in terms of its membership demographics and its members’ methodologies and research topics. Following Costigliola’s introduction, Dr. Benjamin Zachariah, a senior research fellow at the Zentrum Moderner Orient in Berlin, Germany, and reader in South Asian History at the University of Sheffield in England, introduced the panel and its focus to the audience. Zachariah’s remarks offered a fascinating interrogation of the categories “international” and “transnational” that historians and

other scholars often employ and which the panelists’ papers sought to illuminate. He asked important questions about the meaning of the terms foreign relations and international history scholars often use and cautioned everyone to think more deeply about what makes a phenomenon “transnational” versus “international” versus “global.”

Following Zachariah’s overview, the panelists took turns presenting their research. Michele Louro’s paper, “Jawaharlal Nehru and Interwar Anti-Imperial Connections, 1927-1939,” recast the history of Indian nationalism by placing the push for independence within the broader history of the global anti-imperial politics of the 1920s and 1930s. Using Jawaharlal Nehru’s involvement in the League against Imperialism, an organization founded in Brussels in 1927 to conduct a worldwide campaign against Western imperialism, Louro demonstrated how a range of anti-imperial actors from across Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas forged connections with one another and coordinated a concerted effort to challenge Western hegemony. As Louro demonstrated, Nehru’s involvement in the League was brief, and the League itself ceased to exist after 1930 because increasing Soviet domination within the organization alienated non-communist nationalists from the Third World, like Nehru. Yet Louro argued persuasively that Nehru’s encounter with anti-imperial actors and ideologies from across the globe and the personal connections he forged fundamentally influenced his approach to Indian independence and his thinking once he became India’s prime minister nearly two decades later. Thus, Louro’s presentation offered a complex and compelling examination of non-state actors operating during the interwar period and the myriad ways in which transnational, international, and national movements intermingle and influence one another.

Ali Raza’s paper also dealt with Indians traveling between India and other countries and the global movement of political ideas. Raza is a Ph.D. candidate at Oxford University, and his paper was entitled, “Straddling the International and the National: The Case of the Punjabi Left.” He explored Kirti Kisan Sabha, a Punjabi leftist party formed in 1927 whose goal was to ignite a workers and peasants’ revolution in British India, and its parent body, the Hindustan Ghadr Party, founded in San Francisco in 1914. Raza traced the physical and intellectual movement of individual Punjabi leftists across the globe in their quest to combat British imperialism from a leftist perspective. By arguing that this international community of Punjabi leftists had a significant impact on the Punjab, on India, and on the global leftist movement in the interwar period, Raza challenged the traditional localized focus of Punjabi history and presented the audience with a compelling case

for the importance of international activities and movements to the writing of national history.

Franziska Roy of the University of Warwick demonstrated in her paper that quasi-military youth and volunteer movements were a global phenomenon rather than the Western phenomenon that historical studies of fascist and other youth movements in Europe make them out to be. Roy's paper, "The International Contexts of National Discipline: Youth and Volunteer Movements in South Asia in the First Half of the 20th Century," demonstrated that each political and social organization in India had its own youth or volunteer corps in the 1920s, from the Indian National Congress to the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha to the Arya Samaj, from the Ahrars to the Ittihad-i-Millat. According to Roy, despite the vast political and ideological differences between these groups, their youth and volunteer corps were strikingly similar. All had a quasi-military organization, uniforms, and emphasis on physical fitness and training. As Roy contended, while these Indian groups were strictly national in their orientation, they drew upon "international tendencies, moods, and ideas" that nationalist movements across the globe had in common during the interwar period, whether those nationalists were the members of the Indian National Congress or National Socialism in Germany. Her research offers an intriguing way to make connections between Western and non-Western nationalisms during the first half of the 20th century.

