

# OAH *newsletter*

For members and friends of the Ohio Academy of History • Volume XXXIV, Spring 2003

## For WHOM Do We Write

"Berate him as we will for not reading our books, Mr. Everyman is stronger than we are, and sooner or later we must adapt our knowledge to his necessities. Otherwise he will leave us to our own devices, leave us it may be to cultivate a species of dry professional arrogance growing out of the thin soil of antiquarian research. Such research, valuable not in itself but for some ulterior purpose, will be of little import except in so far as it is transmuted into common knowledge. The history that lies inert in unread books does no work in the world."

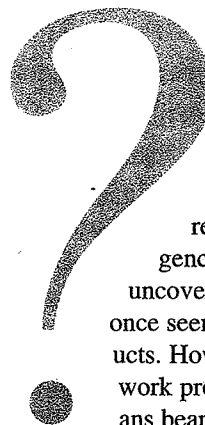
Carl L. Becker, "Everyman His Own Historian" (1932)

A few years back, as a college freshman in search of diversion, I found myself flipping through a copy of *Esquire* magazine and chancing on an article about young Franklin Roosevelt. The characterizations were sharp, the story line strong. The author was someone named Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the piece excerpted from his forthcoming *The Crisis of the Old Order*, the first volume of the Age of Roosevelt. I began to get a sense that the writing and teaching of history could be a vocation worth pursuing.

I eventually learned Schlesinger had a large audience outside the academy, taught at Harvard without benefit of a Ph.D., and was as much political activist as tweedy scholar. I also discovered that within the university world he attracted a lot of resentment for his relative youth and perceived arrogance, or his presence in the Kennedy White House, or his anti-Communism, or just maybe his success in writing

for what the publishers call a trade readership. His Roosevelt volumes remain significant works of history, good literature based on impressive research in primary sources.

I soon discovered that he was just one prominent figure in a long line of historians who directed their work to readers away from college campuses and who thought of themselves as public intellectuals. Indeed, that line stretched back as far as Woodrow Wilson, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Charles A. Beard. At the time Schlesinger was working on Roosevelt, he was one of a number of historians as esteemed outside academia as within it. I was especially impressed by a Magnificent Seven: Schlesinger, Henry Steel Commager, Allan Nevins, C. Vann Woodward, Eric F. Goldman, Richard Hofstadter, and James MacGregor Burns. I accumulated their books, read them with pleasure, and enjoyed the exhilaration of discovering



By Alonzo L.  
Hamby, Ph.D.

new knowledge.  
Of course, the passage of time, the weight of new

research, and the emergence of new perspectives all uncovered deficiencies in what once seemed near-perfect products. However, the main body of work produced by these historians bears the weight of a half-century well.

Who are their counterparts today? Are there some academic historians out there who write sophisticated history for a mass audience? Joseph Ellis (whatever his personal peccadilloes) and Ian Kershaw come to mind. And it is wonderful to see Edmund S. Morgan's name on the *New York Times* best-seller list. Some other academics write prolifically for a large audience, tell stories wonderfully, but in the end contribute little that is new or exciting. Increasingly, they seem indistinguishable from talented journalists and freelancers who skip from one chronological period to another. It is in truth hard to nominate many candidates who might be placed with the seven who so affected my own sense of history.

That just may have something to do with the state of our profession today—its fragmentation and overspecialization, its huge size that makes it possible for historians to talk to each other with little sense of a larger public, and its

*continues on page 5*

Future  
OAH Meetings

Spring 2003 Kent State University-Stark Campus, See p.10  
Fall 2003 The Hayes Presidential Center, See p. 14  
Spring 2004 Heidelberg College

*in this issue*

## Featured Articles

- For Whom Do  
We Write? 1

- Victorians and the  
Virgin Mary 4

- The Inauguration of Luiz  
Inácio Lula da Silva 6

## Academy Business

- Constitutional  
Amendments 3

- Minutes from the  
Fall Meeting 8

- Financial Report 9

## Spring Meeting

- Program 10

- Officer Nominations 11

- Award Nominations 12

- Registration Form 19

## Announcements

- Bicentennial Events 15

## Member News

- Appointments  
and Promotions 16

- Retirements and  
Resignations 16

- Academy  
Publications 16

- Awards, Grants,  
Honors and Leaves 18

## In Other News 18

The *OAH Newsletter* is published twice a year by the Ohio Academy of History. Mail correspondence, manuscripts, and news items to *OAH Newsletter*, History Department, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555-3452. The *Newsletter* is also available online at [www2.uakron.edu/OAH/](http://www2.uakron.edu/OAH/).

## ACADEMIC YEAR 2002-2003

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

- William D. Jenkins, Youngstown State University, President  
K. Austin Kerr, Ohio State University, Vice President  
Elizabeth MacLean, Otterbein College, Immediate Past President,  
Thomas Taylor, Wittenberg University, Secretary-Treasurer  
Patricia Walsh, Ohio Historical Society, Newsletter Production Editor  
Vladimir Steffel, Ohio State University Marion, Editor, Proceedings  
Stuart Hobbs, Ohio Historical Society, Archivist  
Vivien Sandlund, Hiram, 2003  
A. Martin Wainwright (Webmaster), Akron, 2003  
Ann Bowers, Bowling Green State University Center  
for Archival Collection, 2004  
James Murray, University of Cincinnati, 2004  
James Cebula, Raymond Walters College, 2005  
Diane F. Britton, University of Toledo, 2005

## ACADEMY COMMITTEES

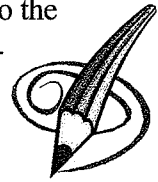
*For award nominations,  
see page 12.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Conference                             | Public History   |
| Thomas Sosnowski, KSU-Stark, chair     | Steve Gordon, OHS Historic Preservation Office, chair                        |
| Thomas Taylor, Wittenberg              | Ed Rider, Proctor & Gamble   |
| Mary Ann Heiss, KSU                    | Gale Peterson, Ohio Humanities Council                                       |
| William D. Jenkins, YSU                | Charles Cole, Ohio Humanities Council  |
| Dissertation Award                     | Donna DeBlasio, Youngstown   |
| John Douglass, Raymond Walters, chair  | Peggy Shaffer, Miami   |
| Pamela Scully, Denison                 | Public History Award   |
| T.J. Boisseau, Akron                   | Stuart Hobbs, Ohio Hist. Soc., chair   |
| Distinguished Service Award            | Beth Weinhardt, Westerville Library  |
| Vladimir Steffel, OSU-Marion, chair    | Gregory Wilson, Toledo   |
| David Fahey, Miami                     | Thomas Kuhn, Ross County Hist. Soc.  |
| James Forse, BGSU                      | Thomas Leary, Youngstown   |
| Nominating Committee                   | Standards  |
| Elizabeth MacLean, Otterbein, chair    | Lowell Satre, Youngstown, 2004, chair  |
| J. D. Britton, Ohio Historical Society | Erving Beauregard, Dayton, 2003  |
| Thomas Maroukis, Capital               | Allan Keller, John Hay HS, Cleveland, 2003                                   |
| Marian Morton, John Carroll            | Carol Lasser, Oberlin, 2003  |
| Outstanding Publication Award          | William Lussier, John Glenn HS, Zanesville                                   |
| Angela Woolcott, CWRU, chair           | Pamela McVay, Ursuline, 2003   |
| Clifton Crais, Kenyon                  | Don Ramos, CSU, 2003   |
| Susan Hartmann, OSU                    | Teaching Award   |
| Glenn Scharfman, Hiram                 | Vivien Sandlund, Hiram, chair  |
| Jon Wakelyn, KSU                       | Roberta Alexander, Dayton  |
| Program Committee                      | Tammy Proctor, Wittenberg  |
| Mary Ann Heiss, KSU, chair             | Local Arrangements   |
| Shelley Baranowski, Akron              | April 25-26, 2003, Thomas Sosnowski, KSU-Stark                               |
| Sarah Fotherly, Otterbein              | October 10, 2003, Roger Bridges, The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center |
| Robert J. Kolesar, John Carroll        | Book Exhibit   |
| Joyce Mastboom, CSU                    | David Hogan, Heidelberg  |
| Alexander Pantsov, Capital             |  |
| Santosh Saha, Mount Union              |  |

*academy business*

## Constitutional Amendments

**A**t the Spring Meeting in April 2003, the membership will consider four amendments to the Constitution. The Executive Council reviewed and endorsed each of the four amendments at its recent Fall Meeting. The first two amendments concern the election and composition of the at-large members of the Executive Council. The first amendment calls for a rotation among the elected members, so that each year there will be representatives



from two state universities, two private colleges or universities, one organization associated with public history, and one two-year institution or regional campus. The purpose of the provision is to assure broad representation from a variety of constituencies within the Academy. As outlined in the Academy Handbook, this has been the practice for a number of years and thus should be stated as such in the Constitution.

The second amendment would add one elected, at-large member to the Executive Council, raising the total to seven. The new member would be a social studies teacher from the 7-12 level. In recent years the Standards Committee of the Academy has taken a role in examining state standards regarding the social studies curriculum and the training of social studies teachers. There is a link, the Academy thinks, between the training that occurs at Ohio's colleges and universities for social studies teachers and the state standards. Thus, the Academy has a part to play in examining the development of those standards. Because most of its members are associated with colleges and universities, or institutions of public history, Academy Presidents over the years have appointed several social studies teachers (Academy members) to the Standards Committee to represent the thoughts of that constituency. Given the actions of the Executive Council and the Ohio Academy in recent years, it is now considered appropriate that there be the addition of an elected member to the Executive Council from the ranks of social studies teachers.

