Last Spring at our Otterbein meeting I had the privilege of addressing you, primarily on some aspects of doing history. Now I would like to concentrate on thinking about history, especially on the implications of the temporal and psychological distances between the period we study and our own times.

Before doing so, however, I wish to pay tribute to those who have agreed to serve on the working committees of the Ohio Academy of History. Elsewhere you will be informed of the complete committee membership. Here I wish to mention those who are serving as chairpersons: Shelly Baranowski (Program), Erving Beauregard (Distinguished Service), J.D. Britton (Historical Societies and Archives), William Jenkins (Standards), Elizabeth MacLean (Teaching), Mitchell Snay (Publications), Richard Spall (Local Arrangements), Warren Van Tine (Nominations), and George Vasic (Dissertations). Special mention should go to J.D. Britton, Shelly Baranowski, and William Jenkins. J.D. is putting together a fine OAH program in the OAH program in the Fall at the Ohio Academy of History. Shelly, in conjunction with Richard Spall for Phi Alpha Theta, has begun the process of working on the program for the Spring 1996 meeting at Ohio Wesleyan. At the same meeting, Bill plans to present an important panel on the national History Standards and the Ohio Social Studies Curriculum. For the work of these and other dedicated colleagues throughout Ohio, my heartfelt thanks.

At the Otterbein meeting we also had the privilege of hearing from Gerhard Weinberg on the Historical Significance of World War II. His stimulating speech led me to read and think further on that war, which in turn suggested the theme for this Message. I came to the United States as a teenager just before Pearl Harbor, and I have vivid memories of living through the World War II period, first in China and then in America. Now we are marking a half century since the conclusion of that major event. It seems appropriate to reflect on the period of the late 1930s and 1940s: the vast changes which have taken place then, and how they affect us as historians.

Books on the many aspects of World War II have appeared continuously both before and during our recent celebration. A fine, recent addition was Doris Kearns Goodwin's No Ordinary Time, on Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and the American home front. This book evoked the personalities and accomplishments of a remarkable couple, whose wartime actions have shaped our history. One is reminded of the situation in the nation of that time. When opportunities for women and Negro (the term “black” was not used then) were so limited. Franklin Roosevelt's pragmatic liberal policies, and, even more, Eleanor Roosevelt's passionate embracing of liberal causes, drew bitter condemnation from many Americans. We are reminded also that the towering figure of Winston Churchill was both a heroic symbol of English resistance to German aggression on the one hand, and a stubborn defender of the British colonial empire on the other. Our appreciation of these larger-than-life figures need not necessarily be diminished by our awareness of their seeming limitations. Instead, such appreciation should lead us to reflect anew on the remarkable changes from those times to ours. It is our task as historians to evoke the nature and sense of the past, to make them come alive to our audiences. Our judgments on historical personalities and their actions must also be made within the context of the times in which they lived.

Goodwin's book led me to reread some others on my shelves. Two in particular, Gordon Prange's At Dawn We Slept and Douglas MacArthur's Reminiscences, have inspired thoughts on other aspects of World War II. Prange's monumental study of the Pearl Harbor attack deliberately juxtaposed Japanese and American experiences. By so doing, the author has illuminated the thinking on both sides, and made their respective actions that much more understandable. MacArthur's memoir, in contrast, was one participant's view of history. It must be read along with books giving fuller accounts of other participants in the events. Yet the very one-sidedness of MacArthur's account has its own use. It helps to explain why he was such an outstanding wartime commander, who afterwards was uniquely qualified to rule over a defeated enemy nation. It also suggests why he was so passionately adored by some, and just as passionately vilified by others. Both the Prange and the MacArthur books give us more than stirring accounts of World War II in the Pacific. They remind us of the then state of mind of Americans toward Asians. At Dawn We Slept emphasized the point that American civilian and military leaders were aware early on of the possibility of a Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Yet, contemptuous of the Japanese, they quickly dismissed this danger. As for MacArthur, his years of service in the Philippines would seem to make him the American commander most knowledgeable about Asians nations. He certainly thought that of himself. From our vantage point today, however, we see a man who as totally convinced of the superiority of his own values and culture, and was quite unaware of the changing values and culture of the Asian people among whom he lived.

Why do I react to these books the way I do? I suspect it is due to some perspectives shared by other historians as well. For some time now, I have been inclined to think that professional historians have a deep affinity for the time of their special interests. Classical historians can imagine Athens or Rome in ancient times, Renaissance and Reformation historians relate to the great social and religious debates of their day, while Asian historians reconstruct in their minds traditional and transitional China, Japan or India. Because of our fascination with our own work, we sometimes overlook the fact that others may not have the empathy for bygone eras in precisely the way we do. In my classes I have asked my students how many of them grew up on farms. Over the years fewer and fewer of them have said they did. This has direct bearing on my teaching of nineteenth century China. If my students have no direct experience with agrarian life—even the modern, relatively mechanized version—how are they to make sense of the rhythm of life in a largely agrarian society? This is not just a problem in non-Western history, for a prairie farmer in nineteenth century Nebraska, or Kansas had more in common with a farmer on the North China plain, than either of them.
have with the largely urbanized twentieth century world. It takes a conscious effort for the student to transport himself or herself psychologically back to a time that has largely disappeared.

As a further illustration of this time gap, I refer to my recent work on Li Hung-Chang. Li helped to set national policies in nineteenth century Manchu China. He achieved considerable success in industrial and military reforms in a declining empire faced with European imperialistic pressures. Yet Li has long been vilified by his countrymen, leading historians included, for failing to challenge his dynastic masters, thereby saving China for the Chinese people. His critics persist in ignoring the historic circumstances under which Li operated. His society was a highly structured one, with the ruling class deeply committed to maintaining the status quo. The Chinese leaders at that time could not conceive of, much less embrace, the kind of rapid changes typical of twentieth century China. Mention has been made of Winston Churchill. Li was as devoted to defending the traditional core values of his society, as Churchill was in defending his. Only by placing them within their historical milieu can we fully appreciate what they were able to accomplish.

To return to the work of the members of the Ohio Academy of History, I recognize that we are all professional historians, engaged in the teaching and writing of history. That is, the job of history, which we do well. But there is also the joy of history, a joy that comes to us when we have worked through and written an explanation for a difficult historical problem, or when we have finished reading an especially good book. In the course of finding satisfaction in our work, we gain the additional satisfaction of knowing that, as we are able to transcend the barrier of time, so too, can we share that empathy with the audiences we serve.

**ACADEMY BUSINESS**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING**
**OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**
**FRIDAY, 21 APRIL 1995**

The meeting was called to order by Donald Schilling, president, at Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio. Members present were S. Bannister, C. Bouchard, J. D. Britton, S. Chu, S. Givens, J. O'Donnell, D. Schilling, R. Spall, V. Steffel, D. Van Raaphorst, and C. Worobec. Also present were S. Baranowski (Program, 1966), A. Booth (Dissertation), D. Fahey (Nominating), W. Jenkins (Standards), E. MacLean (Local Arrangements), T. Stults (Distinguished Service), and L. Wilcox (Program, 1995).

**Minutes**

The minutes of the Executive Council for 21 October 1994 were accepted.

**President's Report**

Ohio Humanities Council Grant

D. Schilling reported that he had applied for the Ohio Humanities Council Small Grant to cover expenses of the Friday evening program with Gerhard Weinberg as key speaker. The Academy was granted $1,400 for expenses.

Committee Responsibilities

Schilling stated that each year committees had to depend on oral tradition for responsibilities. He requested this year's committees write drafts of committee policy that would include 1) a statement of procedures and 2) recommendations.

Schilling thanked the Executive Council, committee chairs, and committee members for service rendered.

**Secretary-Treasurer's Report**

V. Steffel reviewed the Academy's financial position.

**Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums**

V. Steffel presented a request from the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums (OAHSM) for $500 to assist them rebuild their lending library. J. D. Britton explained the need to assist the OAHSM making the lending library collection current. He noted the OAHSM received up to 1000 requests per year. He added that the Academy would receive recognition and that societies that used the lending library would be asked to make contributions.

