



Ohio Academy of History

Newsletter

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History Of The Academy



BY WALLACE CHESSMAN

In his "Report of Historical Activities in Ohio" for 1932, Dr Harlow Lindley, the Curator of History of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, welcomed the organization at Cleveland on April 8, 1932 of the Ohio College History Teachers Association. While, he added, this new body was "not organized primarily to encourage Ohio History," it could not help but be of assistance in our educational program." Soon after its creation the Association, at the suggestion of Arthur C. Cole of Western Reserve that "a sophisticated name might attract attention," assumed the title of the Ohio Academy of History. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Academy's founding.

Though Lindley said this association was "not organized primarily to encourage Ohio history," the impetus for its founding owed much to the state historical society. For after many years of subordinating the "historical" in its title to the "archaeological," that society was beginning in the Twenties to try to catch up with its older rivals in Ohio, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio established at Cincinnati in 1831, and Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland founded in 1867. The addition of a north wing on the main building at Fifteenth and High Streets in Columbus in 1926 not only provided space for its museum, but occasioned a dedicatory conference with a significant title: "Cultivating the Field of Ohio History." Two years later, in 1928, the newly completed south wing made room for the expanding newspaper collection as well as the voluminous archives then reposing in dust and disarray in the State House basement. In terms of facilities and research materials, at least, Ohio's central repository was laying a base for historical pursuits.

With support from a "very friendly state administration," moreover, the Society's trustees were improving the staff situation. "Honest Vic" Donahey as Governor might veto every request for new taxes, yet the biennial budget he approved in 1927 allotted so much more in operating funds that "for the first time in the history of the society the compensation of its salaried staff has been placed on a basis approximating that of other departments of the state service." And the budget passed two

years later included provision for a new staff officer, a Curator of History. An archaeologist was still Director, to be sure, but the appointment of Harlow Lindley as the first Curator of History signalled an important departure. By the fall of 1929 this longtime history professor and librarian at Earlham was announcing that "A conference of representatives of local historical societies and representatives of various colleges and universities in the State will be arranged for early in the year 1930, when cooperative plans will be discussed."

One professor at Ohio State who had worked actively with the state society in the Twenties was Wilbur H. Siebert, an authority on the Underground Railroad. He had been instrumental in influencing the Donahey administration to provide for "the preservation and systematic arrangement of the archives of the state government." Graduate students working under Professor Carl Wittke and others at Ohio State had also begun to use the society's newspaper collection. But despite overtures on both sides there had been little progress until late in the 1920's toward what history chairman Wittke called "a plan of real cooperation and cordial good feeling". The new administrative changes encouraged him to believe that "we are ready to begin on this program anew." Thus it was with some optimism that Wittke and Siebert and such other leaders as Beverley W. Bond of the University of Cincinnati and Elbert J. Benton of Western Reserve University came to the Ohio History Conference that Lindley organized in February 1930.

To Columbus also came the directors of the two other major repositories in Ohio, Wallace Cathcart of Western Reserve Historical Society and Charles Greve of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Cincinnati. They too had been critical of the state society in the past, and for the same reasons; namely, that it was too involved with the Indian mounds of archaeology and not enough with the manuscripts and other documents of history. Theirs was a concern to advance scholarship through collection and publication of the records of Ohio's past. And their relationship with the universities in Cincinnati and Cleveland offered a model of collaboration lacking in the capital city.

The conference composed of sixty or so official guests was addressed by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Shambaugh of Iowa State. He was editor of the Iowa Journal of History, Superintendent of the State Historical Society, and president of the American Political Science Association. He embodied the kind of cooperation between state society and state university that Ohio lacked. More than that, he represented a region much younger yet much further advanced in state historical activities. One indication of Ohio's standing was the critical review by Elbert Benton in 1926 of the five-volume **History of Ohio** which the Editor of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Charles G. Galbreath, had just published through the so-called American Historical Society. Said Benton caustically in the **AHR**: "The fact that such a publication can find a profitable market is monumental evidence of the backwardness of Ohioans in writing their own state's histories or in standards for the books which shall have a place in their libraries."

The proceedings of the Ohio History Conference of February 7, 1930, reproduced in full in the subsequent **Quarterly**, amply revealed how far Iowa outdistanced Ohio. But they also revealed how determined society officials were to launch their new program of cooperation with local historical societies and the professional historians of colleges and universities. And whatever the misunderstandings of the past, the response was so favorable that Elbert Benton himself proposed finally the formation of a committee on cooperation to promote research and publication in Ohio history. To that committee were soon named to represent the colleges and universities, Wittke, Beverley Bond, and Denison's William T. Utter. Elbert Benton and two others were appointed to represent the local historical societies, and Harlow Lindley the interests of the State Society.

From this milieu then the Academy emerged. The conditions influenced the subsequent relationships of the state society and the Academy, and presaged the growing self-awareness of historians in Ohio. Harold Davis testified that it was "after attending the Ohio History Conference that he became convinced of the desirability of some organization, however informal, which would bring together the historians of the State." The chief reason he gave for such an organization, in addition to filling "a definite need for those unable to attend national meetings for one reason or another," was that it "might also lead the historians as a group to assume their proper responsibility for historical activity within the state."