The third amendment concerns the officers of the Executive Council. It removes the Editor of the Newsletter from the Executive Council and clarifies the constitutional role of several other officers. In recognition of the burdens facing a single editor in putting out two newsletters each year, the Executive Council adopted a resolution at the Spring Meeting in 2002 to divide the responsibilities of the Newsletter between a Content Editor and a Production Editor. This division of responsibilities was made possible when Patricia Walsh of the Ohio Historical Society agreed to serve as Production Editor. Her skills in copyediting and layout have already enhanced the appearance of the Newsletter.

The creation of the dual editorship raised Constitutional issues concerning the election and voting power of the new positions. Given that the original

Newsletter Editor had been elected by the Academy and, as an Executive Officer, had voting power, the question was whether the Production Editor should be elected and have voting power as well. Discussion of the dual editorship, in turn, opened the broader issue of the Constitutional role of several other positions created in recent years by the Executive Council, including the Archivist, the Webmaster, the Editor of the Proceedings, and the Coordinator of the Book Exhibit. Appointed by the President, these officials had been serving as voting members on the Executive Council. The question was raised as to whether, as voting members, they should be elected by the Academy or, as appointees of the President, serve as non-voting, ex-officio officers.

After much discussion, the Executive Council endorsed the principle that Executive Officers elected by the members of the Academy should have legislative responsibilities and the vote, while officials appointed by the President to fulfill primarily administrative responsibilities, should serve as non-voting, ex-officio members. With that principle in mind, the Executive Committee resolved that all administrative officials, including the Content Editor and Production Editor of the Newsletter, as well as the Archivist, Editor of the Proceedings, Webmaster, and Coordinator of the Book Exhibit, would be appointed by the President and serve as non-voting, ex-officio members. This decision resolved several problems. Had all these officials been elected by the members of the Academy, the Nominating Committee would have been overburdened in its responsibilities. By making all of them presidential appointments, on the other hand, the President was given the flexibility needed to work with each of these administrative areas. As non-voting members, finally, these Presidential appointments would not create an imbalance of Presidential power affecting the representative nature of the Executive Council.

The fourth amendment concerns the creation of a new committee, the Conference Committee. Designed to coordinate plans for the annual Spring Meeting, the committee has been functioning effectively for several years and has demonstrated its value to the Academy. Similar to other committees, the Vice-President will appoint the chairman and members of the Conference Committee. ■

—More Academy Business page 8—

## Victorians and the Virgin Mary:

*Religion, Gender, and*

*National Identity in*

*England, 1830–1885*

By Carol Marie Engelhardt, Ph.D.



The Virgin Mary is the most recognizable woman in the Catholic tradition. Her role and representation in that tradition have been analyzed by a variety of scholars, including Robert A. Orsi

(*The Madonna of 115th Street: Faith and Community in Italian Harlem*), David Blackburn (*Marpingen: Apparitions of the Virgin Mary in Nineteenth-Century Germany*), and Sandra Zimdars-Swartz (*Encountering Mary: From LaSalette to Medjugorje*). Perhaps the Virgin Mary's prominence in Catholicism has deterred scholars from examining her representations in predominantly Protestant cultures. However, such an examination is overdue, for how a culture understands the Virgin Mary can tell us much about that culture, whether it be Catholic or Protestant.

In 1841 the Anglican clergyman Thomas Hartwell Horne warned his compatriots that "the worship of the Virgin Mary is taught and enforced by the modern Church of Rome" and furthermore that such idolatry posed a threat to English Christianity. Such sentiments were not uncommon in Victorian England. Publicly and privately—in sermons, lectures, diaries, letters, novels, and scholarly works—clergy and laity alike denounced the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, the usurper of Jesus' role, and a menace to true Christianity. On one level, their outrage is not surprising, for events that reminded English Protestants that Roman Catholics were increasing in number and status—such as Catholic Emancipation (1829), John Henry Newman's conversion to Roman Catholicism (1845), and the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (1850)—reinvigorated England's long tradition of anti-Roman Catholicism. However, neither historical precedents nor theological disputes entirely explain the Virgin Mary's prominence in Victorian England. When we explore the substance of these attacks, we find that she became a focus for Victorians' anxieties about how to define their religious and gender identities, both of which were crucial components of their national identity. Analyzing the reactions to the Virgin Mary suggests that even the apparent truisms on which Victorian culture was based were essentially insecure and open to challenge. Far from being merely a stock figure in Victorian religious disputes, the Virgin Mary reveals the anxieties that underlay and threatened the Victorians' aggressive but ultimately superficial self-confidence.

One of the hallmarks of Victorian culture was the feminine

ideal, known to scholars as the Angel in the House: the woman who was naturally maternal, untouched by carnal desire, and morally superior to men. The Virgin Mary was the logical extension of this ideal: Christians believed that she was both virgin and mother, and *Ineffabilis Deus* (1854) confirmed the popular Roman Catholic belief that she was free of original as well as actual sin. Therefore, both Mariologists and scholars of Britain have assumed that the Virgin Mary was interchangeable with the feminine ideal. Close analysis of Marian representations, however, shows that this conclusion is invalid. Victorians as diverse as the Broad Churchman Charles Kingsley, the High Churchman Samuel Wilberforce, and the Presbyterian controversialist John Cumming attacked the Virgin Mary for exhibiting the very virtues a woman was supposed to exemplify: they limited her maternal role to the bearing of Jesus, denied that she remained a virgin, and declared that the public rebukes she received from Jesus confirmed her sinfulness. These attacks were fiercest and most numerous from c. 1830 to c. 1885, when the feminine ideal was ascendant. They began to decline in the 1880s, partly in response to the appearance of alternate models of womanhood that somewhat alleviated the tensions the feminine ideal engendered: the Angel out of the House, which urged women to use their

particular virtues to improve the public sphere, and the New Woman, which radically rejected not only the confines of the domestic sphere, but also the constraints of traditional behavior, clothing, and occupation. The energetic and sustained attacks on the Virgin Mary in the nineteenth century do not merely show that the feminine ideal aroused great anxiety, but suggest why it did: the Virgin Mary demonstrated that the very virtues that were intended to restrict women to the domestic sphere were in fact their means to access the public sphere.

Leading the attacks on the Virgin Mary were Protestant clergymen, who were instrumental in popularizing the ideal but whose masculine identity was precarious as a result of the feminization of religion in the nineteenth century. Recent works by Peter Gay, James Eli Adams, Claudia Nelson, and John Tosh have described how the ungendered virtues Christianity promoted—including charity, chastity, and humility—made it especially difficult

One of the hallmarks of Victorian culture was the feminine ideal, known to scholars as the Angel in the House

Leading the attacks on the Virgin Mary were Protestant clergymen, who were instrumental in popularizing the ideal but whose masculine identity was precarious as a result of the feminization of religion in the nineteenth century. Recent works by Peter Gay, James Eli Adams, Claudia Nelson, and John Tosh have described how the ungendered virtues Christianity promoted—including charity, chastity, and humility—made it especially difficult

for Christian men to defend the ideology of separate spheres on which the masculine ideal was premised. Clerical condemnations of the logical extension of the feminine ideal—the Virgin Mary—allowed clergymen to reclaim religion as a masculine enterprise and justified their monopoly on the pulpit, and by extension the male monopoly on the public sphere. These condemnations, however, force us to reconsider the extent to which Protestant clergymen genuinely believed in the feminine ideal that they ostensibly promoted.

In addition to allowing Victorians an opportunity to express their otherwise socially unacceptable hesitations about the feminine ideal, attacking the Virgin Mary enabled the English to imagine themselves as a modern, masculine, and Protestant nation, in contrast to Roman Catholics, whose historic association with the Virgin Mary allowed them to be dismissed as superstitious and effeminate foreigners. This attempt to posit a common English identity was, however, the work of English Protestants, a term that covers Dissenters as well as the majority of Anglicans who believed their church to be Protestant. Anglo-Catholics—who coalesced as a distinctive group in the 1830s as they sought to reclaim the Catholic identity of the Church of England—and Roman Catholics allied to praise the Virgin Mary as a woman without sin who was chosen by God to be the virgin mother of the Savior.

In defending the Virgin Mary, marginalized Catholics, whose spokesmen included John Henry Newman, Edward Bouverie Pusey, John Keble, and Frederick W. Faber, emerged as the only Victorians to embrace fully the feminine ideal that was one of the hallmarks of Victorian culture. This division of English culture into two competing groups—Catholic and Protestant—helps to explain why the English struggled to define a coherent national identity throughout most of the nineteenth century: the significant cultural and theological divisions between Catholics and Protestants prevented the formation of a religiously-based national identity. The rise of the “New Imperialism” in the 1880s provided an alternate means of defining a national identity, for religious differences could be subsumed under a shared Christianity as imperialism posited a more obviously different Other. This development made the English reluctant to be reminded of the theological differences that divided them and thus further explains why Marian attacks declined significantly at the end of the century. ■

*Hamby, continued from page 1*

increasing resort to theoretical discourse. We live with an ethic that makes professional advancement dependent on explorations of the marginal, executed with rhetorical strategies that seem designed to exclude non-specialists.

“Aha!” you may be saying to yourself at this point. “Next comes the pitch for getting back to old-fashioned narrative political history.” Well, not exactly, although that is my kind of history, if it has a broad sense of what is “political” and accompanies a good story with sharp interpretation and original thinking.

The not-so-new social/cultural history that dominates our profession today provides topics of vast popular interest—race, ethnicity, sex (or gender, if you prefer), social mobility, class identity, slavery, family—to name a few of the obvious. No one can say that “politics” (as most people understand the term) is more important. Yet when Carl Becker’s Mr. Everyman hears the word “history,” he usually thinks politics, diplomacy, or war and expects a biographical approach. Instead he finds works that fail to put people up front, do not develop a narrative line, reject vernacular English for specialized terminology that ordinary readers will consider jargon, and often hew to prepackaged interpretations (“theory” to be obeyed without question). The interested adult who does not have to read such writing as a required assignment moves on to something else.