C. Worobec moved that $500 be granted to the OAHSM. Motion passed.

**Distinguished Service Award Committee**

T. Stults presented a written report and stated that no nominations for the award had been received. This would be the first time that no award would be given; the cause was not merit, but no nominations. The committee made three attempts to get nominations from the membership. The lively discussion that followed was summarized: One suggestion was that there should be a pool of nominations that is carried over from the previous year and nominees should be asked to renominate. Usually when a nomination is not accepted the nominee is discouraged. Another view was that the committee should recommend and then solicit recommendations. A third position was that blanket calls for nominations were not very effective; rather, the former committee chair, the Executive Council, and the past president, but not limited to these, should be asked to make recommendations. Finally, the discussion centered on whether the committee should just evaluate nominations, should create nominees, or should be an advocate for individuals. In conclusion, it was suggested that Stults put together recommendations for the next committee as well as present them to the Executive Council in the fall.

**Program Committee**

L. Wilcox, chair, presented a written report and highlighted the following issues:

The procedures followed by our committee represented no significant departures from the those of prior committees, but we would like to pass on a few special suggestions to the Executive Council for discussion and transmission to our successor Program Committee:

The call for papers should be sent to the Organization of American Historians and to the American Historical Association as soon as possible after our spring conference by the chair designated for next year's committee. Otherwise, our call may not be listed in the fall issues of their newsletters. Given our 15 November deadline for submissions, such early notice is necessary. This call should emphasize, as strongly as possible, that the Ohio Academy of History conference includes all areas of history because our name does contribute to a common misconception that we limit our program to Ohio/American History. We do need to continue our efforts to provide the broadest possible program for all historians in Ohio.

Every effort, even beyond the separate letter to history chairs, should be made to broaden participation in our conference from a wider variety of institutions and from a greater variety of academic areas. In particular, we should continue to be concerned about the relatively small number of submissions from practic-
ing historians in the state of Ohio, whether they be academic or public historians.

A special effort should be made to encourage greater participation of colleagues who have recently assumed history-related positions in Ohio. Perhaps next year’s Program Committee might consider a separate letter to these colleagues, if such a discrete group can be identified without too much extra work for my successor.

We should also continue to imagine better ways to involve more of our non-academically affiliated colleagues in the state, i.e., historians working in libraries, archives, historical museums, and similar areas. Perhaps public historians at our universities could help the Ohio Academy develop a more complete mailing list of such historians who are presently active in the state. The Program Committee was disappointed that we could not include at last one session on public history in this year’s program.

As our summary indicates, we received more than two-thirds of our proposals from graduate students at both the MA and Ph.D. levels. The Executive Council should discuss the possible need for Program Committee guidelines to deal with such a large number of graduate student submissions. Should we consider a (flexible?) limit on the number of graduate student presentations at our spring conference? My own fear is that an inordinate number of such presentations will, at least over time, have a negative impact on the faculty attendance at our spring conference. Given our experience at this year, it may be time to address this issue more directly than we have in the past.

Establish New Award for Outstanding Exhibit by Public Historians

V. Steffel stated that Terry Barnhart, former chair of the Historical Societies and Archives Committee, had raised the need to consider an award recognizing public historians for outstanding exhibits. J. D. Britton said that the Academy is for all historians but the public historians see the awards are for academic historians; therefore, they feel alienated. There is a need for an award for an outstanding exhibit. There was no objection to the award; however, questions were raised as to how many exhibits were there in a year and what would be the logistics and criteria to evaluate exhibits. Britton responded that exhibits could be presented in three-ring notebooks for evaluation.

J. O’Donnell moved to establish a committee to draft recommendations and guidelines and to try to present them at the fall meeting for consideration. Motion passed.

Britton asked that the Archives and Historical Societies be the committee to consider the motion.

Dissertation Award

A. Booth, chair, presented a written report, reviewed the procedures used, noted that all submissions were of high quality, but only one had unanimous support. He provided the following three suggestions as to procedure:

That a nominated member of the committee excuse him/herself if he/she anticipates being the director of a dissertation expected to be nominated for the Award. This recommendation does not extend to other dissertation committee members; one of our number had served on the committees of two of the nominated dissertations this year, and it constituted absolutely no problem.

That the deadline for the submission of nominated dissertations be January 1, following the year in question, rather than December 1 of the year in question.

That the following sentence be added to the end of paragraph (2): "Dissertations submitted during November or December maybe nominated, at the department’s discretion, for either the current year or the following year."

Nominating

David Falhey, chair, presented a written report. In his comments he noted that the task of presenting candidates by alternating between private and public institutions had become more difficult than in the past because there were diverse constituencies. There also now are two-year campuses of various kinds, as well as historical societies and the like. Furthermore, the committee had made a serious effort to include women as well as men and non-Caucasians as well as white historians. He suggested that next year individual members of the Executive Council and chairs (past and present) of other committees might take the lead in suggesting names. He recommended a brief statement of qualifications, "such as service on Academy committees, presenting papers at the Academy Spring meeting, and other evidence of commitment to the Academy." Bouchard added that it might be nice to include with the ballot a biographical sketch that included where the candidate received her/his degree and an achievement or publication he/she was proud of.

Publication Award

D. Schilling, on behalf of O. Mitchell, chair, reported that ten books had been reviewed by the committee.

Standards

W. Jenkins, chair, presented a written report. In his summary, he said that the model curriculum became non-binding on school districts because the state legislature felt so, and the Standards Committee did not have to object further.

Since proficiency tests will be based on the model and will shape teaching content, the next step will be to watch how proficiency test committees implement guidelines. He notes several directions that the model might push school districts: a) more toward interdisciplinary and away from history, which is one level of the controversy; b) engage students more actively in the classroom, instead of depending on lecture and reading; c) more inclusive rather than elitist history.

On behalf of the committee, Jenkins proposed a panel for the fall meeting to focus on national, state, and teacher certification issues. He noted that the current 30 hours of history out of 90 hours required for social studies certification would most likely be decreased. The concern was that teachers might become too presentist oriented. It was suggested that the session be Friday afternoon from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Teaching Award

J. Cadden, chair, said that the committee had determined a recipient of the teaching award. Because the committee was so impressed with the high quality of candidates, she recommended that the Executive Council approve a policy authorizing the committee to pass on any excellent nominations to the next committee. The consensus of the Executive Council was that the chair pass on any nomination to the following year’s committee that it deemed worthy of reconsideration.

Newsletter

D. Van Raaphorst, editor, noted that the continuing difficulty of getting material from people for the newsletter in a timely way. She submitted written statement of Newsletter Publication Deadlines: 1 August for Fall issue; 5 December for Winter issue; 15 February for Spring issue.

Local Arrangements

E. MacLean, chair, presented a written report. She noted that a writ-
statement of what needs to be done would be helpful and that participation on the program committee was useful.

Fall Meetings
1995 — Ohio Historical Society — 6 October 1995
1996 — Western Reserve Historical Society

Spring Meetings
1996 — Ohio Wesleyan University — 26-27 April 1996
1997 — Malone College

Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Steffel
Secretary-Treasurer

BUSINESS MEETING
SATURDAY, 22 APRIL 1995

Welcome
Brent DeVoe, president, Otterbein College, expressed his pleasure that the Academy held its annual conference on the campus.

President’s Report
Donald Schilling thanked the Ohio Humanities Council for its support of the key note address on Friday evening by Gerhard Weinberg. He thanked those who had contributed to the success of the Academy over the past year.

Secretary-Treasurer’s Report
Vladimir Steffel reported on the Academy’s finances and thanked those who had assisted in making the year a success.

Nominating Committee
David Fahey, chair, placed in nomination Marcella Barton for president-elect/vice president; Vladimir Steffel for secretary-treasurer; Donna L. Van Raaphorst for editor, Newsletter; and Roger Bridges or Jonathan Dembo and John Reiger or George Vasik for the Executive Council. There were no nominations from the floor.

Publication Award
Oits Mitchell honored David Hoffmann, Ohio State University, for his work, Peasant Metropolis: Social Identities in Moscow, 1929-41. The citation noted:

Among the books submitted were many novel approaches. Many demanded great facility in the use of foreign languages and investigations in numerous foreign archives. In an era when felicitous writing styles are often lost after inundating cascades of jargon, a number of these works turned out to be exceedingly well written. After the committee’s winnowing process... one work emerged which appealed more than other to the evaluators.

During the 1930s, 23 million peasants left their villages and moved to Soviet cities, where they accounted for almost half of the urban population and more than half of the nation’s industrial workers. Drawing on previously inaccessible archival materials, Hoffmann focuses on events in Moscow to show how this massive and unprecedented influx had major consequences for the nature of the Soviet system and the character of Russian society even today.