Last, Carolien Stolte, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands, rounded out the panel with her paper, "To Draw Closer Together the Exploited Workers of the East': Indian Trade Unionism and the Competition for Asia, 1920-1937." Stolte's work re-evaluates the concept of "Asianism" by exploring the activities of Indian trade unionists in Asia during the interwar period. She argued that Indian trade unionists' attempts to cooperate with their counterparts from other countries were an important part of the anti-imperialist movement during the interwar years. By forging pan-Asian trade union organizations, Indians and their Asian counterparts sought to build an Asia that was autonomous from the West. Unfortunately, this pan-Asian trade unionist movement ended when the collapse of the League against Imperialism and Japanese military aggression toward its neighbours ended the dream of an independent, pan-Asian community.

The paper presentations were followed by Dr. Zachariah's brief overview of his current research into the interwar Indian expatriate community in Berlin, and Dr. David Engerman, associate professor of history at Brandeis University, and Dr. Daud Ali, chair and associate professor of South Asian studies at the University of Pennsylvania, offered closing comments and critiques of the research presented.

This workshop offered an exciting glimpse into the future directions that will seek to view Indian history through a more international prism. It also brought to-

gether CENFAD members and other scholars of U.S. foreign relations history with an impressive cadre of scholars from Europe and India who also ask important questions about the international system during the 20th century. In bringing together CENFAD, SHAFR members, and Indian historians, Michele Louro managed to create an exciting forum that truly embodied the subject of the workshop, namely, the coming together of people and ideas from across the globe. Moreover, her efforts have enriched CENFAD's already impressive body of activities by bringing a non-Americanist perspective to the history of force and diplomacy.

A Temple Owl at West Point

By Josh Wolf, Ph.D. Student, Temple University

This summer I had the honor of participating in the United States Military Academy Summer Seminar in Military History. For three weeks in June, I lived at West Point and attended daily lessons on a wide array of topics in military history combined with a healthy dose of pedagogical tutorials. In addition to the classroom agenda, the seminar also included five staff rides and a social agenda. The three-week intensive was educational, but it also afforded me the opportunity to forge some great friendships, make the acquaintance of top scholars in various fields, and spend quality time with rising stars in the U.S. Army Officer Corps.

I first learned of the USMA Summer Seminar four years ago while working on my M.A. at East Stroudsburg University. One of the instructors at ESU had attended the program herself and encouraged me to apply once I reached the appropriate stage in my academic and professional development. (The seminar is for students who have achieved ABD status and professionals that have not been promoted beyond assistant professor.) The application process is competitive – the program strives for diversity. There were thirty fellows this year (the number varies every year) roughly half ABD, a third international, a fifth female, and each of us specializing in a different field of history (although there were multiple American Civil War and World War II scholars.)

The diversity among the fellows matched the variety offered by the guest lecturers who traveled to West Point to participate in classroom and roundtable discussions. The classroom sessions ranged from Dr. Andrew Birtle discussing how the United States won the Philippine War to Colonel Gian Gentile's overview of counterinsurgency to Professor John France lecturing on warfare in the Mediterranean during the Crusades. My personal highlight came in the two lessons offered by Dr. Clifford Rogers. Rogers spoke on the military revolution's impact on late medieval warfare and the evolution of state power. He was engaging and used models and miniatures throughout his lectures to illustrate his points, but most impressive (and for me beneficial) was the discussion Dr. Rogers had with us about how he teaches military history to the cadets at West Point. (Rogers is a member of the history faculty at the Academy.) For each lesson the fellows were required to read around fifty pages of material from books and articles provided free of charge by the program.

As beneficial as the classroom sessions were, my favorite part of the program were the staff rides or battlefield tours. Fellows participated in five staff rides at Revolutionary or Civil War

sites over the course of three weeks. These excursions led us to West Point and Fort Montgomery, Fort Ticonderoga, Saratoga, Antietam, and Gettysburg. For three of these exercises, each fellow had to study a pivotal figure in that battle and be prepared to discuss his decisions and actions in depth. I do not particularly recall who I studied for the Ft. Montgomery and Antietam staff rides, but I had the pleasure of representing the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. That Pennsylvania battlefield is not new to me. I have been to Gettysburg more times than I can remember and wrote my M.A. thesis about the first day of the engagement that raged there from July 1 to 3, 1863. On the staff ride, however, I experienced Gettysburg in a way that I never had before. Colonel Brian De Toy was the leader of the staff rides and he was aided by Major Brit Erslev and Major Jon Due. The three of them did an excellent job in bringing the Civil War's largest battle to life for us.