In 1930-1931 Wittke, Bond, Utter, Benton, and Harlow Lindley through the Committee on Cooperation accepted that role. The first fruit of their endeavors came in the Society's decision to bring out a new series called **Ohio Historical Collections**. The first publication appeared in 1931, Edgar A. Holt's doctoral dissertation at Ohio State on **Party Politics in Ohio, 1840-1850**. Jim Rodabaugh's work on **Robert Hamilton Bishop** was the fourth volume in that series, eventually to number eleven in all. Toward the end of the Thirties attention shifted toward another project initially laid out by the Committee on Cooperation—"the preparation of a Sesqui-Centennial history of Ohio." Publicly announced in 1938 as "an attempt to do for Ohio history what has been done so well for other states, notably New York and Illinois," this collaborative effort would have Wittke as editor, and Bond, Utter, and Lindley doing three of the six volumes. Two future presidents of the Academy, then the young authors of the best one-volume history of Ohio, Eugene Rosebloom and Francis Wisenburger, would along with Miami's Philip Jordan to round out an ambitious task force.

Important though the Committee on Cooperation was, it did not convene the gathering of twenty-five to thirty historians for

luncheon at the Hotel Cleveland on April 8, 1932. That honor belonged rather to David R. Moore of Oberlin and a number of other historians who agreed with Harold Davis of Hiram about the need for such an organization, and so circulated a letter calling for the luncheon assembly. There is no reason to question Davis's judgment that "Professor Moore's enthusiasm, more than any other single factor, led to the formation of the organization"; indeed, David Moore not only agreed "to father the proposal" but was later chosen the first president. Yet it was Davis, elected the first secretary, who presented a draft "Program for a Proposed Association of Ohio Teachers of History" at the luncheon after Robert F. Fletcher's introductory paper on "Early Oberlin History." Following support for the proposal from Harlow Lindley, Arthur C. Cole of Western Reserve, Wilbur Siebert of Ohio State, Miss Jessie L. Cook of Lake Erie College, and various others, the group officially adopted a motion to constitute themselves into a society.

The "program" that Davis had presented was never adopted officially, yet it threw the perceived problem: "The aim of the association," it stated right off, "should be social in the broadest and best sense, in the sense of an opportunity to meet and discuss questions of common interest." A national meeting such as the American Historical Association had held at Minneapolis the previous December might meet that need for Wittke and Bond and the five other historians from Ohio on the program there, but in the depth of the depression not many others could afford such a journey. And though the Mississippi Valley Historical Association often chose a closer site, that alternative was pretty much confined to those in American history. An Ohio society would offer an even better opportunity than the Mississippi Valley for social contact of a more personal nature, an objective that Arthur Cole clarified at Cleveland by proposing that in addition to the spring meeting each year there be "an informal and social week-end meeting in the fall."

In September 1932 the Academy held its first fall outing about halfway between Toledo and Cleveland on the shore of Lake Erie at a bathing and golfing spa known as Mitiwanga Beach. The overnight headquarters there, appropriately enough, was the Wild Waves Hotel.

Of the September week-end meetings at Mitiwanga from 1932 to 1936, Harold Davis later wrote, *Sometimes it was hard to decide whether these were gatherings of the followers of Clio or of some more bucolic muse. Yet no one who took part in the swimming, tennis, golf, and folk-dancing, or in the afternoons and evenings of conversation, in all of which these meetings abounded, as did the equally delightful ones at Gambier in 1937 and 1940, and at Kent in 1938, will ever forget them. Nor should their importance be overlooked from the standpoint of the broadly social basis upon which the program of the Ohio Academy was originally conceived.*

At Cleveland, Davis had further stated that the "first attention of the society" should be devoted to planning for the next spring "a program that will be wide in interest, and of as high an intellectual level as possible." Topics presumably would not be restricted by field or country, but Davis thought "It might be wise to limit research papers to those which will definitely command a general interest to lead to some discussion" - a formula met the next year when Carl Wittke talked on "German Universities." Davis believed also that "Some place should be found in the program for constructive discussions of the problems of teaching college courses in history, problems of the curriculum, of the content of courses, of the approach to subjects." That basic idea produced regular annual sessions on "Should There Be a Basic History Course?" "What Should

Constitute a History Major?" "The Course in Cultural History", and "Should the College History Curriculum Be Altered to Conform to the Present World Situation?"

Finally Davis had asked: "Should we have a session on Ohio history -- a joint meeting with the Ohio History Conference?" That possibility did not work out initially, possibly because of scheduling difficulties, but finally in 1938, after holding its spring session most years at Columbus at the time of the Ohio College Association meetings, the Academy met jointly for the first time with the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. In 1939 this new format broadened still further, to include the Columbus Genealogical Society and the Committee on Medical History and Archives, in what was billed as "The Annual Ohio History Conference." An objective which Harlow Lindley and Harold Davis had sought from the beginning had at last been realized.

For the next three years, from 1939 through 1942, the Academy continued to hold its spring meeting in conjunction with these other bodies in the Annual Ohio History Conference. The closeness of the relationship with the state society was manifest in the person of William D. Overman, who in 1934-35 assumed from Lindley the Society's Curator of History position and became also the secretary of the Academy. With Harlow Lindley replacing Galbreath as the Society's editor, moreover, the Academy was assured publicity in *Museum Echoes* and the *Quarterly*. Indeed, the cooperation was physically visible each year. While the Academy luncheon was customarily held downtown, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel at \$1.00 apiece, the participants moved to the Society's Library/Museum on the Ohio State campus for the afternoon session.

Looking back in 1942 over the first decade, Davis was understandably pleased. Membership remained small, as did faculties in the Thirties, but that only enhanced the "social... opportunity to meet and discuss questions of common interest." Academy business was so informal that dues were voluntary, but programs had been interesting as well as scholarly. And cooperation with the Ohio History Conference seemed well established. So looking to the future, Davis opined "The organization is now in an excellent position to go ahead with some of the other suggestions made in the past for making it an instrument by which the historical scholars of the State may assume their rightful responsibility for historical activity within the State along all lines: research, archives, historical instruction in the schools, State historical activities and publications, and the elevation of the general level of historical consciousness throughout the State."