Dissertation Award
Alan Booth recognized Elsa Barkley Brown, Kent State University, for her dissertation Uncle Ned’s Children: Negotiating Community and Freedom in Postemancipation Richmond, Virginia. The citation noted:

The Committee found Dr. Brown’s dissertation to be exception-ally well grounded conceptually, exhaustively researched, elo-quent and, at times, evocatively written, and dealing with a subject of great and enduring importance. We expect that it will be publishable without an undue amount of revision; and that when it is, it will constitute an important contribution to the literature.

The Committee was impressed with both the scope and the depth of Dr. Brown’s research, which involves not only published and archival sources, but a wide variety of theses and dissertations, newspapers, registers and rosters, oral histories, and poetry. Dr. Brown manages to bring all of these together into a succession of superbly argued chapters examining the social, economic, educational, spiritual, and political development of the African American community of post-bellum Richmond. All of this is placed firmly in its historiographical context.

The Committee concludes that this study embodies a much wider significance beyond its stated focus: Richmond, Virginia, and that it may be expected to be a model for subsequent studies focused elsewhere.

Distinguished Service Award
Taylor Stults summarized the criteria for the award and committee procedures. He then announced that no award would be made in 1995 because there was not a single nomination. Finally, he urged colleagues to make nominations in the future.

Outstanding Teaching Award
Joan Cadden presented Leila Rupp, Ohio State University, with the Outstanding Teaching Award. Excerpts from the citation remind us ‘how highly students value excellent teaching and how deeply it affects their lives.’ More specifically:

Professor Rupp’s rigorous and scholarly approach and her high expectations, her accessibility and her sensitivity to variations in learning style, her encouragement of discussion and her appreciation of disagreement earn her the praise of a diverse group of students and colleagues. In Professor Rupp’s classes—from the large lectures to the intimate seminars—and in her office, students discover the excitement of learning, find confidence and guidance, and come to ask critical questions about history.

Colleagues and graduate students regard her as a model of the historian-educator; undergraduates find in her classroom their ideal of the college course. She conveys a sense of excitement about history and a sense of its importance; she teaches by example, sharing her work in progress to provide insight into what historians do; she raises students’ expectations of themselves by challenging them and by working shoulder to shoulder with them. To teachers, community organizations, and general audiences, as well as to OSU students, she conveys the rewards of thinking about history.

Report From the Nominating Committee
David Fahey reported election results: Marcella Barton was elected president-elect vice president; Vladimir Steffel was elected secretary-treasurer; Donna Van Raaphorst was elected
editor of the Newsletter, and Roger Bridges and John Reiger were elected to the Executive Council.

**National Endowment of the Humanities**

Roger Daniels conveyed a message from the Organization of American Historians urging historians to ask non-academics of community standing and themselves to write to their congressmen to support funding for the National Endowment of the Humanities.

**Presidential Address**

Sam Chu’s Presidential Address, “The Relevance of Non-Western History: Reflections of a Historian of Modern China,” focused on the growth and importance of teaching and research of non-Western history in post-World War II America. He suggested that there is emerging a more well-balanced interpretation of events. He used Chinese and world history to illustrate his points. He questioned whether historians shouldn’t study broader questions rather than ‘furthering the understanding of limited aspects of one past period.’ He reiterated the Chinese ‘belief that history is a mirror to reality, relevant not just for the past, but for the present and the future.’ However, he did not accept the Chinese cyclical view of history; rather he hoped that more historians would examine broader issues instead of ‘furthering the understanding of limited aspects of one past period.’

In summary, I believe there are three roles we can play. First, we need to serve as recorders and purveyors of tradition, testifying to the importance of continuities in life and in history. Second, we need to continue our task as critics, asking even the unpopular and unfashionable questions, about the directions our world is going today and into the future. Finally, we need to expand beyond our individual efforts, and to join others, academicians and non-academics, in acting as long-term balancing voices in a world which tends to give increasing heed to the immediate and the extreme.

**Adjournment**

Donald Schilling adjourned the conference.

**ADDITION:**

Standards Committee: The proposed panel by Bill Jenkins, chair, will be presented at the Spring 1996 meeting, subject to the concurrence of the Program Committee—not as stated above at the Fall 1995 meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Steffel
Secretary-Treasurer

**OAH TREASURER’S REPORT**

**January-June 1995**

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
1995 - 1996

Officers and Executive Council
Samuel C. Chu, Ohio State University, President
Marcella Barton, University of Rio Grande, President-Elect/Vice President
Donald G. Schilling, Denison University, Immediate Past President
R. Vladimir Steffel, Ohio State University, Secretary-Treasurer
Donna L. Van Raphorst, Cuyahoga Community College, Western Campus, Newsletter Editor
Constance Bouchard, University of Akron, 1996
Sharon Bannister, Findlay University, 1996
James O'Donnell, Marcella College, 1997
Christine Worobec, Kent State University, 1997
Roger D. Bridges, Rutherford B. Hayes, Presidential Center, 1998
John F. Reiger, Ohio University, 1998

Dissertation Committee
George Vascik, Miami University, Chair
Thomas Maroukis, Capital University
Lyle McGeoch, Ohio University

Distinguished Service Committee
Erving Beauregard, University Of Dayton, Chair
Joseph Lynch, Ohio State University
Richard Ortquist, Wittenberg University

Historical Societies and Archives Committee
J. D. Britton, Ohio Historical Society, 1998, Chair
Jonathan Dembo, Cincinnati Historical Society, 1997
Raymond Schuck, Allen County Historical Society, 1996

Nominating Committee
Warren Van Tine, Ohio State University, Chair
Larry Gara, Wilmington College
Stuart Givens, Bowling Green State University

Program Committee
Shelley Baranowski, University of Akron, Chair
James Borchert, Cleveland State University
Donna DeBlasio, Ohio Historical Society
Donald Jordan, Ohio University
John Kelley, Shawnee State University
Glenn Sharfman, Hiram College
Richard Spall, Ohio Wesleyan University (ex-officio)

Publications Committee
Mitchell Snay, Denison University, Chair
Cynthia Behrman, Wittenberg University
Ronald Lora, University of Toledo

Standards Committee
William Jenkins, Youngstown State University, 1997, Chair
Tim Connell, Laurel School, 1997
Martha Pallaute, Youngstown State University, 1996
John Rothney, Ohio State University, 1998
Carl Ubelohde, Case Western University, 1998

Teaching Award Committee
Elizabeth MacLean, Otterbein College, Chair
Susan Hartmann, Ohio State University
Betty Frank, Maple Heights Public Schools

1996 OAHSM REGIONAL MEETINGS

Region 1  Hardin County Museums  March 16
          Kenton
Region 2  Richland County Museum  April 27
          Lexington
Region 3  Lake County Historical Society  April 20
          Mentor
Region 4  Wayne County Historical Society  March 30
          Wooster
Region 5  Pioneer and Historical Society  March 9
          of Muskingum County
          Zanesville
Region 6  Champaign County Historical Society  March 2
          Urbana
Region 7  Highland County Historical Society  March 23
          Hillsboro
Region 8  Ross County Historical Society  April 13
          Chillicothe

MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

The viability of the Academy rests in its members and the various committees. For the organization to flourish, the committees need membership input. This is especially true for the following, which earnestly solicit your aid:

Dissertation Committee. The Academy will recognize a historian whose dissertation was completed at a university in Ohio during the calendar year 1995. The Committee will favor a well-crafted well-written dissertation dealing with a significant topic and based on extensive research in primary sources. The Committee will also consider a well-written synthesis based largely on secondary sources by providing an interesting and original way of understanding the past.

Dissertations must have been accepted toward the doctoral degree by the department committee in order to qualify for nomination. Normally, dissertations will be nominated by the Department Chair, who will put forward no more than two dissertations from the department in any year. Dissertations submitted during November or December may be nominated at the department's discretion, for either the current year or the following year. To make a nomination, the proposer must send one copy of the dissertation to each of the members of the Committee. Nominations, together with a brief (50-75 word) synopsis of the dissertation for publication in the Academy's Newsletter must reach the Committee member by January 1, 1996. The Award will be announced at the Academy's annual meeting in the Spring of 1996. Dissertations should be sent to the following:

George Vascik
Miami University
Department of History
College of Arts and Science
254 Upham Hall
Oxford, Ohio 45056

Thomas Maroukis
Capital University
Department of History
Columbus, OH 43209-2394
Distinguished Service Committee. The constitution of the Ohio Academy of History provides for the conferring of a Distinguished Service Award to recognize "Distinguished Service to the historical profession to a person or persons who have actively contributed to the Ohio Academy of History through specific achievement." A three-person committee is responsible for making this selection.