After leading the fellows around Gettysburg, the officers led us on a tour of Gettysburg's finest bars, including the Pike Lounge, which is approximately two miles from Gettysburg's town square and over four miles from the hotel where we were staying. Colonel De Toy coaxed us into making the hike by voicing his belief that "soft" civilians neither could nor would make the march. Those of us who accepted the challenge made the trek. After arriving at the Pike, Colonel De Toy had one drink and then took a cab back to the hotel. The rest of us, however, stayed at the bar until closing; playing darts and losing to a couple of local ringers before making the long march back to the hotel. First thing in the morning, Colonel De Toy taught us all a lesson by leading the night owls in a reenactment of the last fifty yards on Pickett's Charge. By the time we reached the copse of trees, we were a sorry sight.

I want to emphasize once more, though, how rewarding the USMA Summer Seminar was. I left West Point thankful that I was lucky enough to be one of the few chosen to participate. I was also proud to carry on a recent Temple tradition at the seminar; I was preceded at the program by Matt Muehlbauer and Rich Grippaldi. I have little doubt that another Temple ABD or Ph.D. will follow after me.

CENFAD Fellowship Award Winners

CENFAD is proud to announce the following fellowship award recipients for 2009

Marvin Wachman Endowed Research Fellowship: co-winners: Benjamin Brandenburg and Holger Lowendorf, Temple University.

Jeffrey Bower Endowed Research Fellowship: co-winners: Michele Louro and Claude Barnes, Temple University.

John Votaw Endowed Research Fellowship: Michael Dolski, Temple University.

Edwin H. Sherman Family Prize for the outstanding undergraduate paper in force and diplomacy: Raymond Joseph Parrot, University of Virginia.

Book Reviews

With Zeal and with Bayonets Only: The British Army on Campaign in North America, 1775-1783. By **Matthew H. Spring.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008.

By Christopher Golding, Ph.D. Student, Temple University

Matthew H. Spring's *With Zeal and with Bayonets Only* is a recent installment in University of Oklahoma's Campaigns and Commanders Series, edited by Temple University's own Professor Gregory J. W. Urwin. The author begins by laying out his purpose succinctly: "The aim of this work is to gain a picture of how British land forces in America performed at the operational and especially the tactical level" during the American War of Independence. Spring consults a wide range of sources to construct his analysis, from drill manuals to British soldiers' personal letters and other writings. The breadth of the source material allows him to construct a picture of the Redcoats that is significantly more nuanced than the traditional depiction of them as a fish-out-of-water European force seeking set-piece battles that their American opponents would not grant. This leads to the central argument of the work that the British generally performed admirably as a military force in America. Although such arguments may seem strange in light of the war's outcome, Spring contends that the reason for Britain's defeat was not that its soldiers fought poorly, but that they had simply underestimated their opponent's numbers and willingness to fight. Additionally, he questions whether or not the colonies would have ever peacefully acquiesced to royal control again, even if rebel leadership had sued for terms.

Summarizing the broad arguments, however, do not do this work justice as the devil is in the details, and that is where Spring shines in buttressing his analysis. The first three chapters of the book are focused on framing the military situation of the war. For those familiar with the historiography addressing the strategic situation, much of this will be familiar ground touched up with Spring's own take on it. Chapters 4 to 10 are where Spring's analysis—and the main point of the work—really steps up. For example, in Chapter 5, "March and Deployment," Spring uses painstaking descriptions of drill manuals in conjunction with British soldiers' personal accounts to convey the actual flow of battle. In concluding the chapter, he writes, "At many engagements...British battalions did not deploy, advance, and engage in strictly linear fashion but instead fought fluid and ragged combats that defy detailed sequencing and make nonsense of contemporary and modern battle maps. Even in those battles where the fighting was more recognizably linear in character, numerical inferiority usually prevented Crown commanders from deploying conventional multiple lines of battle." (p. 102) This analytical structure focuses on the way European armies were supposed to operate, the way the British are perceived by historians to have operated, and the sometimes jarring differences Spring finds within his source material between perceptions and reality. In other words, Spring shattered many myths that have long clouded our understanding of the Revolutionary

War. The final chapter, "Hollow Victories," represents a conclusion of sorts and neatly brings together the arguments made throughout the work.