Wartime restrictions on travel compelled cancellation of spring meetings in 1943 and again in 1945. By 1946 the Ohio History Conference was no more, a victim of time and personnel changes and scheduling difficulties as much as any other factor. In its stead the Academy returned to its earlier pattern, employed also in 1944, of gathering at Columbus on a Friday in April in connection with the Ohio College Association. A new constitution was adopted in the spring of 1946 which provided that "The Academy shall meet at least once a year, either at the time of the annual meeting of the Ohio College Association or at such other time as the Executive Committee shall determine. The Executive Committee of the Academy may provide for an additional meeting in the fall. If possible one session of the spring meeting shall be planned on some subject of Ohio history in cooperation with the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society."

On at least three occasions since 1946 the Academy has scheduled its spring meeting in conjunction with the state

historical society; yet in this regard the two organizations have really gone their separate ways. And though the Academy's constitution of 1946 provided that the editor of the *Quarterly* would be one member of a new "Committee on Publications" to consider "possible arrangements for publications of papers presented at the meetings of the Academy," the chief link with the state body continued for some years to be the secretary-treasurer. When Overman moved to the Firestone Archives in 1947, Jim Rodabaugh assumed his office. At Overman's departure an Academy resolution stated that it owed a debt "to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society for releasing enough of Dr. Overman's time to enable him to serve in this capacity, and for furnishing free stenographic service and postage." In an operation that had only just initiated dues of fifty cents a year, those services bulked large.

The Ohio Academy of History nonetheless showed a new confidence as the postwar expansion in higher education got underway. It now elected a vice-president each year to serve as a candidate for president the year following. The president now appointed a nominating committee, a committee on the teaching of history, and a committee on awards for "the outstanding historical achievement of a member of the Academy during the preceding year." The institution of an Executive Committee itself indicated an awareness of ongoing responsibilities. Soon the spring meeting could be scheduled for a Saturday entirely apart from any other organization. Though low-key and informal, this association was here to stay.

It was here to rally support as necessary, moreover, for historical standards and interests in Ohio. Through individual members chiefly, it had encouraged the efforts of the Committee on Cooperation to expand research and publication. In the same way it had encouraged Harlow Lindley as editor to improve the quality of the *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, which back in the Twenties had been placed by some critics among "mere antiquarian and genealogical journals." Under Jim Rodabaugh after 1947 the scholarly reputation of the *Quarterly* continued to rise, until by the early Sixties some Society trustees thought it altogether too academic for a public that might be more attracted to Society membership by a more popular magazine of a semi-antiquarian nature. In that crisis, the result in part of mounting costs of publication, the Academy was there to organize the counterattack for historical scholarship. And the journal that emerged from the conflict as *Ohio History* preserved that tradition.

The Academy's Committee on Historical Societies and Archives that reported in April 1962 on the resolution of the crisis had only been created the year before. Yet this body and the new Committee on Standards, which replaced and expanded upon an older Committee on Teaching of History (1949-59), reflected a mounting concern about Ohio's historical needs. Thus in 1962 also the Academy urged Ohio school superintendents to employ truly qualified history teachers; recommended higher standards and better financing for Ph.D. programs at Ohio universities; and advocated much larger legislative support for archival facilities, including the appointment of a "competent, dedicated, dynamic" state archivist at a competitive salary. Indeed, beginning with the selection of a Joint Liaison Committee with the Ohio Historical Society in 1964-65, the Academy regularly expressed its support of vigorous efforts to improve the salaries and tenure of that organization's professional staff members.

By the late sixties the substantial expansion of the Society's physical facilities was well underway; it was the Academy that by comparison seemed to be standing still, while problems of the historical profession multiplied at all levels. And it was just at this point that the president-elect in 1969, Bowling Green's Robert

Twyman, summoned the Academy "to assume a larger role in solving these problems." At his call an ad hoc group of our leading members assembled in extraordinary session at Heidelberg College in May 1969: Robert Bremner, Kenneth Davison, Clayton Ellsworth, Robert Hartje, Carl Klopfenstein, Thomas LeDuc, Eugene Murdock, Richard Smith, Robert Twyman, and Harris Warren.

Out of their deliberations came fruitful proposals--that a semi-annual *Newsletter* be published; that the Academy cooperate more closely with the Society of Ohio Archivists; and that attendance at spring meetings be increased by inviting publishers to exhibit books and by scheduling additional concurrent sessions that would appeal to a wider range of specializations. What the Academy still does today owes much to their dedicated efforts on that important occasion.

Succeeding years have brought such innovations as annual

awards for distinguished service (in addition to publication) and more recently for teaching. The Academy has also devoted special attention to the American Bicentennial and to the status of women in the historical profession in Ohio. And the president of the Academy each year is a member *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Historical Society, which usually includes also an elected member from the profession.

Academy and Society have thus played significant and interacting roles in this state's historical progress over the last half century. And in the spirit of Wittke, Bond, Benton, and others who went to the Ohio History Conference in 1930, we are still seeking more productive ways in which to cooperate. We can not restore those old days when both bodies were smaller and more informal, but we can reassert the sense of shared purpose that marked the founding of this association. For Academy and Society do need each other.

GREETINGS TO THE ACADEMY

I was delighted to hear of your plans to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Ohio Academy of History, and I look forward to reading the history of the Academy. You describe this as a "brief history", but I think you will find it difficult to keep short the story of an institution which, over the last half century, has done so much, through its varied activities, to promote scholarship, teaching, and the interests and ideals of the historical profession.