The Distinguished Service Award Committee invites your nominations for this meaningful honor, to recognize outstanding service to the Ohio Academy of History and to the discipline of history.

The award will be presented at the Spring 1996 meeting of the Academy.

Nominations should include a clear, descriptive cover letter assessing the nominee's qualifications and contributions. Other relevant documentation, including the nominee's professional vita, also should be submitted. Additional detailed letters in support of the nominees are highly encouraged.

Nominees are expected to be current members of the Ohio Academy of History, or (if retired) former members.

The deadline for nominations is December 1, 1995.

Please send these materials to Professor Emeritus Erving E. Beauregard, Department of History, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio 45469-1540.

Nominating Committee. Nominations for positions of president-elect, secretary-treasurer, editor of the Newsletter, and two three-year executive council positions should be sent to Warren Van Tine, Department of History, The Ohio State University, 230 W. 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210 by January 3, 1996. Individuals nominated should have demonstrated commitment to the Ohio Academy of History through such activities as service on Academy committees or presentation of papers at the Academy spring meeting.

Program Committee. Call for Papers, Ohio Academy of History Spring Meeting:

The Academy seeks proposals for paper and panels for its spring meeting, 26-27 April 1996, at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware. Submissions from all fields welcome, especially from public historians and historians in fields other than U.S. history. Send abstracts of proposals to Shelley Baranowski, Department of History, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325-1902 (Phone: 216/972-7081). The deadline for submissions is November 15, 1995.

Publications Committee. Books may be submitted by any member of the Ohio Academy of History, postmarked no later than December 1, 1995. The Committee will favor a well-crafted, well-written monograph dealing with a significant topic and based on extensive research in primary sources. The Committee will also consider a well-written synthesis that is based largely on secondary sources but provides an interesting and original way of understanding the past. The Committee will not consider books that are basically edited works or intended primarily as classroom materials. To make a nomination, the nominator or author must send one copy of the book to each member of the Committee. Nominations, together with a brief (50-75 word) synopsis of the book for publication in the Academy's Newsletter, must reach the Committee members by December 1, 1995. Books should be sent to the following:

Mitchell Snay
Denison University
Department of History
Granville, Ohio 43023
Cynthia Behrmann
Wittenberg University
Department of History
Box 720
Springfield, Ohio 45501-0720
Ronald Lora
University of Toledo
Department of History
Toledo, Ohio 43606-3390

Distinguished Teaching Award
Ohio Academy of History
1995-1996

In making nominations, please observe the following guidelines:

1. All educators in Ohio, and all active members of the Ohio Academy of History are eligible for the award and will receive equal consideration.

2. No institution may nominate more than one of its members in any given year.

3. Nomination is made by a formal letter of nomination from an official of the institution—this may be anyone from the nominee's immediate superior to the head of the institution.

4. Each nomination should include a current curriculum vita and such supporting material in the form of letters from students, colleagues, superior, etc., as may seem appropriate. This material should be submitted in triplicate by January 15, 1996 to Elizabeth MacLean, chairperson of the teaching award committee, at Towers Faculty Suite, Otterbein College, Westerville, OH 43081.

5. Include addresses and telephone numbers of those supporting a nomination so that the committee can easily seek further information should it wish to do so.

6. Inasmuch as the committee does not have hard and fast criteria to apply to each nomination, the truly outstanding characteristics of the educator should be highlighted to help the committee differentiate between good teaching and rarity that is excellence.

Editor's Notes

By the time all of you receive this edition of the Newsletter, the new academic year will be underway. I want to thank all the Academy officers, especially Sam Chu and Vlady Steffel, for helping me with the ongoing problems of the timely submission of Newsletter information. It seems to have helped the various committee chairs to have provided them with a schedule of deadlines. Almost everyone responded accordingly, and I sincerely thank those of you who did.

This Fall edition finds the addition of a new feature as agreed to at the Spring 1995 meeting held at Otterbein College—the inclusion of the
complete text of the incoming president's address.

This should prove to be especially valuable to Academy members unable to attend the annual Spring meeting.

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

The following address was given by Professor Samuel C. Chu, Professor of History, Ohio State University:

**The Relevance of Non-Western History: Reflections of a Historian of Modern China**

Dr. Schilling, Fellow Historians:

Before I begin my more formal presentation, I wish to thank you all for giving me the honor of heading the Ohio Academy of History. In one sense, this honor is a recognition of the importance of fields of history not as established as U.S. history and European history. In another sense, it is a vote of confidence in me to represent the totality of our association, which includes women and men, younger and older, from professional associations, schools of k-through-12, 2-yr. and 4-yr. Colleges and universities, all engaged in the study and teaching of history. During this coming year, I shall do my best to fulfill my charge.

The growth of non-western history in the United States is a post-World War II development. In the 1950s it was the rare major university which offered history courses on Asia, the Middle East, Africa, or even Latin America. Fewer still were colleges which could contemplate offering such courses. When the growth began, many difficulties stood in the way. Library resources could not be built up overnight. There were few properly trained young historians. Most leading educators harbored reservations regarding the feasibility of introducing the non-west in the curriculum. In time, however, both world events and the rapid expansion of academia led to the inclusion of Chinese and other non-western courses in more and more history departments. From the 1960s on, the growth of non-western history has been remarkable.

A case in point, in terms of research. In the February 1995 issue of the American Historical Review, we find the article “Corporate Space, Communal Time: Everyday Life in Shanghai’s Bank of China,” by Wenhain Yeh of California-Berkeley. This article is an excellent example of drawing upon seldom used information from outside the Western world to contribute to concepts hitherto derived exclusively from Western history. Professor Yeh is a leader among the generation of younger foreign-born, U.S.-trained historians who have integrated successfully the approaches drawn from Western social history with non-Western data. Such an effort demonstrates that histories of all periods and cultures can be enriched by many of the challenging new approaches in historical inquiry. At the same time, it raises the question whether concepts derived from Western data can be applied globally without modification. In this way, non-Western history is achieving comparable levels of theoretical and methodological sophistication as Western history. But whether at the same time historians of the West are willing to concede this point remains problematical.

My own experience reflects this long trend. At Columbia University in the 1950s, I was one of the very few graduate students of Chinese history who were accepted by the History department, the others of the specialty were enrolled in the department of Chinese and Japanese. Personally interested in many fields of history, I found that my attempts to find some linkage between Chinese and Western histories were limited to the fields of American diplomacy and European imperialism. I was fortunate, however, in choosing a dissertation topic which focused upon Zhang Jian, a late 19th century Confucian scholar who became an outstanding industrialist-educator-conservatist. My European history professors introduced me to the work of David Landes and others in entrepreneurial history, a special field greatly influenced by the economist Joseph Schumpeter. Zhang Jian for me became a case study of a Chinese entrepreneur. Subsequently, I worked for three years at the Human Relations Area Files, a research outgrowth of the Yale Anthropology department. Later still, my awareness of both the potentialities and limitations of social science contributions to the study of history was furthered by joining, in the 1960s, the history department at the University of Pittsburgh. Under the influence of Samuel Hays, the department became a center for a new kind of social history. To be sure, in the excitement of incorporating social science approaches and concepts to the study of history, the department sometimes went overboard. To this day, I remember vividly a banner put up by Pitt history graduate students on one occasion. The banner read: “Help stamp out events!” While I, myself, never went that far, I might have, if not for the fact that in 1969 I left Pitt to join the Department of History at Ohio State University. It has been, for me, a happy quarter-century of associations. I am proud to see our department grow in breadth and depth of coverage of topics and fields. But in our large and comprehensive department, many members really do not think much beyond their own specialties. Historians of some other departments around the state and around the nation probably have the same tendency. Thus, while non-Western history has become accepted, it is largely recognized within its own niche, and not for the relevance it may have to history as a whole. Only recently has this situation begun to change. I would like to elaborate on this change by referring briefly to specific historical specialties. Again, I have to be selective. I shall confine my remarks to the fields of the history of foreign relations, the history of science and technology, and urban history.