A little over a year ago the president of the American Historical Association, William Roger Louis, wondered aloud if the *American Historical Review* would review Geoffrey Best’s new biography of Winston Churchill, a volume Professor Louis described as “a balanced and perceptive interpretation of Churchill’s life without losing critical judgment or scholarly standards . . . [that] adds to the scholarly debate on how to assess Churchill’s life.” Yet the *AHR*, he concluded, probably would not review it because it was a work of synthesis rather than a monograph based on original sources. Professor Louis’s purpose was not to criticize the *AHR*, upon which he heaped extravagant praise. Nor is it mine, because its management is an expression of deeply ingrained professional norms. But surely the Best biography and the much larger work on Churchill by Roy Jenkins both rate reviews, simply because we can learn from them. Their authors and publishers do not need us; both volumes were widely reviewed in general interest venues at the time of publication and likely have sold pretty well. We need them. That this is not widely understood in the profession may tell us something not just about the *American Historical Review*, but also about the rather cramped mission we assign to ourselves.

We do not engage well with a non-academic audience, nor do we seem to think it is important to do so. In fact

continues on page 7

## The Turn Inward

### The Inauguration of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

By Donald Ramos, Ph.D.

As Americans watched the Rose Bowl parade, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office as President of Brazil. For the first time in forty years an elected president took the sash of office from an elected president.

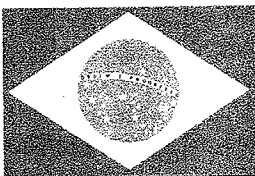
It was a remarkable event that rapidly became a celebration. The monumental spaces of Brasilia were filled with the red flags of the Workers Party. Here and there the flags carried images of Che Guevarra. The public spaces were a sea of red.

Brazil has moved into uncharted territory. A society has cautiously and nervously embraced change. It's new leader seeks to build that change on its own history—to look inward for answers.

For the first time in the history of Brazil, the president had risen from the ranks of the working class. More remarkably he was born into the grinding poverty of the Brazilian Northeast and like millions he had migrated with his family to the state of São Paulo. Lula, a nickname, now a legal part of his name, moved through a series of jobs such as selling peanuts on the street to successfully become a metallurgical worker. Then the actions of the military regime that governed Brazil from 1964 to 1985 propelled Lula into active union organizing, eventually founding an independent labor union and confederation (CUT: The Unified Workers Confederation) out of which came the Workers Party (the PT: Partido dos Trabalhadores). Lula was elected this October as the standard-bearer for a coalition built around the PT.

Over the last year, Lula moderated many of his ideas. Making political alliances, the PT moved from the far left toward the center, enough to attract enough voters to win, too much for the far left within the party. He moved from a rhetoric emphasizing a sharp break with the past to one that called for gradual change—reform over revolution. He promised to uphold all contracts, which mollified business and financial interests, domestically and internationally. He even took to wearing suits.

Equally important, millions of Brazilians at many social levels decided that there had to be a change in the Brazilian system. One of the key themes of his inauguration speech and an idea emblazoned on many of the red flags in Brasilia was "Hope Won over Fear." People identified with Lula—it is commonplace to hear the phrase that the president is "someone like us." The sense is that



For the first time in the history of Brazil, the president had risen from the ranks of the working class.

he does not speak "for the people," he is "one of the people." He speaks eloquently of his past and the history of struggle, of the battles fought and the people lost. But the reality is that behind the euphoria of taking office, the PT has changed and not everyone is pleased. But Lula and his key advisors in the PT decided to moderate their methods and language if not their goals. Another aspect of this reality is that the PT won the election in coalition with various left parties and has made deals with various centrist ones in an effort to create a majority in Congress, something it still does not have.

Lula believes he has a mandate to produce significant change. Even before taking office he had begun to govern. His cabinet is a fusion representing the alliances that have been made, and it will probably continue to change as new alliances will have to be made to produce a working majority in Congress. The cabinet is diverse containing four women and two Afro-Brazilians. It also includes old-line Trotskyites as well as members of the opposition. It even includes one of his opponents in the primary.

The inauguration speech itself is a history lesson. Lula emphasized that he was part of a process that spanned generations of suffering and resistance. He noted that each stage of Brazilian history, from sugar to gold, to coffee, to industry, had done nothing to combat hunger. He then promised to address the issue and set the measuring stick for his administration high: a goal of three meals a day for every Brazilian. This is change the poor can understand.

So is land reform. It is a word that masks histories of oppression, repression and violence. The Landless Movement in Brazil has had the support of the PT and elements of the Catholic Church. Land reform is always a hot button issue in Latin America and Lula promised gradual transformation of land holdings using unused land while maintaining production.

This is but one of the reforms promised—others include social security/retirement, taxes, politics and labor legislation. To accomplish this ambitious agenda he is calling for a social pact between all sectors of society, transparency in government and an end to the impunity of the rich and powerful. It is a remarkable agenda.

His foreign policy statement was cautious but insistent on the primacy of Brazilian interests. Regarding the

U.S. he said: "We look for a mature partnership with the United States based on reciprocal interests and mutual respect." But elsewhere the message was stronger: "Brasil will fight protectionism . . . . We will work to eliminate the scandalous agricultural subsidies of the developed nations which endanger our producers, robbing them of their comparative advantages." From the Brazilian perspective, the United States insists on free trade for others while subsidizing the steel industry and agriculture against more competitive economies.

The Lula inauguration speeches emphasized looking inward. If Cardoso looked outward, Lula wants Brazil to build from within: "Today is the day that Brazil gets in touch with itself" could be seen as a critique of Cardoso's cosmopolitanism. Lula concluded his address with "Long live the Brazilian people" rather than the traditional "Long live Brazil." The difference speaks volumes. In the emotions of the day, crowds throwing themselves into the streets, jumping on Lula's car, the ocean of red, the symbolism of the man, the reality is that Brazil is a big country with big problems but also big possibilities. To begin addressing them, Lula needs to construct a congressional majority from within the fragmented party system or by using the social movement of the streets to push for support on specific issues. Much is expected of him and he has been lowering expectations, emphasizing gradual change, gradual land reform, maintenance of all contract and treaties, but still much is expected from him. It will be hard to deliver everything.

But his election marks an important point in Brazil's history. It is an affirmation that Brazil has managed to construct a legitimate democratic government. For that Fernando Henrique Cardoso deserves more credit than he has received. The transition was handled with dignity and seriousness. The end was cordial and respectful. The symbolism of the election of a worker, a migrant from the interior of the Northeast, should not be overlooked either. It is a powerful symbol in a society where so many have been marginalized. The symbolism of a victory of the left is also important. Cardoso was also from the left, but it was the university, intellectual left, and to find his majority he had to move far to the right. Lula comes from the left of the streets, his role in the strikes of the 70s and 80s are legend. His election is a call for social reform.

Whether it can be accomplished is a very real question. For a hint we have only to look at the visiting heads of state. Among them were Fidel Castro, whose revolution has met with the staunch opposition of the U.S. and Hugo Chavez, the elected president of Venezuela whose plans to constitutionally transform Venezuela has created a middle- and upper-class backlash. Lula seems to have a good grasp on these realities and is an experienced politician. His gradual approach may be, in the end, the fastest, perhaps the only way, a Latin American society can begin the necessary process of transformation. ■

*Hamby, continued from page 5*

(does one dare use that word?), we are so specialized we do not speak to each other very well. How many of us read all or most of the articles that appear in the *AHR* or *Journal of American History* or any other journal with a wide scope? How many of us usually just skim through the book reviews, peruse the publisher advertising, and turn to the letters section for the latest example of review-rage from some angry author? The profession is just too diverse, shooting off in too many directions, to allow many scholarly articles to have a genuine interest for most of us.

Well, then, for whom do we write? A few of us make an effort to reach a larger public. A few are good textbook writers who effectively communicate with a student audience. Most of the rest who publish at all place their articles with scholarly journals and their books with university presses that specialize in very limited press runs. In brief, most of us write for our subgroup within a profession so polyglot that it makes the Austro-Hungarian Empire seem homogenous. We address perhaps a few hundred other historians, and we use current buzzwords and concepts that get attention from that group. That is what gets us tenure, promotion, salary increases, and better job opportunities.

Do we all need to make contact with a larger public? Yes, although few of us will ever draw the royalties to which the Magnificent Seven became accustomed. Apprentice historians doing dissertations, of course, will mostly do tightly defined monographic topics, but even they need to connect what they are doing to larger and easily understood themes. (Hint: One can write a compelling and meaningful story about men and women attempting to gain control over their own destiny without ever using the word "agency.") A good story well told, a rejection of jargon and prepackaged interpretation, a superior effort at original thinking about a significant subject is its own reward and a duty of scholars who are trying to teach. As Becker told us some seventy years ago, it will do work in the world. ■

*academy business*

## OAH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTES

October 4, 2002

Butler Institute of American History

**Call to order: 3:00 p.m.** Present: Donna DeBlasio (YSU), Diane Britton (Toledo), James Cebula (Raymond Walters College), John Douglass (Raymond Walters College), Steven Gordon (Ohio Historical Society), Mary Ann Heiss (KSU), Stuart Hobbs (Ohio Historical Society), David Hogan (Heidelberg College), K. Austin Kerr (OSU), Elizabeth Maclean (Otterbein), Vivien Sandlund (Hiram College), Lowell Satre (YSU), Vladimir Steffel (OSU—Marion), A. Martin Wainwright (Akron), Patricia Walsh (Ohio Historical Society). Because of the limitation of time, and the press of business items, Jenkins asked to forego the standard agenda to examine the secretary-treasurer's reports first and then proceed to the Handbook, and Constitutional issues raised under Old Business and New Business. A consensus was reached to proceed as recommended.

**Secretary-Treasurer's Report.** Austin Kerr made a motion to approve the minutes from last spring and the budget report submitted by Tom Taylor. Wainwright seconded the motion, which was approved.