I hope that you will permit me, in the name of the Academy's sister association, to congratulate it on its long and distinguished past and to express the confident expectation that its next half-century will be one of equal achievement.

Sincerely yours,
Gordon A. Craig
President, American Historical Association

ACADEMY BUSINESS

PUBLICATION AWARD NOMINEES

Eleven books published by Ohio historians in 1981 have been nominated for the annual OAH Publication Award. The winner of this year's competition will be announced at the Spring Meeting. Brief summaries of these works, drafted by their authors at the request of the Award Committee (H. Roger Grant, Akron; Albert A. Hayden, Wittenberg, Chairman; William P. Kaldis, Ohio U.; John Kirby, Denison; Leila J. Rupp, OSU; and David R. Sturtevant, Muskingum) and edited slightly for reasons of space, follow:

Devine, Michael J. (Greater Cincinnati Consortium of Colleges and Universities) **John W. Foster: Politics and Diplomacy in the Imperial Era 1873-1917** (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1981).

This study focuses on Foster's roles in formulating the policies and tactics which led the emergent United States to abandon its isolationist foreign policy after the Civil War and to assume an ever increasing participation in world affairs. An early advocate of enlarged American presence abroad, Foster labored in and out of government service to expand foreign trade, bring about the annexation of Hawaii, promote American missionary efforts, and advance the cause of international law and world order

Dickinson, John N. (Miami University) **To Build a Canal: Sault Ste. Marie, 1853-1854 and After** (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1981).

This book described the travail associated with the construction of the Sault canal in the 1850s: the labor problems, supply, law suits, cholera, disrupted schedules, and near disasters. Contrary to long held belief, the leadership was in the hands of over a dozen men, the chief of whom was John W. Brooks of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Fogarty, Robert S. (Antioch College) **The Righteous Remnant: The House of David** (Kent: Kent State University Press, 1981).

Led by Benjamin and Mary Purnell, this Anglo-Israelite sect established a community for the elect 144,000 at Benton Harbor, Michigan, in 1903. At its height the community had over 700 members and prospered by running farms, a canning company, an amusement park, and popular touring and sports teams, including their famous bearded baseball team.

A series of civil suits in 1923 drove Purnell into hiding and the state of Michigan into action against the group. The colony still exists at Benton Harbor.

Hurt, R. Douglas (Ohio Historical Society) **The Dust Bowl: An Agricultural and Social History** (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1981).

The Dust Bowl surveys the drought and wind erosion hazard on the southern Great Plains from the late nineteenth century to the early 1970s. It discusses the causes of the Dust Bowl, the agricultural and soil conservation problems of the region, and the federal and state programs designed to provide economic relief for southern Great Plains farmers. It also evaluates the effects of the black blizzards on the residents and compares the "dirty thirties" to the "filthy fifties".

Knepper, George W. (University of Akron) **Akron: City at the Summit** (Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, 1981).

This is a book by a professional historian for a general audience. It recounts the city's growth from canal town to diversified industrial center to rubber capital of the world. Following World War II, this blue-collar town evolved toward becoming a white-collar, industrial headquarters city. Akron's story is set in appropriate historical context. The book is lavishly illustrated.

Marcus, Jacob Rader (Hebrew Union College) **The American Jewish Woman, 1654-1980 and The American Jewish Woman: A Documentary History** (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1981).

The American Jewish Woman seeks to redress a most definite imbalance in the historiography of the American Jewish experience. The American Jewish woman, with little exception, has been a nonperson within the pages of scholarly monographs. This work seeks to tell the history of the American Jewish woman who identifies with her people and whose sense of feminism is reflected in the struggle to achieve equality in the Jewish secular and religious communities. This is not a feminist history but a contribution to the historical experience of the American Jewish woman within the framework of American Jewish communal life. **A Documentary History** is designed as a companion volume to the monograph. It consists of letters, excerpts, and passages that reflect the actual thinking, the behavior, the manners, and doings of the American Jewish woman between 1737 and 1980.

Miller, Zane L. (University of Cincinnati) **Suburb: Neighborhood and Community in Forest Park, Ohio 1935-1976** (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981).

Suburb treats the Forest Park experience as symptomatic of important aspects of American civilization in the twentieth century. Its specific concern is with attempts in Forest Park to create community in a metropolitan context. It treats in narrative fashion the people, events, institutions, and places in the Cincinnati area and elsewhere which seemed important to this process. But it also seeks to interpret the larger meaning of that process for an understanding of American civilization during the three chronological periods into which the narrative is divided.

Mushkat, Jerome (University of Akron) **The Reconstruction of the New York Democracy, 1861-1874** (Rutherford: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1981).

This monograph uses New York to examine the theme of change and continuity in northern Democratic state politics from 1861 to 1874. The work investigates the imperatives of ideology as the party's unifying force, the reciprocal nature of state and national politics, particularly the issue of black rights, the nature of party factionalism, and the emergence of machine politics and Bourbon Democracy as guides for post-Reconstruction partisanship.

Richter, Donald (Ohio University) **Riotous Victorians** (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1981).

Riotous Victorians examines the responses of Victorian

authority to the threats to public order posed by Fenian terrorism, sectarian rioting, election disorders, ruffianism directed against the Salvation Army, and a host of demonstrations involving freedom of speech. Two infamous tumults, the Pall Mall Affair (1886) and Bloody Sunday (1887) are analyzed in depth. The Home Office is credited with a little-heralded triumph in its conscientious and restrained handling of most of these delicate situations.