In the field of history of foreign relations, which evolved from diplomatic history, decades ago the general assumption was that Western-language documents were all that was needed. The history of European-Asian relations, for instance, was entirely based on Western-language sources. A classic case, a book which remained a standard for years, was William Langer’s The Diplomacy of Imperialism. In contrast, I can remember to this day, the excitement we felt when China’s Response to the West, by S. Y. Teng and John Fairbank was published. This monograph, written by scholars thoroughly trained in the West, was based on Chinese sources. Moreover, it focused on the Chinese side of the relationship with the West. That was a real breakthrough.

We have come some distance from the diplomatic history of forty years ago. Thanks to the research and publications of such historians as Warren Cohen, Michael Hunt, Bruce Cumings, and especially, Akira Iriye, history of U.S. Foreign Relations today is not only broader-gauged, but it fully incorporates bi-lateral and multi-lateral approaches. All of the scholars mentioned above can use Asian sources, but the more significant fact is that they are recognized as specialists in U.S. history, not as Asians historians. Their work has made it possible to expand into the study of U.S.-China relations the general principle that the perspectives of the United States and the other nation involved should both be taken into account.

In the field of the history of science and technology, a recent death reminded me of another breakthrough. As I was working on this presentation, word came that Sir Joseph Needham has just passed away. Not everyone here is familiar with Needham. He was the English biologist who, having achieved a distinguished career, was invited to China during World War II. That experience inspired him to launch forth on a multi-volume project entitled Science and Civilization in China, which has now reached sixteen volumes, with a projected nine more to come. This Toynbee-like effort encompasses all of Chinese science and technology in traditional times, from mathematics to agriculture, from physics to medicine, from astronomy to engineering. Needham’s remarkable effort has fully confirmed the
fact that China was at the forefront of world science and technology up to the fifteenth century. Together with our knowledge of early flourishing of Arabic and Indian science and technology, it seems incontrovertible that the rise of Western science and technology in recent centuries had to do with cultural factors and historical circumstances. Other factors and circumstances account for the decline of Chinese science and technology from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The current rise of East Asia in science and technology reminds us that Needham’s contribution has implications for the modern period as well.

In the field of urban history, it was used to be that urban historians of the West had little awareness that solid work on cities outside the West had been done. Historians of China had shown that cities in China, for instance, developed not primarily because of commercial growth, but because they served as administrative centers. Moreover, unlike many of the major European cities, located along the coast or astride important rivers, Chinese cities tended to dominate some of the major plains, away from rivers, lakes, or seacoasts. In those days, studies of conflicts and cooperations in the history of Western cities paid little attention to similar studies on non-Western cities. With the publication of the important monographs by William Rowe of Johns Hopkins, analyzing the pattern of cooperating and conflict in the important inland metropolis of Wuhan (sometimes called the Chicago of China), this is no longer possible. Non-Western cities are no longer regarded simply as culturally different. We now recognize the need to compare the universal and the particularistic variables between cities like Wuhan and Chicago to understand how cities develop, regardless of their individual locations and characteristics.

At this point I would like to go briefly beyond Chinese history, and offer a few comments on world history. The arrival of world history as a special field in our discipline is greatly welcomed. Equally important, it seems to me, is the need to avoid some possible confusions. World history serves as a necessary corrective to our exclusive preoccupation with the West, but at the same time it should not serve as the rubric under which to place all non-Western histories. World history has its raison d’être, but it is not a substitute for regional histories, such as the histories of Asia, Africa, or the Islamic world. To miss this point is to make the mistake of implying that major cultural systems, other than the West, are basically variation on the same theme. I raise these points not for those engaged in world history, for they know full well what I am talking about. Rather, I raise them for all the rest of us. Whatever our individual reaction to world history, this is a field which shows all the signs of one whose time has come. We need to understand what it is and what it is not, so that we would not misunderstand it, and ultimately misjudge it.

To return to Chinese history, I have already remarked upon contributions which this history has made to specific fields of the discipline, but there are some broader emphases in the Chinese historical tradition which I believe we should take heed. One is the assumption that history is central to the training of an educated person. Together with the classics, philosophy, and belle lettres, history was at the core of traditional Chinese education for nearly two millennia. While modern China has added mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences and professional studies to the largely humanistic core of traditional education, history has never completely lost its central position. Even at the height of the Maoist influence in China, when history was more abused than used, the extreme manipulation of history for propaganda purposes was a perverse recognition of the power of history to shape people’s minds. Today in the post-Mao period historical research and dissemination, largely free of ideological bent, is given top priority by the educational authorities in the People’s Republic of China. This places an added burden upon Chinese historians. They carry on their work with a deep sense of their obligation to society as a whole, not just to their students or their institutions. They write for the educated public at large, and their publications are for a general audience as well as for the specialists in their field.

This leads me to another emphasis in the Chinese historical tradition. That is, the belief that history is a mirror to reality, relevant not just for the past, but for the present and the future. In traditional times, when the Chinese held the cyclical view of history, it was assumed that the study of the past would give clear guidelines to directions in the future. Nowadays, such assumptions are no longer universally or automatically held in China. Yet, the belief that history, reflecting past achievements and failures, helps us to understand the present and the future, remains strong. We in the West are much less sure of this. It takes such a conviction for historians to devote their entire career to one comprehensive effort to understand the so-called laws of history, as Spengler and Toynbee once did. Historians of modern times have been so buffeted by the range and scope of rapid change that quite understandably we tend to confine the bulk of our efforts in furthering the understanding of limited aspects of once past period. Perhaps it is time to ask whether that is sufficient.

I would like to end these remarks by referring to the history in which we live, and not just the history we do.

I have always been a bridge person: between China and America, between my Asian heritage and Western values, between a specialist and a generalist. As I go about my business of teaching and research, I am mindful of the history we are living through, and what future historians might view of our slice of history. A few weeks ago, the New York Times asked its readers to come up with some labels that might characterize our present period. The results were a predictable mix of bag, ranging from “The Muddle Ages,” “The Gray Nineties” to “The Age that even Historians from Harvard Can’t Name.” One respondent, however, said that “eras...are named at their deaths, not at their births” and that we had no way of knowing what the name of our period might be eventually. That person was undoubtedly correct. Yet, whatever import we put to some of the happenings of today, we sense at least some of the events and trends which might plausibly contribute to the eventual historical judgment.

The world of today is fraught with new dangers, just as we are entering another period of remarkable scientific and technological breakthroughs. Not since the nuclear obsessions of the 1950s have we been so aware of the lethal possibilities from man-made biological and chemical capabilities. Our social institutions, ranging from the traditional families to our leisure time preoccupations, are undergoing profound changes. Closer to our own concerns, the academic institutions to which we all relate are undergoing another period of intense fiscal and social difficulties. Given the situation, what roles can we, as individual historians, play?

In summary, I believe there are three roles we can play. First, we need to serve as recorders and purveyors of tradition, testifying to the importance of continuities in life and in history. Second, we need to continue our task as critics, asking even the unpopular and unfashionable questions, about the directions our world is going today and into the future. Finally, we need to expand beyond our individual efforts, and to join others, academicians and non-academicians, in acting as long-term balancing voices in a world which tends to give increasing heed to the immediate and the extreme. For some of us, these directions may take the form of saying that to understand fully America and the West, we need the perspective of China and other parts of the non-West. If that turned out to be the case, not only will the unfamiliar become more familiar, but quite possibly the seemingly irrelevant may turn out to be quite relevant. For me, that would be a future profoundly to be desired.
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vol. 100, no. 1 (February 1995), pp. 97-122.

ARCHIVIST CORNER

Oberlin College Archives  
420 Mudd Center  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, Ohio 44074

Like many college and university archives, that of Oberlin College holds the permanently valuable records of the institution along with those of families, individuals, and organizations affiliated with the College of the town. Special featured materials of the Oberlin College archives are those on movements with which the institution has been historically associated. These include antislavery, African-American education, co-education, educational reform, missions, temperance, and world peace. Of particular importance are the more than thirty collections tracing Oberlin’s missionary commitment to China and other places across the globe.

In addition, personal papers are housed of faculty, staff, graduates, and others related to Oberlin; government records of the town, along with Russia Township; the files of Congressmen Charles Moser and Donald Pease. Well over 200,000 photographs of the College and community are also included, along with the papers of College President Charles G. Finney and his successors.

