Recently, several of us in the History Department at Miami University were reflecting on enrollment trends in our departmental offerings in the 1970's and 1980's. Speculation centered on the reasons for the dramatic upturn in the past four years, suggesting that long years of downhill spiral finally may be at an end. The figures we were looking at, for our total fall term Oxford Campus history offerings ranged from a high of 3395 in 1971 to a low of 2037 in 1981 to 2823 in 1985.

With a matriculizing imposed ceiling on over-all campus enrollment since 1968, Miami’s enrollment growth since that year has not been dramatic. Indeed, for the past ten years it has remained virtually constant. Consequently, a ready explanation for a departmental increase in registration as a simple reflection of an over-all campus increase is not valid.

What, then, might explain a 40% increase in history enrollment in the past five years? One might hope, not entirely tongue in cheek, that it reflects response to hoped for superior teaching as well as the introduction of new courses into the curriculum. Some suspect the recent capping of enrollments in business and related career courses has encouraged a migration of students into the humanities. Others would argue that the improvement of the national economy in the 1980’s has at least to some degree stemmed the tide of careerism in much the same way that the relative affluence of the 1960’s made liberal learning more appealing than it was in the 1970’s. Still others would point out that the recent quickening of national interest in such history-related fields as genealogy and historic preservation has had a salutary impact on student course registration.

To all of these explanations I would add one other, underscored at the outset that its validity is difficult if not impossible to prove. But let me add it anyway. It is this: that commemoration of major events of the past may also have a salutary impact on course enrollment in history. Recall the dramatic increase of interest at the time of the centennial of the American Civil War in the 1960’s? Remember the stimulus of the bicentennial of the American Independence in 1976? True, the Miami history enrollment figures cited above may seem to belie a positive stimulation of course enrollments by that bicentennial, yet how much earlier and how much farther might they have fallen without it? And note the dramatic fall-off of registrations within the year following that commemoration.

Though some professional historians are inclined to disdain or ignore popularly inspired commemorative activities, nonetheless there is abroad in this land of ours a considerable reservoir of interest in remembering and drawing inspiration from major events and personages in our past. Witness the significant and successful movements culminating in the establishment of Martin Luther King Day across the nation, or Casimir Pulaski Day in Illinois, or Independence Day in Texas, or Patriot’s Day in Massachusetts.

We find ourselves in the 1980’s in a remarkably rich commemorative era. Many universities such as Miami have recently celebrated or are celebrating major anniversaries. On hand as well are a plethora of national, state, regional and local anniversaries, each of which has the potential for exciting and meaningful observance and, hopefully, significant and enduring scholarship. In announcing his program to build excellence in education across Ohio, Governor Richard Celeste in his “State of the State” address for 1985 observed that “The third and most celebrated Article of the Northwest Ordinance said it best nearly 200 years ago when it declared: ‘Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.’ Only by building on the best in our schools, colleges and universities can we rebuild Ohio for generations to come.” A former history major at Yale and Oxford, the governor concluded that same address by noting that “in just two years we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Northwest Ordinance – one of our nation’s most unique and far-sighted documents. In the spirit of early Ohioans, let us prepare for that occasion by working together to secure jobs for all our citizens; to strengthen education for all our citizens; to sustain independence for all our citizens. Let us plan a celebration in each community across our state... a celebration that calls our children home to their heritage and carries us all toward the common destiny of a new Ohio – a leader once again.”

Since that address, enabling legislation has been passed by the General Assembly to establish a statewide Commission for the Bicentennial of the Northwest Ordinance, a commission with planning responsibilities extending as well to appropriate recognition within Ohio in 1987 of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The governor has appointed the members of the commission, and they have already begun the formulation of reasonably comprehensive commemorative plans for the next two years.

In the meantime, the cities of Cincinnati and Marietta are also well underway with local plans for appropriate observance of the 200th anniversary of their founding in 1988, while preliminary discussions have commenced in Columbus for a major celebration in 1992 of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of America by that community’s namesake. Down the road as well are the bicentennials of the Treaty of Greenville, the settlement of Cleveland, and Ohio statehood, as well as other anniversaries of scores of cities, towns, and campuses across Ohio.

All this is to suggest that commemorations can provide opportunities for those of us who profess interest in history to become involved, to help give direction to their planning, to encourage appropriate scholarship of quality. Through our involvement we have the chance to assure that something enduring and significant may take place, including a heightened awareness and interest in history on the part of the general public as well as our own students, reflected hopefully in continued strengthening of enrollments at all levels. We should not, we must not, ignore or disclaim such involvement.
Academy Business

PUBLICATION AWARD NOMINEES

During the year 1985 thirteen books by members of the Academy were published, one of which will be chosen by the Publication Committee as the best book of the year. The winner will be announced at the Spring Meeting on April 19th. Below are the books being considered, with brief summaries supplied by the authors. The listing gives some indication of the quality and the diversity of the work that is being done continually by scholars in Ohio.


Marcus Spiegel, a well-educated German Jewish immigrant, served with the 67th and 129th Ohio Volunteer Regiments. Professor Byrne and Spiegel’s great-great-granddaughter have edited Spiegel’s letters to his wife, a former Quaker converted to Judaism. In them, he told of battles in Virginia and in the Mississippi valley, camp life, meetings with fellow Jews in the South, impressions of plantation life and slavery, politics and patriotism. Throughout, the editors relate Spiegel to his family, ethnic and Ohio backgrounds. His letters are significant additions not only to Civil War eyewitness accounts but to the history of minority ethnic groups in the nineteenth century.