Rutkoff, Peter M. (Kenyon College) **Revanche and Revision: La Ligue des Patriotes and the Origins of the Radical Right in France, 1882-1900** (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1981).

Paul Deroulede founded the Ligue de Patriotes in 1882 to remind French nationalists of the humiliation of 1870 and of their Republican-Gambettist heritage. By late 1898 the Ligue and Deroulede emerged as the leading proponents of the anti-Dreyfussard movement in Paris. The Ligue completed its social and political transformation by resorting to street politics and articulating an ideology which combined anti-parliamentarianism and anti-Semitism. **Revanche and Revision** seeks to account for this transition from left to right.

Sarna, Jonathan D. (Hebrew Union College) **Jacksonian Jew: The Two Worlds of Mordecai Noah** (New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, 1981).

Mordecai Noah (1785-1851) was a leading Jacksonian-era journalist and politician, and the most important American Jew of his time. His life and writings illuminate the intricacies of antebellum American history as well as the roots of the American Jewish community. What is more interesting about Noah was his insistence that he simultaneously be a leading American and a leading Jew. His search for synthesis—his schemes, his hopes, his failures—reveal much about what being an American Jew entails.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI OCTOBER 9, 1981

The Council met at the University of Cincinnati Faculty Center at 5 P.M. with Board members Clements, Pollitt, Stults, Jones, Steffell, Bannister, Givens, and Aeschbacher present. Also attending were Marcella Barton, program chairperson; Al Hayden, Publications award chairperson; and James Strider, Local Arrangements.

Minutes of the April 24 meeting were approved as distributed, and the Treasurer's report was received.

The idea of devoting the Spring Newsletter to the 50th anniversary of the Academy, proposed by Wally Chessman and Stuart Givens, was discussed. The proposal was to devote the issue to a history of the Academy with a minimum of other material. It was moved that the editor should proceed with the proposal and "do it up properly". Carried.

The status of the membership committee was discussed, with President Clements suggesting that she would handle membership herself this year, as there were no plans in process for an activity that would involve a committee in a membership drive. The suggestion was approved.

Marcella Barton reported on the progress of the Program committee, and there was discussion of the possible changes in program that the shift in location of the spring meeting might cause. In particular the way the lunch and business meeting would be handled was discussed. It was agreed that the lunch would be held on the ground, or Exhibit, floor of the Historical

Society building, and that the meeting would be held in another location, probably the Auditorium. Along with the agreement to divide the eating and meeting activities, it was suggested that an attempt be made to separate the meeting session into (1) an Awards and Presidential address and (2) a business meeting.

The fall meeting for 1982 was discussed. The anticipated joint Bi-Centennial Commission programs at Bowling Green and Cleveland State for 1982 and 1983 have not been funded and it was agreed that an invitation from another school might be accepted for 1982 if offered. (Subsequent to the meeting an invitation was received from Wittenberg and is being or has been accepted).

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted
W. D. Aeschbacher

**OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY
TREASURER'S REPORT
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1981**

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1981		\$3665.92
RECEIPTS		1632.00
Memberships		
Regular	920.00	
Joint	704.00	
Student	8.00	
Annual Meeting		1854.00
Registration	600.00	
Meals	670.00	
Book sale	534.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	
Other		1082.50
Interest	192.30	
Contributions	10.00	
Sale, member list	35.00	
Fall meeting	845.20	
Total		<u>\$4568.50</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Newsletter	877.00	877.00
Annual meeting	1566.65	1566.65
Secretaries Office		2247.21
Printing	279.24	
Postage, phone, supplies	385.62	
Student help	482.15	
Fall meeting	845.19	
Stipend	200.00	
Other	55.00	
Total		<u>\$4690.86</u>
Balance on hand, December 31, 1981		<u>\$3543.56</u>
Savings Account	3412.02	
Checking Account	117.59	
Petty Cash	13.95	

AROUND AND ABOUT THE PROFESSION

IMPROVING HISTORICAL SERVICES

Historical records preservation activities in Ohio are the subject of an assessment by the ten member Ohio Records Preservation Advisory Board (OHRPAB) scheduled to be completed by this Fall. A grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NRPAC) is making the study possible.

The project guidelines issued by the NHPRC call for - a statewide assessment of the current conditions in historical records repositories; the development of a set of recommendations for the improvement of historical records programs and activities; and, a heightening of public awareness of the functions, services, and values of historical records programs.

A public forum is tentatively scheduled to be held in Columbus in July. Notice of the hearing will be sent to Ohio college and university history departments.

The Ohio Historical Society has established a Local History department designed to coordinate the state society's efforts to promote the preservation and interpretation of local and regional history in Ohio.

James Strider, formerly Director of the Summit County Historical Society in Akron, has been named to head the new office.

The primary function of the department will be to serve as a clearinghouse for information about local history efforts throughout the state. It will also serve as a point of contact for individuals and organizations seeking assistance regarding local history programming.

Other activities being developed include publishing a newsletter regarding local history subjects (to be co-sponsored by the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums), operating a lending library of technical information concerning community and regional history and the operation of historical agencies, and conducting workshops, seminars and conferences dealing with local history topics.

In addition to dealing with individual historical agencies, the Local History Department is serving as a liaison between OHS and other state-wide historical organizations such as the Ohio Academy of History. This year James Strider has served as the point of contact and local arrangements chairman for the Spring OAH meeting.

NEW RESEARCH SOURCES

The holdings of research materials at the Western Reserve Historical Society are being increased as the result of various grants. A special grant of \$15,000 from the Cyrus S. Eaton Foundations has enabled the library to begin arranging and describing the voluminous papers of Cyrus S. Eaton (1883-1979). The collection which occupies more than 700 linear feet of shelf space should be available for researchers sometime after July 1, 1983.