**Constitutional Issues.** Rotation of six elected members of Executive Council. The recommendation was to place in the Constitution under Article IV, Section 4, a provision that "Rotation of the elected members of the executive Council shall ensure that there are two members from private colleges and universities, two members from state universities, one member from public history, and one member from two-year institutions and regional campuses." This provision had been part of the Handbook, but should appear also in the Constitution. Wainwright moved and John Douglass seconded a motion to approve the proposal and to have it presented at the Spring Meeting to the membership for approval.

There was also discussion of whether to have an elected representative from among high school teachers. Consideration of such a possibility arose because of the concern of the Academy about the K-12 teaching of social studies, the new content standards, and the licensure of teachers based on collegiate curriculums. The Standards Committee, under Lowell Satre, had played a part in the drafting of such standards, and several Academy members had served on the ODE Content Committee. John Douglass moved and Donna DeBlasio seconded a motion to develop a constitutional amendment to add this appointment to the elected

members of the Executive Committee, giving a total of seven at-large representatives. Motion passed. The Nominating Committee was to proceed with providing nominees for selection at the Spring Meeting after the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

**Replacement of Editor of the Newsletter** with a Content Editor and a Production Editor. This recommendation was to place in the Constitution, where appropriate, language recognizing this change recommended by the Executive Council last spring. Betsy MacLean moved and Austin Kerr seconded a motion to approve the preparation of appropriate Constitutional language to reflect the change. Motion passed.

**Appointment of committee chairs** to the Executive Council as voting members. Much discussion took place regarding such an appointment. Jenkins commented that it would give the President excessive power on the Executive Council since he or she would appoint 7 additional members to an 11 member council. No motion to change was forthcoming. Committee chairs will continue to serve as the non-voting members.

**Appointment of the Archivist** (already voted on last spring), the Content Editor, the Publication Editor, and the Webmaster to the Executive Council. Since each of these positions was appointed by the President, it was felt that such a large number of appointments could affect the representative nature of an elected Executive Council. In regard to the editors of the Newsletter, the discussion revolved around the fact that the previous single position of Editor had held an elected seat on the Executive Council. It was decided that both editorial positions were similar to other presidential appointments, and that presidential appointment power would give flexibility to the publication of a Newsletter. Hence, it was moved by Vladimir Steffel and seconded by Austin Kerr to remove both the Archivist, the two Editors, and the Webmaster from the Executive Council. They will serve as non-voting, ex-officio members, along with the Coordinator of the Book Exhibit. Jenkins was to prepare language for a constitutional amendment to reflect these changes.

**Addition under Article VI of the Presidential appointment of the Conference Committee.** Betsy MacLean talked about the need to formalize within the Constitution the creation of a Conference Committee to oversee the annual Spring Meeting. Several years ago, the Executive Committee had approved its formation



and membership, and it was recognized in the Handbook. John Douglass moved and Donna DeBlasio seconded a motion to place the creation of a Conference Committee, with Presidential appointment, in the Constitution under Article VI. Motion passed. Jenkins will draft the language and report back to the Executive Committee.

Handbook. The Council spent much time discussing various changes in the Handbook. The highlight of changes made included the following:

- Removal of the responsibility of the Secretary-Treasurer to take the minutes of the Fall and Spring Executive Council and Business meetings. The elected members in their third year of service were to undertake this responsibility.
- Revision of the original position of Editor of the Newsletter into two positions: Content Editor and the Publications Editor of the Newsletter and their responsibilities.
- Addition of the Archivist and the Webmaster and their duties.
- Addition of the Conference Committee and its responsibilities.
- Reaffirmation of the policy of not allowing more than two dissertations to be submitted from any college or university.
- Changes of the charge of the Nominating Committee based on constitutional changes made above.
- Numerous other changes reflecting time considerations, recommended procedures for particular committees, and other minor matters.

Austin Kerr moved and John Douglass seconded a motion to approve the amended Handbook, subject to possible constitutional changes at the Spring Meeting. Motion passed. The Handbook will be made available as amended on the Website with language that indicates the possibility of constitutional change.

Committee Reports. Jenkins pointed out that there was not much time remaining, so he urged all present to read the reports handed out at the meeting from individual committee chairs. Then he asked if there were any issues that needed to be raised by a committee chair for consideration by the Executive Council. Lowell Satre, chair of the Standards Committee, discussed his report on the State K-12 Content Standards. He commented on the work of the Standards Committee in making recommendations regarding the Standards, and the fact that the Standards would be coming before the State Board of Education for approval sometime in the fall. Austin Kerr, who had been contacted by several teachers at Worthington High

School, provided letters from those teachers making recommendations for changes in the proposed Standards. The teachers had two possible amendments with the first preferred: 1) Move History Benchmarks B, C, and D from Grades 6-8 to Grades 9-10 and move History Benchmarks D, E, and F from Grades 9-10 to Grades 11-12; and 2) Move History Benchmarks B, C, and D from Grades 6-8 to Grades 9-10. After extensive discussion, including Satre's comment that the Standards Committee had recommended the beefing up of history on the high school level, Steffel made a motion that Dianne Britton seconded to support the teachers. Jenkins was to prepare a letter to be sent to the Ohio State Board of Education indicating the recommendation of the Executive Council. Wainwright moved and Elizabeth MacLean seconded a motion to approve. Motion passed.

#### REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, THOMAS T. TAYLOR

Operating Budget	
Register Balance, Dec. 31, 2001	\$17,831.91
Income	
Gifts	\$247.60
Checking Interest	\$73.49
Memberships	\$3,145.00
OHS Joint Members	\$2,275.00
Spring Meeting Registrations	\$3,097.00
Total Income	\$8,838.09
Expenses	
Awards	\$425.70
Bank Charges	\$3.60
Newsletter	\$2,302.88
Mailing/Postage	\$822.61
Printing	\$564.95
Proceedings	\$1,878.81
Spring Meeting	\$5,587.41
Miscellaneous	\$100.00
Total Expenses	\$11,685.96
Net	\$(2,847.87)
Register Balance, Dec. 31, 2002	\$14,984.04
Endowment	
Dec. 31, 2001 Balance	\$10,508.35
Interest Income, 2002	\$588.54
Dec. 31, 2002 Balance	\$11,096.89

*spring meeting*

Kent State University-Stark Campus  
Professional Education and Conference Center  
6000 Frank Avenue, N.W., Canton, OH 44720-7599

**General Program**

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

Executive Council Meeting

3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Evening Plenary Session

7:30 to 9:00 p.m.

*"Understanding the Buckeye State: Ohio at 200 Years"**George W. Knepper, University of Akron (emeritus)*

Reception

9:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26 APRIL 2003

*Registration and Refreshments 8:00-11:00 a.m.*

Book Exhibit 8:00-4:00; Book Sale following the Presidential Address

**Session I:**

9:00-10:30 a.m.

Union Soldiers and Veterans of the Civil War Era

The Cleric as Catalyst: Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox

Clergy and Their Place in Early Modern Society

Women and World History: Practical Assistance for Teaching

at the College, High School, and Middle School Levels

Race and Social Justice

Policy History: Three Case Studies

The History around Us: Approaches to Investigating and Promoting

Local History

Alleged Presidential Scandal and Ohio Politics

**Session II:**

10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Reading Our Past

The Laity and the Church in Medieval Britain

Ripples of the French Revolution on the American Frontier

Negotiating the Boundaries of British Imperialism

Applying History: The Site of the Proposed Civic Center in

Youngstown, Ohio

Echoes of the 1960s: Cultural and Economic Transformation in

Post-Vietnam America

Ohio: Local and National Politics

**LUNCHEON, BUSINESS MEETING, AND PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**Luncheon—*admission by ticket only*

12:15-1:15 p.m.

Business Meeting—Open to all conference

1:15 p.m.

participants, but only members may vote.

Presidential Address

*K. Austin Kerr, The Ohio State University**"Working in the Vineyards of Prohibition"***Session III:**

2:30-4:00 p.m.

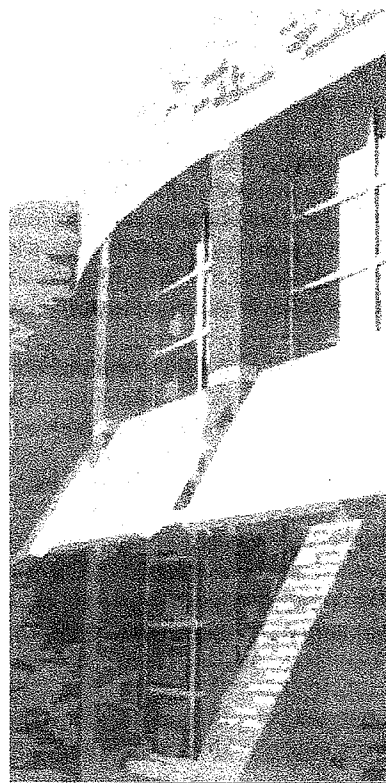
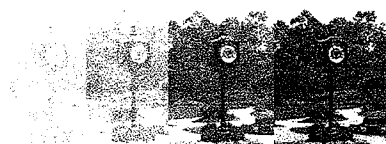
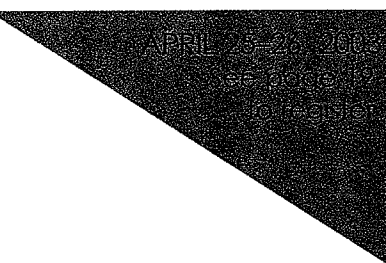
The Ohio Memory Online Scrapbook: A Resource for Historians

Religion, Identity, and Higher Education in Ohio, 1824-2000

Resources for Teaching the Holocaust

Interdisciplinary Collaboration in the Heart of the City: The

Long-Severance Site in the Central Neighborhood (Cleveland, OH)



---

NOMINEES FOR OAH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

---

<i>President</i>	Tom Taylor
<i>Secretary Treasurer</i>	Mary Ann Heiss
<i>Newsletter Editor</i>	Anne Kugler
<i>Representative from a College</i>	David Hogan Carol Lasser
<i>Representative from a University</i>	Donald Ramos
	<b>One Nomination Pending</b>

## —NEW POSITION—

*Representative for Secondary Schools*

At the April 2003 Academy meeting, the Academy will consider an amendment proposed by the Executive Council to include a representative for secondary school teachers on the Council. If the amendment is adopted, the Nominating Committee will recommend two nominees for that position to be voted on at the meeting.