This study examines the public life of the Dayton, Ohio publisher and 1920 Democratic Party candidate for president. Prior to running for president, Cox had been governor of Ohio for six years. Governor Cox rose to prominence in politics because of a concern with the problems growing out of urbanization. He presided over a massive restructuring of Ohio’s government, bringing it into step with the state’s urban-industrial base. Thoroughly documenting Cox’s role in national politics during the 1920’s, this work links Cox to the New Deal’s restructuring of American politics. The work chronicles Cox’s extensive career as a publisher, and analyzes the growth of the Cox newspaper chain.


Using an interdisciplinary approach to the history of regulation, Childs shows that a convergence of historical forces and individual talents in the 1920’s and 1930’s shaped the context in which federal controls were extended to a still developing interstate trucking industry. The study weaves together technological, economic, legal and political events to describe the evolution of regulatory thought and action; in so doing, the book brings forth new information on and interpretations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Supreme Court. In a chronological and overlapping manner, Childs traces the impact of war, prosperity, state regulation, and depression on the new motor carrier business. Childs reveals that, at least in the early years of regulation, the structure of controls resembled more the associationist approach favored by Herbert Hoover in the 1920’s than it did the more direct controls usually linked to regulation. The imposition of regulation over interstate trucking was not revolutionary or even anticapitalist in intent, but instead followed a tradition well established in the American political economy. Finally, through its focus on persons intimately involved in the story (from truckers to lawyers to politicians and regulators), the study illuminates the complex interaction of historical forces and individual volition.


This is an account of the career of the scholar whose writings on slavery and the plantation South long dominated the field. Although Phillips’ work eventually declined in favor, mostly because of its discredit views on race, even now it cannot be ignored. Marxist historians, in particular, admire his understanding of the “organic nature” and pre-bourgeois character of southern society and the paternalistic quality of master-slave relationships. Academicians will be interested in Mr. Dillon’s account of the way Phillips translated his scholarly achievement into position, prestige, and power. In a time when much attention focuses on the development of professions, useful lessons can be learned from such a career, and from it certain characteristics of academia can be discerned.


This is the story of one of the twenty-eight Jesuit colleges and universities in the United States intended originally to serve an immigrant Catholic population. The effort to maintain the traditional Jesuit mission in higher education is traced against the background of higher education developments both within the Jesuit system and pressures brought on by accrediting and standardizing agencies. The slow and frequently painful process involved curricular change, broader admissions policy, co-education, a recognition of the increasing importance of lay persons in both faculty and administration with the decreasing pool of Jesuit manpower, and a change in the governing structure involving the relation of the religious community to the university in 1969.


This book, the first major historical study of American family law, offers a new framework for understanding the complex but vital relationship between law and the family. The book analyzes the formation of legal policies on such issues as common law marriage, adoption, and rights for illegitimate children. It argues that the greatest changes in the law occurred in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, creating a distinctive American way of governing the home. By 1900, when the law had been refined and categorized as domestic relations, family law had substantially redefined the legal balance of power in the American home. Legal change diminished male authority, increased women’s and children’s rights, and fixed more clearly the state’s responsibilities in family affairs. In turn, judges seized the power to govern the home, becoming public custodians of the family. Public policies toward the home are used to illustrate why, as a result of these changes, many basic principles of this distinctive and powerful new body of law, such as anti-abortion and marital false in child custody, remained in effect well into the twentieth century.


The presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt made collectivist democratic liberalism and active global leadership the new norm in American political life. This collection of biographical essays examines the rise and evolution of the liberal tradition that dominated American politics in the middle years of the twentieth century. It analyzes the way in which major figures in American politics after World War II came to grips with this new political tradition; explains how their efforts were affected by the interplay of their personalities and values with larger social and cultural trends; explores the development of a new style of political leadership and personality attuned to the electronic communications media; and traces the growing influence of an emergent intelligentsia in our political life.

This study utilized the Anti-Saloon League records in the Ohio Historical Society, which were a major archival acquisition of the 1970's, as well as other manuscript and printed sources. The study provides the first full history of the Anti-Saloon League as an organization, and explains its activities in relationship to the liquor industries it opposed. The book includes a narrative of the successful campaign for the Eighteenth Amendment, which heretofore had not been explored through manuscript sources, and an analysis of the decline of the League and of prohibition as a reform in the 1920's.


This is the second book in a projected trilogy on the biological history of the black in the Americas.
The study focuses on the black biological experience in slavery in the Caribbean from the sixteenth century to the late nineteenth century. It begins with a consideration of the rapidly changing disease environment after the arrival of the Spaniards in the fifteenth century. Kiple looks at the slave ancestors in their West African homeland and examines the ways in which the nutritional and disease environments of that area had shaped its inhabitants. In a particularly innovative chapter, he considers the epidemiological and pathological consequences of the middle passage for newly enslaved blacks.
The balance of the book is devoted to the health of the black slave in the West Indies. His disease immunities and susceptibilities in the Islands are scrutinized with an eye to their impact on both slavery and the history of the region. Using the general health, level of nutrition, and diseases suffered by the island whites as a control, Kiple pays especially close attention to the role that nutrition played in the development of diseases. The book advances the new argument that Caribbean slaves fared poorly demographically not because of the fertility which is the accepted explanation, but rather because of high rates of infant and child mortality caused by poor nutrition. The study closes with a look at the continuing demographic difficulties of the black West Indian from the abolition of slavery to the present.


Schemes and Undertakings examines eight dramatic episodes in the political history of Stuart England, beginning with Sir Henry Neville's "undertaking" in 1614 to manage Parliament for James I and ending with Robert Harley's adroit "scheme of administration" in 1710. Challenging the prevailing view that patronage and influence dominated British government, Roberts demonstrates that the politician who cultivated the power of party triumphed over the court manager who relied upon the power of royal patronage. The study elucidates for the first time, with material from London archives and county archives throughout Britain, the mechanism by which responsible government was secured in seventeenth century England, namely, by means of parliamentary schemes and undertakings.