The Jewish Community Foundation of Cleveland has established a permanent \$200,000 fund, the income from which will be used to operate the Cleveland Jewish Archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society beginning in 1984. For the next two and one-half years, a special \$50,000 grant from the Anisfield-Wolf Fund of the Cleveland Foundation will finance the Archives. These funds will be used primarily to employ an archivist to collect papers of individuals and records of

organizations associated with the Jewish Community in Greater Cleveland.

The Cleveland Jewish Archives was established in 1976 by grants from the Lucille and Robert H. Gries Charitable Fund and the Ratner Miller Shafran Foundation. Since its inception, more than 170 manuscript collections have been brought into the Society. A special guide to Jewish history sources in the Society's History Library will soon be published.

A microfilm edition of the Records of the Consumers League of Ohio is now available from the WRHS. The league was founded in 1900 by a group of Cleveland women who sought to improve the working conditions of women and children in industry. The organization was especially effective as an advocate of social insurance programs.

The microfilming of this collection was made possible by grants from the Elizabeth S. Magee Fund of Case Western Reserve University and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The Consumers League of Ohio Records, 1900-1976, consist of 69 rolls of film and a 48 page register to the collection. Cost until May 1, 1982 is \$1,104 at which time it will increase to \$1,380.

In addition, the library acquired the Soundex (index) for the entire 1880 census, and the 1900 Soundex for Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The library had previously acquired the 1900 Soundex for Ohio.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Case Western Reserve University will admit a limited number of applicants into their new doctoral program in Social Policy History commencing with the 1982 Fall Semester. The program will train individuals who desire careers in social policy in the methods and knowledge of history. Conventional historical study and research will be combined with the skills needed for contemporary policy making, such as quantification and computer work, and direct experience in the process of policy making and implementation through an internship. Further information can be gotten from Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Graduate Advisor, Dept. of History, CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Miami University History Department has introduced reading colloquia as a new requirement in its graduate degree programs. M.A. students will take two reading colloquia and doctoral candidates three. In addition, masters students must take a newly created colloquium in applied history.

Hiram College is approaching the second year of its three and one-half year NEH Implementation Project aimed at converting the Western reserve into a kind of laboratory for undergraduates in the humanities and social sciences. The plans are to involve more faculty from colleges in the area during the coming year. Director John Strassburger reports that some of the more exciting work is being done on policies and the history of planning, Utopias, and the varieties of religious experience.

LECTURES - PAST AND FUTURE

Lawrence S. Kaplan delivered the Presidential Address at the meeting of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations last December. It is to be published in *Diplomatic History*, Spring 1982. During February and March Kaplan gave the McKinley Lectures at Malone, Mount Union, and Walsh Colleges.

William J. Fishman, Queen Mary College, University of London, in October delivered a series of lectures at Bowling Green on late Victorian London working classes. In February

1982, George C. Herring, University of Kentucky, dealt with the question of "America and Vietnam: Failure of Will or Unwinable War?"

At the upcoming meeting of the Organization of American Historians Charles DeBenedetti, University of Toledo, will give the 1982 Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Lecture to the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. His topic will be "American Historians and Armaments: The Twentieth Century."

PUBLICATIONS

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Cambridge University Press has recently published *Another Dimension of the Black Diaspora--Diet, Disease and Racism* by KENNETH KIPLE and VIRGINIA HIMMELSTEIB KING. Greenwood Press printed RONALD SEAVOY'S *The Origins of the American Business Corporation, 1784-1855, Broadening the Concept of Public Service During Industrialization*.

EDWARD CHEN has a section in Chan Gilbert's *Nationalism in East Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Works on "The Development of Nationalism in Pre-War Japan."* KENNETH KIPLE has a chapter on "The Historical Dimensions of Disease in the Plantation Economies" in *Health, Welfare, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* edited by C. Lloyd Brown-John. *Jewish Assimilation in Modern Times* edited by Bela Vago includes a chapter by DAVID WEINBERG on "Left-Wing Jews and the Question of Assimilation: Immigrant Jewish Communists in Paris in the 1930's."

The United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, had published a course syllabus by DAVID SKAGGS on "The American Military Experience."

FINDLAY COLLEGE

RICHARD KERN'S book, *Findlay College: The First One Hundred Years*, will be published this Spring in conjunction with the college's centennial.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Subjugation and Dishonor: A Brief History of the Travail of the Native Americans by JAMES B. GIDNEY and Philip Weeks has recently appeared from the Robert Krieger Publishing Co. LAWRENCE S. KAPLAN is co-editor of *NATO After Thirty Years* (Scholarly Resources, Inc.). He also has a chapter in Ronald Hoffman and Peter J. Albert (editors) *Diplomacy and Revolution* entitled "The Treaties of Paris and Washington, 1778 and 1949: Reflections on Entangling Alliances." A short chapter appears in the publication by the Seminar in Atlantic Studies on *The American-European Balance Since 1939* called "The Political Perspective."

The Arno Press of New York has published HENRY B. LEONARD'S *The Open Gates: The Protest Against the Movement to Restrict European Immigration, 1896-1924*. A Greek translation of S. VICTOR PAPCOSMA'S *The Military in Greek Political Life: The 1909 Coup d'Etat and Its Impact to the Present* has been printed by Hestia of Athens.