The Archives are open to the public Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-12 p.m.; and 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Contact: Roland M. Baumann at (216) 775-8014 for further information.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

NEW ACCESSIONS

Ohio Historical Society

Recent accessions of the Ohio Historical Society include the papers (1953-1994) of Rankin M. Gibson relating to his career as a labor arbitrator and an Ohio Supreme Court Justice; records (1814-1907) documenting the banking and business interests of John Hough James and his son, John Henry James, of Urbana, Ohio; Business and Government Regulation Section case files (1978-1989) of the Attorney General; administrative files (1983-1989) of the Department of Mental Health; and subject files (1967-1989) of the State Employee Compensation Board.

Et Cetera

Last April, staff of the Ohio Historical Society began cataloging the nearly 3,500 record series which make up the State Archives of Ohio and adding the resulting machine-readable bibliographic entries to the OCLC database. This major cataloging initiative, part of the historical society’s ongoing effort to facilitate access to the public records of Ohio, is scheduled to be completed in the year 2000. The first bibliographic entries added to OCLC describe record series created by the Adjutant General of Ohio. Emily Hicks, a graduate of the University of Kentucky’s School of Library and Information Science, and Richard Hite, formerly of The Ohio state University’s Byrd Polar research Center, are assigned to the project. The work is funded by a capital appropriation from the state of Ohio.

Charles Arp took up his new duties as Assistant State Archivist of Ohio on May 30, succeeding John Stewart who became State Archivist of Alaskan in September 1994. A Marine Corps veteran and graduate of Ohio University, where he received a master’s degree in history, Arp most recently served as head of the research Services Department of the Ohio Historical Society.

Jennifer Songster-Burnett, who managed the archives/library at the Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor from October 1993 to June 1995, became the Ohio Historical Society’s Curator of Audiovisuals on July 3. In this newly created position, Songster-Burnett will be responsible for administering the Historical Society’s large collection of prints, paintings, photographs, sound recordings, and motion picture film.

Plans for a major upgrade and reconfiguration of office, research, and cataloging areas on the third floor of the Ohio Historical Center are nearing completion. The twenty-five-year-old center houses the state Archives of Ohio and the main reading room and chief research collections of the Ohio Historical Society. The redesign of the facility includes a new self-service microfilm reading room and incorporates a series of architectural features that will improve the building’s research environment and better enable the historical society’s Archives/Library Division to archive the long-term goals of its recent automation and electronic records initiatives. The rehab project is expected to begin late in the year.

POTPOURRI

The Organization of American Historians has published its 1995-1996 Lectureship Program. If your institution is in the process of scheduling lectures and would enjoy programs featuring outstanding historians, as well as help in the support of the major national organization in the field of American history, write for additional information by contacting:

Sharon Caugill  
Lectureship Coordinator  
Organization of American Historians  
112 Bryan Street  
Bloomington, IN 47408.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE PROFESSION

- During the spring quarter 1995, the Department of History at the University of Toledo offered a special course called, “Memory, History and Toledo’s Working Class Heritage.” The class, funded by an interdisciplinary teaching award from the College of Arts and Sciences, was taught by Professors Diane F. Britton and Dennis Deslisle. The course introduced students to some interdisciplinary methodologies, including ethnographic oral history, ma-
terial culture, and racial, gender and class analysis. Students used those methods to study the shop floor experiences of workers at Toledo's Jeep plant during World War II. In conjunction with the UAW's Local 12, the instructors identified retirees willing to serve as oral history narrators for student interviews. In addition, the project culminated in a public program held at the union hall when Dr. Nancy F. Gabin presented a lecture on gender equality in the UAW. The Ohio Humanities Council cosponsored the public program. Copies of the oral history tapes and transcripts created by the class will be deposited with the Canady Center Archives at the University of Toledo and in the Local History Collection of the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library.

- In March 1995, Cathy Gorn was promoted to the position of executive director of National History Day by the program's board of trustees. She replaced Gordon B. McKinney, who has become the director of the Appalachian Center at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky.

Gorn has been with National History Day since 1982, when she was a master's degree student in museum studies at Case Western Reserve University. In 1984 she was hired full-time as the assistant director, and in 1992, upon receiving her Ph.D. in the History of American Social Policy, was promoted to associate executive director and director of programs. As executive director, she coordinates the national contest each spring, travels throughout the country visiting high schools, social studies conferences, and state and local History Day contests; gives presentations to historians and business professionals; holds workshops for teachers on using History Day in their classrooms; advises historical society and university staffs on creating History Day programs, and makes herself available to student needing help on their individual History Day entries. Gorn's commitment is clear: "I really do believe that History Day is the very best academic program offered to students...." When students prepare an entry for the competition, she notes, they "change their thinking of history as names and dates that are memorized, to a process of investigation and interpretation."

- Mahoning Memories: A History of Youngstown and Mahoning County is at The Donning Company Publishers being set into print even as you read this! Co-authored by William D. Jenkins and Frederick Blue of YSU's History Department and H. William Lawson and Joan M. Reedy of the MVHS staff, the book is an overview of the economic and political life of the city and county from 1796 to 1995. The images and photographs that accompany the text at times evoke wonder, and "Oh I didn't know that?" The hard-cover, 200 page book will be available October of 1995. Information about obtaining your copies will be out this summer.

- Donna L. Van Raphorst, Professor of History at the Western Campus of Cuyahoga Community College will conduct a series of Communities At Work Video Discussions as part of a Ohio Humanities Council program. The films under discussion will include The Plow that Broke the Plains, Matewan, Roger and Me, and Norma Rae. The programs/discussions will take place at the Stark County District Library in downtown Canton, in September and October.

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**GRANT AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES**

**Ohio Humanities Council**

**NEW GRANT LINES AND DEADLINES AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1995**

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<tr>
<th>Type of Grant</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
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<th>To Begin On or After</th>
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<td>MAJOR</td>
<td>Preliminary: 9/15</td>
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<td>$10,000-$20,000</td>
<td>Final: November 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>FILM/VIDEO</td>
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<td>$25,000 maximum</td>
<td>Final: November 1</td>
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<td>REGULAR - Spring Cycle</td>
<td>$2,000-$10,000</td>
<td>Preliminary: 12/15</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGULAR - Fall Cycle</td>
<td>$2,000-$10,000</td>
<td>Preliminary: 7/15</td>
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<td>Final: September 1</td>
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<td>MINI</td>
<td>$2000 maximum</td>
<td>First business day of each month</td>
<td>By end of month Eight weeks after submission</td>
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<td>OHC PACKAGED PROGRAMS</td>
<td>Any time</td>
<td>Within two weeks</td>
<td>Five weeks after submission</td>
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<td>SPEAKERS BUREAU</td>
<td>Any time</td>
<td>Within two weeks</td>
<td>Five weeks after submission</td>
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**CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS**

at the

**UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI**

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<th>Anthropology</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
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<td>Political Science</td>
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<td>Germanic Languages &amp; Literature's History</td>
<td>Romance Languages &amp; Literature's Sociology</td>
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**Applications are invited for CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS intended to afford scholars who have demonstrated unusual ability for creative research the opportunity to enhance their education through additional study and research.**

Each applicant must have been awarded the Ph.D. during the past five years, or have completed all the requirements for the degree by September 1 of the year in which the tenure of the fellowship begins.

The application must include a carefully developed plan of research at the postdoctoral level, a complete, up-to-date vita, three letters of reference, and the name of a faculty member at the University of Cincinnati, if known, with whom the applicant would like to study.

Each application will be judged on the basis of ability as evidenced by demonstrated scholarship, and letters of reference and on the compatibility of research interest with Graduate Faculty members on the University of Cincinnati campus. The letters of reference should address the merits of the proposed plan of research, its significance to the field, and its prospects for publication/performance upon completion.
Each CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW will be expected to devote full time to research during the tenure of the fellowship. The award carries an annual stipend of $25,000. Additional benefits include $500 to defer moving expenses, $1000 for research-related expenses, and single coverage health insurance. Subject to Departmental instructional needs, the Fellow may be appointed to teach one course to one quarter only in his/her Department. Teaching assignments and compensation with a minimum of $2000 are to be negotiated between the Fellow and the host Department, subject to the approval of the Taft Postdoctoral Fellowship Committee.