Timothy J. Runyan. (Cleveland State University) and Archibald R. Lewis European Naval and Maritime History, 300-1500 Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1985.

This first general survey of European naval and maritime history for the period from A.D. 300-1500 focuses on Western Europe including the Baltic, North Sea and Atlantic traditions, and on the Mediterranean, particularly Byzantine and Moslem history. The authors make accessible to the general reader very technical scholarship, such as the recent archaeological discoveries, naval technology and ship design and physical aspects of seafaring. Maps and illustrations explain the changes in ship design and construction and illustrate the routes used for commerce and conquest. The overall result is a powerful historical synthesis providing readers with a "feeling" for the seafaring life and the place of the sea within medieval civilization.


Anchoritism has been most often regarded by historians as an obscure and exotic phenomenon peripheral to understandings of medieval history. In a work that challenges this assumption the author shows that medieval English anchoritism lay at the heart of religious life in the High Middle Ages. Solitary and enclosed in a cell by the village church, the anchorite embodied the most deeply admired religious values of the time and was the visible symbol of the invisible journey that every person had to make.

Using a broad range of documents, Warren explores both the life of the anchorite in his or her own world as well as the vital role of the patrons who made that life possible.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL October 18, 1985

The meeting was called to order by Harry Lupold, President, at University Union, Bowling Green State University. Members present were J. Alig, K. Davison, W. Fisk, S. Givens, J. Hodges, E. Murdock, R. Ortquist and V. Steffel. Also present were committee chairmen E. Bearegard (Programming), C. Becker (Archives), R. Lora (Distinguished Service) and G. Ness and E. Walters (Ohio Historical Society).

1. Minutes of Spring 1985 Meeting
   The minutes of the spring meeting, 1985 were accepted.

2. Committee Reports
   a. Distinguished Service Committee
   Ron Lora, chairman, reported that he communicated with H. Coles, previous chair, and shortly would send requests for nominations.
   b. Historical Societies and Archives Committee
   Carl Becker, chairman, provided the following report for the Joint Ohio Academy of History-Society of Ohio Archivists Committee:
   Our committee addressed itself to two subjects during the past year. One involved funding for the local records program of the Ohio Historical Society, the other a proposal to republish the Guide to Archives and Manuscripts of Ohio.
   Operating through the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers, a division of the Ohio Historical Society organized in 1971, the local records program, staffed primarily by eight local records specialists, undertook the task of identifying, collecting, preserving and providing access to local public records. For about a decade the local records personnel were making a real dent in the mountain of local records generated over the course of nearly two centuries; but about five years ago, owing to budgetary constraints, the Ohio Historical Society could not sustain the eight positions, the number falling to four. At the request of Dennis East, State Archivist, and acting on behalf of our joint committee, I called and sent letters to members of the Finance Committee in March and April of 1985 urging their respective committees to appropriate the monies necessary for restoration of the positions of local records specialists. Though the General Assembly did indeed approve a measure appropriating about an $8 per cent increase in funding for the Ohio Historical Society, the society thus far, evidently because of new budgetary problems, has not acted to restore the positions.
   The joint committee also took up the question of republication of the Guide to Archives and Manuscripts of Ohio but found itself in the process looking at
another subject. In October, 1985, I asked all members of the committee to define problems of interest to archivists and historians in the state. Those responding expressed their interest in revising the Guide but not necessarily as a book. They also noted their concern about the local record positions. One respondent voiced his fear about the apparent decline in the use of archival materials by scholars in the state.

After some pulling and tugging, I was able to convene the committee in May at the Ohio Historical Society, with all but one member in attendance. The committee came to no definite conclusions concerning the Guide. A few members had questions about the extent to which the Guide duplicated other guides, notably NUCMC and Hamer’s Guide. One member thought that historians in the state had limited interest in the Guide; another argued that we should urge scholars to make greater use of the Guide. In a general response to this latter point, the committee will urge the Ohio Academy of History to use its newsletter for publicizing the availability of new manuscript collections in repositories throughout the state. Many members of the committee believe that a revision of the Guide should take form as an “on-line” computer listing.

As the committee discussed archives in the state, several members raised the issue of locating and identifying manuscripts in small libraries and small historical societies in Ohio, asserting that materials in such institutions often did not become the subject of entries in various guides to sources. As a result of this discussion, the committee authorized the chair to make inquiries of national agencies as to funding of projects for surveying the manuscript resources of the small libraries and historical societies of the state. The committee also recommended that he consult with the Ohio Genealogical Association and the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums with a view to enlisting their assistance in initiating a project of this sort.

In accordance with the committee’s request, I have been in touch with the National Endowment of Humanities and have received from it descriptive literature and applications relative to so-called “Access Projects”. The administrator of this program tells me that applications for grants in this program should demonstrate the “national” significance of a proposed project. That may be a real sticking point for us, but I am reviewing the literature and will be consulting with the committee about its prospective use by us.

General discussion followed. It was suggested that the Guide could be put on computer and then it could be available on a national level. Another member deplored the closing of historic sites from Labor Day to May and the funding of only $33,000 for 15 sites.

c. Program Committee
Erving Beauregard, chairman, reported that in June letters soliciting proposals went to the AHA Newsletter, Ohio Academy of History Newsletter, Organization of American Historians Newsletter, Ohio Historical Society, and the Old Northwest; in August letters were sent to chairpersons of history departments and directors of historical societies and museums in Ohio; in September letters went to Academy members. The committee will meet on January 18 to make final program decisions.

In the ensuing discussion we were reminded that in the future session commentators and presenters must be from different departments.