The Institute of Economics, Taipei, has recently published *The Development of Money and Banking in China, 1644-1937* by YEH-CHIEN WANG. He has also co-edited with Tsung-shian Yu, et al. *Selected Essays on the History of Economic Development of China* by Lien-ching Publishing Co.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

"Thomas W. Lamont and European Recovery: the Diplomacy of Privatism in a Corporatist Age" by MICHAEL HOGAN appears in Kenneth Paul Jones, editor, **U.S. Diplomats in Europe, 1919-1941** (ABC-Clio). ABC-Clio has also published two bibliographic volumes by DWIGHT L. SMITH. One is **Afro-American History** and the other **Indians of the United States and Canada**.

EDWIN M. YAMAUCHI has a new book **The Scriptures and Archaeology** published by Western Conservative Baptist Seminary. Baker of Grand Rapids has issued a reprint of his **The Stones and the Scriptures**.

OHIOANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JAMES P. BARRY, Director of OLA, has had published by Howell-North Books his **Wrecks and Rescues of the Great Lakes**.

LAKELAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A book of readings designed for the young reader has been co-edited by HARRY E. LUPOLD entitled **The Western Reserve Story**, and printed by The Western Reserve Magazine.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

CHARLES N. GLAAB has a chapter "John Burke and the North Dakota Progressive Movement" in Thomas W. Howard, editor, **The North Dakota Political Tradition** (Iowa State UP). In another edited volume **Slovenian Heritage** by Edward Gobetz, BOGDAN C. NOVAK has a chapter "The Slovenians in Italy: Minority Laws and Their Applications." (Slovenian Research Center of America).

Volume I of a multi-volume series by Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co. on **The United States and the Latin American Sphere of Influence** has been written by ROBERT FREEMAN SMITH. It is entitled **The Era of Caribbean Intervention**.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The WRHS has published **It Must Be Heard: The Musical Life of Cleveland, 1836-1918** by J. HEYWOOD ALEXANDER.

AWARDS, GRANTS, LEAVES, HONORS, AND OFFICES

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Two members of the History Department are on leave during the Spring Semester. HOWARD S. REINMUTH, JR. is presently in England working on his "Country Politics in Restoration Cumbria, 1660-1685." ROBERT L. ZANGRANDO will be completing research on a biography of Walter F. White, long time head of the NAACP. For one month during the Spring WARREN F. KUEHL will be a Scholar-in-Residence at the Rockefeller Foundation's Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Grants have aided three members of the History Department to travel or attend conferences during the current year. LAWRENCE DALY took part in the NEH funded conference in Baltimore on "The Ancient World: A Conference for College and University Teachers." FUJIYA KAWASHIMA and KENNETH KIPLE have had their research aided by grants. Kawashima has had a Fulbright Research-Travel Grant and Kiple a Faculty Research Grant.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

MORRIS ROSSABI expects to spend a year in Peking, China as a guest of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A Spring Semester Sabbatical has been awarded for 1983 to JACK J. ROTH.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

ERVING E. BEAUREGARD has received a U of D Faculty Summer Research Fellowship. He will spend it writing a biography of John A. Bingham.

FINDLAY COLLEGE

SHARON BANNISTER and RICHARD KERN have been awarded a grant from the Ohio Program in the Humanities which enables Findlay College to offer eight lectures of the world on the 1880s as a part of its centennial celebration.

HIRAM COLLEGE

MICHAEL STARR will spend the spring quarter teaching at John Cabot College in Rome, Italy. The month of June will see ROLAND LAYTON at the Institute of European Studies Seminar in Freiburg, Germany.

LAKELAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

During the spring quarter JOHN C. KESLER will be on professional leave. He hopes to devote the time to research on United States-Latin American diplomacy in the twentieth century.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

An NEH Grant is enabling W. SHERMAN JACKSON to pursue his research on Lyndon B. Johnson's relations with Blacks in Texas during his tenure as State Director of the NYA. A grant from the North Carolina Humanities Committee permitted Jackson to conduct a colloquium in March on the Black Church in Historical Perspective.

Grants from the American Philosophical Society and the Miami University Faculty Research Committee are aiding JACK TEMPLE KIRBY to continue work on the rural American South in this century. Faculty Research Grants will also allow DWIGHT L. SMITH to spend the summer working on "Minnesota, British Columbia Gold, and the Annexation of Western Canada Movement: the Pre-1859 Antecedents." They also will release during the spring semester, 1983 RONALD E. SHAW to complete his book **A History of the Canal Era in the United States, 1790-1860**, and BRUCE W. MENNING for further study of "The Profession of Arms in Imperial Russia."

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Summer Faculty Fellowships have been awarded to THEODORE NATSOULAS to study the educational and religious independence movement of the Kikuyu people during 1929-1955 and to BOGDAN C. NOVAK to examine the "Political Attitudes of American Slovenes during World War II."

RONALD LORA will be on sabbatical leave during the spring quarter of 1983 to begin research on four conservative periodicals and to write substantial essays on each of them.

**ASK A
COLLEAGUE TO JOIN**

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

LAWRENCE FRIEDMAN has been appointed an Associate Editor of the *Psychohistory Review*. The new editor of *Shoah: Resources in the Holocaust* is DAVID WEINBERG.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Three new appointments have been made by the History Department. ELIZABETH THOMPSON has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor. She will offer courses in Modern Europe and African Studies. LOIS SCHARF, Executive Director of National History Day, has been named a Lecturer and will teach in the areas of American economic, labor, and women's history. THEODORE SANDE, Executive Director of WRHS, has been appointed as an Adjunct Professor.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

JONATHAN D. SARNA is now a member of the faculty of the college.