If a critique can be leveled at the work, it is likely that Spring's level of detail will put off readers uninterested in the close tactical scrutiny he devotes to the British Army. A careful reading will leave the reader with a firm grasp of the minutiae that went into marching and fighting an eighteenth-century force. Spring, however, constructs each chapter smartly, and readers wishing to skim a bit can still come away with a firm understanding of his observations. In its entirety, the work represents an excellent addition to the historiography of the American War of Independence, and should bear considerably on how historians depict the British Army in the future. In many ways, *With Zeal and with Bayonets Only* defies easy summary; it is simply too detailed. However, it is appropriate to say that Spring skewers the belief that the British Army represented a dogmatic force incapable of adjusting to the realities of campaigning in America. Indeed, British officers and men adjusted to logistical limitations, topographical difficulties, and the nature of their opposition throughout the course of the war. While their adjustments did not stave off defeat, that failure was not the product of ineptitude or a lack of imagination, but rather miscalculation. For military historians, Spring's work represents a piece of historiography worth reading because of its excellent operational and tactical analysis. For general historians of the era, it will vastly improve their understanding both of the nature of eighteenth-century warfare and the experiences of those that fought it.

Stalin and the Cold War in Europe: The Emergence and Development of East-West Conflict, 1939-1953. By **Gerhard Wettig**. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2008.

By Martin G. Clemis, Ph.D. Student, Temple University

In *Stalin and the Cold War in Europe*, Gerhard Wettig takes a detailed look at Soviet foreign policy in Europe during the early stages of the Cold War. Analyzing East-West tensions within the European theatre from a Soviet perspective, the book examines the "societal" dimension of Stalin's foreign policy in Eastern Europe and Germany before and after the Second World War.

According to Wettig, Stalin designed socialist bloc politics in occupied territories around economic expropriation, the liquidation of "bourgeois" political forces, and the aggrandizement of "working class" elements in its drive towards implementing Soviet-style socialism (under Kremlin control) throughout Europe. These procedures, intended to "Sovietize" countries under Red Army occupation by exerting "maximum influence" on their domestic affairs, he argues, not only illustrate Kremlin grand designs for Europe, but they underscore the argument that Stalin and an aggressive Soviet foreign policy were primarily to blame for exacerbating the simmering tensions between the Soviet Union

and Western powers that eventually erupted into overt hostility. "Stalin," he writes, "made the USSR, the satellite countries, and the communist parties in the West take a course of absolute hostility. This resulted in the open outbreak of the Cold War." This "systemic transformation" of the societies, politics, and economies of areas under Soviet control, along with the central role it played in the Cold War, is the major focus of this book.

Stalin's machinations for Europe, Wettig contends, did not emerge *deus ex machina*. Stealing a page from Marxist-Leninist dogma, Stalin believed that international relations were predicated on three fundamental principles: an inherent and immutably antagonistic relationship between the worldwide forces of capitalism and socialism, the eventual triumph of Soviet socialism over Western "imperialism," and the centrality of class struggle in this contest. Class struggle, in short, was the *sine qua non* of national politics, both foreign and domestic. Moreover, the exploitation of class antagonism throughout eastern and western Europe was the key to defeating capitalism while elevating the power and system of the Soviet Union worldwide.

Wettig believes that whereas the occupation and Sovietization of nations in the east such as Poland and the Baltic States can be attributed to Soviet national security needs (which ostensibly required a protective ring of "friendly" governments under Kremlin control), Stalin's designs for the West, especially Germany, reveal a grand design for Soviet hegemony throughout all Europe. Stalin – much like Lenin before him – considered Germany to be the door to further Soviet expansion into Western Europe. Moreover, he planned a "long strategy" for Soviet expansion into Western Europe in the belief that the United States would eventually withdraw its military and political presence from the continent. In the eyes of the Kremlin, Eastern Europe was important to its overall grand strategy but Germany was indispensable.