In response to queries concerning the number and type of sessions it was noted that guidance was provided at the April 16th and October 8th, 1982, April 22nd and October 14th, 1983, and October 26th, 1984 Executive Council meetings.

d. Other Committees
Harry Lupold noted that he had corresponded with B. Clements (Nominations), C. Ubbelohde (Publication Award), R. Harvey (Standards) and O. Mitchell (Teaching Award). Each committee reported that it was making progress.

3. Spring Meetings 1986 and 1987
Harry Lupold reported that the spring meeting will be at Capital University on April 19, 1986. T. Maroukis will coordinate local arrangements. K. Davison will find a meeting place for spring 1987.

4. Fall Meetings 1986 and 1987
The fall 1986 meeting will be in Akron. The fall 1987 meeting will be at Heidelberg on September 18.

5. Spring 1988
E. Murdock communicated a suggestion from the Washington County Historical Society that the Academy convene in Marietta in spring 1988 in conjunction with its bicentennial. After lengthy discussion the consensus was that it was not feasible to have a spring meeting outside of central Ohio.

6. Secretary-Treasurer’s Report
a. V. Steffel submitted a request for “start-up” financial assistance from the newly formed Ohio Association for U.S. History and Government Educators (OAUSHGE). Their primary objective is to produce a newsletter. After considering questions raised by the Standards Committee, W. Fisk moved, R. Orquist seconded the motion not to provide financial assistance. Motion passed. It was suggested that the council should cooperate with the Ohio Council of Social Studies.

b. The Secretary-Treasurer’s membership statistics show that as of September 1986 there are 515 members of the Academy. Before the end of the year there will be another membership drive for professional historians.

c. A financial statement as of September 30 was distributed and it was noted that a certificate of deposit account was opened.

7. Transfer of Archives
V. Steffel reported that the Academy’s archives were transferred to the Ohio Historical Society in September. He expressed hope that gaps in the presidential papers would be filled.
8. Constitutional Amendment
V. Steffel, as instructed, provided the following draft of a constitutional amendment, with the proposed changes in bold face:

Article VII Section 2. at the annual meeting the Academy may give an award for Distinguished Service to the historical profession to a person or persons who have actively contributed to the Ohio Academy of History through specific achievement. Each recipient of the Distinguished Service Award will be granted an Honorary Life Membership. If no person qualifies for such an award in a particular year, no awards shall be given. a person who has received the Award shall be ineligible to receive it a second time.

Section 4 of Article VIII to be repealed.
J. Hodges moved, E. Murdock seconded the motion, to accept the amendment. Motion passed. It will be presented to the membership at the spring business meeting.

9. Resolution on Teaching Ohio History in Public Schools.
A resolution drafted by an ad hoc group at a session of the spring 1985 Academy meeting concerning the teaching of Ohio History in Ohio schools was presented.

Be it resolved: that the Executive Council of the Ohio Academy of History, as an outgrowth of the Academy's conference on "The Writing and Teaching of History" held at Denison University on April 13, 1985, develop a cooperative effort with the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums, and other interested agencies to encourage the writing and publishing of a special booklet (1) setting forth the legislative requirements of the State of Ohio for the teaching of Ohio History within all Ohio elementary and secondary schools; (2) showing the purpose and value of effective teaching of the heritage of our state and its peoples; (3) offering other suggestions to aid in the enriching of the teaching of Ohio History; and the Council pledging closer cooperation between the professional historians and historical societies and museums of Ohio in the development of history textbooks, pertinent bibliographies, and other resource materials for the strengthening of the knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Ohio's history by all citizens.

The Council affirms its full support for the teaching of Ohio history in Ohio schools as a separate unit distinct from the rubric of Ohio Studies, in accordance with Ohio law.

The Council decided that a letter with a copy of the resolution should be sent to the Ohio Board of Education, the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums, and the Ohio Council for Social Studies.

The Council recommended that the Standards Committee and the Historical Societies and Archives Committee consider the implications of the Ohio Department of Education's actions.

10. Resolution
W. Fisk moved, E. Murdock seconded the resolution, to express their best wishes for a speedy recovery to their Council colleague, Albert Hayden. Resolution passed.

11. Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Vladimir Steffel
Secretary-Treasurer

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FALL MEETING
OCTOBER 17
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Keep Ohio's Past Present
May is Preservation Month
OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY
TREASURER'S REPORT
January 1 - December 31, 1985

Balance on Hand $4104.14

Receipts
Membership 2330.00
Regular 1368.00
Joint 886.00
Student 26.00
Ohio Historical Society 50.00

Annual Meeting 1252.50
Other 353.53
Interest 235.53
Gift 103.00
Sale Membership List 15.00

Total Receipts 3936.03

Total Receipts and Balance $8040.17

Disbursements
Professional Roster 710.00
Newsletter (print) 1184.69
Annual Meeting 1232.45
Fall Meeting 42.00
Secretary's Office 1097.98
Postage, phone, supplies 897.98
Stipend 200.00
Ohio Historical Society 50.00
Ohio Ass. of Hist. Soc. 10.00
BancOhio (service charge) 9.20

Total Balance 4311.32

Balance on Hand, December 31, 1985 $3728.85

NOW Account 1228.85
$1228.85

Certificate of Deposit (viii.87) 2500.00

Total $3728.85

Respectfully Submitted,
Vladimir Steffel

ACADEMY FALL MEETINGS

Bob Jones announces that the Fall Meeting will be on Friday, October 17th at the University of Akron campus. He promises that he will not try to top BG by having an even bigger and better storm.

Around and About The Profession

THE STATE OF THE PROFESSION

The annual update of the health of the profession, as seen at the public universities, is as follows on this page. Once again, the data comes from the summary provided at Hueston Woods XIX held this year at Miami.