HIRAM COLLEGE

RICHARD EKMAN has resigned as Dean of the College and Associate Professor of History to assume the post of Director of the Division of Education Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

ALEXANDRA KORROS has been promoted to Assistant Professor. LYNN JURKOVIC is serving as Instructor during the spring semester. The Coordinator of Social Sciences on the Hamilton Campus, EDWARD B. PARSONS, has been promoted to Professor.

JACK TEMPLE KIRBY is serving as Acting Chair during the leave of RICHARD JELLISON.

W. SHERMAN JACKSON has been appointed to the Editorial Board of Associated Publishers, Inc.. DWIGHT L. SMITH has been recently appointed to the International Conference Committee of the Association for the Bibliography of History.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

THEODORE NATSOULAS has accepted a tenure track appointment as Assistant Professor to replace MARINA TOLMACHEVA who has resigned. His teaching area is Africa and the Middle East.

WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

Effective September 1982 JUDITH A. SEALANDER will hold the rank of Associate Professor.

Tokyo Headquarters. His years at Mount Union have contributed a great deal to the student body and the growth of the college. After retirement, he plans to continue offering a few courses, but to spend more time at his cattle farm.

During most of its existence VICTOR D. SUTCH has been a member of the Wright State University history faculty. He has carried much of the responsibility for teaching the lower division European civilization courses. Additionally, he has offered courses in Early Modern Europe, Early Modern England, and Military History. His contribution to the growth of the department has been substantial and he will be missed.

CALENDAR

April 18-30: A triad of Lectures on the American Decorative Arts from the Collector's Viewpoint. WRHS - Napoleon Room.

May 7-8: Annual meeting of Assoc. of Ancient Historians at Penn State. Contact: J.A.S. Evans, Dept. of Classics, Univ. of Brit. Col., Vancouver V6T 1W5.

May 15: State History Day at WRHS in Cleveland at University Circle.

Sept. 30-Oct. 2: Interdisciplinary Conference on "Focus on Women and Health: Taking Care and Taking Charge" at West Virginia Univ., Morgantown. Contact: Judith Stitzel, Wyms. Studies Programs, W. Va. Univ., Morgantown 26506.

Oct. 15-16: 13th Annual Conference on Early Studies at Ball State University. Contact: Bruce W. Hozeski, Eng. Dept., Ball State Univ., Muncie 47306.

Oct. 21-23: 16th Annual Duquesne History Forum at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh. Contact: Steven B. Vardy, Hist. Dept., Dequesne Univ., Pittsburgh 15219.

Nov. 4-6: 7th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Assoc. at Indiana Univ., Bloomington. Contact: Elyce J. Rotella, Econ. Dept., Ballantine Hall, Indiana Univ., Bloomington 47405.

Nov. 19-20: Symposium sponsored by Miami University on the "Legacy of Lyndon B. Johnson." Contact: W. Sherman Jackson, Hist. Dept., Miami Univ., Oxford 45056.

Nov. 19-20: Conference on "Perspectives on American Catholicism" sponsored by the Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Centre at Notre Dame University. Contact: Jeffrey M. Burns, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame 46556.

April 17-18, 1983: 7th Midwest Marxist Scholars Conference at the University of Cincinnati. Theme is "Marxism and Human Knowledge-Marxism and Human Survival." Proposals welcome to Sept. 15, 1982. Contact: Judith Joel, 4622 W. Broadway, Louisville, KY 40211 and Gerlad M. Erickson, Dept. of Classics, 309 Folwell Hall, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, MN 55455. Send a copy of proposal to both contacts.

April 21-23, 1983: American Society of Church History at Hope College, Holland, Michigan. Theme: "Religion and Education." Proposals may be submitted up to Aug. 15th. Contact: Winton U. Solberg, Hist. Dept., Univ. of Illinois, 810 S. Wright St., Urbana 61801.

Sept. 19-21, 1983: Lutherfest 1983 at Wheaton College. Proposals for programs on any study related to the life and thought of Martin Luther. Contact: Thomas Kay, Dept. of Hist., Wheaton College, Wheaton, ILL 60187

RETIREMENTS

Two long time colleagues are retiring this spring. JOHN E. SAFFELL, Professor of History and Department Chair, at Mount Union College is completing thirty-four years of service to the college. He did his graduate work at Western Reserve University and then served as a Political Analyst at MacArthur's

CLIO'S CORNER

COLLEGIANS LOOK AT THE PAST

Clio must continue to be bemused by the student offerings made to her. Here are a few recent examples.

- There was Mackey Vely and the notion that man was motivated by material wants.
- In Southeast Asia, we were also giving aid to Sigmund Ree in South Korea.
- Adolph Hitler was a violent anti-semanticist.
- The ilirad is a narrative of Archilles, a military leader who who struggled with the customs of his times.
- For all intensive purposes, Tory views could not be expressed in newspapers during the Revolution.
- Four of the first five presidents were fom Vagina.
- Analysis is the capital of Maryland.

--Philosophes were very informed. They met is such places as saloons.

--"The Holy Alliance" was an association formed to suppress uprisings against anarchies.

--Celtic priests did not recognize the Pope as the victor of Christ on earth.

In these times of continuing worry about enrollments lets close with this story. The Dean ordered that classes must enroll at least fifteen students. When the class on "The American Revolution and the War of 1812" was under-enrolled the instructor ran an ad which offered "Thirteen-Star Wars and The British Empire Strikes Back." The class filled.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
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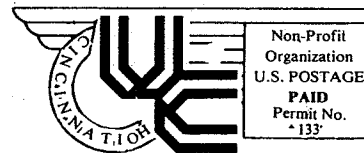
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Jacob H. Dorn III
Department of History
Wright State University
Dayton, OH 45435