Germany was an area that fueled Cold War tensions like no other. It was, Wettig believes, the "primary battlefield" of the Cold War. Although Stalin's overall foreign policy maneuvers – including the manipulation and agitation of indigenous communist movements throughout Europe and Eurasia including those in France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Iran – helped ratchet up tensions between the Soviet Union and Western powers, it was his foreign policy efforts in Germany, particularly the manipulation of German trade unions and the working class, and the Berlin blockade that made the largest contribution to the Cold War. Although Western leaders had conceded, however grudgingly, to the occupation of Eastern Europe as the "spoils of war" and a necessary "sphere of influence" for Soviet security, Kremlin forays into the domestic politics of western European nations, particularly West Germany, was completely unacceptable.

Detailed and complex in its analysis of Soviet foreign policy and Kremlin manipulation of domestic politics throughout Europe, *Stalin and the Cold War in Europe* plumbs a host of sources from former Soviet archives (especially East German) while situating itself within the postrevision school of Soviet historiography. As the book's introduction reveals, Wettig positions himself somewhere closer to the traditionalist school of thought surrounding Soviet participation in the Cold War while rejecting the conclusions of revisionists. Stalin and Soviet for-

ign policy – not that of Western leaders or the United States – he argues, was the primary catalyst behind the East-West tensions that led to the Cold War. Moreover it was the desire for Soviet expansion – not merely national security – that shaped Soviet foreign policy. Wettig believes that a hegemonic design for expanding Soviet influence throughout all of Europe had the greatest impact in shaping Soviet foreign policy. Overall, the use of archival evidence from former Soviet satellites helps make a convincing argument. As they reveal, Soviet grand designs for continental hegemony and the manipulation of foreign governments played a primary role in the rise of Cold War tensions.

CENFAD News from Faculty, Alumni, and Students

Compiled by Jerome Montes, M.A. Student, Temple University

Faculty

Professor Beth Bailey's new book, *America's Army: Making the All-Volunteer Force*, was published by Harvard/Belknap in late October. She is grateful to the Center for Force and Diplomacy, which hosted a book launch on October 28th. There will also be a book launch at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., where she was a fellow in 2005. Bailey has recently been asked to join a three-year project, "Fighting for a Living," sponsored by the International Institute for Social History, and will be participating in its first workshop in Amsterdam in March 2010. She is also looking forward to a study leave in spring 2010, when she will be working on articles on the Army video game and on the Army race relations schools of the early 1970s.

Richard Immerman has since his return to Temple given talks on intelligence analysis hosted by the Scowcroft Institute of the Bush School, the Clinton Institute at University College, Dublin, the Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute, and other organizations. He is revising these talks for publication in 2010. Also in 2010 his *Empire for Liberty: A History of American Imperialism from Benjamin Franklin to Paul Wolfowitz* should at long last appear. He has also been deeply involved in addressing the problems that have recently plagued the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series as the recently appointed representative of the American Historical Association to the Department of State's Advisory Committee on Historical Documentation.

Professor Jay B. Lockenour just finished work on an article, "Black and White Memories of War: Victimization and Violence in West German War Films of the 1950s," that stems from his long-standing interest in film and memory. In it, he argues that films, and especially war films, played a key role in overcoming the extreme identity crisis that West

German political culture suffered after 1945 due to defeat, division, and the moral consequences of National Socialism. War films such as *08/15*, *Des Teufels General*, and *Die Brücke*, despite their often somber tone, provided a comfortable interpretation of the Second World War, which cast Germans as helpless victims or heroic non-conformists rather than historical actors and compliant, or even eager, collaborators. War films played a role in the construction of a specifically West German identity during the 1950s by helping to create the pantheon of myths and memories, especially of the recent past, which was so important to the legitimacy of the Federal Republic. The depiction of "good Germans," of the resistance, and of adventures in foreign lands created the "backstory" for the prosperity of that decade. *Strategic Visions* will post an update when the article sees the light of day.