FACULTY. The salary figures for the state universities for 1985-86 range from Professor (137)* - $32,028 to $68,071, with the average high for any school being $47,313 and the average low for any school being $41,000; Assoc. Professor (78.5) - $28,000 to $44,712, with the average high for any school at $36,540 and the average low for any school at $30,522; Asst. Professor (21) -18,500 to $40,893 with the average high for any school being $30,888 and the average low for any school being $18,750. * Total number in rank.

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GRADUATE PROGRAMS. After a two year drop in the number of Master's level students and a holding in the number of doctoral candidates the trend this year shows a slight increase in both categories. There are currently 367 M.A. and 207 Ph.D. can-
didates registered. Degrees awarded during the past two years were:
1. Total Ph.D. degrees awarded in 1984-85 .................. 15
   Total Ph.D. degrees awarded in 1985-86 (est.) ............. 26
2. Total M.A. degrees awarded in 1984-85 .................. 74
   Total M.A. degrees in 1985-86(est.) ........................ 88
The placement picture for Ph.D. job candidates for 1984-85 was:
ABD/Ph.D. seeking positions ................................. 31
Placed .................................................................. 19
Placed in teaching .................................................. 15

GRADUATE STIPENDS. The 1985-86 stipends at the M.A.
level range from $3280 to $6385, and at the Ph.D. level from
$5004 to $7040. The range for Non-Service Awards was $5800 to
$7000.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT PATTERNS AND
MAJORS. Enrollment figures for the current year are confusing.
Five schools report a decline and five report a rise, with some
residential and some non-residential schools being in each
category. In 1985-86 there are 1374 history majors registered
which is 120 more than the previous year. The ratio state wide for
majors in liberal arts vs. education is approximately 4 to 1.

NEW COURSES & PROGRAMS

Several schools are offering new courses or courses that are new
to them. Cincinnati will offer in the Fall a History of the Vietnam
War. Oberlin has developed several new seminars, such as:
Freshman & Freshman/Sophomore level - The Crusades and
Medieval Europe and The United States, Social Change, and
Latin America; Advanced level - Machiavelli and the
Renaissance, Mao Zedong, Researching Women's History, and
Issues in American Political History, 1890 to the Present. Ohio
Wesleyan has added a course that is required of all majors which
is called Senior Argument Colloquium. It requires completion of
an original thesis and an oral defense of it. Youngstown and The
Mahoning Valley Historical Society have developed an internship
program entitled Introduction to Museum Practices.

On a one time basis, Michael Grossberg of Case Western
Reserve will direct during the summer a seminar on American
Constitutional History for secondary school teachers. The insti-
tute is sponsored by the History Teaching Alliance.

SPECIAL EVENTS AND LECTURES

On April 24-26 the 20th Annual Military History Conference
will be held in Toledo, sponsored by the Council on America's
Military Past. The program will include papers on military history
in the Midwest and tours of historic military sites in the Toledo
area. Anyone interested in attending should contact CAMP at
P.O. Box 1151, Fort Myer, VA 22211.

On April 21, June 16 and 23 the Mercer County Historical
Society and Wright State University are presenting a series of
lectures on the "Bicentennial Ordinance of 1787 Northwest Terri-


Reserve Historical Society will have an exhibition in its Hanna
Gallery entitled "Profiles: Memorable Black Women of
Cleveland". They include a fugitive slave, a nationally-known
soprano singer, and a Civil Rights activist to whom Langston
Hughes dedicated a poem. The gallery is closed on Monday and at
3:00 p.m. Tuesday - Friday and 5:00 p.m. on the weekend.

The 1986 Triad of Lectures at the Western Reserve Historical
Society will be held on April 23, 24, and 25. They will feature Carl
Crosman, scholar and gallery owner from Danvers, Mass. who
will talk on "The China Trade in Decorative Arts". Each lecture
will be at 6:00 p.m. and will be free.

Case Western Reserve University announces that the Eighth
Harvey Wish Lecture will be held on October 2nd. The speaker
will be Natalie Zeimom Davis of Princeton University, who is
President-elect of the American Historical Association. Her
presentation will be entitled "Fiction in the Archives: Pardon
Tales and Their Tellers in 16th Century France".

PUBLICATIONS

Owing to the wide range of material confronting the editor, only
books and contributions to books noted since the last issue will be
cited in this issue of the Newsletter.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

DAVID E. KYVIG is the editor of Law, Alcohol and Order:
Perspectives on National Prohibition published by Greenwood
Press.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

Harlan Davidson has recently released The United States at
War, 1941-1945 written by GARY R. HESS.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

ROGERS DANIELS has served as a consultant on two films.
They were the PBS "Unfinished Business" and the International
TV and Film Festival Gold Medal winner history "Nisei Soldier".
OTIS MITCHELL with Wyndham Hall have had their book Two
German Crowns: Monarchy and Empire in Medieval Germany
published in the Scholastic Monograph Series of the Foundation
of Notre Dame. A chapter in the Rutgers UP, The Future of State
Universities edited by Koepplin and Wilson, has been con-
btributed by HENRY WINKLER. It was entitled "The Future
Role of the Urban University in Teaching, Research and Public
Service".

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Indiana UP has printed European Naval and Maritime History,
300-1500 by TIMOTHY J. RUNYAN and Archibald Lewis.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

North Carolina Faces the Freedmen: Race Relations During
Presidential Reconstruction, 1865-67 by ROBERTA SUE
ALEXANDER has been issued by Duke UP.

Chapters in books have been contributed by FRANK
MATHIAS, MARTHA MAY, and LARRY SCHWEIKART.
Mathias contributed chapters in Kentucky's Governors,
1792-1985 on "Thomas Metcalfe", "John Breathitt", and

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

LAWRENCE S. KAPLAN along with Robert W. Clawson and Raimondo Luraghi have edited NATO and the Mediterranean for Scholarly Resources. Two chapters in the book are contributed by Kent faculty. They are: LAWRENCE S. KAPLAN “The United States, NATO and the Third World: Security Issues in Historical Perspective” and S. VICTOR PAPACOSMA “Greece and NATO”.


MIAMI UNIVERSITY


Dwight L. Smith has an entry in the Dictionary of American Military Biography (Greenwood Press), edited by Roger J. Spiller and Joseph G. Dawson, on “Henry Dodge.”

OBERLIN COLLEGE

A book and a chapter in a book have appeared under the name of GEOFFREY T. BLODGETT. The book published by Oberlin College was Oberlin Architecture, College and Town: A Guide to Its Social History. The chapter was “Yankee Leadership in a Divided City: Boston, 1860-1910,” which was a part of Boston 1700-1980: The Evolution of Urban Politics, issued by Greenwood Press and edited by R. Formisano. The same pattern was true for MARCIA L. COLISH with E.J. Brill having published her The Stoic Tradition from Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages, and a chapter in Schools of Thought in the Christian Tradition entitled “Teaching and Learning Theology in Medieval Paris,” which was edited by P. Henry for Fortress Press.

Contributions by CLAYTON R. KOPPES and by CAROL LASSER are respectively: “Method, Ideology, and Environmental History,” in Environmental History: Critical Issues in Comparative Perspective, edited by K.E. Bailes for University Press of America, and “A Syllabi” included in Women’s History: Selected Reading Lists and Course Outlines from American Colleges and Universities, printed by Marcus Wiener and edited by A. Baxter.

Just forthcoming is Fascism in France: The First Wave, 1924-1933 issue by Yale UP and written by ROBERT J. SOUCY.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

A large number of works by OSU faculty have appeared recently. An alphabetical listing shows the following: KENNETH J. ANDRIEN Crisis and Decline: The Viceroyalty of Peru in the Seventeenth Century (New Mexico UP); a work, Business Enterprise in American History, co-authored by MANSEL BLACKFORD and K. AUSTIN KERR; and Tennessee UP's Trucking and Public Interest: The Emergence of Federal Regulation, 1914-1940 written by WILLIAM R. CHILDS.

Continuing in the listing are MICHAEL W. CURRAN who with David MacKenzie wrote for the Dorsey Press A History of the Soviet Union; a work by MERTON L. DILLON on Ulrich B. Phillips: Historian of the Old South released by LSU Press; and, posthumously, ANDREAS DORPEN'S German History in Marxist Perspective: The East German Approach issued by Wayne State UP. The final editing was done by ALAN BEYER-CHEN.

Three final books are Houghton Mifflin's Twentieth-Century World co-authored by CARTER FINDLEY and JOHN ROTHNEY; Organized for Prohibition: A New History of the Anti-Saloon League (Yale UP); and CLAYTON ROBERTS Schemes and Undertakings: A Study of English Politics in the Seventeenth Century issued by Ohio State UP.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Two different books have been edited by UT faculty. CHARLES DE BENEDETTI'S work was Peace Heroes in Twentieth-Century America issued by Indiana UP, and on a diverse note, Germany and Europe in the Era of Two World Wars organized for Virginia UP by LARRY D. WILCOX. In the latter work, Wilcox has a chapter entitled “The Nazi Press Before the Third Reich.”

Contributions to other books have been made by RONALD LORA and ROGER RAY. Lora has a chapter on “Education, Public Policy, and the State” in American Choices: Social Dilemmas and Public Policy Since 1960 edited for Ohio State UP by Gary W. Reichard and Robert H. Bremner. Ray has in Studia Patristica edited by Elizabeth A. Livingston a piece entitled “Augustine's De Consensu Evangelistarum and the Historical Education of the Venerable Bede.”

WILMINGTON COLLEGE


YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

HUGH G. EARNHART with Iowa State UP has published a Study Guide for Military History. SAUL FRIEDMAN wrote and produced a 60 minute PBS documentary “Robert Clary, A5714: A Memoir of Liberation.”
AWARDS, GRANTS, LEAVES, HONORS, AND OFFICES

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

During the 1985-86 academic year, ROBERT S. FOGARTY will be teaching at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies Center for Chinese and American Studies in Nanjing.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

LAWRENCE J. FRIEDMAN has received the Albert J. Beveridge Grant for Research from the AHA and also is a recipient for 1986-87 of a NEH Research Fellowship. Both will help him to complete his study of the Menninger Clinic/Foundation. A grant from the SSRC-ACLS to conduct research has been awarded FUJIYA KAWASHIMA. This will aid his work on studying local aristocrats in the Late Yi Dynasty of Korea. Another recipient of a grant is DAVID H. WEINBERG who was given a Lucius N. Littauer Foundation Grant which is enabling during this year to work on “Secular Jewish Ideologies and Movements in the Modern Era.”

DON K. ROWNEY was awarded an honorary Life Membership to the International Committee for Soviet and East European Studies. He will spend the Summer of 1986 in the Soviet Union on an International Research and Exchange Board Program.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

CARL UBBELHOHE has a sabbatical leave for the Fall Semester of 1986.

RUTH W. HELMUTH, who retired after a long service as the University Archivist last June, has had the archive's endowment fund named in her honor.

The George Gund Foundation has given a two year grant to CWRU to help support it Social Policy History doctoral program. The grant will support graduate students while they help social services agencies in archival and historical assignments.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

FRANK MATHIAS received the Richard Collins Award from the Kentucky State Historical Society for the best article appearing in the KHS Register during the year 1984.