**Thomas T. Taylor** has been a member of the faculty at Wittenberg University since 1988, where he is a Professor of History and a past department chair and past faculty development administrator. He received his B.A. and M.A. from The University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1976, 1978), and his Ph.D. in American Intellectual History from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1988). He teaches courses in early American, legal, film, and religious history, and is currently the presiding officer for Wittenberg faculty meetings. Recipient of the Wittenberg ODK Teaching Excellence Award (1991) and the Ohio Academy of History's Outstanding Teaching Award (2001), he has served as the Academy's Secretary-Treasurer since 2000. His most recent publication is on law in colonial America, and he currently is engaged in two restoration projects in Springfield, Ohio, the Westcott House (a 1908 Frank Lloyd Wright prairie style house), and the Gammon House (one of Ohio's few standing African American owned underground railroad houses).

**Mary Ann Heiss**, a specialist in the history of U.S. foreign relations, began teaching at Kent State University in 1992 and currently holds the rank of Associate Professor. Her publications include *Empire and Nationhood: The United States, Great Britain, and Iranian Oil, 1950–1954* (Columbia University Press, 1997), two co-edited books, and a number of journal articles and book chapters. She chaired the Academy's Outstanding Publication Committee in 2000 and this year's Program Committee.

**Anne Kugler** is a specialist in early modern English history with research interests in gender, culture, politics and religion in the early eighteenth century. Her monograph *'Errant Plagiary': The Life and Writing of Lady Sarah Cowper (1644–1720)* just came out this year from Stanford University Press, and she has published on aging and marriage as well. After receiving her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, Anne taught for three years at Loyola College in Baltimore before returning to the Midwest to teach English, French, and women's history at John Carroll University.

**David Hogan** is Associate Professor at Heidelberg College, specializing in U.S. Social History. Hogan did his graduate work at SUNY Binghamton and Carnegie Mellon. He taught for two years at Rogers State College in Claremore, Oklahoma, before coming to Heidelberg thirteen years ago. Hogan studies various topics in modern United States history, ranging from education to food to crime. In 1997, he published *Selling'em by the Sack: White Castle and the Creation of American Food*. Hogan lives in Marion.

**Carol Lasser**, Professor of History at Oberlin College, received her B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, and M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University. She teaches American history, particularly in the areas of antislavery, 19th century and women's history. Co-editor of *Friends and Sisters: Letters Between Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown Blackwell* and numerous other articles, reviews, and web publications, she is also co-editor of the JAH section on "Textbooks and Teaching." She is involved in several Department of Education "Teaching American History" grants and is involved in outreach to high school teachers. Her current project investigates the history of African American opportunity in the city of Oberlin.

**Donald Ramos** is a Professor of History at Cleveland State University and served as department chair for eight years. His field of specialization is the social and cultural history of Brazil. He has published extensively here as well as in Brazil and Portugal and is currently working on a history of popular religion in Minas Gerais in the eighteenth century. He has been involved in social studies education for years and is committed to improving history education in the schools and the training of teachers. He also helped design the Social History and the City Program at CSU and has been the editor of its e-journal, *Crooked River*. He is currently a member of the OAH Standards Committee. A copy of his full c.v. is available at <http://academic.csuohio.edu/dramos>.

## spring awards

## NOMINATIONS

## Outstanding Dissertation Award

Andrew Scott Brake (University of Toledo), "Man in the Middle: The Reform and Influence of Henry Benjamin Whipple, The First Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota"

Henry Benjamin Whipple served as the First Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota from 1859 until his death in 1901. Not only did he oversee the yearly trials and successes of the diocese of Minnesota but he also became an active advocate for Indian policy reform. Whipple's role in Indian policy reform, rather than generating the process of cultural genocide for the Dakota and Chippewa peoples of Minnesota as some have claimed, actually worked for their survival and the salvaging of what land claims they could from the advancing American population. This dissertation re-evaluates the life of Henry Benjamin Whipple using his sermons, his letters, and Dakota and Chippewa letters to illuminate the contribution of an obscure figure to the story of American religious and Indian history.

Brian Craig Etheridge (The Ohio State University), "Window and Wall: Berlin, the Third Reich, and the German Question in the United States, 1933-1999"

This dissertation examines representations of Germans during and after the Cold War. More specifically, it explores how during this period the American cultural landscape was populated by several mass media "sites of memory," places where collective memories and understandings of Germans in the United States were revealed, constituted, and contested. It investigates how American and German actors, both public and private, attempted to create, promote, manipulate and suppress certain representations. It uses the notion of "interpretative communities" to organize and discuss the various responses to these images. Two main narratives are featured: a World War II narrative symbolized primarily by the Third Reich and the Holocaust, which portrayed the Germans as unreconstructed Nazis still bent on world conquest; and a Cold War narrative, represented primarily by the symbol of Berlin, which depicted the Germans as brave democrats dedicated to the defense of the West. This dissertation examines how these two different narratives competed for dominance and how they fared in light of different international and domestic contexts.

Susan Kathleen Freeman (The Ohio State University), "Making Sense of Sex: Adolescent Girls and Sex Education in the United States, 1940-1960"

Contrary to the notion that traditional gender roles and conservative sexual norms predominated in the post-World II United States, this dissertation argues that public school sex education in the 1940s and 1950s challenged gender and sexual conformity. In the era preceding the second wave of feminism, teachers and students collaborated on efforts to develop personal preferences, eliminate the sexual double standard, and dismantle patriarchal relationship. This study points to an unrecognized continuity between the ideas and practices of the 1940s and the 1950s and those of consciousness-raising groups and other elements of the women's movement of the late 1960 and 1970s. Along with other

recent scholarship that has explored the roots of the sexual revolution in the second half of the twentieth century, this dissertation demonstrates how a mainstream institution—public education—fostered shifts in youth's attitudes and belief systems, prefiguring more dramatic social change in the 1960s.

Susan Schmidt Horning (Case Western Reserve University), "Chasing Sound: The Culture of Technology of Recording Studios in America, 1877-1977"

This dissertation traces the cultural and technological evolution of recording studios in the United States from 1877 to 1977. Technologically, it covers three important revolutions in recording methods, a transition from acoustical to electrical recording in 1925, from disk recording to magnetic tape in 1948, and the subsequent increase in technological complexity through multi-track recording. Culturally it traces that the evolution of musical styles in response to, and as a force in, the growth of recording technology. It details how the earliest efforts to capture the sound of the live performance led ultimately, as a result of reliance on technology in the creation as well as reception of sound, to the creation of recordings that had no live performance.

Jason C. Hribal (University of Toledo), "Animals are Part of the Working Class: Commons, Enclosure, and Resistance in the Atlantic World"

This dissertation is a history of animals in the early modern/modern Atlantic World. It examines the commons, the elite enclosure movements and the resistance to the impositions of private property and of labor in England, Ireland, Scotland, and colonial America during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. The dissertation describes the enclosure of those commons, and how that development created a working class among animals. Its theses are: first, animals were more free in societies which shared and worked the land in common. Second, they contested their expropriation and their exploitation. Third, with the destruction of the Commons and the birth of industry, animals became a part of the working class. And forth, there existed between the 1640s and 1790s a series of historically linked, Anglo-phone writers who directly challenged and sought to redefine the supposition that humans and non-humans are separate, distinct species and therefore deserved different treatment and rights.

James B. MacGregor (University of Cincinnati), "Salve Martir Spes Anglorum: English Devotion to Saint George in the Middle Ages"

Since the seventeenth century, English antiquarians, scholars and popular authors have sought to explain why Saint George became the patron of England. Unfortunately, the majority of these works have concerned themselves so thoroughly with documenting the development of the saint as the symbol of the nation that they have forgotten or ignored the fact that medieval people venerated Saint George as a martyr. In short, these works have ignored Saint George's place within the context of medieval piety—the very context out of which the political and patriotic

symbol of the nation emerged. This study examines the history of the cult of Saint George in England with special emphasis on the manner in which English men and women venerated and prayed to Saint George. The result of this new analysis is a picture of medieval piety that clearly identifies Saint George as a personal intercessor.

Clinton W. Terry (University of Cincinnati), "The Most Commercial of People": Cincinnati, the Civil War, and the Rise of Industrial Capitalism, 1861-1865"

This study examines the impact of the Civil War on the rise of industrial capitalism in Cincinnati, Ohio. In an era of laissez faire capitalism, Cincinnati merchants developed economic institutions fitting their circumstances, the most important of which was the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant Exchange, which controlled much of the city's trade. Although manufacturing had been important throughout the city's short history, merchants, especially those who were involved in Southern trade, dominated the local economy. The Civil War undermined the mercantile basis of the local economy. The end of the Southern trade threw the city into a severe financial panic to which the mercantile community responded initially with their traditional notions of free trade, private capital, small government and peace. Within months, however, it became clear to the mercantile elite that prosperity would return only if they abandoned their traditional notions of political economy and alignment of their local self-interest with that of the federal government. The Chamber quickly wedded itself to the Republican economic program of protected trade, organized capital, free labor, and preservation of the union. In so doing The Chamber of Commerce helped to elevate manufacturing to dominance in the economic prosperity of the city.