Professor William I. Hitchcock's book *The Bitter Road to Freedom* has received the American Historical Association's George Louis Beer prize for "outstanding historical writing in European international history since 1895." The volume was also Pulitzer Prize finalist.

Gregory J. W. Urwin, professor of history and CENFAD associate director, finished writing his ninth book, "Victory in Defeat: An Account of POW Survival, 1941-1945," this summer. Naval Institute Press has accepted the manuscript for publication, and the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation gave Urwin a grant for \$1,250, which will help pay for the book's maps.

Urwin published an autobiographical article, "Glory and Me: A History Professor's Love/Hate Affair with Hollywood," in the October/November 2009 issue of *North & South: The Official Magazine of the Civil War Society*. Urwin continues to write on 18th-century topics for *The Guards Magazine: Journal of the Household Division*. His analysis of a watercolor painted by a Guards officer who participated in the American Revolution, "A View from Richmond on Staten Island in 1777," appeared in the spring 2009 issue. Another article, "The Soldier's Return," came out this past fall.

Urwin chairs the Society for Military History's Program Committee, which is choosing the paper panels for that organization's annual 2010 meeting at the Virginia Military Institute in May. Urwin also serves on the SMH Board of Trustees.

The University of Oklahoma Press released the twentieth and twenty-first titles of Urwin's Campaigns and Commanders Series (Kenneth W. Swope's *A Dragon's Head and a Serpent's Tail: Ming China and the First Greater East Asian War, 1592-1598* and Jeremy Black's *The War of 1812 in the Age of Napoleon*).

Urwin conducted a two-day workshop last June in New Orleans at the National World War 2 Museum for a group of North Carolina educators with the assistance of a U.S. Department of Education Teaching American History Grant. Urwin spoke on Abraham Lincoln as a war leader at "Lincoln 200: The Bicentennial Festival" in Philadelphia on Sunday, July 5, 2009. Urwin returned to New Orleans in early November to attend the "Savor the Victory" celebrations marking the latest expansion of the National World War 2 Museum. Urwin participating in

“The Stephen E. Ambrose Retrospective Symposium,” delivering a brief address titled “‘I Had Been Trained as a Nineteenth-Century American Historian’: Stephen E. Ambrose, the American Civil War, and the West.” Urwin spoke a week later on “The Wake Island Militia.” at the 91st Veterans Day Banquet hosted by the Albert R. Atkinson, Jr., Post (Post 210) of the American Legion in Doylestown.

Professor Elizabeth R. Varon secured a contract with Oxford University Press for her new book project, *Appomattox: Victory, Defeat and Freedom at the End of the Civil War*. She presented talks on African-American commemoration of Lee’s surrender at the Library Company’s Juneteenth Freedom Forum and at Princeton’s American Studies Workshop. She has received favorable reviews for her recent book *Disunion! The Coming of the American Civil War, 1789-1859* (2008) in Civil War journals.

David Waldstreicher, who earned his M.A. and Ph.D. at Yale University in American Studies, saw the publication of his latest book: *Slavery’s Constitution: From Revolution to Ratification* (New York: Hill and Wang, 2009). He is also the author of *Runaway America: Benjamin Franklin, Slavery, and the American Revolution*, also published by Hill and Wang, and *In the Midst of Perpetual Fetes: The Making of American Nationalism, 1776-1820* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1997). Professor Waldstreicher will have two chapters featured in forthcoming volumes; “Phillis Wheatley, the Poet who Challenged the American Revolutionaries” in Knopf’s *Revolutionary Founders* and “War, Religion, and the Origins of Antislavery in Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin’s Road Not Taken” in the Louisiana University Press book, *Abolition’s Keystone*.