MARTHA MAY, LARRY SCHWEIKART, and ALICE VINES have all received University of Dayton Research Council Fellowships and Travel Grants-in-Aid to work on various projects this summer.

ALICE VINES will be on sabbatical leave during the Fall of 1986 to complete her biography of Margaret and Ishbel MacDonald.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

FRANK BYRNE will be on sabbatical Fall Semester and JEROME FRIEDMAN during the Spring.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

RICHARD M. JELLISON will be on leave the first semester of 1986-87.

The recently elected chair of the National Advisory Board for the Project to Revitalize Graduate Training in American History is MICHAEL J. HOGAN. The project is an effort of the Organization of American Historians with cooperation and additional financial support from FIPSE.

W. SHERMAN JACKSON is the Program Chair for the 76th Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History which will be held in October.

DWIGHT L. SMITH was the Program Chair for the 25th Annual Conference of the Western History Association.

OBERLIN COLLEGE

MARcia L. COLISH has served during the past year as Acting Chair of the department. Also during the current year CLAYTON KOPPES is serving as President of the American Society for Environmental History.

The following members of the department have received awards and grants in support of their research: MARcia L. COLISH from the Institute for Advanced Study; CLAYTON KOPPES a NEH Summer Grant for 1985 and a NEH Fellowship for College Teachers for 1986-87; and, GARY J. KORNBLITH an Oberlin College Trustee’s Fellowship.

On leave during 1986-87 will be MARcia L. COLISH, RONALD DI CENZO, CLAYTON KOPPES, GARY J. KORNBLITH, and BARRY MC GILL.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Current awards and grants previously not announced in the Newsletter are: KENNETH J. ANDRIEN a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship; DONALD B. COOPER a Fellowship and Research Grant from DHHS, PHS, and the Natl. Library of Medicine; ALLAN R. MILLETT a Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations; CLAIRE C. ROBERTSON the Melville Herskovits Award of the African Studies Assoc. for the best monograph in African Studies during 1984 - Sharing the Same Bowl; and, JOHN ROTHNEY a member of the Natl. Screening Comm. for France of the Institute of Internat. Education.

M. LES BENEDICT has been named a Samuel I. Golieb Fellow by the NYU School of Law. Appointed to the Policy Board of the Natl. Coordinating Comm. for the Promotion of History is ALLEN R. MILLETT.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

ANNA MACIAS was on leave during the past Fall semester and WILLIAM D. WALKER is currently on leave.

During the next academic year JAN T. HALLENBECK will be on leave. He will teach the history of the Italian Renaissance and Medieval Italy at Florence for the Syracuse University Study Abroad Program in which OWU participates.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

An academic year sabbatical leave has been granted to ALFRED A. CAVE which will enable him to continue work on a book dealing with Indian-White relations in 17th century New England. THEODORE NATSOULAS will have a quarter sabbatical and will pursue research on Kenyan schools and churches. A Summer Faculty Research Award will enable CAROL B. MENNING to continue working in Italy on “The Monte di Pieta: Politics, Finance, and Patronage in Renaissance Florence.”

WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY

During the past Fall term JOSEPH E. O’CONNOR, while on sabbatical, conducted research in Yugoslavia.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

L.S. DOMONKOS was the recipient of a Distinguished Professor Award for 1985-86.

GEORGE BEELEN has been on an Administrative Improvement Leave. He has spent part of the leave working in Mexico on the history of Mexican culture and part working locally with social studies teachers on enriching their courses. FREDERICK BLUE currently holds a Research Professorship and is studying the struggle of Ohio to gain statehood.

Two other grants, Faculty Improvement Leaves, have gone to PEI HUANG and JAMES TONDA. The former is working in early Chinese history and the latter on John Jacob Astor and Fort Astoria.
APPOINTMENT, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

ANTIOCH COLLEGE
Professor MICHAEL KRAUS has resigned.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
SARAH SHARP has been appointed to help with 19th century U.S. history and to develop the new Public History Program. She has been associated with the Berkeley Oral History Project.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
DENNIS HARRISON is the new University Archivist. Newly appointed to the rank of Associate Professor is MICHAEL GROSSBERG who also holds and appointment as a Lecturer in Law. MORRIS ROSSABI has resigned his position of Assoc. Professor of History as of June.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
ARNOLD SCHRIER has been elected Vice President/President Elect of the World History Association. ZANE MILLER has been serving as a Guest Reviewer for NEH proposals.

Cleveland State University
Effective in September HARRY W. LANGWORTHY, III will hold the rank of Professor and JAMES BORCHERT that of Associate Professor.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON
Newly appointed as an Assistant Professor is STEVEN M. ZDATNY. He holds his Ph.D. from Penn and will teach Modern European History and French History. He has taught previously at Wellesley and Worcester Polytechnic Institute and has had several articles published. New full professors are ROBERTA ALEXANDER and PATRICK PALERMO. Professor EDWIN R. KING has been granted Emeritus status by the university.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
DEWITT S. CHANDLER has been promoted to Professor. After many years of dedicated service to the department, RICHARD M. JELLISON will retire as Chair on June 30th.

OBERLIN COLLEGE
The first holder of the new Frederick B. Artz Professorship in History is MARCIA L. COLISH. Joining the department in the fall to teach in the field of Latin America will be STEVEN S. VOLK who holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University.

CLAYTON KOPPES was promoted this year to the rank of Professor and starting in the Fall DAVID E. KELLEY will be an Assistant Professor.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
New to the OWU faculty are JANE KATE LEONARD who was appointed last Fall as Asst. Professor and teaches Chinese History. Her Ph.D. is from Cornell. This coming Fall RICHARD SPALL (Ph.D. - Illinois) will start teaching British and European History. Teaching part-time in European History is DENISE RILEY.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
ROBERT FREEMAN SMITH has been appointed one of the first two Distinguished University Professors. Assuming the new position of Research Associate for the Urban Affairs Center, TED J. LIGIBEL will help develop a Historic Preservation Program in the Geography and Planning and the History Departments.

WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY
JOSEPH E. O'CONNOR has been elevated to the rank of Professor.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY
A specialist in Urban History, FRED W. VIEHE has been named an Assistant Professor. He holds his Ph.D. from UC -Santa Barbara.

HUGH G. EARNHART has been promoted to Professor.

RETIREMENTS

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
JEANETTE E. TUVE retired at the end of the 1984-85 academic year. A specialist in Russian history and women's history, Dr. Tuve came to Cleveland State as an assistant professor of history in 1965. She earned her B.A. at the University of Michigan in 1935 and her Ph.D. at Case Western Reserve University in 1969. Author of a number of articles on Russian history, Dr. Tuve's first book is titled The First Russian Women Physicians (Oriental Research Partners, 1984). In November 1984, she published First Lady of the Law; Judge Florence Ellinwood Allen with the University Press of America. Upon retirement, Prof. Tuve's services to CSU and to the profession were recognized by promotion to the rank of Professor Emerita.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON
Professor EDWIN R. KING will retire from the University of Dayton Department of History in May of 1986, where he has been teaching for 33 years in almost every field although his area of expertise is Modern European History. Professor King's success as a teacher was recognized in 1981 when he received the Teacher of the Year award in the College of Arts and Sciences. He is also an expert in media, having served as director of the Miriam Media Center at the University of Dayton and as a representative of the University of Dayton at several Dayton-Miami Valley Media Consortium Symposia. He has also been active in the historical profession. He has served as faculty advisor to the University of Dayton's chapter of Phi Alpha Theta, served as a trustee for the Oakwood Historical Society. He is especially respected for his expertise in the area of oral history.
OHIO UNIVERSITY

Another belated recognition of a retirement is that of CARL G. GUSTAVSON who retired last June after serving Ohio University for forty years. A Cornell Ph.D., he served for several years as "the" European history faculty, and continued until his retirement to demonstrate a broad interest. He was long recognized as an outstanding teacher and scholar, both of which attributes were honored with awards. In the Academy he served as President in 1964-65, won for his A Preface to History the Outstanding Book Award in 1956, and was the 1978 recipient of a Distinguished Service Award. His own institution in 1971 tendered the rank of Distinguished Professor upon him.

A good summation of the man was made by his own department when they said: "Those who have taken Carl's classes remember him as a superb teacher. Those who have had the honor to serve on this faculty with him have valued his collegial friendship and respected him as one of the first historians to earn for our department the international recognition it now enjoys." The department has established the Carl Gustavson Book Fund to honor him.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

RICHARD W. SMITH has announced his retirement as of June. A specialist on the Old South and Slavery, he has served OWU for thirty-six years. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of DePauw and holds the Ph.D. from Ohio State. He has been honored on several occasions for his teaching ability. He was President of the Academy in 1970-71 and served loyally ever since. Happily for his colleagues he has agreed to teach one or two courses per year for the foreseeable future.

DEATHS

ELLiot RUDWICK, Professor of History and Sociology at Kent State University, died in Kent on December 20, 1985. He had been a member of the History Department since 1968. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1956 and taught at the University of Tampa, Florida State University, and Southern Illinois University before he joined the faculty at Kent State University. He was the author of numerous articles and books, some of them with August Meier, University Professor of History at Kent State University. Among Professor Rudwick's books was his notable Race Riot at East St. Louis, July 1, 1917. One of the books he wrote with Professor Meier, Black Detroit and the Rise of the UAW, won a Philip Taft Award in Labor History in 1979.


June 26-28: Annual Meeting of the Soc. for Historians of Amer. For. Relations at Georgetown Univ.

July 24-26: Soc. for Historians of the Early Amer. Republic 8th Conf. at Univ. of Tenn. - Knoxville.

July 24-26: Conf. on Oneida Tribe of Indians History at Oneida, Wisc. Contact: L. Gordon McLester, P.O. Box 365, Oneida, WI 54155.


Oct. 1-5: 5th Annual Meeting of Amer. Journalism Historians Assoc. at St. Louis. Contact: Jas. D. Starrett, Valparaiso Univ., Valparaiso, IN 46383.


JOB VACANCIES

The closing deadlines for all of the positions listed are near, but each school requested that the openings be listed.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

Two positions with two year appointments and tenure track possibility. 1) 20th Century Amer-Political with a competence in Afro-American history. 2) European Hist. (1600-1850) - Western Civ with a competence in Women's history.

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY


UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI


UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Visiting appointment for 1986-87 in Public Hist. Also teach Amer. Const./Legal with a secondary interest in Colonial &/or Early Natl. Likely to become tenure track. Contact: William Hoover, Hist. Dept., UT, Toledo 43606.
CLIO'S CORNER
Collegians Look at the Past

- The problems with the indians were much worse on the frontier than in the inner city. (At least in the olden days.)
- In 1870 The Frank Oppression War began.
- John Huss was burned at the stake and then thoroughly smashed up.
- Women at this time (1920s in US) were the guardians of morality; they were to wait until the 'right man' came along to lead them to the altar and live happily - ever after. Some men were tempted by sex, but only with outlawed women; girls of respected families were not supposed to have such temptations.
- Speaking of sex - Louis XVI was unpopular because he dismissed Necker.
- More Freud - Homer's stories of the gods helped people to explain the foreplay of the war.
- Falconry was developed in late medieval England because of the constant problem with low-flying deer.
- This issue insight - Napoleon thirsted for power and Europe barely filled his glass.