The recipient may not accept other compensation or supplementation from employment or from another scholarship or fellowship during the tenure of the Fellowship. Reimbursement of documented research expenses from a grant or other source may be permitted if approved by the Taft Committee.

Each applicant for the CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP must send the above information to Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships, University of Cincinnati, M.L., #0037, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037, before January 15. Incomplete applications or applications postmarked after January 15, consequently cannot be considered for the fellowship.

**APPLICATION:**
Applications for Taft Graduate Fellowships for Minority Students should identify themselves at the time the application for admission is submitted. Applications should be made at the time the application for admission to a graduate program in a Taft department is submitted. Questions may be directed to:
- Taft Faculty Executive Board
- Mail Location 0037
- University of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037
- 513-556-0675

**DEADLINE:**
Taft Fellowships are commonly awarded in March; therefore, application for admission must be complete and on file by February 1st in order to insure consideration.

**CHARLES PHELPS TAFT FELLOWSHIPS for Minority Students at the UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI**

**PROGRAMS:** Applications are invited for the Charles Phelps Taft Fellowships for underrepresented minority students beginning graduate study in the following departments of the University of Cincinnati: Anthropology, Economics, English and comparative Literature, German Languages and Literatures, History, Mathematical Sciences, Philosophy, Political Science, Romance Languages and Literatures, and Sociology. Each Taft department offers programs of study leading to the appropriate Masters degree, and all except Anthropology grant the Ph.D.

**AWARDS:** For the three-quarter academic year, the Taft Fellowships include a cash stipend of $11,000. In addition, the TAFT Fellowship includes a scholarship which defrays all instructional fees for full-time enrollment (and non-resident surcharge, where applicable). The total value of the award ranges from $16,643 to $22,553, depending upon the value of the associated scholarship.

**SELECTION**
Evaluation and selection is based upon the applicant’s academic record, the recommendations of former teachers, and a brief statement of professional intentions by the applicant.

**STATUS:** Taft Fellowships are among the most prestigious awards offered by the University of Cincinnati. They recognize past academic excellence and potential for significant scholarly contributions. A Taft Fellow is expected to devote full time and effort to study and research. The award requires no collateral duties and no instructional responsibility. Taft fellows may not engage in any form of paid employment during their fellowship period.

**UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI**

**PROGRAMS:** Applications are invited for the Charles Phelps Taft Fellowships to support graduate study in any of several designated departments of the University of Cincinnati: Anthropology, Economics, English and comparative Literature, German Languages and Literatures, History, Mathematical Sciences, Philosophy, Political Science, Romance Languages and Literatures, and Sociology. Each Taft department offers programs of study leading to the appropriate Masters degree, and all except Anthropology grant the Ph.D.

**AWARDS:** For the three-quarter academic year, the Taft Fellowships include a cash stipend of $11,000. In addition, the TAFT Fellowship includes a scholarship which defrays all instructional fees for full-time enrollment (and non-resident surcharge, where applicable). The total value of the award ranges from $16,643 to $22,553, depending upon the value of the associated scholarship. Two Taft Fellowships are designated for under represented minority students.

**SELECTION**
Evaluation and selection is based upon the applicant’s academic record, the recommendations of former teachers, and a brief statement of professional intentions by the applicant.

**STATUS:** Taft Fellowships are among the most prestigious awards offered by the University of Cincinnati. They recognize past academic excellence and potential for significant scholarly contributions. A Taft Fellow is expected to devote full time and effort to study and research. The award requires no collateral duties and no instructional responsibility. Taft fellows may not engage in any form of paid employment during their fellowship period.
APPLICATION: Applications for a Taft Fellowships should be made at the time the application for admission to a graduate program in a Taft department is submitted. Questions may be directed to: Taft Faculty Executive Board Mail Location 0037 University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037 513-556-0675

DEADLINE: Taft Fellowships are commonly awarded in March; therefore, application for admission must be complete and on file by February 1st in order to insure consideration.

For further information, call (513)556-0675 or go through e-mail at MARTHA.HART@UC.EDU. Billing or information requests may be forwarded to the following address:
Martha Hart
Taft Faculty Committee
University of Cincinnati
119 McMicken Hall
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY
Appointments:
KIM M. GRUENWALD (Ph.D., University of Colorado/Boulder), assistant professor, effective fall 1995 semester. Fields: American colonial/revolutionsary.


MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OSAAX OLUMWULLAH has joined the History Department as Assistant Professor in the field of African history. He received his Ph.D. from Rice University in 1995 and his M.A. from the University of Nairobi in 1988. His dissertation topic was “Disease, Medicine, and Processes of Social Change Among the AbaNyole of Western Kenya.” His research and teaching interests are in the areas of science in Africa, the historical intersections of the biological and social sciences, and health, healing, and the sociology of medical knowledge in Africa.

OHIO UNIVERSITY
ERIC R. ROORDA (Ph.D., The Johns Hopkins University, 1990) joined the faculty as Visiting Assistant Professor in September, 1995; he previously taught in the Maritime Studies Program of Williams College - Mystic Seaport. Fields of specialization: American diplomatic and political; Latin America.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON
MICHAEL F. GRAHAM will be joining the faculty of The University of Akron as an assistant professor. The recipient of a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia, he has taught for two years at Coker College. His fields are Tudor-Stuart England and Early Modern Europe.

JANE KATE LEONARD and SHELEY O. BARANOWSKI have been promoted to the rank of professor and A. MARTIN WRIGHT has been promoted to associate professor.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
The department is pleased to announce the appointment, effective fall 1995, of ARIEL SALZMAN as assistant professor of Middle Eastern history. Professor SALZMAN received her Ph.D. from Columbia University and comes to Cincinnati from the Pratt Institute.

EDWARD "PETE" AKIN and SANJAY JOSHI have been appointed as Visiting Assistant Professors for the 1995-96 academic year. AKIN received his Ph.D. from UCLA, and will teach Twentieth Century American history, and JOSHI, a Ph.D. graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will teach South Asian history.

BRUCE LEVIN has been promoted to the rank of professor.

URSULINE COLLEGE
PAMELLA McVAY has joined the faculty. Her specialty is European colonialism.

WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY
The university hired two promising Assistant Professors in 1994/1995:

DR. DONNA AMOROSO: Ph.D., Cornell University. Major field is Southeast Asian history, with concentrations in 20th century Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

DR. JOHN SHERMAN: Ph.D., University of Arizona. Major field is Latin America, with concentrations in modern Mexico and Central America.

Promotions from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor, with tenure in 1995:

PAUL LOCKHART, Early Modern Europe, Scandinavia (Ph.D., Purdue)
ROBERT SUMSER, Modern Europe, Germany (Ph.D., UCLA)
ROY VICE, Early Modern Europe, Reformation Germany (Ph.D., University of Chicago)

AWARDS, GRANTS, LEAVES, HONORS, AND OFFICERS

CUYAHOGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WESTERN CAMPUS
DONNA L. VAN RAAPHORST has been elected the chairperson of the Joint Faculty Senate Council for a two-year term.

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY
GERALD NEWMAN will be on sabbatical leave Fall semester 1995 and BARRETT BEER will be on sabbatical leave Spring semester 1996.

MARIETTA COLLEGE
At the May 1995 commencement of Marietta College, JAMES H. O’DONNEL was named a McCoy Professor. Selection of the McCoy professorships is done entirely by an outside committee of scholars.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

ALLAN M. WINKLER received a Fulbright Teaching Fellowship for 1995-96; he is teaching American history at the University of Nairobi in Kenya.
OHIO UNIVERSITY
The History Book Club has chosen for its list of alternative selections ALONZO L. HAMBY'S *Man of the People: A Life of Harry S. Truman* and A. COMPTON REEVES' *Pleasures and Pastimes of Medieval England.*

JOHN LEWIS GADDIS has received a fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C., where he will be in residence from September, 1995 through August, 1996. The fellowship is to facilitate work on his forthcoming biography of George F. Kennan.

WILLIAM H. FREDERICK will be on research leave during the winter and spring quarters, and A. COMPTON REEVES during the Spring Quarter, of 1996.

STEVEN MERRITT MINER has been named Coordinator of the Russian/American Colloquium on the Second World War; the next session is scheduled for 1997.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
JOHN K. ALEXANDER served on the Program Committee and acted as Convention coordinator of SHEAR (Society for Historians of the Early Republic) for the Seventeenth Annual Meeting held in Cincinnati in July 1995.