Alumni

John P. “Jake” Callahan (M.A., 2008) revised and expanded his video M.A. thesis, “American Arsenal: Philadelphia and the Second World War,” into a one-hour documentary that has run several times on the Military Channel beginning last June. Callahan produced his thesis under the direction of Dr. Gregory J. W. Urwin, with Dr. Herbert Ershkowitz as second reader.

Edward G. Longacre (Ph.D., 1989) has written *Cavalry of the Heartland: The Mounted Forces of the Army of Tennessee*, released on November 18 by Westholme Publishing of Yardley, Pennsylvania. The book is a sequel to Longacre’s studies of the cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac (published in 2000) and of the Army of Northern Virginia (2002).

Matthew S. Muehlbauer, (Ph.D., 2008), is an assistant professor in the History Department of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is teaching the two-semester course sequence “History of the Military Art.”

Brigadier General John F. Shortal, U.S. Army (ret.), who earned his Ph.D. at Temple in 1985, has been selected to head the Joint Chiefs of Staff History Office. Shortal’s dissertation, which he wrote under the mentorship of the late Russell F. Weigley, was titled “Robert L. Eichelberger: The Evolution of a Combat Commander.” It was published two years later by University of South Carolina Press as *Forged by Fire: General Robert L. Eichelberger and the Pacific War*.

David J. Ulbrich (Ph.D., 2007) started his duties as a historian with the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He also completed the additional research for his book titled *Thomas Holcomb and the Making of a Modern Marine Corps, 1936-1943*. The completed manuscript is due to Naval Institute Press in January 2010 with a publication date in early 2011. Ulbrich also worked with fellow Temple alumnus, Professor Bobby Wintermute (Ph.D., 2006), to co-author a major revision of the “Seminar in Race and Gender in Military History” for the online M.A. in Military History program at Norwich University.

Apart from these activities, Ulbrich delivered two invited lectures: “Causes and Consequences of American Involvement in World War I” for the Hands on History Teaching American History Grant at the Ohio Historical Society; and “Guadalcanal: The Real Turning Point in the Pacific War” for the Center for World War II Studies and Conflict Resolution at Brookdale Community College in New Jersey. Ulbrich organized two panels and presented two papers: “Transitions in the Second World War: Thomas Holcomb and the Making of a Modern Marine Corps” at the 2009 Naval History Symposium; and “Control vs. Disruption: The U.S.M.C. and Voodoo and Witchcraft Trials in Haiti, 1927-1930” at the 2009 Society for Military History National Conference. Ulbrich served as a panelist on two roundtables: “Preserving Memories and Creating Interactivity: The Making of *Echoes of War: Stories from the Big Red One*” at the OVERLORD Echoes: D-Day Then and Now Conference; and “Roundtable: Race and Gender in Military History” also at the 2009 Society for Military History National Conference.

Paul E. Zigo is a tenured assistant professor of history at Brookdale Community College, Lincroft, New Jersey. He earned a baccalaureate degree in history from Rutgers University in 1964, a master’s degree from Rider University in personnel and guidance in 1973, and a master’s degree from Temple University in recent American diplomatic and military history in August 2000. His master’s thesis was titled “A Failure of American Diplomacy – Summer 1941: The Proposed Roosevelt-Konoye Meeting.” Zigo teaches Recent American History and the History of World War II. He also directs the Center for World War II Studies and Conflict Resolution at Brookdale, an educational resource center open to all interested in studying the historical impact and significance of the Second World War era. As director, he manages the center’s Narozanick World War II Resource Center and its Al Meserlin World War II Photo Gallery. In addition, he is the executive producer of the center’s cablevision se-

ries "Triumphant Spirit: America's WW II Generation Speaks."

Zigo is a thirty-year veteran of the United States Army Reserve, retiring as a colonel in 1994. He is a 1989 graduate of the U.S Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Students

Earl J. Catagnus, Jr., Ph.D. student, appeared on the History Channel in October in a documentary titled *Marked: The Kill Zone*. The documentary presents an inside look at American military culture by focusing on tattoos. Doing this program provided Earl with a new form of exposure (he has already been featured on National Public Radio and had a number articles published in the *Marine Corps Gazette* and U.S. Naval Institute *Proceedings*), and brought the Temple brand to a new and wider audience.

Martin G. Clemis, Ph.D. student, has learned that *Army History: The Professional Bulletin of Army History* is going to publish this December a paper he presented at the 2009 Conference of Army Historians last July. Martin's paper was titled "The 'Cultural Turn' in U.S. Counterinsurgency Operations: Doctrine, Application, and Criticism." This will be Martin's second scholarly article to see print.

Matteo Salvatore, Ph.D. candidate, is currently a visiting instructor of African History at Dickinson College in Carlisle after two years teaching at Rowan University. He is completing his dissertation about cultural encounters between Ethiopians and Europeans in the modern era. Excerpts have been accepted for publications in the *Journal of World History* ("The Ethiopian Age of Exploration, 1306-1458") and in two edited volumes dedicated to early-modern European cosmogony ("*The Jesuit Mission to Ethiopia*" and "*The Death of Prester John, 1555-1634*") and print culture in post-unification Italy. In 2009, Matteo presented papers at the WHA Conference in Salem and at the International Conference of Ethiopian Studies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and is also working on a book chapter on issues of race and gender in the Italian colonies. He expects to defend his dissertation in spring 2010.

Tim Sayle, Ph.D. student, has recently had an article titled "Andropov's Hungarian Complex" published in *Cold War History*. The article received the Canadian Association of Slavists Graduate Prize, awarded to the best graduate student essay in any discipline relating to Central and Eastern Europe.

Kelly Shannon, Ph.D. candidate, served as the CHAT Graduate Teaching Fellow for the Center for the Humanities at Temple this year. As part of her fellowship, Kelly will teach "American Perceptions of Muslims in Historical Perspective" this spring, which is an Honors Program course cross-listed with History, American Studies, and Women's Studies. Using a variety of primary sources, ranging from

government documents to Hollywood films, Kelly and her students will explore American perceptions of the Islamic world from the Barbary Wars through the present. In addition to preparing her course, Kelly also has been working hard on her dissertation, "Veiled Intentions: Islam, Global Feminism, and U.S. Foreign Policy since the Late 1970s," which she hopes to complete this spring. She also will head to London in March to present a paper at the "Rethinking the Middle East" conference hosted by the British Academy, which will bring together scholars and policymakers. Kelly's paper, "'I'm Glad I'm Not a Saudi Woman': American Criticism of Saudi Gender Relations During Operation Desert Storm," is based on the third chapter of her dissertation and explores the clash of cultures that ensued when American military personnel – including servicewomen – poured into Saudi Arabia during the first Gulf War.

Jason Smith, Ph.D. candidate, defended his dissertation prospectus in September and is researching and writing the first chapter of his dissertation, which will examine how naval hydrography constructed ideas about the sea as an economic and strategic space during the nineteenth century. The first chapter contextualizes antebellum American mariners' ideas about the sea as a chaotic and mysterious wilderness in need of order and bounding by hydrographic surveys and charts. He has spent the fall reading Herman Melville, James Fenimore Cooper, and Richard Henry Dana as well as from the writings of American whalers and merchantmen. Jason has submitted proposals to present his research at the upcoming Society for Military History and North American Society for Oceanic History conferences.

Josh Wolf, Ph.D. student, attended the 2009 West Point Seminar in Military History this summer at the U.S. Military Academy. In addition, his article, "'To Be Enslaved or Thus Deprived': British Impressment, American Discontent, and the Making of the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, 1803-1807," has been accepted for publication in the May 2010 issue of *War and Society*.

For questions, comments, or to offer your support, contact:

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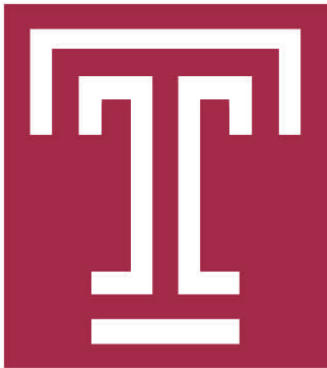
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