Sonja P. Wentling (Kent State University), "Ambivalence and Ambiguity: The Hoover Administration and American Zionism"

The special relationship between the United States and Israel has been a political reality for over fifty years and a longstanding grievance of Arab leaders against what they see as a biased and unbalanced policy in the Middle East. Yet prior to the state of Israel's creation in 1948, when Great Britain was in charge of the Palestine mandate, Zionism and its political objective of a Jewish state found little resonance among either the U. S. Government or American Jews. This triangular relationship among the U. S. Government, Zionism, and American Jews was plagued by ambivalence and ambiguity. That ambivalence and ambiguity were a consequence of the United States's desire to effect a rapprochement and to secure naval disarmament with England. While an abundance of literature has been produced on the administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt comparatively little has been written on the Hoover administration and its record on Zionism and American Jews. This dissertation attempts to disentangle the complex web of domestic and international factors that shaped the relationship between the Hoover Administration and American Zionism that led to reluctant U.S. government support of the fledgling Jewish venture in Palestine.

## Outstanding Publication Award

**Abby Gail Goodnite and Ivan M. Tribe** (University of Rio Grande), *Rio Grande: From Baptists and Bevo to the Bell Tower, 1876-2001* (Ashland, Kentucky: Jesse Stuart Foundation, 2002). A history of the college, its community and the individuals who contributed to it.

**Beth Griech-Polelle** (Bowling Green State University), *Bishop Von Galeh: German Catholicism and National Socialism* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002). Clemens August Graf Von Galen was Bishop of Munster from 1933 until 1946, and has been portrayed as a resister of Nazism. This study interrogates that reputation, and offers a revisionist interpretation that sees him as moving between resistance and complicity.

**Stephen L. Harp** (University of Akron), *Marketing Michelin: Advertising and Cultural Identity in Twentieth-Century France* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001). Straddling the usually separate fields of business history and cultural history, this study of the large French tire company uses the history of Michelin to explore such diverse topics as the Belle Epoque, World War I, pronatalism, modernity, Taylorism and tourism.

**Mitchell B. Lerner** (Ohio State University, Newark), *The Pueblo Incident: A Spy Ship and the Failure of American Foreign Policy* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2002). Using recently declassified documents from the Johnson Administration, this study presents the story of the Cold War crisis surrounding the 1968 capture by North Korea of the *USS Pueblo*.

**Jerome Mushkat** (ed.) (University of Akron), *A Citizen-Soldier's Civil War: The Letters of Brevet Major General Alvin C. Voris* (DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 2002). An edited collection of the letters home to his wife, from 1861 to 1865, of a former Ohio legislator and "citizen-soldier" who was strongly anti-slavery.

**Tammy M. Proctor** (Wittenberg University), *On My Honour: Guides and Scouts in Interwar Britain* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 2002). A social history of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements in Britain particularly in the interwar decades, this study considers the meanings of these massive youth organizations for the participants as well as for British national and imperial culture.

**Isolde Thyret** (Kent State University), *Between God and Tsar: Religious Symbolism and the Royal Women of Muscovite Russia* (DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 2001). A study of the images and authority of royal women in medieval Russia, this book draws on religious iconography and other cultural forms to explore the role of the wives of Tsars and women's claims to royal power.

*spring awards*

## NOMINATIONS (cont.)

## Public History Award

**Freedom Bound for the Lambert Lands**

The Project commemorated the lives of thirty ex-slaves, who, freed by their master, migrated to Gallia County, Ohio, in the 1840s and established a communal settlement known as the Lambert Lands. The centerpiece of the project was a monument that summarized the story of the settlers and listed the names of the original Lambert Lands settlers. The project was organized by the Lambert Lands Preservation Society, a committee of the Gallia County Historical/Genealogical Society, located in Gallipolis, Ohio.

**Ohio Memory Online Scrapbook**

This project brought together historical documents and artifacts from more than three hundred libraries, museums, archives, and historical societies across the state into one website. The included items date from pre-history to 1903 and included letters, diaries, photographs, clothing, furniture, pre-historic artifacts, and government records. The project was the work of the Ohio Historical Society in partnership with several state-wide library and historical organizations.

**Reading Our Past: Readers Theater / East Liverpool Pottery Convention 2002: Celebrating Harker Pottery**

This project documented the lives of upper Ohio Valley residents, particularly those involved with the pottery industry, through the collection of oral histories. Selections of these oral histories were made available to public audiences through the presentation of a readers theater and the production of a video based on a selection of the oral histories. The project resulted from the collaboration of Kent State University, East Liverpool, the East Liverpool Historical Society, and Phoenix Studios.

**River Voices: A Documentary Film on the 1937 Ohio River Flood**

This project focused on Portsmouth, Ohio, during the 1937 flood. The film placed the city in the context of the Ohio Valley and the widespread devastation of the 1937 flood. Using still imagery, motion picture film (including newly discovered color footage), and oral history interviews, the film tells the story of how the flood effected the lives of ordinary Portsmouth residents. The project was produced by Shawnee State University.

**Rio Grande: From Baptists and Bevo to the Bell Tower, 1876-2001**

This book is the first authoritative history of the University of Rio Grande in over sixty years. The goal of authors Abby Gail Goodnite and Ivan M. Tribe was to produce a volume that appealed to alumni, general readers, and a scholarly audience. The authors place Rio Grande in the context of the town, region, state, and nation. The book is based on extensive research in primary sources and is illustrated with photographs. The work was produced by the University of Rio Grande and published by the Jesse Stuart Foundation.

**Walking Tour of the Uptown Oxford Historic District**

This booklet guides the walking reader through one the three historic districts in Oxford, Ohio. Entries are focused on pre-World War II buildings, describing how structures were used or who lived there. Architectural style is also noted. The work is based on research in a variety of primary sources. It is noteworthy for the use period photographs of numerous buildings. The tour booklet resulted from a partnership between the Oxford Visitors and Convention Bureau and the Smith Library of Regional History.

The 2003 OAH Fall Meeting will be held Friday, October 10, 2003, at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center. For more information, contact the Coordinator of Local Arrangements:

Roger D. Bridges, Executive Director  
The Rutherford B. Hayes  
Presidential Center  
Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, 43420  
419-332-2081  
rbridges@rbhayes.org, or  
Admin@rbhayes.org

Additional information and directions will be posted at [www2.uakron.edu/OAH/](http://www2.uakron.edu/OAH/) on the Fall Meeting link.

## announcements

### Ohio's Bicentennial Is Here!



A host of projects commemorating Ohio's Bicentennial have been underway throughout the state during the past year, including historical marker dedications, the casting of Bicentennial Bells for each county, and the Bicentennial Barn project—few motorists traveling Ohio's highways will have missed spotting one of the 20-by-20-foot red-white-and-blue logos decorating 88 barns across the state.

The centerpiece of the 2003 Bicentennial celebration is a series of five "signature" events:

**Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration, July 3–20.** This Dayton-area event includes an air show, an international blimp meet, and performances and events to honor the Wright Brothers and the history of flight.

**Celebration of Lake Erie Heritage: Ohio Bicentennial Tall Ships, July 9–20.** The largest gathering of Tall Ships in Ohio since the 1800s, the Tall Ship Challenge will encompass all suitable North Coast ports from Cleveland to Toledo.

**Tall Stacks on the Ohio River, October 15–19.** This event hosts 20 riverboats from 11 states for five days of riverboat cruises and races, on-shore exhibits and activities, and musical entertainment.

**The Path to Statehood: Bicentennial Wagon Train, June–July.** The wagon train event along Ohio's U.S. 40 will recreate the journey many early pioneers experienced in settling Ohio and points west.

**Columbus Celebrates Ohio Bicentennial, July.**

Initial plans call for fireworks, a street festival, parades, and live music.

Another program that may interest OAH members is the **Ohio and the World Lecture Series**, sponsored by The Ohio State University, The Ohio Bicentennial Commission, and the Ohio Humanities Council. The lectures, which began in March and run through June 2003, are designed to combine intellectual inquiry and public outreach, and to place Ohio history within a regional, national, and world context. The lecturers are distinguished researchers in their field, including R. David Edmunds, James O. Horton, Eric Foner, Kathryn Kish Sklar, and James Patterson.

For more information on Bicentennial events and projects, call the Ohio Bicentennial Commission at 1-888-OHIO-200, or visit [www.ohio200.com](http://www.ohio200.com).

### Andrew Cayton Tells Ohio's Story

Miami University historian Andrew Cayton was commissioned by the Ohio State University Press to write *Ohio: The History of a People* (\$34.95) for the state's bicentennial celebration. Using memoirs, diaries, letters, novels, and paintings, the 472-page book presents the state's history as a collective biography of its inhabitants.

Reviewers have responded with praise. Alan Miller of the *Columbus Dispatch* described the book as "rare among Ohio history books . . . because it is inclusive and steeped in rich content. With drama and whimsy, (Cayton) uses the words of individuals—from presidents to common folks—to paint a picture of how the state grew. . . . The story should be read by all Ohioans." Randy McNutt of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* called the book a "compelling, well-written narrative."

Cayton, whom Miami named "Distinguished Professor of History" in 2000, is also providing editorial supervision to Ohio Bicentennial Minutes, which are being heard on participating radio stations throughout the state, including WCPN (Cleveland), WCBE (Columbus) and WGUC (Cincinnati). The segments, produced by WMUB-FM, Miami's public radio station, with major support from the Ohio Humanities Council, provide glimpses into the history and culture of Ohio, from movie stars to presidents and from the Wright Brothers to the pop-top can. *Ohio: The History of a People* is available at bookstores throughout the state or from the Ohio State University Press, 1-614-292-6930.

## member news

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

*University of Akron*

Constance Brittain Bouchard was promoted to Distinguished Professor (summer 2002).

*Bowling Green State University*

**Rachel Buff** was promoted to Associate Professor.

**Apollos Nwauwa** was promoted to Associate Professor.

*Case Western Reserve University*

**Molly Berger** was appointed Assistant Dean in the College of Arts and Sciences, beginning January 1, 2002. She presented "What the Astors and the Vanderbilts Have in Common Besides Money: Public and Private Luxury in the Late Nineteenth Century" to the History Associates of Case Western Reserve University, April 10, 2002, and "Naming the Landscape: Rich Men and Their Buildings in Gilded Age New York" at the 29th symposium of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC) in Granada, Spain, June 25, 2002. She continues to serve on the Advisory Board for the Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation and the National Museum of American History and as co-chair of WITH, Women in Technology History, a special interest group in the Society for the History of Technology.

**Susan Schmidt Horning** shifted from graduate student to faculty member. Horning successfully defended her dissertation in May, received her Ph.D. in August, and has joined the Department as part-time Lecturer for the 2002/2003 academic year. Her article "From Polka to Punk" appeared in *Music and Technology in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Hans-Joachim Braun, published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 2002. Horning gave a paper, "Creativity in the Trading Zone: Sound Recording as Collaboration," at the International Committee for the History of Technology 29th Symposium in Granada, Spain, in August, where she also performed with the jazz group, E-Mail Special. She has been invited to participate in the "Sound Matters: New Technology and Music" International Workshop at the Universiteit Maastricht, The Netherlands, in November, where she will discuss her paper, "Engineering the Performance: Recording Engineers, Tacit Knowledge and the Art of Controlling Sound." Horning is serving her second year on the ICOHTEC Program Committee.

**Gillian Weiss** was appointed Assistant Professor to fill the vacancy left by **Michael Altschul**, retiring Professor of Medieval and Early Modern European history. She has recently completed a short article entitled "Humble Petitioners and Able Contractors: French Women as Intermediaries in the Redemption of Captives," which will be included in a collection published by the École Française de Rome.

*Miami University*

**Wietse de Boer** will join the faculty at Miami University as

Associate Professor, beginning in August 2003. Dr. de Boer's field is Early Modern Europe. The research for his book, *The Conquest of the Soul: Confession, Discipline, and Public Order in Counter-Reformation Milan* (2001), was funded by the Villa I Tatti Postdoctoral Fellowship, and the book subsequently won the Howard R. Marraro Prize. This year he won two grants, the Rome Prize and the Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowship, for his current project entitled *The Education of the Senses: Theories and Practices of Perception in Renaissance and Baroque Italy*. He received his Ph.D. from Erasmus University in Rotterdam, and he has been a member of the faculty at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis since 1994.

**Osaak Olumwullah** was promoted to associate professor.

**Robert Thurston** is the new director of graduate studies.

## RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

*University of Toledo*

**William H. Longton**, Department Chair, will retire from the university this June.

## ACADEMY PUBLICATIONS

*University of Akron*

Constance Brittain Bouchard, "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted": The Discourse of Opposites in Twelfth-Century Thought (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell UP, 2003).

*Bowling Green State University*

**Liette Gidlow**, "Delegitimizing Democracy: 'Civic Slackers,' the Cultural Turn, and the Possibilities of U.S. Political History," *Journal of American History* (Dec. 2002); "Remembering Willie Wirehand: Coming to Terms with Consumer Culture in the Twentieth-Century U.S.," appeared in *Reviews in American History*.

**Beth Griech-Polelle**, *Bishop von Galen: German Catholicism and National Socialism* (Yale University Press, 2002); "Image of a Churchman-Resister: Bishop von Galen, the Euthanasia Project and the Sermons of Summer 1941," *Journal of Contemporary History* (2001); "A Pure Conscience is Good Enough: Bishop von Galen and Resistance to Nazism," appeared in Omer Bartov and Phyllis Macks, eds., *In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century* (Oxford and New York: Berghahn, 2001).

**Walter Grunden**, "Voina i nauka v Japonii [Science and War in Japan]," *Naukovedenie* 3 (2001), 189-201.

**Peter Way**, "Soldiers of Misfortune: New England Regulars and the Fall of Oswego, 1755-56," *Massachusetts Historical Review*, vol. 3 (2001), 49-88.

*Case Western Reserve University*

**John G. Grabowski** delivered a paper, "A question of identity:

Turkish Immigrants, Then and Now" at the seventh international cultural studies symposium at Ege University in Izmir, Turkey. He reprised that paper at a special presentation at Yeditepe University in Istanbul. That presentation was covered by the Turkish media, and he ended up in the "Hurriyet" newspaper, on the MSNBC Turkey website, and on Turkish television. That exposure has greatly accelerated his work on early (1900-1921) Turkish immigration to the United States. A colleague in Turkey, Sedat Isci, and Dr. Grabowski have received over 300 contacts from the descendants of early immigrants. Most of the immigrants returned to Turkey, so these contacts come from their children and grandchildren in Turkey. His article "Republican Perceptions: Time and the Gulcernal" has been published in the *Turkish Foreign Relations Yearbook*. He and his wife Diane (a graduate of the department) have completed the book *Cleveland: Then and Now*. It was published by Thunder Bay Press in January 2003. As of October 1 he will also be serving as Interim Director of the Library of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He has been filmed as an expert "talking head" on a national documentary concerning the rivers of America (he was interviewed about the Cuyahoga) and on a new documentary being produced for the bicentennial of the state of Ohio. Both films are produced by Florentine, Ken Burns's production company.

**David Hammack** published "Nonprofit Organizations in American History: Research Opportunities and Sources," *The American Behavioral Scientist* (Vol. 45, No. 11, July 2002, pp. 1638-1674); this paper was initially presented to a Conference on Data Resources and Research Opportunities in Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D.C., Oct. 4, 2001. He also published "Philanthropy and



öffentliche Einrichtungen in amerikanischen Grosstädten 1800–2000,” in “Zwischen Markt und Staat: Stifter und Stiftungen im transatlantischen Vergleich,” edited by Thomas Adam and James Retallack, in *Comparativ: Leipziger Beiträge zur Universalgeschichte und vergleichenden Gesellschaftsforschung* (Leipziger Universitätsverlag) 11:5/6, 2001, pp. 160–190. He has been appointed to the Committee on Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector of the Social Science Research Council and also gave a paper at the meeting of the International Society for Third Sector Research in Cape Town, South Africa, in July.

**Elisabeth Köll's** article “Factories in the Countryside: The Industrial Workforce and Social Division in Nantong County, 1895–1937” was published in the volume *Town and Country in China: Identity and Perception*, edited by David Faure and Tao Tao Liu (pp. 107–25, Macmillan, 2002). She was a nominee for the 2002 Carl F. Wittke Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching and has been appointed director of the Asian studies program as of July 1. Elisabeth has also been elected vice-president and president-elect of the Historical Society for 20th Century China, an organization affiliated with the Association of Asian Studies and the American Historical Association. With the help of a W. P. Jones Faculty Development Grant she was able to continue her research on the social history of the Chinese railway in Shandong province and Shanghai this summer. In August she presented the paper “Negotiating Family and Corporate Interests during War and Occupation: The Transformation of the Dashing Enterprise from the 1920s to the 1950s” at the International Chinese Business History Conference, organized by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.

**Kenneth Ledford** published “Codification and Normativity: Catalan ‘Exception’ and European ‘Norm.’” *Law and History Review* 20 (2002): 385–92 and served as a panel commentator for “Citizenship in Comparative Perspective,” Annual Meeting of the American Society for Legal History, San Diego, November 7–10, 2002. He is a member of the Editorial Board for *Law and History Review*, continuing a role he has filled since 1996 and also will be serving in 2003 another year as a member of the Program Committee of the American Society for Legal History. He is the Undergraduate Advisor for the Department of History as well as an instructor in the new SAGES Program, 2002–05.

**Renée Sentille's** book, *Performing Menken: Adah Isaacs Menken and the Birth of American Celebrity*, is due out in April 2003 from Cambridge University Press. This past summer she was asked by the *Journal of Women's History* to comment on the future of American women's history; that essay will appear in the spring issue. She served as the commentator on a panel on Native American history at the American Studies Association conference in November 2002. As Director of American Studies, she is busy on the paperwork to put through changes to the curriculum. She also received a Glennan to create a course called Advanced Topics in American Women's History, with the first topic focusing on Women and Medicine, and will be offering that class in the spring of 2004.

#### University of Dayton

Erving E. Beauregard published the following articles: “In Defense of President Harding's Supreme Court Appointees,” *The Supreme Court Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No.3; “Matthew Simpson: Bishop and Patriot,” *Journal of the Alleghenies*, Vol. 38; “Thomas E.

*continues next page*

#### Second Pulitzer Nomination for Ted Steinberg By Gregory Bodwell

Oxford University Press has entered *Down to Earth: Nature's Role in American History*, by Ted Steinberg, in the 2003 competition for the Pulitzer Prize in History. Steinberg, Professor of History, Case Western University, received a nomination for the 2001 Pulitzer Prize in General Non-Fiction for *Acts of God: The Unnatural History of Natural Disaster*.

According to William Cronon, pioneer in environmental history, Steinberg's new book “changes the way we think not just about our past, but our future as well.” Cronon lauds the work as “a bold new critical synthesis of American environmental history, the most ambitious that any scholar has attempted since the founding of the field more than a century ago.” *Publishers Weekly* observes that the book “makes a strong case” for its two major themes. “The first is that the ecological balance is precarious and can be undermined, even completely destroyed, by unintended changes that flow from the smallest of events. The second is that the capitalist impulse to treat everything within its horizon as a commodity, and the corollary compulsion to assign a dollar value to every commodity, is fundamentally at odds with the existence of the diverse and healthy ecosystems that existed prior to the country's settlement.” The work also emphasizes nature's reciprocal impact on American history, providing over one hundred such examples. Steinberg is also the author of *Slide Mountain, or the Folly of Owning Nature*, and *Nature Incorporated: Industrialization and the Waters of New England*. This year, Steinberg also published “Down to Earth: Nature, Agency, and Power in History” in the *American Historical Review* (June 2002). The essay was the subject of a moderated on-line discussion hosted by the AHR in September 2002.

#### Jeffrey Kimball and William Burr on Nixon

An article published by Miami University historian Jeffrey Kimball and William Burr, a National Security Archive senior analyst, on a 1969 worldwide secret nuclear alert ordered by President Nixon has received national and international attention. Their article appears in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. A longer, fully documented version appears in the journal *Cold War History*, published in the United Kingdom. The results of their historical sleuthing have been picked up by such media outlets as the New York Times, Washington Post, Associated Press, CNN, ABC, NBC, and Agence France Presse.

President Nixon ordered the secret nuclear alert in October 1969, calling his wartime tactic a “madman strategy” aimed at “jarring” the Soviets into pressuring North Vietnam to make concessions. Nixon wanted the global military measures to be detectable, but not alarming to the Soviets. If Soviet leaders noticed the measures, they may have seen it as a bluff or they did not want to acknowledge it. Moscow made no change in its Vietnam policy.

Piecing together documentary evidence from recently declassified files of Nixon's National Security Council, the authors were able to prove that the nuclear alert was connected to Nixon's Vietnam policy. Known to White House insiders as the “Joint Chiefs of Staff Readiness Test,” the purpose of the nuclear alert was kept secret even from the generals implementing the military exercise, according to memos revealed by Kimball and Burr. Kimball is a specialist in the Nixon presidency and is author of the award-winning *Nixon's Vietnam War* (1998).

For more information and sample documents, go to the National Security Archive site at [www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/](http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/). For the article that appeared in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, go to [www.thebulletin.org/issues/2003/jf03/jf03burr\\_print.html](http://www.thebulletin.org/issues/2003/jf03/jf03burr_print.html).

continued from previous page

Cramblet and Wilbur H. Cramblet: *Bulwarks of Bethany College*," Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review, Vol. 25.

#### Miami University

**P. Renée Baernstein**, *A Convent Tale: A Century of Sisterhood in Spanish Milan*, Routledge, 2002.

**Osaak A. Olumwullah**, *Dis-ease in the Colonial State: Medicine, Society, and Social Change Among the AbaNyole of Western Kenya*, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002.

#### University of Toledo

Larry D. Wilcox, "Shadows of a Distant Nightmare": Visualizing the Unimaginable in Early Documentary Films," in John Roth and Elisabeth Maxwell, eds., *Remembering for the Future 2000: The Holocaust in the Age of Genocide* (2000). Wilcox also served as guest editor and wrote the introductions for the two 2002 focus issues of the journal *Film and History* titled *The Holocaust on Film*.

#### AWARDS, GRANTS, HONORS AND LEAVES

##### University of Akron

Constance Brittain Bouchard was awarded a year-long Membership (2002–2003) at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

##### Case Western Reserve University

**Kenneth Ledford** received the Undergraduate Teaching Excellence Award from the Undergraduate Student Government, CWRU, Humanities and Social Sciences Division, 2002, as well as a Senior Faculty Fellowship from the College of Arts & Sciences, CWRU, spring 2002.

**Miriam Levin** spent the spring semester as an Associate of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, in Paris, and as Visiting Professor at the University Blaise Pascal in Clermont-Ferrand, France. She was also invited Maria Goeppert Mayer Professor at the University of Gottingen, where she lectured on "Women and the Vocation of Science" and participated in a seminar on women studies programs in the United States and Europe. In March she co-organized an NSF sponsored workshop at MIT on "Reconsidering Technology in the Aftermath of September 11th."

A selection of essays from the workshop will be published later this year in the journal *History and Technology*. Her article "Museums and the Democratic Order" appeared in the winter 2002 issue of the *Wilson Quarterly*.

**Carroll Pursell** was on sabbatical during the fall semester of 2001, making some headway on his history of the rise and fall of the Appropriate Technology Movement. He has also been editing drafts of the essays contributed to his forthcoming book, *The Blackwell Companion to American Technology*. In the spring he gave a talk at the University of Texas (Austin) as part of a new program in Sustainability and took part in a workshop on African-Americans and technology at M.I.T. Meanwhile, he continues as Chair of the Department.

**Jonathan Sadowsky** gave invited papers this year at the Richardson Seminar in the History of Psychiatry at Cornell Medical School, the conference "The Politics of Racial Health" at Rutgers University, and the annual conference of the Society for the History of the Behavioral Sciences.

**Angela Woollacott** was a Visiting Scholar in the Department of Social Inquiry at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, in November and December 2001, and was a Visiting Fellow at the Humanities Research Centre at the Australian National University, May to August 2002. She will complete her three-year term as Program Chair for the North American Conference on British Studies, with the NACBS/SCBS Conference to be held in Baltimore November 8–10, 2002.

##### Miami University

**P. Renée Baernstein** is on leave for 2002–2003 for research in Italy. **Curt Ellison** is acting director of the McGuffey Museum.

Peggy Shaffer, Mary Cayton and Curt Ellison won both the Research Challenge Program Grant (for the Miami University Heritage Tourism Project) and an NEH curricular grant ("Diversity, Identity and Public Culture. Rethinking the American Studies Curriculum").

**Allan M. Winkler** has received grants from the university's Hampton Fund for Faculty International Initiatives and the Dolibois Faculty Development Fund to take students in his senior capstone course, "Vietnam: War and Society," on a study tour of Vietnam in Spring 2003. ■

## in other news

### New Miami Indian Historical Repository

The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and Miami University have signed an historic agreement to establish a central repository for Miami Indian historical, cultural and linguistic resources.

The "Myaamia Collection at Miami University" will serve as the country's primary research collection on the Miami Indians, accessible to the Miami tribal community, academic researchers and the general public.

Collection materials such as paper records, photographs and maps will be housed in the university libraries, while cultural and patrimonial objects will be housed in Miami's art museum. Patrimonial objects include funerary, ceremonial and religious objects central to the Miami Indian culture. The repository will also house duplicates of tribal records.

"We are happy to be a party to such an agreement between an institution of higher learning and a Native Sovereign Nation," said Floyd Leonard, chief of the Miami Tribe. Believed to be the first agreement of this type in the country, it is hoped that the Myaamia Collection can serve as a model for other tribes and universities, according to Daryl Baldwin, director of the Myaamia Project for Language Revitalization. The collection will be developed by a review board comprising members from the tribe and from the university.

In conjunction with the Myaamia Project, an exhibition organized between the art museum and the Miami Tribe is scheduled for fall 2003. The exhibition will showcase, for the first time, contemporary art of the Miami Nation.

*spring meeting*

DATE: April 25–26, 2003

LOCATION: Kent State University-Stark Campus, Professional Education and Conference Center,  
6000 Frank Avenue, N.W., Canton, Ohio, 44720-7599

PARKING: Complimentary parking is adjacent to the Professional Education and Conference Center.

LODGING: The following accommodations, located near the conference site, offer reasonable rates.

Four Points Sheraton  
4375 Metro Circle NW  
Canton, OH 44720  
(330) 494-6494Holiday Inn  
4520 Everhard Road NW  
Canton, OH 44718  
(330) 494-2770Best Suites  
4914 Everhard Road  
Canton, OH 44718  
(330) 499-1011DIRECTIONS: Visit [www.stark.kent.edu/information/html/map.htm](http://www.stark.kent.edu/information/html/map.htm)FACILITY INFORMATION: Visit [www.stark.kent.edu/pecc](http://www.stark.kent.edu/pecc)**PLEASE NOTE**

- On-Site Day-of-Conference Registration will be available for an additional \$10.00 fee. Buffet Luncheon possible strictly according to space available.
- You will receive your registration packet at the registration table on the day of the Conference.
- No refunds are available for cancellations received after April 18.
- Program participants who fail to register will be billed for registration.

*Clip along dotted line and mail form below. Keep above information for your reference.***OAH SPRING MEETING 2003—REGISTRATION FORM**

Name:

Pre-Registration

*Includes Registration, Continental Breakfast, and Luncheon*

Address:

Member, Professional	\$25	_____
Member, Student	\$18	_____
Non-Member, Professional	\$35	_____
Non-Member, Student	\$28	_____

Additional Luncheon Ticket(s)	\$15	_____
-------------------------------	------	-------

*For guests*

On-site Registration Charge	\$10	_____
-----------------------------	------	-------

*If registering after April 18*

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional Affiliation:

\_\_\_\_\_ I will attend the Friday evening reception

E-mail:

Make checks payable to **Ohio Academy of History**.  
Please mail payment and this form to **Ohio Academy  
of History, Wittenberg University, P.O. Box 720,  
Springfield, OH 45501**

## JOIN THE OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY

Please check the appropriate category and indicate whether this membership is new or a renewal:

☐ Professional (\$20)      ☐ New  
☐ Student (\$10)      ☐ Renewal  
☐ New Professional\*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Mailing Address

I wish to make a gift to  
OAH in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_

Total Amount enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

\* The Ohio Academy of History is pleased to offer one-year, beginning professional memberships to historians new to Ohio, as a way of welcoming new colleagues to the state and of helping them find colleagues with similar interests. If you are new to Ohio (within the last eighteen months), just have your supervisor or department chair sign below and enclose no payment.

Institutional affiliation, if any

Supervisor or Chair

PLEASE RETURN WITH PAYMENT TO:  
Ohio Academy of History  
Wittenberg University, P.O. Box 720  
Springfield, OH 45501

*OAH Newsletter*  
Publishing Office  
Ohio Historical Society  
1982 Velma Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211-2497

PRST STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Columbus, Ohio  
Permit No. 7780

\*\*\*\*\*AUTO\*\*3-DIGIT 454  
JACOB H DORN 4  
WRIGHT STATE 18  
7041 ROSECLIFF PL  
DAYTON, OH 45459-1386