ROGER DANIELS will be on professional leave during 1995-96 doing research and teaching first in the Martin Luther University in Halle/Wittenburg, Germany, in the university’s Institut Fur Amerikanistik.

WAYNE DURRILL has been awarded a fellowship by the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board to support a year of teaching, throughout 1996, at the University of Cape Town in South Africa.

FRANK A. KAFKER is on academic leave during 1995-96 devoting full-time to his research on the subject of eighteenth-century encyclopedias.

LINDA PRZYBYSZEWSKI is on professional leave in 1995-96 to accept a fellowship from the Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Heyman Center for the Humanities, Columbia University.

BARBARA RAMUSACK is a recipient of a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Award from the U.S. Department of Education for Six months of research in India on maternal and child welfare policies during the colonial period. She will be on professional leave during the Autumn and Winter Quarters of 1995-1996.

WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY
DR. EDWARD HAAS has been awarded a one-year sabbatical, starting September 1995.

DR. EDGAR MELTON has been awarded a three-quarter year sabbatical, starting Winter 1996.

After 5 years of committee work, DR. EDWARD F. HAAS (American south, American urban and public history) has left his position as chairman of the History Department. We will miss his leadership dearly, but wish him the best on his latest book manuscript.

DR. ROBERT SUMSER (Modern Europe, Germany) will assume the chair beginning September 1995.

DR. NANCY GARNER (U.S., 19-20th century social history and women’s history) is head of our Public History Program.

DR. HARVEY WACHTELL (U.S. colonial) is Graduate Advisor.

DR. RICHARD SWANN (19-20th century Britain and Canada) is retiring from his position in the History Department and as Assistant Dean to the College of Liberal Arts.

PUBLICATIONS
AKRON-SUMMIT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
LEONARD SCHLUPE recently published the following articles:


CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
JAMES BORCHERT, “Residential City Suburbs: The Emergence of a New Suburban Type, 1880-1930,” *The Journal of Urban History.*

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY
BOOKS:


ARTICLES:


ISOLDE THYRET, “‘Blessed is the Tsarita’s Womb’: The Myth of Miraculous Birth and Royal Motherhood in Muscovite Russia,” Russian Review (Vol. 53, #4, October 1994), 479-496.


CHRISTINE D. WOROBEC, “Death Ritual Among Russian and Ukrainian Peasants: Linkages Between the Living and the Dead,” in Cultures in Flux: Lower Class Values, Practices, and Resistance in Late Imperial Russia, Stephen P. Frank and Mark D. Steinberg, eds.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
BOOKS:

ARTICLES/CHAPTERS

OHIO UNIVERSITY


UNIVERSITY OF AKRON
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

ROBERT SUMSER

ROY VICE
"Valentine Ickelsamer’s Odyssey from Rebellion to Quietism," in The Mennonite Quarterly Review, 69 (January, 1995)


RETIRIES

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY
FRANK L. BYRNE retired July 1, 1995. Following receipt of the doctorate from the University of Wisconsin and teaching at Louisiana State and Creighton Universities, BYRNE joined the Kent Faculty in 1968, teaching courses in the American Civil War and reconstruction. He has been active in the profession as a member of the editorial board of Ohio History and the executive council of the Southern Historical Association. He published his dissertation as Prophet of Prohibition: Neal Dow and His Crusade (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1961) as well as numerous articles on various aspects of the Civil War, particularly prisons. He continues as editor of the "Voices of the Civil War" series, sponsored by the University of Tennessee Press.


UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
ARNOLD SCHRIER, Walter C. Langsam Professor of Modern European History, retires from the University of Cincinnati on September 1,1995, after serving on the faculty for thirty-nine years. He received all three degrees from Northwestern University, and spent his entire professional career at Cincinnati, except for brief visiting stints at Indiana, Duke, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. Trained as an immigration historian, he concentrated his scholarly and teaching efforts on Russian history, and he was an early advocate and practitioner of world history. He served as President of the World History Association, the Midwest Conference on Slavic Studies, and the Ohio Academy of History. He was honored by the Ohio Academy of History as a recipient of its Distinguished Service Award. An author and co-author of several European and world history textbooks, he published a major monograph, Ireland and the American Emigration, 1850-1920, and translated a work, entitled A Russian Looks at America: the Journey of Aleksandr Borisovich Lakier in 1857. A valued colleague, and an active participant in departmental and university activities, he served for many years as director of Graduate studies in the department, and chaired the Taft Fund Executive Committee from 1973 to 1989. He and his wife Sondra will continue to live in Cincinnati.

CALENDAR

Sept. 28-30. The annual Medieval-Renaissance Conference will be held at Clinic Valley College of the University of Virginia, in Wise, VA. For details, contact: Tom Costa, Department of History and Philosophy, Clinic Valley College, Wise, VA 24293. (703) 328-0231. E-mail: TMC_5a@Clinch.Edu.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1. The Great War Society will present a seminar, "In Pursuit of Peace," on the topic of the armistice and peace conference's effects on the changing sociopolitical world. The seminar will meet at the Marriott Hotel in Bethesda, Maryland. Contact: F. R. Carroll, The Great War Society, P.O. Box 4585, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94309. (408) 426-7646. FAX (408) 469-0593.


Oct. 6. "The History of Northeastern Pennsylvania: The Last 100 Years," an annual conference sponsored by the Social Science/History Department of Luzerne County Community College, will be held in Nanticoke, PA. For details, contact Robert Mittrick, Social Science/History Department, Luzerne County Community College, 1333 South Prospect Street, Nanticoke, PA 18634-3899. (717) 821-1512.

Oct. 8. The 25th Anniversary Celebration of the African American Archives, the African American Archives Auxiliary, and the Western Reserve Historical Society. Keynote speaker will be John Hope Franklin. Reception: 1:30 p.m. Program: 3:00 p.m. For information call (216) 721-5722, ext. 407.


Oct. 8-14. The Society of Ohio Archivists will observe "Archives Week in Ohio." The theme will be, "Letters Home: Documenting World War II in the Archives." Contact: George W. Bain. (614) 593-2710. Fax (614) 593-0138; Bain@ouvaxa.ohiouniv.edu.


Oct. 13-14. "World War II in Retrospect: Meaning for the 'Good War'," a public humanities conference sponsored by a grant from the NEH, will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact: Geoff
Giglierano at the Cincinnati Historical Society, Museum Center. 
(513) 287-7093. FAX (513) 287-7095.

Oct. 19-22. The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting 
in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For details contact: Michael A. Gordon, 
Department of History, University of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 413, Mil-
waukee, WI 53201. (414) 229-4314. FAX (414) 229-6827.

Oct. 20-22. The biennial conference of the Inter-University Seminar on 
Armed Forces and Society will be held in Baltimore. Contact: In-
ter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, Northwestern 
University, 626 Library Pl., Evanston, IL 60200. (708) 467-
3041/3042. FAX (708) 467-3043.

Assassinations," a National Conference of the Coalition on Political 
Assassinations, will be held in Washington, D.C. Contact: (202) 
785-5299.

Oct. 22-24. The Education Department of the United States Holocaust 
Memorial Museum announces the National Conference for Admin-
istrators in Education. Contact: Sylvia Kay, Conference Coordina-
tor, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, D.C. 20024-
2150. (202) 488-2639. FAX (202) 488-2696.

cconference of the North Central Council of Latin Americanists, 
will be held in Ripon, Wisconsin. Contact: Elane Granger-Carrasco, 
Department of Foreign Languages/Literatures, Marquette Univer-
sity, 526 N. 14th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233. (414) 288-7063/ 
3885.

Nov. 2-5. The annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnography 
will be held in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Contact: Donald L. Fixico, 
Department of History, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, 
MI 49008-5020. (616) 387-4629. FAX (616) 387-3999.

Nov. 9-12. "Building Future Visions on Proud Traditions," the annual 
cconference of the National Council for the Social Studies, will be 
held in Chicago. Contact: National Council for the Social Studies, 
3501 Newark Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016-3167. (202) 
966-7840. FAX (202) 966-2061.

the George Meany Memorial Archives, will be held in Silver Spring, 
MD. Contact: Stuart Kaufman, Meany Archives, 100 New Hamp-
shire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20903. (301) 431-5450.
Plan Ahead

Spring Meeting
April 26-27, 1996

Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio