Friends of the Department of History at Ohio State
World War II Tour 2018
Normandy, France
SAMUEL C. CHU MEMORIAL LECTURE IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES
Seung-kyung Kim, PhD
Korea Foundation Professor and Director, Institute for Korean Studies
Indiana University Bloomington
Thursday, September 12, 2019 @ 4:00 p.m.
165 Thompson Library
1858 Neil Ave

JOHN C. BURNHAM LECTURE ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE/SCIENCE
Scott Podolsky, MD
Professor of Global Health and Social Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Thursday, October 17, 2019 @ 4:00 p.m.
Faculty Club | Grand Lounge
181 Oval Dr S

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY LECTURE IN OTTOMAN AND TURKISH HISTORY
James Grehan, PhD
Professor
Portland State University
Thursday, November 7, 2019 @ 4:00 p.m.
Faculty Club | North Dining Room
181 Oval Dr S

PLS DON’T MISS OUR SPECIAL SERIES
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ON THE COVER:
Friends of the Department of History at Ohio State World War II Tour of Europe 2018 Operation Overlord + Operation Market Garden

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MAKING HISTORY
No. 60 | 2019

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history.osu.edu/events
Donald Bolon Cooper (1931-2018)

The DEPARTMENT was deeply saddened by the death of Professor Emeritus Donald Bolon Cooper on December 11, 2018. Cooper served four years in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War, including one year aboard the USS Currier (DE 700), one year at Hospital Corps School, service at Balboa U.S. Naval Hospital, and a two-year deployment to the U.S. Marine Corps at Fleet Marine Headquarters in Pearl Harbor. He was discharged on November 19, 1954, as Hospital Corpsman, Second Class.

After Cooper completed his military service, he attended The Ohio State University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Cooper graduated from Ohio State in 1957 with a BA in history. After graduate school, Cooper completed a one-year fellowship with the Doherty Foundation, researching and archiving early history of epidemics in Mexico.

Donald Cooper taught Latin American history for over forty years, first at Oklahoma State (1961-63), then by Ohio State (1963-2002). Cooper was very active in the Ohio State community. He was a member of the Torch Club, as well as The Ohio State University Retirees Association (OSURA), where he served on its executive board and was the group’s historian.

He was also active outside of Ohio State. Donald was a member of First Presbyterian Church, and his hobbies included classical music, Cincinnati Reds baseball, spending time with grandchildren, and making homemade wine from fruit gathered at his cottage in northern Wisconsin.

Donald is preceded in death by his beloved wife, Ellen Hutchins Cooper, brother, Charles William Cooper, and parents Charles Dolman and Gladys Bolon Cooper. He is survived by his sister, sister-in-law, three children, nine grandchildren, three step-grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

Welcome to Making History No. 60! The purpose of this annual magazine is to keep alumni, friends, and supporters up-to-date with the exciting research activities, events, and news from the department.

This past academic year was one of transition. We began by saying goodbye to our friend and former chair Nate Boeseman, who retired after thirty-two years at Ohio State. At the same time, we welcomed assistant professor Joan Flores-Yáñez, a specialist in the history of Latin American migration (see page 12); Clay Howard (modern U.S.) and Bart Elmore (environmental) were promoted to the rank of associate professor with tenure; and Alison Beach (medieval Europe) and Greg Anderson (ancient Greece) were promoted to the rank of full professor.

In addition to faculty promotions and new hires, staff member Ashley Brownman was promoted to graduate studies coordinator (see page 11), and we hired Jacklyn Heikes to fill Ashley’s shoes as program coordinator (see page 12).

This issue’s cover calls attention to and commemorates an important historical milestone celebrated in 2019—the seventy-fifth anniversary of D-Day (section begins on page 34). As ammun dorothy Brinkley (BA ’52) writes, “...of all the days in the 20th century, none were more consequential than June 6, 1944,” and 75 years later, the world remembers opportu the events of that singular day. This partly explains why our World War II Study Abroad Program, led by David Steigenga, is one of the department’s most popular programs.

We hope you enjoy learning more about the program by reading the articles contributed by two WWI Study Abroad alumni, undergrads Kate Green and Reina Sherkar (pages 48–49). Their personal narratives provide a glimpse into what many have considered their most memorable experience as an Ohio State student.

Also this past year, Dean Peter Hahn joined Peter Mansoor and David Steigenga, as they accompanied a number of friends of the department on a special World War II Operation Overlord + Operation Market Garden Tour (see pages 44–45). Proceeds from the tour went directly to our undergraduate study abroad programs.

Contributor and four participant Susan Glenn writes about her experience following in the footsteps of the “Greatest Generation” in her piece, “Reflections from Omaha Beach” (pages 46–47).

To further mark the occasion, we have included DPAA Post-Doctoral Fellow Zachary Matusheski’s, “The Buckeye 12: Profiles in Valor” (pages 36–45) and “O Things You Need to Know About the Invasion of Normandy” (pages 36–37), reprinted here with permission from our online magazine, Origins.

The WWII program was not the only program the department offered last year that provided students with a hands-on experience, however. Hasan Jeffries led a group of students to explore the history of slavery and its legacy at James Madison’s Montpelier and Charlottesville, Virginia (see page 4). Working with the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Alicia Conklin took a group of students to France and North Africa for her program, “Between France and Morocco: Diversity in the Francophone World.” Alison Beach led a group of students to the Blackary Archæology Field School in Ireland, and a group of four undergraduates explored South America with Margaret Newell (see pages 54–55).

The intellectual atmosphere inside Dues Hall remained wonderfully vibrant. Faculty and students enjoyed the second year of the Center for Historical Research (CHR) program, “You Say You Want a Revolution! Revelations in Historical Perspectives” led by Margaret Newell. Meanwhile, Pete Mansoor, Bruno Cabanes, Jennifer Siegel, and Mark Grimson organized another powerful program, “Voices of War: Comparative Perspectives,” funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities initiative, “Standing Together: The Humanities and the Experiences of War.”

In this issue, we also spotlight some of our exciting research projects, such as an urban sustainable food system project spearheaded by Kip Curtis (see page 2), as well as an unexpected discovery by an international team of researchers, including our own Alison Beach, which challenges a long-held belief about the role women played in early manuscript creation during the European Middle Ages (see page 3).

We also recognize all of our award-winning faculty, staff, and students on pages 16–21. We have good reason to be proud of these students and the achievements of our faculty, but we take even greater pride in the achievements of our alumni (pages 31–33). Please do stay in touch with us. We’re eager to know more about your experiences with the department and how they shaped your life.

So, what’s in store for 2019-2020? The Department of History will launch a new program this year: The CHR will begin to explore its new theme, “Democracy in a Time of Change and Challenges.” Working with a number of other units on campus, our colleagues will commemorate 2019 as the 400th anniversary of the sale of the first enslaved Africans in British North America by launching a series of conversations on the history and legacy of the Atlantic slave trade. We are also very excited to search for the inaugural holder of the Carter V. Findley Professorship in Ottoman and Turkish History. And, as Ohio State celebrates its sesquicentennial year, we are eager to work with the College of Arts and Sciences Advancement team to strengthen the fields and programs that have long sustained our department as we also build new, forward-thinking ones to carry us into the future. We hope that you will consider supporting our efforts to train future generations of Ohio State students to think historically and learn from the past as they prepare for the future.■
KIP CURTIS TO MANAGE $2 MILLION FOOD SYSTEM PROJECT

“This is truly a community effort.” - Kip Curtis

THE FOUNDATION for Food and Agricultural Research (FFAR) awarded a matching grant to The Ohio State University at Mansfield to launch a $2 million dollar urban sustainable food system project that will increase access to fruits, vegetables, and other specialty crops while supporting the local economy. The project was developed and is being managed by Associate Professor of Environmental History Kip Curtis.

The microfarm aggregation system will be implemented over three years, allowing researchers and growers to calibrate the growing, harvesting and marketing processes for the local setting. In the meantime, a parallel interdisciplinary research team will measure the ways in which this embedded local production system impacts a range of local issues from food insecurity, to urban beautification, to food literacy and educational achievement.

The Mansfield Microfarm Project will provide both training and microfarm kits to approximately a dozen initial producers, and help them farm cooperatively and aggregate their produce for marketability. The microfarms will create a food production system that, when fully operating, will produce and sell all the produce to become fully sustainable economic drivers in the Mansfield area economy.

“This pilot effort of microfarms will establish a food system in the city of Mansfield that can collectively generate the volume and quality of specialty crops to compete for commercial markets,” said Curtis. “In doing so, we hope to create a network circulating within the community, rather than exporting them out, while promoting healthier lifestyles by providing residents with access to fresh, local produce right there in the neighborhod.”

The project started in 2016 when Curtis brought the concept to faculty and staff participating in the Initiative for Food and Agricultural Transformation (iFACT), an Ohio State Discovery Theme initiative, which then catalyzed a cross-disciplinary conversation to develop the project. Curtis also led a group of six Ohio State Mansfield students in the design and construction of a demonstration urban microfarm on the Ohio State Mansfield Campus, which consisted of two high tunnels, housing raised plant beds, as well as several outside plant beds on a one-third-acre lot. They completed construction in the fall of 2017.

When fully implemented, the local production pilot system will set all sustainable food marketing core for local vegetable producers.

“Inconsistent access to affordable nutritious food is a problem that plagues communities nationwide,” said FFAR’s Executive Director Sally C. Cargile. “This project has the potential to transform agriculture production while simultaneously fostering local economic development. We are excited to pilot the microfarm model and explore the impact for the Mansfield community.”

“This project is fundamentally focused on developing and fine-tuning an urban microfarm aggregation system designed to create genuine opportunity for participant producers in Mansfield, Ohio,” Curtis said. “The potential impact, however, extends well beyond the original microfarmers and one small urban aggregation system. If successful, such models present opportunity for urban growers in other redeveloping cities across Ohio and beyond.”

The FFAR grant provides one-to-one funding to develop and study a pilot community-based sustainable food production and aggregation system in Mansfield, Ohio. The match was made possible in large part through partnerships with the North End Community Improvement Collaborative, Mind and Body Aligned and Brainteer Business Solutions, as well as the generous support of the Fran and Warren Rupp Donor Advised Fund of the Richland County Foundation. The FFAR funding is also matched in part by donations from the new Sustainability Advisory Board and Mansfield Steel.

WHEN AN INTERNATIONAL team of researchers led by the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History and the University of York, as well as Ohio State professor Alison Beach, analyzed skeletal remains discovered at a medieval women’s religious community in Dalheim, Germany, they made and unusual discovery. A woman buried in the cemetery there was found to have numerous flecks of blue pigment embedded within her dental calculus. The study, published earlier this year in Science Advances, revealed the blue flecks derived from lapis lazuli, a rare and expensive stone used in the Middle Ages to create the pigment ultramarine. This remarkable evidence could challenge a long-held belief about the role women played in early manuscript creation.

During the European Middle Ages, written texts largely were the province of religious institutions, and they were created in monasteries for use by members of the clergy and by the nobility. Richly illustrated manuscripts, known as illuminated manuscripts, often were embellished with gold leaf and ultramarine, the same blue pigment found in the dental calculus of the woman from Dalheim. Could this suggest that a woman created richly illustrated religious texts?

Researchers think so.

The use of ultramarine pigment made from lapis lazuli was reserved along with gold and silver for the most luxurious manuscripts. “Only scribes and painters of exceptional skill would have been associated with its use,” says Professor Alison Beach.

“The unexpected discovery of such a valuable pigment so early in the mouth of an eleventh-century woman in rural Germany is unprecedented. While Germany is known to have been an active center of book production during this period, identifying the contributions of women has been particularly difficult. As a sign of humility, many medieval scribes and painters did not sign their work, a practice that especially applied to women.”

“We examined many samples for how this mineral could have become embedded in the calculus on this woman’s teeth,” explains Anita Radini, University of York. “Based on the distribution of the pigment in her mouth, we concluded that the most likely scenario was that she was herself painting with the pigment and likely licking the end of the brush while painting,” states co-author on the project Christiana Tromp of the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.

Analysis revealed the woman was 45-60 years old when she died around AD 1000-1200. She had no particular skeletal pathologies, nor evidence of trauma or infection. The only remarkable aspect to her remains was the blue particles found in her teeth. “It was a complete surprise – as the calculus dissolved, it released hundreds of tiny blue particles,” recalls co-first author Ansa Radini of the University of York. Careful analysis using a number of different spectroscopic methods – including energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) and micro-Raman spectroscopy – revealed the blue pigment to be made from lapis lazuli.

The woman’s remains were originally a relatively unknown find from a relatively unremarkable place, or so it seemed. But by using these techniques, the researchers were able to uncover a truly remarkable life history.

“Medieval women’s early involvement in manuscript production suggested by lapis lazuli identification in dental calculus.” Science Advances 5, no. 1, 100:19 Jan 2019, https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/1/eaaw7026

IN THE NEWS IN THE NEWS
FIELD SCHOOL SHEDS LIGHT ON HISTORY OF SLAVERY AND ITS MODERN MANIFESTATIONS

It’s hard for Associate Professor Hasan Jef- feries to label his field school to northern Virginia as merely a trip. For him and his students, it was more than that. It was an experience. “Going in, I was like, ‘Yeah, this is a good idea,’” said Jeffries, who teaches in the Depart- ment of History. “But I didn’t realize how impact- ful and powerful it actually was until I was there.”

Last October, Jeffries guided ten under- graduate students through a field school titled, “Defining the Color Line: Race, Democracy and the Enslaved Community at James Madison’s Montpelier.” The group spent four days at Montpelier, the restored former home and plantation of the fourth United States president James Madison, who was essential in drafting the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The estate now serves as a permanent exhibition that high- school students can visit to study how blackness was defined in the 18th century.

Jeffries knew beforehand that the field school would be a chance for students to move outside the classroom, use all their senses to learn about history, and draw parallels between racism in the late 1700s and racism now. But he admits he didn’t consider how profound of an impression the experience would leave on him and his students.

“That’s the power of the immersive space and taking people to places where history happened,” Jeffries said. “It’s James Madison’s plantation and Charlottesville – in order to understand each of them, you have to understand both of them and see what those connections are.”

“Walking around the site at Montpelier, we chronologically dove through the history, the ar- chaeology, the power of place,” added third-year political science and international studies student Josie Cruea, fourth-year history and English Specialist, ASC Marketing & Communica- tions.

One impactful moment Jeffries singled out was when he and his students were shown one of the bricks that form Montpelier’s foundation. When examined closely, they were able to see children’s fingerprints on it. The bricks were made by the plantation’s enslaved children.

“So, the library where Madison writes the Bill of Rights rests on the foundation of bricks made by enslaved children – children that he claimed ownership over,” Jeffries said. “To be able to put your hand on that fingerprint [reminds you] that this stuff isn’t just abstract. This is real, and what does that mean for everything I’ve ever learned about American history?”

The field school was a pilot project for the Global Arts and Humanities Discovery Theme, and Jeffries plans on bringing another group of students to James Madison’s Montpelier and Charlottesville again in fall 2019.

“I had absolutely no idea what to expect,” said Josie Cruea, fourth-year history and English student. “I really didn’t think it was going to be this life-changing experience that it was.”

CONTRIBUTOR: Joshua Priesen, Content Specialist, ASC Marketing & Communica- tions

“...the library where Madison writes the Bill of Rights rests on the foundation of bricks made by enslaved children.” – Hassan Kwame Jeffries

Associate Professor Hasan Kwame Jeffries and his students stand outside James Madison’s Montpelier. A brick with an enslaved child’s fingerprint in it forms the foundation of Madison’s Montpelier.

PHOTOS KYLE HUFFMAN

IN MEMORIAM

R. Clayton Roberts, Jr. (1923-2018)

THE DEPARTMENT WAS deeply saddened by the death of Profes- sor Emeritus R. Clayton Roberts, Jr. on March 29, 2018. Professor Roberts was born in Changsha, China, the son of missionaries Ray Clayton Roberts Sr. and Eva Rewalt Roberts. He was the youngest of four children, including his identical twin, Frederick Davidson (David) Roberts who was ten minutes older.

The family left China due to his mother’s health and lived in Colorado for a time before settling in Seattle, Washington. Clayton and his brother attended Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington before World War II interrupted their studies. Both pacifists, the brothers were assigned to a conscientious objectors’ camp during the war. After the war, the brothers returned to college, this time at the University of Washington. Both majored in history and both continued on to graduate school (Clayton attended Cornell and David went on to Yale.)

Clayton’s students at Ohio State remembered him as a good lecturer who was also very kind. While Clayton really enjoyed lecturing, his passion was research and writing. Three separate year-long trips to London resulted in five books, one of which was a textbook co-authored with his brother.

After his retirement from Ohio State, Clayton and his wife, Anne, spent summers in their cottage on the Bruce Peninsula in Ontario, while residing in London the remainder of the year. In 2000, they permanently moved back to the U.S. to Houghton, Michigan (on the Upper Peninsula), where he and his wife shared their other passion–skiing.

Clayton is survived by his wife, four children and seven grandchildren. He will be remembered for his kindness and for his insistence on rational thinking.

Professor R. Clayton Roberts addresses a group of student protesters on April 3, 1968. Roberts was the chair of the OSU Committee for McCarthy (the senator and then democratic presidential candidate). The Lasters reported that Roberts told students that “the election of McCarthy (was) needed for lasting peace in Vietnam.”

PHOTO THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

IN THE NEWS

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
VOICES OF WAR

Ohio State History Department faculty members, Peter Manseau and Bruno Cabanes (left), received a $100,000 National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant to examine the war experience. Manseau and Cabanes collaborated with Professors Jennifer Siegel and Mark Grimsley on the proposal and subsequent program.

The grant, part of an NEH initiative, "Standing Together: The Humanities and the Experience of War," includes faculty-led seminars that train discussion leaders to facilitate conversations about the experiences of war, as well as provide guidance on how to teach courses dealing with perspectives on war. A number of the participants are ROTC students, so the course has been an invaluable resource as they continue their leadership training at Ohio State.

The program was designed to span two semesters (fall 2018 and spring 2019). The fall 2018 seminar was a graduate-level course entitled "Voices of War: Comparative Perspectives." Each faculty member contributed something from their own area of expertise: Grimsley, the Civil War; Cabanes, World War I; Siegel, the wars from their own area of expertise: Grimsley, the Civil War seminar read Gerald Linderman's " shell shock;" and the Iraq seminar focused on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, or in the parlance of that conflict, "project fear.

Together, Givens and Rogg led students as war veterans enrolled in the course. Rogg’s approach included balancing the more somber elements of the military experience with its lighter, often forgotten side. Through the theme of military humor, Givens presented a wide range of experiences common in wartime, but also encouraged students to explore how and to what effect that experience has been shared over time.

To your Gawd Liev a Soldier: Understanding the Experience of Woes in Afghanistan from Malala to the Mujahideen,” Robert Johnson, University of Central Florida

Guest lectures in fall 2018 included:

"What Nostalgia Was: War, Empire and the Time of a Deadly Emotion," Thomas Dodman, Columbia University

"Go to Your Gawd Liev a Soldier: Understanding the Experience of Woes in Afghanistan from Malala to the Mujahideen,” Robert Johnson, University of Central Florida

"The Worn Cause: Black and White Comradeship in the Grand Army of the Republic,” Barbara Gannon, University of Central Florida

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AN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORIAN’S REQUIEM FOR RECYCLING

"How do we end this plastic pollution plague? … What we need is a better understanding of our past – a better understanding of history."

Brought your bottle back, you got paid. 80% of Coca-Cola bottles were used as a deposit system by 1925. Elmore says. Elmore further states that his research indicates that by 1960, bottles were doing 40–50 trips back and forth between the consumer and bottlers. All that changed, of course, in the late-1960s and 70s, when Coca-Cola switched to throw-away cans, supposedly in response to consumer demand. “It’s about convenience,” Elmore states. “Trash started piling up, but Coke said, ‘Don’t worry, we have this new thing called recycling.’” Unfortunately, we now can look back at over four decades of data and see that recycling doesn’t work as well as the deposit system did. Elmore explains, “We know from history that if we put a price on packaging, it will pay off.” He cites current programs in Michigan and Maine, where redemption rates for containers with deposits have been as high as 93% in recent years. In early 2018, Coke announced its “World Without Waste” campaign, where it pledged to collect and recycle the equivalent of every bottle or can it sells globally by 2020. Elmore applauds this effort, however, he thinks we need to change the minds of consumers. “We can make the conscious choice.” Elmore says. “If we learn from history, we can make history, and a history that our descendants can be proud of.”
newsfeed

August 2019
Jeff Rogg received the 2019 Bobby R. Inman Award for his paper, “Decapuring the American Black Chamber.” The award, presented by the University of Texas at Austin’s Intelligence Studies Project, recognizes outstanding student research and writing on topics related to intelligence and national security.

July 2019
Professor Joan Cashin was quoted in The Lily article, “It’s not just Sarah Milov. Female academics aren’t credited in media ‘all the time’.”

May 2019
Greg Anderson and Alison Beach were promoted to the rank of associate professor, and Bart Elmore and Clay Howard were promoted to the rank of associate professor with tenure.

June 2019
Professor Emeritus Carter V. Findley received the World History Association’s Pioneer in World History Award in July 2019.

Alumna Hidéaki Kami (PhD 2015) won the 2018 Purple Pen Competition, an essay contest for junior faculty.

Jennifer Eaglin (PhD 2007) received the World History Association’s Outstanding Paper Award.

Anne Frank’s house in Amsterdam was awarded the Oskar Schindler Award for Conscience by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Assistant Professor Margaret Newell discussed her book, The Conjugal Family Ideal in Colonial India, on the Network Podcast.

September 2018

Assistant Professor Clay Howard’s article, “The migration of same-sex couples to the suburbs is shaping the fight for LGBT equality,” appeared on the online media source, The Atlantic.

History Alumna Shannon Li (PhD 2017) won the 2018 Purple Pen Competition, sponsored by the Institute of Certified Indexers. Her winning index appeared in Mary Rosendal’s Book, The Politics of Middle English Parables: Fiction, Theology, and Social Practice (Oxford University Press, 2016). Shannon’s knowledge of the subject matter and high standards of conceptual analysis were noted by the judges.

Associate Professor David Staley introduced a new podcast, “Voices of Excellence,” which highlights the research of faculty and staff across the College of Arts and Sciences. The first episode aired on WCBE 90.5 FM on September 12, 2018. Staley is also the interim Director of the Humanities Institute and Director of the Center for the Humanities in Practice.

August 2018
History doctoral candidate Will Cho served on a panel for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion’s Annual Graduate & Professional Student Orientation & Networking Reception.

June 2018
Scott King-Owen (PhD 2011) was named Bexley Educator of the Year by the Bexley Education Foundation.

As Seen on Social Media

May 2019
“Who wants to see some old stuff?” shouted Department of History Administrative Associate Rhonda Maynard. “What did the students think of our hidden stuff?” shouted Department of History Administrative Associate Rhonda Maynard. “Right, let’s go!” Maynard said. The group, along with their teacher and chaperones followed their guide to our Museum of Classical Archaeology. Students took turns examining the collection of iron tools and weapons, examples of ancient writing, religious objects, and pottery from the Neolithic period to the 10th century AD. They became excited when they recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool. “We learned about that in class!” one student exclaimed as he recognized a familiar motif or tool.

September 2018
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IN THE NEWS

THE LAST LECTURE...

PHOTOS 1 Professor Nathan Rosenstein and his wife Anne Jewel celebrate his retirement at a party held on May 3, 2018. 2 Nate addresses guests after being presented with a gift from the department. 3 Professor Greg Anderson with one of Professor Rosenstein’s advisees, Peter Vanderpuy (PhD 2017). 4 Peter Hahn, Professor and Dean, Arts & Humanities, surprises Professor Rosenstein during his last lecture, held on Thursday, April 19, 2018. 5 Dean Hahn and Professor Rosenstein. 6 Professor Rosenstein addresses the class. 7 Family, faculty, and staff join students during Nate’s last lecture.

NATE ROSENSTEIN, BELOVED PROFESSOR OF ROMAN HISTORY, RETIRES

FACULTY, STAFF AND FRIENDS gathered to wish Professor Nathan Rosenstein a happy retirement on May 3, 2018. Professor John Brooke was emcee, while Professor and (then) Vice Chair Stephanie Smith, Associate Professor Kristina Sessa and former Graduate Studies Coordinator James Bach offered remarks. Later, Professor Birgitte Søland surprised Nate with a touching slide show chronicling his career.

Rosenstein retired after thirty-two years at Ohio State. During his tenure at the university, he built a reputation as being among the foremost scholars of Roman history. He authored three scholarly monographs and co-edited another two volumes. Additionally, he published over twenty-six articles and chapters, delivered over fifty presentations at professional conferences and symposiums and served as guest lecturer at several universities. His honors include a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship in 2006-2007, and a Senior Fellowship at the American Council of Learned Societies in 1999-2000.

Besides his scholarly accomplishments, undergraduate and graduate students considered Rosenstein one of their favorite teachers and mentors. He advised eight doctoral dissertations to completion and advised several undergraduate honors theses. In recognition of his commitment to teaching, the College of Arts and Sciences presented the Paul W. Brown Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching in the Department of History to Nate in 2011. ■
JOAN FLORES-VILLALOBOS grew up in Caracas, Venezuela and moved to Houston, Texas when she was sixteen years old. As a first-generation immigrant, she was drawn to Ohio State because of the opportunity to teach and study Latin American history. During her undergraduate career at Amherst College, she found herself captivated by her very first history course—a class on “Latin American Independence Movements” that turned out to be much more challenging than she expected. With the support and enthusiasm of great mentors, she began to pursue independent research on Caribbean migration and the Banana Canal as a young scholar. She later investigated contemporary discourses of race and development in Panama’s public history institutions as a Master’s student at The University of Texas—Austin. Joan’s current research continues to focus on Panama, unpacking traditional narratives of imperial success in the Canal by focusing on the everyday lives of the women whose domestic and intimate labor centrally shaped the project. Her current manuscript, The Silver Women: Immigration and Migration in the Panama Canal, explores the labor migration of West Indian women during the Panama Canal construction (1904-1914) and the diasporic affective and economic linkages they created during this period. This year, she received the William Appleman Williams Junior Faculty Research Grant from the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations to pursue her book project. She is also developing work on recent Venezuelan immigration.

When she gets history fatigue, she likes to read fantasy books, cook extravagant dinners, and practice yoga.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Aaron George (PhD 2017) accepted a position at Tarleton State University in Fort Worth, Texas, teaching U.S. history and gender & sexuality history.

Ian Johnaon (PhD 2016) will be joining the faculty in the department of History at the University of Notre Dame in fall 2019 as the J.P. Moran Family Assistant Professor of Military History. Following a year as a postdoctoral fellow at the Clements Center for National Security at the University of Texas, Ian spent the last two years as associate director of the Brady-Johnson Program in Grand Strategy and lecturer in the Department of History at Yale University. His book, The Pouston Borgen: Secret Soviet-German Military Cooperation, 1918-1941, is due out later this year (Oxford University Press).


History alumna Anna M. Peterson (PhD 2013) was named editor for the Norwegian-American Historical Association. Peterson will continue to teach in the history department of Luther College while she holds the editorship. A primary focus of her role will be to oversee the redesign of the journal, Norwegian-American Studies.

Dan Vandersommer (PhD 2014) started a new position in fall 2018 at the Indiana Academy at Ball State University.

Jessica Viñas-Nelson (PhD 2019) will join Arizona State University’s School of Social Transformation as assistant professor in fall 2019. Viñas-Nelson teaches African Diaspora and African American history.

PhD candidate Kevin Vrechick received a renewable visiting position in the Department of History at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. He will be teaching 19th Century U.S. History.

IT WAS WITH a heavy heart that the department had to say goodbye to Seth Andre Myers. Seth was a doctoral student in military history, studying the development of revolutionary warfare in post-WWII France by tracing discussions that flowed through the French army during the conflicts in Indochina (1946-1954) and Algeria (1954-1962). He had been a University Fellow and also had been named a Mershon Fellow for International Security. Just prior to his death, Seth was awarded a Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation Fellowship, the Lieutenant Colonel Sean M. Judge, PhD Scholarship in Military History, and a History Department Summer Research Award.

Seth earned degrees from Harvard and Georgetown University’s Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service prior to coming to Ohio State in 2017. He was extremely active in his field, having worked with the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the Center for a New American Security in Washington, DC, and with other organizations concerned with national security and military strategy.

When Seth wasn’t on campus or in the upstairs office drinking Coke Zero and working on Origins, he was at home either in Wyoming or France — two places that he loved dearly. He was good-humored, even-keeled, and hilariously witty, but he was also incredibly thoughtful, supportive, and understanding. Seth passed away on May 25, 2019. He will be deeply missed by his family and many friends in the department.

IN MEMORIAM

PHDS CONFERRED

AUTUMN 2018


SPRING 2019

Reyna Esquivel-King, “Mexican Film Censorship and the Creation of Regime Legitimacy, 1913-1945,” Stephanie Smith, advisor

Robert (Zeb) Larson, “The Local and Transnational Dimensions of the U.S. Anti-Apartheid Movement,” Jennifer Siegel and Peter Hahn, co-advisors

Joshua Wood, “History of Community in Ross Country, Ohio,” Margaret Smith, advisor

Delano Lopez, “How We Became Postmodern,” David Heinzelman, advisor


ASHLEY BOWERMANN (pictured right) made the move from program coordinator to graduate studies coordinator during Autumn 2018. Making History sat down with Ashley to learn more about what brought her to the history department and what she looks forward to most in her new role.

MH: When did you start in the Department of History?

Ashley: I actually started as a student employee my freshman year; in October 2006. Besides occasional babysitting, this was my first job! I worked in the department for the entirety of my undergraduate career and it became a sort of second home. The relationships I developed with the staff and faculty were invaluable and had a huge impact on my undergraduate experience. I started as a full-time employee in June 2012. I had graduated the year prior and was working at a law office, but was very unhappily there. My former supervisor in the history department gave me a heads-up that he would be moving on to a different position in the university, so I decided to apply for his job and was delighted to be offered the position! It was really wonderful to be back in the department I loved.

MH: So, you graduated from Ohio State. What was your major?

Ashley: I started as a history major but later switched to English and women’s studies with a minor in sexuality studies.

MH: Are you an Ohio native?

Ashley: I am from the Western New York area. I was born in Rochester but grew up on Grand Island, a small suburban island in the Niagara River between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. My father later accepted a job in northeast Ohio and we moved there right before the start of my freshman year of high school.

MH: Then you’ve used to harsher winters than we have down here.

Ashley: No, I never got used to the snow!

MH: But you must love buffalo wings?

Ashley: Oh! Only when my mom makes them, but I do hail from the region of the “Garbage Plate,” so I’m pretty sure I am legally barred from hating on the monstrosely known as Cincinnati cbb.

MH: What brought you to Ohio State?

Ashley: Initially I was looking at smaller schools like Heidelberg and University of Toledo, but my sister started attending Ohio State a year before me and encouraged me to apply. I’m so glad I did! Attending college with my sister, having that familial support and sharing experiences together, was really wonderful. And choosing to go to Ohio State is ultimately what led to my career here, so I’m definitely grateful for that push from my sister!

MH: Thinking back on your undergraduate career, what advice would you give your “student employee” self?

Ashley: I think the main advice I’d give myself would be to be more outgoing; I’m naturally a more reserved, introverted person, and in my younger days, through college, I was painfully shy and anxious about striking up conversations with others, or fostering relationships with my professors. I’m better about that now, but having those experiences and relationships built as an undergraduate would have been invaluable. I also would have encouraged myself to apply for more scholarships and grants – student loans are killer and I definitely did not fully understand what repayment would be like [sorry if that’s a downer].

MH: What do you like most about the department?

Ashley: My favorite aspect of the department is the overall collegiality, particularly the support and appreciation shown to the staff. It’s really what keeps me here! I truly value how well the staff work together and how functional the department is as a whole.

MH: How do you imagine your position in the future?

Ashley: When you were promoted to grad studies coordinator, you were doing both jobs [grad studies coordinator and program coordinator] for quite a while. Six months, maybe? Now that we have filled the program coordinator position (see page 12) and you can finally focus on grad studies, what do you look forward to most about your new position?

Ashley: The thing I am looking forward to most is getting to know the graduate students better, and gaining an understanding of their experiences and challenges. My former position was highly focused on working with faculty, so I did not have a significant amount of contact with our grad students and didn’t need to know much about our graduate program. I’ve learned a lot already and am looking forward to learning more and getting more comfortable and settled into this position so that I’m able to be a welcoming and reliable resource for our grad students. MH: You already are so approachable and easy going. What do you do to keep yourself grounded?

Ashley: I love doing yoga. I think regular practice is what kept me sane during the months that I was covering both the grad studies coordinator and program coordinator positions. I also enjoy traveling, taking walks and day hikes in parks and on trails, cooking, cross-stitching, reading, cuddling my cats, and spending time with my family and friends.

Ashley manages and coordinates the Department’s graduate program, serving as the initial contact for prospective students and guiding accepted students through the program. She processes program applications; coordinates the preparation and submission of fellowship materials; coordinates recruitment, including visits and events; advises students; arranges exams and MA and PhD defenses; monitors student progress and conducts audits for graduation; compiles and disseminates graduate statistics and reports; and manages GA appointments, among other duties.

SUMMER 2018

Delano Lopez, “How We Became Postmodern,” David Steigernwald, advisor


Paul Niebrzydowski, “Reining in the Four Horsemen: American Relief to Eastern Central Europe, 1915-1923,” Alan Bayerchen and Nicholas Bre目的地, co-advisors

SANJA KADRIĆ, “Ottoman Bosnia and Herzegovina: Islamization, Ottomanization, and Origin Myths,” Jane Hathaway, advisor

Brendan McCarthy, “Going Viral in Ancient Rome: Spreading and Controlling Information in the Roman Republic,” Nathan Rosenberg, advisor

Bonnie McCutcheon, “Spectacular Gifts: Gifts Given to Delian Apollo During the Greek Archaic Period,” Greg Anderson, advisor


Stephen Kyle Tadlock, “Forging the Sword of Damocles: Memory, Mercenaries, and Monarchy on Sicily,” Greg Anderson, advisor


Joshua Wood, “In the Shadow of Freedom: Race and the Building of Community in Ross County, Ohio,” Margaret Newell, advisor

MH: My sister! Here, so I’m definitely grateful for that push from my sister started attending Ohio State a year before me and my mom makes them, but I do hail from the region of the “Garbage Plate,” so I’m pretty sure I am legally barred from hating on the monstrosely known as Cincinnati cbb.

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University Awards & Recognition

Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching

The Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching annually recognizes faculty for teaching excellence. Recipients are recognized with an honorarium made possible by gifts from The Ohio State University Alumni Association, University Advancement, and the Office of Academic Affairs. Members are also inducted into the Academy of Teaching. In 2018, the Department of History was honored with two award-winners: Greg Anderson and Bart Elmore.

Distinguished Diversity Enhancement Award

The Office of Human Resources and the Senate Diversity Committee annually recognizes diversity efforts at The Ohio State University. In 2019, Professor Stephanie Shaw was an honoree.

Distinguished Scholar Award

The University and the Office of Research honor six faculty members annually who demonstrate scholarly activity, research or other creative works which represents exceptional achievement in their fields. Recipients receive a research grant and honorarium to pursue their scholarly activity. In 2018, Professor Jane Hathaway was awarded the coveted title of Distinguished Scholar.

College of Arts and Sciences Awards

The following College of Arts and Sciences awards recognize the achievements of arts and sciences faculty.

- Alice Conklin: ASC Distinguished College Professor and Diversity Enhancement Faculty Award (2019)
- J. Albert Harrill: Honors Faculty Service Award (2019)
- Jane Hathaway: Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor (2018)
- Hasan Kwame Jeffries: Diversity Enhancement Faculty Award (2018) and College of Arts and Sciences Outstanding Teacher Award (2019)
- Margaret Newell: Harlan Hatcher Arts and Sciences Distinguished Faculty Award (2019)
- Daniel Rivers: Susan M. Hartmann Mentoring and Leadership Award (2018)

Arts and Humanities Faculty Awards

- Alison Beach: Ronald and Deborah Ratner Distinguished Teaching Award (2018)
- Joan Flores-Villalobos: Virginia Hull Award (2019)
- Mythili Sreenivas: Ronald and Deborah Ratner Distinguished Teaching Award (2018) and Paul W. Brown Excellence in Teaching Award (2019)

Regional Faculty Awards

- Lucy Murphy: Ohio State Newark Scholarly Achievement Award (2018)

Ohio Academy of History Awards

- Joan Cashin: Ohio Academy of History Publication Award (2019)
- Timothy Gregory: Ohio Academy of History Distinguished Historian Award (2018)
- Robin Judd: Ohio Academy of History Teaching Award (2019)
- Mitchell Lerner: Ohio Academy of History Teaching Award (2018)
- Sam White: Ohio Academy of History Publication Award (2018)
THE DEPARTMENT CELEBRATED the follow-
ing award recipients at the annual Graduate
Student Awards Reception held on April 23,
2019, at the Faculty Club.

Dr. Robert H. Bremner Memorial
Scholarship
John Bickers
James Farwig
Cameron Givens
Guido Rossi
Max Wagenhoffer

Mansel G. Blackford Student Travel Award
Dylan Cahn
Brionna Mendoza
Katie Mooney
William O’Brien

Foster Rhea Dulles Memorial Award
Sarajane Davis

Dolores and Henry Frey Jr Graduate
Research Award in Diplomatic and Military
History
Cameron Givens

Sydney N. Fisher Memorial Award in
Ottoman and Turkish Studies
Christopher Whitehead

Joseph H. Lynch Memorial Scholarship
Emily Hardick
Markus Schoof

Philip P. Poirier Memorial Award
James Esposito

Elaine S. and John C. Rule Study Abroad
Award
Steven Beckman
Darcy Benson
Daniela Edmeier
Kiki Mackaman-Loffand

Henry H. Simms Award
Joshua Morrow

Allan and Helga Wildman Memorial Award
Svetlana Ter-Grigoryan

Diversity Travel Grant
Melvin Barnes

History Department Summer Research
Award
Niki Freeman
Emily Hardick
Alisher Khaliyarov
Seth Myers
Fred Shan
Svetlana Ter-Grigoryan
Christopher Whitehead
Nan Zhou

Lieutenant Colonel Sean M. Judge, PhD
Scholarship in Military History
Derek Green
Seth Myers
Guy Rossi

Helen and Harold Kapiloff Award
Brionna Mendoza

Bradley R. Kastan Award
Dylan Cahn

John H. Kaufman Family Graduate Award
in American History
Marc Aikenberg
James Farwig
Cameron Givens
Iryn Kim
Sydney Miller
Markus Schoof
Dillon Streifeneder
Max Wagenhoffer

Joseph H. Lynch Memorial Scholarship
Emily Hardick
Markus Schoof

Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
Fellowships
Daniela Edmeier
Cameron Givens
Robert Matina
Brionna Mendoza
Sydney Miller
Seth Myers
Jeff Rogg
Guy Rossi
Carson Teuscher
Leyla Tiglau
Max von Bargen

Dillon Streifeneder and John Bickers.

Diversity Travel Grant
Melvin Barnes

History Faculty Scholarship
William Barnes

Retrieving the American Past Award
John Bickers
Dylan Cahn
Sarah Halpern
Dustin Meier
Sarah Paxton
Dillon Streifeneder
Renae Sullivan

Doris and Henry Frey Jr Graduate
Research Award in Diplomatic and Military
History
Cameron Givens

Elaine S. and John C. Rule Study Abroad
Award
Steven Beckman
Darcy Benson
Daniela Edmeier
Kiki Mackaman-Loffand

Henry H. Simms Award
Joshua Morrow

Allan and Helga Wildman Memorial Award
Svetlana Ter-Grigoryan

Diversity Travel Grant
Melvin Barnes

History Faculty Scholarship
Will Chou

History Department Summer Research
Award
Niki Freeman
Emily Hardick
Alisher Khaliyarov
Seth Myers
Fred Shan
Svetlana Ter-Grigoryan
Christopher Whitehead
Nan Zhou

Retrieving the American Past Award
John Bickers
Dylan Cahn
Sarah Halpern
Dustin Meier
Sarah Paxton
Dillon Streifeneder
Renae Sullivan

Lynden and Harry Bradley Foundation
Fellowships
Daniela Edmeier
Cameron Givens
Robert Matina
Brionna Mendoza
Sydney Miller
Seth Myers
Jeff Rogg
Guy Rossi
Carson Teuscher
Leyla Tiglau
Max von Bargen

PHOTOS
1 Recipients of the Lt. Col. Sean M. Judge, PhD Scholarship in Military History, Derek Green (left) and Guy Rossi (right), with scholarship founders Mary and David Conant (center).
2 Robert Matina and Emily Hardick.
3 Brionna Mendoza, Kiki Mackaman-Loffand, Daniela Edmeier, and Katie Mooney.
4 Will Chou and Markus Schoof.
5 Jonathan Drewie, Professor David Hoffmann, and William O’Brien.
6 Dillon Streifeneder and John Bickers.
7 Max Wagenhoffer and Dustin Meier.
8 Christopher Whitehead.
9 Graduate Studies Coordinator, Ashley Brower-
man, poses at the photo booth.
EACH SPRING, we invite our history undergraduates to apply for department awards and scholarships. In addition to an application, each applicant must receive a faculty recommendation to be considered for an award. Most awards also require essays, and this year we were blown away by what we read. One student shared the courageous story of how he overcame cancer and discovered his passion for history in the process. Another applicant revealed how she works two jobs so she can afford to go to school (and is able to maintain a 3.9 GPA while doing it). One student wrote about her plan to transfer from one of our regional campuses with aspirations of one day entering a PhD program. And we were surprised to learn about a student who decided to abandon her STEM roots to pursue her true passion — history.

Some award recipients plan to use the funds to study abroad, while others will use their scholarship to conduct research. For all, however, the Department of History scholarship they receive simply will help ease the financial burden of a college education.

Whether they go on to law school, graduate school, or embark on a successful business career, considering the average GPA of our award recipients is 3.918, the future of the field appears to be in good hands!

Of course these awards would not be possible without the generous support of our donors, some of whom were present at a luncheon held on April 23, 2019, at the Ohio Union to celebrate undergraduate student achievement. ■

PHOTOS
1 The department’s highest honor, the Honors Thesis Research Grant, was presented to Sasha Zborovsky and Matthew Bonner. 2 Lore Guilmarin with Jared Del Orlando, recipient of the John F. Guilmartin Jr. Scholarship. 3 WWII Study Abroad Scholarship recipients. 4 The Julia A. Scheiner WWII Study Abroad Scholarship winner, Finza Minich, with Julie Scheiner. 5 Recipients of the Donald G. Dunn World War II Scholarship, Thomas Fogarty (left) and Frank Frizotto (right), with Donald Dunn. 6 Lawrence Adelman with Natalie Miller, recipient of the Irving A. Adelman and Morgan R. Lewis Scholarship. 7 Professor Alice Conklin with Lauren Jennings, Dolen Helwagen, Haley Grubb, Nathan Hensley, and Nicholas Coffey. 8 Professor Bert Harritt with Professor and Chair Scott Levi with longtime friend of the department, Marjorie Burnham. In addition to providing support for undergraduates, Mrs. Burnham sponsors the department’s John C. Burnham Lecture in the History of Medicine/Science, which takes place each fall.
FORTY-ONE UNDERGRADUATES were inducted into Ohio State's chapter of the national history honor society, Phi Alpha Theta, on April 23, 2019, at the Ohio Union's Cartoon Room. To become a Phi Alpha Theta member, undergraduate students must complete a minimum of fifteen semester hours in history, achieve a minimum GPA of 3.1 in history and a GPA of 3.0 or better overall. Membership is not limited to history majors.

2019 PAT Zeta Chapter Initiates
Erin Becker
Calvin Bont
Clayton Bloor
Allison Bolam
Thomas Bowles
Steph Carlock
Jared Del Orfano
Eri Devine
Joseph Elsas
Tori Fabrizi
Katie Fucik
Jacob Gantland
Lindsay Gottlieb
Emily Graue
Shaun Aaron Hoy
Dolen Helwagen
Nathan Hensoy
Laura Janosik
Aron Jonas
Jonathan Kahrmann
Lauren Kennedy
Jonathan Knaggs
Juliette Kokernot
Jack Larson
Paul Loese
Andrew Luckett
Bailey Markowski
Abi McGowan
Jake Novack
Emily Alice Pandis
Emma Pfoich
Joan Reardon
Aidan Reickert
Alivia Rose
Daniel Sell
John Slavnik
Emma Traylor
Andrew Jonathan Volchko
Brittney Wasielski
Mason Willoughby
Lance Wostrick

PHOTOS 1 Our newest Phi Alpha Theta initiates. 2 Each year Phi Alpha Theta Zeta Chapter honors worthy faculty and grad students with an award for distinguished teaching in history. This year, President Emily Glassmeyer (center) presented Clio Awards to Graduate Teaching Associate Ryan Schultz (left) and Professor Sara Butler (right). 3 Professor Margaret Summer with Marion campus PAT initiate, Katie Fucik.

Undergraduate Research

STEP Expo

ON NOVEMBER 1, 2018, undergraduate student Riley Sayers presented her project, “The U.S., Europe, and the Second World War: Interactions in 20th Century History,” at the Second-Year Transformational Experience Program Expo (STEP Expo) at the Ohio Union. The STEP Expo provides an opportunity for STEP students to showcase their accomplishments and to reflect upon the impact of their STEP experience. Sayers, an International Studies major, participated in the history department's WWII Study Abroad Program in 2018. “After participating in this study abroad program, I am now even more determined to pursue a career in international human rights law with a specialization in the protection of displaced peoples,” Sayers writes. Sayers returned to Poland the past summer to complete her thesis, “Polish Society Under German Occupation.”

IN FEBRUARY, two of our undergraduates presented their research at the 24th Annual Richard J. and Martha D. Denman Undergraduate Research Forum. Jameson Maddox (Professor J. Albert Harrill, mentor) presented, “Was the Apostle Paul Suicidal?” at the Denman Undergraduate Research Forum on February 20, 2019.

Denman Undergraduate Research Forum


Faculty affiliate Bruce M. Arnold published Chip Suey and Sushi from Sea to Shining Sea: Chinese and Japanese Restaurants in the United States, which is part of the Food and Foodways Series from the University of Arkansas Press.

Elizabeth Bond received a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend to support the preparation of her book manuscript. She also published articles in the peer-reviewed journals, Current Research in Digital History and Nouvelles formes du discours journalistique au dix-huitième siècle. Professor Bond presented papers at the Current Research in History Conference in Arlington, VA, the Pro-Modernisation Field Museum in OH, and chaired a session at the Society for French Historical Studies Conference in Pittsburgh. She also received a public lecture in W全球化 on Human Rights in the American and French Revolutions, which is part of the Human Rights Lecture Series sponsored by the Ohio County Public Library.

David Brokke spoke on “Luther and the Humanities” at the installation of Professor Darlene Brooks Hedstrom as the Sor Darlene Brooks Hedstrom as the Kenneth E. Wray Chair in the Humanities, where she spoke on “Luther and the English Reformation: The Mercers of London and the Early English Reformation” in a special issue of The Historical Journal. Professor Brokke also presented a paper at the Georgetown Environmental History Seminar, October 11, 2018.


Bruno Cabanes is succeeding Professor Jay Winiker (Yale University) in the steering committee of the Historic du de la Grande Guerre, the foremost World War I museum and research center in Europe. His edition volume Une Histoire de la Guerre was listed among the 25 “books of the year” by The Times Literary Supplement in the French weekly Le Point. Professor Cabanes appeared in A Companion to Late Antique Literature from Wiley-Blackwell.

Nick Brezolaghi edited two books, Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in the Imperial Russian and Soviet History (University of Pittsburgh Press) and (with Mark Solkoff) Water History: Readings and Sources (Cognella, Preliminary Edition). He also received a “Get Acquainted Grant” for 2018-2020 from The Stanton Foundation to support the online magazine Origins.

J. Albert Harrell received an Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship at carry out research at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University in Bonn, Germany, during summer 2019.

Jane Hathaway was one of six faculty members university-wide to receive Ohio State’s 2018 Distinguished Scholar Award. She was also named College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor. She published a new book, The Chief Eunuch of the Ottoman Empire: From African Slave to Power-Broker (Cambridge University Press, 2018) and participated in a podcast related to the book for the Ottoman History Podcast series. She also published several articles in edited collections on the Chief Eunuch, Circassians in the Ottoman lands, ethno-regional factionalism, and other topics. She presented papers at the European History Congress, Theodora Dragostinova published peer-reviewed articles on Cold War culture, Balkan state-building, and the postwar Balkan borders in Journal of Contemporary History, European History Quarterly, and Contemporary European History. She served as a guest editor for the thematic cluster “Beyond the iron curtain: Eastern Europe and the Global Cold War,” published in Slavic Review. She gave talks in Sofia, Lubjana, and at Vanderbilt University. During 2018-2020, she will lead the Migra- tion, Mobility, and Immobility project of the Global Arts & Humanities Discovery Theme.
Postcards from Pelelu

Professor Bruno Cabanes and his research assistant, Cameron Givens, visited the island of Pelelu in May 2019 to conduct interviews and visit the archives of the Belau National Museum. Cabanes’s research project examines the impact of a global conflict (the Pacific Theater of World War II) on a small space (Pelelu Island). The book project plans to investigate a variety of topics, such as the experience of jungle warfare, the role of the enemy’s organization of the enemy, the impact of the campaign on land and landmarks (villages and ancestral cemeteries were razed to the ground, provoking a major ritual crisis among islanders), the experience of living in a red zone after the war, and how war tourism plays in the Japanese, American, and local memories of the battle.

Professor Bruno Cabanes and his research assistant, Cameron Givens, explored a Japanese bunker on Ngerar, a small island just south of Pelelu that contained intense combat as part of the 1944 battle.

The remains of a phosphate mining facility on Angaur, during their recent trip to the island of Pelelu.
FACULTY BOOKS

Greg Anderson
The Redness of Things Past (Oxford University Press, 2018)

Greg Anderson argues for a new and unfamiliar way of thinking about life in classical Athens and seeks to forge a new kind of relationship between history and critical theory.

John Brooke, Julia C. Strauss, and Greg Anderson
State Formations: Global Histories and Cultures of Statehood (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

Featuring a sweeping array of essays from scholars of state formation and development, this book presents an overview of approaches to studying the history of the state.

Nicholas Breyfogle
Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in Imperial Russian and Soviet History (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018)

Through a series of essays, Eurasian Environments prompts us to rethink our understanding of tsarist and Soviet history by placing the human experience within the larger environmental context.

Joan E. Cashin
WAR STUFF
War Stuff: The Struggle for Human and Environmental Resources in the American Civil War (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

Cashin draws on a wide range of documents, as well as the perspectives of environmental history and material culture studies to provide an entirely new perspective of the Civil War era.

Walter, Thomas McCraw, and William R. Childs

This volume presents historical struggles with decision making and the trend towards relative decentralization through stories of extraordinary capable entrepreneurs and the organizations they led.

Sara Butler and K.J. Kesselring
Crossing Borders: Boundaries and Margins in Medieval and Early Modern Britain (Brill, 2018)

A set of essays intended to recognize the scholarship of Canadian historian, medievalist and professor of history, Cynthia Neville.

Joan E. Cashin
War Matters: Material Culture in the Civil War Era (University of North Carolina Press, 2018)

The contributors of this volume edited by Joan Cashin argue that an examination of the meaning of material objects can shed new light on the social, economic, and cultural history of the Civil War.

David Cressy
Gypsies: An English History (Oxford University Press, 2018)

Cressy’s book attempts to disen-tangle the myth from the reality of Gypsy life over more than half a millennium of English history.

Carter V. Findley
Enlightening Europe on Islam and the Ottomans: Mouradega d’Ohsson and His Masterpiece (Brill, 2019)

Profusely illustrated, this book opens deep insights into illustrated book production in this period.

Carole Fink

Drawing upon newly-available sources covering the first decade of the countries’ formal diplomatic ties, Carole Fink reveals the underlying issues that shaped these two countries’ fraught relationship and sets their foreign and domestic policies in a global context.

Jane Hathaway
The Chief Eunuch of the Ottoman Harem: From African Slave to Power-Broker (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

A wide range of primary sources are used to analyze the Chief Eunuch’s origins in East Africa and his political, economic, and religious role from the inception of his office in the late sixteenth century through the dismantling of the palace harem in the early twentieth century.

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Thomas F. McDow
Buying Time: Debt and Mobility in the Western Indian Ocean (Ohio University Press, 2018)

McDow synthesizes Indian Ocean, Middle Eastern, and East African studies as well as economic and social history to explain how, in the nineteenth century, credit, mobility, and kinship knit together a vast interconnected Indian Ocean region.

Geoffrey Parker
Empire: A New Life of Charles V (Yale University Press, 2019)

Drawing on vital new evidence, Parker dramatically reinterprets the ruler of the world’s first trans-atlantic empire.

Kristina Sessa
Daily Life in Late Antiquity (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

The first comprehensive study of lived experience in the Late Roman Empire, from c. 250–600 CE.

Trynje Helfferich
Tyrants of the Ancient Mediterranean: Tyrants, Tyranny, and the Kingdoms of the Ancient Mediterranean (The MIT Press, 2019)

Helfferich’s new overview presents one of the most important and least familiar periods in world history.

Carlos Villagran

Villagran examines the forced displacement of Latin American migrants from the southern United States to Mexico and the United States.

Nicole van Doorn
The Conflict of Rome and Carthage (Oxford University Press, 2019)

van Doorn’s book offers a fresh perspective on the history of Rome and Carthage.

Kristina Sessa
Daily Life in Late Antiquity (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

The first comprehensive study of lived experience in the Late Roman Empire, from c. 250–600 CE.

Sam White, Christian Pfister, and Franz Mauelshagen
The Palgrave Handbook of Climate History (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018)

The first comprehensive, state-of-the-field guide to past weather and climate and their role in human societies.
Graduate Student and Post-Doc Research

Zack Mitusheki, took a research trip in July 2019 to the University of Oklahoma’s Western History Collection. He says, “I worked on Patrick J. Hurley’s papers. Dwight Eisenhower served under Hurley in the early 1930s. Later, Hurley served as ambassador to China towards the end of World War II. Review of Hurley’s papers has provided insight into Eisenhower and 20th century U.S. foreign policy towards East Asia, the subject of my book project. The research room itself was really beautiful!” Mitusheki is a DPAA Post-Doctoral Fellow in the history department.

PhD candidate Nikki Freeman was in Jerusalem at Yad Vashem in July 2019 doing research for her dissertation on the care and education of Jewish children in Poland after the Holocaust. She received a two-week Yad Vashem research fellowship to conduct research and present her project at a workshop.

Graduate student William Chou was awarded a 2019 ENSIE-Aixium Scholarship. The scholarship is designed to support graduate students working in areas of energy and sustainability. He was also awarded Smithsonian Institution Predoctoral Fellowship and a Lamelelon Community Fellowship. Beginning in the summer of 2019, Chou will be affiliated with the National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of American History, working through their collections as he finishes his dissertation.


Sara Halpern, PhD Candidate, has been awarded the AJS Dissertation Completion Fellowship by the Association for Jewish Studies for her dissertation, “These Unfortunate People: The International Humanitarian Response to European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, 1945-1949.” The fellowship supports a year of dissertation writing for doctoral candidates in areas of Jewish Studies and an opportunity to give a public talk or an academic workshop at the Center for Jewish History in New York City. Sara’s advisor is Associate Professor Robin Judt.

Graduate student Jonathon Dreeze won the spring 2019 Leila Rupp Award. The award will allow Dreeze to devote a semester to writing his dissertation, “Stalin’s Empire: Soviet Propaganda in Kazakhstan, 1929-1953.”

David J. Drurec III (PhD 2008) Our Suffering Brethren: Foreign Captivity and Nationalism in the Early United States (University of Massachusetts Press, 2019)

In April, the Graduate School awarded a Presidential Fellowship to Archana Venkatesh. The fellowship, the most prestigious award given by the Graduate School, is given to graduate students who embody the highest standards of scholarship in Ohio State’s graduate program. The Presidential Fellowship gives fellows one year of full-time financial support so they can complete their dissertations. Venkatesh’s advisor is Professor Mythili Sreenivas.

Darcy Benson, PhD Candidate, was awarded the Edouard Morot-Sir Fellowship from the Society for French Historical Studies and sponsored by the Institut Français d’Amérique Fund. The Morot-Sir Fellowship supports maintenance in France for young scholars researching in fields broadly related to cultural history, art history and/or literary studies. The SHS presents only two awards to young scholars each year to support research: the Morot-Sir and the Chimaard-Ronisson Fellowships. Benson’s advisor is Professor Alice Conklin.

Julie Powell won a coveted Mellon/AChS Dissertation Completion Fellowship for her dissertation, “The Labor Army of Tomorrow: Masculinity and the Internationalized Veterans’ Rehabilitation, 1914-1924.” The fellowship supports students in the humanities and related social sciences by funding a year of research and writing. A grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation supports this year’s competition. Powell’s advisors are Alice Conklin and Bruno Cabanes.

Archana Venkatesh was awarded the very first Leila Rupp Award in November 2018. The award supports a seminar of dissertation writing. In November 2018, Julie Powell was awarded an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Presidential Fellowship.

Chris Kinley, was awarded a Presidential Fellowship. Chris Kinley received a Fulbright Scholarship for the 2018-2019 academic year. His research examines the local experience of borders and migrations that occurred in the Albanian-Greek borderlands from 1912-1922. It also explores how the occupation is remembered both locally and nationally across the states’ borders and how the two national narratives of the campaign developed and compare. Kinley’s advisor is Professor Theodora Dragstenova.


Hideaki Kami (PhD 2015) Diplomacy Meets Migration: U.S. Relations with Cuba during the Cold War (Cambridge University Press, 2018)

Anna M. Peterson (PhD 2013) Minority Policy and the Making of the Norwegian Welfare State (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018)

Graduate Student wins the Spring 2019 Leila Rupp Award

By Sarah Paxton

EMORY PROFESSOR and Ohio State alumna, Carol Anderson (PhD 1995), follows the natural trajectory of her 2016 award-winning White Rage: The Unspoken Truth of Our Racial Divide with her recent book, One Person, No Vote: How Voter Suppression is Destroying Our Democracy (Bloomsbury, 2018). Anderson builds on her previous analysis of black disenfranchisement to directly address the modern continuation of the practice, honing in on President Barack Obama’s election as the catalyst and the practical realization of these efforts in Shelby County v. Holder, 570 U.S. 529 (2013). Shelby County, Anderson argues, was the result of decades of legal preparation to “tip” Section 4 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which determined which locales came under federal oversight.

Anderson further argues that it is with Shelby County that Republican led states “asserted that it was actually voter fraud, not voter suppression, that required the full machinery of government to eradicate,” a common theme of the 2016 presidential election and 2018 midterm elections. The goal of One Person, No Vote is to challenge the common narrative in the immediate wake of the 2016 presidential election that the Democratic nominee, Hillary Clinton, did not inspire the same ardor of the African American voter as President Barack Obama did. Anderson unapologetically states her position before her analysis has begun, dedicating One Person, No Vote to “all of the voting rights warriors and activists” and including a foreword by sitting Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL). Anderson then directly engages with modern civil rights conflicts, including Ohio controversies like the efforts of then Ohio Secretary of State John Husted to conduct purges of the Ohio voter registration roll, the subject of Husted v. Randolph, 138 S. Ct. 1833, 201 L. Ed. 2d 141 (2018). Published in the months leading up to the 2018 midterm elections, One Person, No Vote alludes to many of the issues that would dominate the news cycles in October and November, including limited early voting and reduction of polling places. While rooting her analysis in the historical roots of black disenfranchisement, limited, Anderson has clearly constructed the book in order for these themes to have modern implications. The predictive nature of the book, Anderson contends the debate over historians roles in, or perhaps responsibility to, modern political conflicts. Though some historians have followed

Gordon Wood’s lead and urged caution, Anderson unapologetically states her position before her analysis has begun, dedicating One Person, No Vote to “all of the voting rights warriors and activists” and including a foreword by sitting Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL). Anderson then directly engages with modern civil rights conflicts, including Ohio controversies like the efforts of then Ohio Secretary of State John Husted to conduct purges of the Ohio voter registration roll, the subject of Husted v. Randolph, 138 S. Ct. 1833, 201 L. Ed. 2d 141 (2018). Published in the months leading up to the 2018 midterm elections, One Person, No Vote alludes to many of the issues that would dominate the news cycles in October and November, including limited early voting and reduction of polling places. While rooting her analysis in the historical roots of black disenfranchisement, limited, Anderson has clearly constructed the book in order for these themes to have modern implications. The predictive nature of the book, Anderson contends the debate over historians roles in, or perhaps responsibility to, modern political conflicts. Though some historians have followed

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CONTRIBUTOR: Sarah Paxton is a graduate of the Moritz College of Law at Ohio State University and a former student in the Department of History, specializ- ing in the areas of Legal/Criminal Justice History.
ANDRA GENO (BA 2007)
Title Operations Project Manager at Netflix, Inc.

ANDRA GENO GRADUATED from Ohio State with a degree in history in 2007 and went on to earn an MFA in Film Studies at Boston University in 2009. She now works in Global Distribution at Netflix.

Geno says that she majored in history because it was her passion. “I took a Global History survey course my freshman year in high school and realized my passion for it,” she says. “That particular teacher made the subject feel like storytelling, which really appealed to me. After her class, there wasn’t a semester of my life where I wasn’t taking at least one history course — all the way through grad school!”

As an undergraduate, Geno was particularly inspired by Associate Professor Nicholas Brayogle. “He spoke with such passion and knowledge about Russian/Soviet history that I fell head over heels in love with Russian studies.” Geno ended up taking a total of six or seven courses about Russian and Soviet history, politics, literature, and film while at Ohio State. “I also appreciated the diversity of classes offered,” she notes. “I was able to take in-depth courses in Indian history and the history of homosexuality in America, and read War and Peace in its entirety.”

Geno says that her experience as a history major helped prepare her for the future, both professionally and personally. She says, “I definitely learned how to seek to understand the breadth and depth of human experience. The study of history is the study of people, and what the consequences of our actions are. I learned to see how I want to be perceived in the world I inhabit and how to be a good citizen of that world.” More practically, Geno gained skills needed for project management and how to critically read texts, which she says comes in handy when writing difficult emails.

Geno offers the following advice to current or prospective history majors who might be interested in careers in project management:

“Follow your passion. I fell in love with history because it felt so much like storytelling, which is what we strive to do in the entertainment industry. The passion I had for history and being a student of history helped guide me into Film Studies in graduate school and eventually to move to California in hopes of getting a job in Hollywood. Passion will get you further than you could ever imagine — everyone I know in entertainment does it because they love it and cannot imagine living without it.

Also know your strengths and lean into them — hard. I love history because the correlation between cause and effect is so obvious. Because I understand cause and effect, I can project manage well. If an AV file’s delivery is delayed, I have to alert the stakeholders at Netflix and figure out the best course of action. It took me a little bit to know I fit very well into an operational role, but once I realized my favorite place to be is in a film studio, I was able to hone my skills and make myself irreplaceable.”

DEVON REICH (BA 2018)
Operations & Marketing Assistant for the American Historical Association

INITIALLY, DEVON REICH chose to major in history because she wanted to pursue teaching. When she decided to put her focus elsewhere, she knew she wanted a career that relied on critical, analytical, and longitudinal thinking, one where she could look at trends and information from a unique perspective and be satisfied with the obvious answer. She was halfway through her major when she recognized that her skill-set was very much relevant to her reoriented ambitions.

Many experiences as a history major at Ohio State stand out to her, but one of the most important takeaway, she believes, is that history is inherently driven by curiosity, “which is vital to innovation in any field.”

Like most history majors, Reich’s friends and family asked her what could she do with a history degree. “Since there is less of a clear-cut path for a history major, I knew that I was going to have to really market myself, my degree, and my skills and work tirelessly to gain well-rounded experience in several industries to be seen as versatile and employable.” She actually got her first ‘real job’ from an initial rejection. “I swallowed my pride and kept in touch with those who had interviewed me, asking for advice as I continued tirelessly to gain well-rounded experience in several industries to be seen as versatile and employable.” She actually got her first ‘real job’ from an initial rejection. “I swallowed my pride and kept in touch with those who had interviewed me, asking for advice as I continued to pursue employment. When they were hiring again a few months later, they reached out to me to apply.”

She recommends current and prospective history majors gain multifaceted work experience through internships and part-time jobs before graduation. “Having a unique body of work that will really make you stand out to potential employers is key to finding your dream job. ‘Study history, hone your unique skill-set, but pick up work experience,’” she says, “‘even if it is in other fields.’"
The following day, June 7, newspapers were full of mind-boggling factoids and statistics about how D-Day had succeeded. One number that didn’t appear was 36,525. Readers might guess that the number represents the tally of soldiers who landed at Omaha Beach or the number of ships and aircraft used in the cross-Channel operation or the number of German defenders or the number of casualties or any number of other things associated with Operation Overlord. But 36,525 is simply the number of days in a century, and of all the days in the 20th century, none were more consequential than June 6, 1944.”

The invasion was a compromise.

The Allied effort in World War II is generally seen as the finest example of coalition warfare. Yet, the Allies rarely agreed outright, particularly in regards to D-Day. The Americans, despite lacking capability to do so, argued for an invasion in 1943. The British advocated operations in the Mediterranean and the Balkans to erode German military strength. The Soviets simply wanted a sizeable second front against the Nazis to relieve pressure on their forces. The resulting plan was a compromise that left all parties only partly satisfied, but met the strategic needs of every participant.

Geography determined where the Allies could land; Allied leaders chose where they would.

An invasion of Europe required specific geographic features to ensure a reasonable expectation of success. The landing spot had to be within range of Allied fighters flying from England, possess large beaches for vehicular traffic, and be close to a port to supply future offensives. Only two possible landing sites fit the bill: the area known as the Pas de Calais region and the Normandy beaches. Serious planning began in 1943 with the appointment of British General Frederick Morgan as the head of a planning staff. General Morgan’s team decided on Normandy because of its lighter defenses and increased distance from German reinforcements. They opted for one major assault designed to secure a lodgment as opposed to various smaller landings designed to deceive the Germans.

Success was not assured.

In hindsight, the overwhelming success of the Normandy landings blinds contemporary observers to the very real fear among some Allied leaders that the invasion could fail. General Dwight Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander, went so far as to draft a letter to be read in the event of defeat. In it he accepted full responsibility for the failed attack despite the fact the plan was in its advanced stages when he assumed command. During the invasion, the commander of U.S. forces, General Omar Bradley, considered canceling further landings on Omaha Beach when the success of operations ashore appeared in doubt.

The pre-invasion bombardment from air and naval forces was ineffective...

Operation Neptune—the amphibious assault portion of Overlord—called for a brief but intense air and sea bombardment to precede the landings to weaken the beach defenses. Weather caused aircraft to miss targets, but more importantly the brevity of the bombardment determined it would fail. Ignoring advice from amphibious assault experts from the Pacific Theater, Allied planners opted for a short bombardment over an extended one in order to maximize surprise. The attack was far too short to do any real damage, leaving the troops in the initial waves to fight generally unaffected German defenses.

...but Allied air superiority ultimately proved a decisive element in victory.

Prior to the invasion, Allied bombers isolat- ed Normandy by targeting transportation hubs that could be used to move German reinforcements to the region. During the invasion, air transport units deployed over twelve thousand paratroopers, helping to secure the flanks of the beachhead. Allied aircraft cleared the air and ensured the ground and naval forces proceeded unmo- lested from German air attacks. Following the invasion, Allied air power proved essen- tial in delaying German reinforcements.

The Normandy campaign was a race to reinforce the area.

The beach landings are what we think of when we imagine Overlord, but it was the question of reinforcements that won the engagement. Whoever side could gain a substantial advantage in force ratios would shift the balance in their favor. Allied efforts were limited by the size of the lodgment, the rate at which troops could be brought across the beaches, and poor weather con- ditions. German reinforcements, dispersed across France and the Low Countries to counter possible Allied landings, had to fight competing strategic demands and increasingly aggressive attacks from Allied air power. Allied efforts won out, and the bridgehead slowly expanded.

D-Day is the most heavily commemorated battle in the world.

In its enduring allure and grandeur, the Normandy invasion enjoys the most prolific commemoration of any battle in the world. Annual celebrations draw thousands of visitors each year. Additionally, Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial in France is the most visited cemetery in Normandy, receiving approximately one million visitors each year. The cemetery covers 172.5 acres and contains the graves of more than 9,380 military dead, including the “Buckye 12” (see next feature), whom lost their lives in the D-Day landings and ensuing operations.

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The Buckeye 12: Profiles in Valor

by Zachary Matusheski

WHEN THE CALL came to serve in the armed forces during World War II, students and faculty from The Ohio State University answered. Over 17,000 men and women affiliated with Ohio State served in the great global conflict. Indeed, in 1942 one Ohio State administrator described the university as an “arsenal of manpower” to the governor of the state. Buckeyes served in almost every major part of the war. Twelve Ohio State men are buried in Normandy, a testament to Buckeye contribution to the defeat of Nazi forces in Europe. By examining where they came from in Ohio, how they experienced the Great Depression, their war record, and efforts at memorialization, it is easier to see how what General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the “Great Crusade” shaped individual lives.

All but two of the Buckeye 12 grew up in Ohio. Of those ten, all of the men’s families arrived in Ohio at or before the end of the 19th century. There were no first generation Americans among the group. Many of the Buckeye 12 had families richly involved in the history and political life of their hometowns. For example, one of Bill Atkinson’s grandfathers was a pastor, while the other was a Republican activist in the 1890s. Others went further back in Ohio history. Max Clark’s family founded the town of Matamoras in 1797 and was involved in early political life near Marietta, Ohio. The two men who were not Ohioans by birth, Robert Egbert and Melvin Spruell, grew up in Illinois and Alabama, respectively.

Digging into these family histories reveals a background of service. Ten of the twelve had family members who served in the military during the American Revolution, or World War I. Melvin Spruell’s family served in the American Civil War. Spruell’s family served in the Confederate Army, unsurprisingly since they were from Alabama. The rest served in Union forces. Atkinson’s grandfather was described by the local Portsmouth newspaper as one of the town’s “most highly regarded citizens and a veteran of the civil war.” John Fry Jr., Robert Forrest, Richard Kersting, and Jack Kulp all had relatives who fought in World War I. These records of service provide insight into how these men might have regarded their own service. The Buckeye 12 came from families that answered the call to arms.

All of the Buckeye 12 grew up in tough economic times. Historians who look at this generation of Americans have concluded that many of them joined activities and clubs to find a sense of belonging in a time that was economically chaotic at best and dire at worst. This proved true for the Buckeye 12. All of the twelve were joiners; that is to say, they were actively involved in sports and clubs. For example, in high school Richard Kersting was president of his high school football team. He also ran track and played on his high school baseball and basketball team. With all of this extra-curricular activity, it is not clear how he found time to study.

Analyzing historical data for some of the men shows how they were trying to build a career. After his time at Ohio State, Bill Atkinson returned to Portsmouth to work as a clerk at the Wheeling Steel Corporation. There he got involved in writing an employee newsletter. When the chance to rebuild the Portsmouth Junior Chamber of Commerce, he jumped at it and rose quickly in the leadership of that organization. A few months before he was drafted, Bill Atkinson became an administrator with the National Youth Administration for Scioto, Lawrence, Adams, and Brown counties. Watching his career testifies to how some young people joined organizations in their efforts to build a better life.

Atkinson’s life also touches on a larger issue: many of the Buckeye 12 were engaged in work related to preparing for World War II well before Pearl Harbor. At the National Youth Administration, Atkinson developed projects to give industrial training to young people who would explicitly work on building products for the U.S. Army. Another of the twelve, Jack Kulp, worked at the Battelle Institute, an organization that in 1939 received a war contract to develop better armorplating. Robert Lane, an older member of the twelve, was involved in the Third Corps Area Reserve Officers Association. Hitler’s invasion of Poland in 1939 pushed the leadership of that group to say, “The lessons of Munich and Poland have caused us to examine anew the strength of our national defense.” Such reviews, they said, demanded greater defense spending. In their life as joiners, many of these men were actively concerned with the expanding wars in Europe and Asia before American intervention. The history of their experience in World War II starts well before they got to basic training.

Each of the Buckeye 12 made important contributions to the war effort when they arrived at the front. The numerous awards for valor among the twelve testify to this fact as do a history of their personal
Dyar regained control by turning a crank on the throttle. The plane was designed to be pressurized nor heated. Some airmen other aircraft of the time, it was neither spacious nor comfortable. They found it cramped and stifling, even in comparison to other planes. The cockpit was small, the seat was hard, and the visibility was limited.

The flight was a success, and the crew celebrated their victory. They were greeted with cheers and applause upon their return to base. Dyar was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his bravery and skill in combat. He continued to fly with distinction, earning several more awards and promotions throughout his career.

Years later, Dyar reflected on his time in service and the impact it had on his life. He said, “It was a unique experience that I will never forget. I am proud to have served my country and to have been a part of such a great effort.”

Dyar’s service continued through the end of the war, and he later flew in the Korean War and Vietnam. He retired from the Air Force in 1972 with the rank of Major General.

Dyar passed away in 2002, but his legacy lives on through his service and the memories he left behind. He is remembered as a skilled pilot and a dedicated servant of his country. His contributions to the war effort and to the nation are a testament to his unwavering commitment to duty and honor.
After reviewing each of the war records of the Buckeye 12, the last question that remains centers on how those men are remembered. Memorials come in many forms for the Buckeye 12. All twelve were honored by Ohio State in its "Taps on the Oval" program. Kicking off at the end of the war and continuing into the 1960s, the university honored deceased World War II veterans by playing taps. The Lantern helped by providing profiles on each vet-

Ernst. Historians, towns, and communities also pitched in to keep the stories of these men alive. For example, historian Mark Bando helped the Spruille family get the recognition Spruill deserved, and in 2016, Spruill was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.65 In Grandview Heights, Robert Forrest was also memorialized in his local high school and during a 2015 Vet-

Day event.66 After the war, villagers in Villers-Ecalles, France, built a memorial to Forrest and the crew with whom he served.67 In 2006, Kastning was added to the Ohio State Military Hall of Fame, an organ-

ization that honors combat veterans from Ohio. Robert Lane’s letter to his infant daughter is today showcased in the visitor’s center at the German Military Cemetery in Angoville-aux-Râches, France. Robert Lane’s final letter to his infant daughter is today showcased in the visitor’s center at the German Military Cemetery in Angoville-aux-Râches, France. See also David E. Davis, "The Spruills: A Family of Colonial Notables," in America’s Pioneers of Newport Township, compiled by Lillian Stottlemyer, 15, 1888

After reviewing each of the war re-

port, September 19, 1944. The window has never been repaired. Wright and Moore are commemorated with a memorial on the grounds of the restored church (pictured above). A stained glass window, which depicts a paratrooper’s parachute on the village, also acts as a tribute to the pair.

Today, the bloodstains of American and German soldiers remain on the pages and walls of the church in Angoville-au-Plain. A shattered glass pane, which depicts a paratrooper’s parachute on the village, also acts as a tribute to the pair.

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Robert E. Wright, Bronze Star, Star, Bronze Star, Silver Star, Purple Heart, and French Legion of Honor for his service in the Ardennes in the "Ardennes in the 406th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division." Wright would go on to jump in Operation Market Garden, where he served as a battalion commander for soldiers in Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. He returned to Angoulême-au-Plain for the 50th Anniversary Commemoration in June 1999. He offered a short prayer and recalled that caring for others helped ease the work of the soldiers who were beyond his help.

Wright and Moore are commemorated with a memorial on the grounds of the restored church (pictured above). A stained glass window, which depicts a paratrooper’s parachute on the village, also acts as a tribute to the pair.

Today, the bloodstains of American and German soldiers remain on the pages and walls of the church in Angoville-au-Plain. A shattered glass pane, which depicts a paratrooper’s parachute on the village, also acts as a tribute to the pair.

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Friends of the Department of History
WWII Tour of 2018
Operation Overlord + Operation Market Garden

Our June 2018 tour was sixth in a series to give alumni and friends an opportunity to follow in the footsteps of “The Greatest Generation.” Twenty-three alumni and friends joined history department professors and acting tour guides Peter Mansoor and David Steigerwald, as well as Dean of Arts and Humanities, Peter Hahn, on a nine-day excursion, which included stays in London, Bayeux, and Amsterdam. Not only did each traveler get to experience history first-hand, but they also had the opportunity to “pay it forward,” because $1,000 of every tour package purchased was deposited into a scholarship fund to support undergraduates enrolled in our World War II Study Abroad Program.

THE FRIENDS of the Department of History World War II Tour: Operation Overlord + Operation Market Garden, truly was a once-in-a-lifetime experience! Travelers received their top secret PTDO (Prepare to Deploy Orders, aka their itinerary) in May, along with a copy of the Department of Defense's standard issue Instructions for American Servicemen in Britain 1942, to acquaint themselves “with the British, their country, and their way of life.”

On Saturday, July 23, 2018, months of preparation finally paid off as a small band of Buckeyes descended on London, full of confidence in their courage, devotion to duty, and skill with a Smart Phone. Once everyone had a chance to meet their fellow travelers during a Welcome Reception, the group embarked on their first excursion of the trip — an exclusive, Buckeyes-only, after-hours guided tour of Winston Churchill’s War Rooms and Churchill Museum. It was here, secretly nestled far beneath the streets of Westminster in London, that Churchill and his inner circle would plot the allied route to victory during the Second World War. Day one concluded with a private dinner in the War Rooms’ ‘Harmsworth Room,’ a room steeped in the atmosphere of a wartime bunker. On day two, the Friends visited the London branch of the Imperial War Museum and explored London on their own.

After two days in London, the group transferred by motorcoach to Portsmouth, where they would catch a ferry and cross the English Channel to France. Their five-day sojourn in France comprised trips to key sites associated with the Normandy Invasion or “Operation Overlord.” They visited the infamous Pegasus Bridge, the beaches of Normandy (frequently referred to by their code-names: Sword, Juno, Gold, Utah and Omaha beaches), Sainte-Mère-Eglise, and Pointe du Hoc. They enjoyed special access to museums and war memorials, such as Arromanches 360° Cinema, the D-Day Museum (Musée du Débarquement), Easy Company 101st Airborne Monument, Angoville-au-Plain Church (see page 43), and Airborne Museum Sainte-Mère-Eglise. And they paid tribute to those who died in the campaign, with trips to the Bayeux Commonwealth War Cemetery, German War Cemetery in La Cambe, and, of course, the Normandy American Military Cemetery, where travelers placed flags at the grave sites of fallen Ohio State alumni.

On day seven of the nine-day tour, the group departed Normandy and traveled through northern France to the Netherlands, traveling through the region where the Allies attempted to bypass the Siegfried Line in the fall 1944 in a battle code-named “Operation Market Garden.” (The battle depicted in the classic Cornelius Ryan book and epic war film A Bridge Too Far) They reached their final destination, Amsterdam, by nightfall.

The final full day of the tour proved to be one of the most memorable, because a trip to Amsterdam would not be complete without a visit to Pinseengracht 263 and the most famous “secret annex” ever depicted in a memoir — the Anne Frank House. The house, now a museum, gave Friends a chance to reflect on the life and legacy of a young girl who’s diary has touched millions all over the world and continues to serve as a stark reminder of the dangers of discrimination, racism and hatred. A walking tour of the city, entitled, “Amsterdam in WWII and the Holocaust” provided further insight into what life was like in Amsterdam during the occupation and its role in the persecution of the Jews.

The tour concluded with a group dinner at the iconic Restaurant d'Vijf Vleuglen. Throughout the tour, Professors Mansoor, Steigerwald and (Dean) Hahn provided expert commentary on topics such as:
• Diplomacy and the Grand Alliance
• Operation Overlord
• D-Day and an Ohio State Buckeye
• Occupation and Resistance
• Operation Market Garden
Don’t miss out on our next tour. Email maynard.20@osu.edu to add your name to our mailing list today.
I HAVE WONDERFUL memories of the 2018 WWII Tour. The leaders and tour participants were friendly and welcoming, and each day brought a packed itinerary, which included visits to museums, battle sites, and/or cemeteries.

There were many highlights, but to me, the most meaningful was the visit to Omaha Beach. We came to the beach by way of the Vierville Gap, which is now the site of a lovely, peaceful seaside village. The day we were there, the weather was cloudy and windy, and the tide was so high that it nearly covered the beach. I had been to Omaha Beach before, but I had never been to this section and never when the weather was so fierce and the channel waters so close to the beach front walkways.

From the Vierville Gap, a visitor can grasp the immense size and scope of the beach and the enormous advantages that the German defenders had against the invading army. Human beings are puny creatures in this landscape. The remains of a German pillbox are visible in the side of the cliff, positioned so that its gun could fire parallel to the beach, toward the side of anyone or thing that crossed its path. From my perspective, it seemed that it would have been impossible to put the weapon in this pillbox out of commission without confronting it directly. Any soldier that managed to make the hazardous journey from the landing craft to this place on the beach would have to have been extraordinarily skilled and lucky to escape being killed or seriously wounded. Standing there, I could imagine the numerous individual acts of bravery and sacrifice made by the U.S. soldiers that day, acts that eventually made possible the landing’s success in spite of the formidable defenses. I remain ever grateful for the courage, ingenuity, and determination of those soldiers. And I am grateful that I had the opportunity to see this place first-hand. It is something I will never forget. ■

CONTRIBUTOR
Susan Glenn lives in Saint Louis, MO. She traveled with the Friends of the Department of History World War II Tour in 2018.

"Standing there, I could imagine the numerous individual acts of bravery and sacrifice made by the U.S. soldiers that day...

– Susan Glenn"
A Jew Visiting Auschwitz

By Rakefet “Riki” Shenkar

June 3, 2018

EVEN BEFORE I set foot in Poland I felt wary. During the flight to Kraków I was troubled, because I knew the very next day we would be going to Auschwitz-Birkenau, the former Nazi concentration and extermination camp. As a Jew and as the granddaughter of Holocaust survivors I knew it was important to visit that cruel place, but I was faced with this overwhelming feeling that I did not want to go. I did not want to visit the place where my great-grandparents were murdered and my grandparents had been subjected to extreme suffering. I wanted to have already gone, to have already visited. When I told my grandmother, Dr. Zahava Szász Stessel, where I was going, she described her experience returning to visit Auschwitz as a survivor. When she visited, she went to the place where she and her sister had been separated from their parents and grandparents. She told them that she would come back, that she did not forget them. I dreaded the place, but like my grandmother, I wanted to tell my great-grandparents that I had not forgotten them, and I wanted to visit the only semblance of their grave site that I have.

One aspect of Auschwitz that struck me was that very notion of it as a grave site. We had come to Kraków after our visit to Paris, which was right after our stop in Bayeux (in the heart of Normandy and the site of D-Day). I was honored to pay my respects to the soldiers who so bravely fought for our freedom, and I was happy to see the cemeteries being so well kept to honor the fallen. These well-kept cemeteries, however, provided a stark contrast to Auschwitz. There is no cemetery I can visit for my great-grandparents or their parents, no marker with their names on it that I can place a stone upon. Auschwitz itself is the closest thing I have to their grave site, and it felt odd that visitors have to make a reservation to enter. Why would I need to request entry to a place my family had tried so desperately to escape from for so long? Why would I want to? These thoughts ran through my mind as I entered the camp, and as I walked around I could not help but cry. My grandmother told me before I went that she was sorry I had to visit the cruelest place on earth. To stare up at buildings and barbed wire and to see the very site of such cruelty took the breath out of me. It also felt odd to be visiting with a group of mostly non-Jews. While it is important for all people to learn as much as they can about the genocide of European Jews, the tour guide seemed to gear the tour for those who have less direct connection to the victims. As we passed the many shoes in glass cases, for example, our guide told us to imagine a person’s feet in those shoes, to humanize them and allow one to picture the humanity destroyed in Auschwitz. I, however, did not need to be reminded that those shoes belonged to people. I knew precisely whose feet stepped into those shoes and whose feet stepped out for the last time. I did not need to be reminded that we were visiting the camp to commemorate the destruction of humanity, of life. When I saw those shoes, I thought of my grandmother and great-aunt, I thought of my great-grandparents. I did not need to be told to think of them. Perhaps the tour guide was used to talking to groups of schoolchildren who did not know why they were there, so she had to lead them toward the feeling of sympathy. I did not need that. Rather, I needed silence and the chance to walk around, instead of being herded along each section.

Even so, visiting Auschwitz was an important opportunity that I am so grateful for and that I will never forget. ■
My World War II Study Abroad Experience
By Kathleen Greer

I had been to London once before, when I was thirteen. I didn’t retain many details about the city. During that first trip, I toured a few places in England with my church choir, performing concerts in various cathedrals and visiting historical sites. It was here that I first considered studying history, and it was here that I started critically considering the ways in which other countries are different from mine. I noticed that England possessed an energy for national pride, tradition and legacy. When I was thirteen, I saw this pride through their love of their monarchy and religious significance in collective world history. Now, at age twenty, during my second stay in London, I have noticed the pride that surrounds the national narrative of “The People’s War” during and after World War II.

On the first day, the whole group met in the lobby of our hotel in London. We were about to embark on the next part of our study abroad program, when we had all been traveling independently in Dublin (other groups went to Edinburgh and Amsterdam), but it was good to officially assemble in comradeship at last. We spent those first hours in London getting oriented to the Underground, watching a military drill and parade at St. James’s Park, and finding our way around the bustling metropolis. I observed that the English had a love of their monarchy and religious significance in collective world history. Now, at age twenty, during my second stay in London, I have noticed the pride that surrounds the national narrative of “The People’s War” during and after World War II.

On the first day in London, a couple of girls and I went to a stand-up comedy show in the upper room of a pub, and the comedienne spent several minutes making jokes about the war and how much she disliked Winston Churchill. She criticized her country’s glorification of his leadership as prime minister and argued that he was a misogynist and alcoholic who verbally abused his employees, and she did it all while amassing terrific laughs from the small audience. It was good to hear a dissenting view of Churchill, because he was definitely placed on a pedestal in London. He has a statue in Parliament Square, a memorial smog drip in the middle of Westminster Abbey, pubs with his picture on the wall and remembrances to him all over town.

Other critical interpretations question the sensationalization of the role the Royal Air Force played in World War II. They certainly did do their part to protect their own country from air strikes; however, Britain launched a brutal and deadly destructive bombing campaign against Germany that sent cities like Hamburg and Dresden up in flames and killed thousands more innocent civilians. Even after the violent suffering of its own people, they did not hesitate to inflict the same devastation on another nation. In addition, Great Britain’s imperialist interests were at the heart of the post-war vision, policies that had kept millions of people in Africa and Asia under oppressive rule for centuries.

While it cannot be denied that the people of England played a crucial role in keeping their nation from falling into enemy hands, their unwavering pride in their country’s victory in World War II frequently ignores the pain they helped extract on other regular people who were disheartened and considered either enemies or subjects. While Mr. Handscomb’s memories were immensely moving, the stories from Bletchley Park were mind-blowing, and the hundreds of remembrances across London all credited average citizens with their nation’s victory, immersing myself in this English fervor for the “People’s War” has really helped me realize that one must examine and interpret all stories when studying history.

Kate Greer at the top of St. Paul’s Cathedral, May 2018.

May 18, 2018

“We let us go forward together:” cases for and against the people’s war in England

Handscomb tells students in the World War II Study Abroad Program what it was like to live through the Blitz.

Handsome tells students in the World War II Study Abroad Program what it was like to live through the Blitz.

From Normandy to Paris: Reflections on French War Sites as Historical Sources

The World War II sites that we visited in France hold massive significance to the events of the war. For this reason, they served as valuable historical sources that advanced our understanding of the war’s legacy in multiple realms, such as loss of life, military advances, and France under occupation. Tourists flock to Normandy because of the vital role it played in World War II. Our first place of residence was Bayeux, a quaint town equidistant from most war sites with narrow cobblestone roads, friendly inhabitants and a beautiful ornate cathedral. By day, the little city was alive with visitors much like ourselves — or World War II soldiers.

Each day, our team ventured out to numerous sites along the Normandy coast, as well as its interior, that played important roles in the Battle of Normandy. Among these locations were the Caen Memorial Museum, Sainte-Mère-Eglise, Utah and Omaha Beaches, Pointe du Hoc, Arromanches and the American, British, and German cemeteries. As in London, members of our group present-
Line. Spending three days in the city taught me why Paris was so symbolic to the French people that its liberation from the Germans is considered a triumphant moment in their country's history. Paris is the summit of French culture, history, and character, and a foreign entity swallowed and humiliated their national identity for nearly five years. As I strolled along the Seine, people-watched in a café, and moseyed through art museums, experiencing the sights and feelings of “French-ness” for myself, I tried to imagine the constant hostile presence in Paris, infringing the culture and stealing neighbors away in the night, as Jean-Paul Sartre described in “Paris Under the Occupation.”

As historical sources, Parisian museums and monuments seemed to contradict many of the points we learned about the fall of France in Dr. Peter Mansoor’s History of World War II lectures. Dr. Mansoor cited evidence of poor military leadership, stringent doctrines of methodical battle, and social and political tensions throughout the country to explain why France surrendered to the Nazis in June 1940. On the other hand, the French Army Museum argued that France never did fall because the Maginot Line — their immobile armored border protections in Alsace-Lorraine — itself never fell. The wording used in museum exhibits throughout France seemed to ignore that France was at one time defeated and placed itself among the victors of the war.

French historical memory and presentation, from what we witnessed, is overwhelmingly focused on World War II as a struggle to defeat the Nazis in their country. Their museums and memorials glorify France, idolize General de Gaulle, and acclaim the Resis-
tance to a point where it became hard to distinguish accurate accounts from patriotic stories. In the end, we each had to make decisions to discard the French interpretation of their own national war experience, or simply accept what was presented to use as history.

June 7, 2018

Coming to Terms with the Past: An American German Student in Berlin

I started learning German when I was twelve years old, and when I was sixteen I decided I wanted to study the language for the rest of my life. Sincerely learning a language, however, means learning another culture and history as well, and while every country has its attributes it would rather forget, Germany’s struggle to come to terms with its past has always been prominent for me.

I traveled to Germany for the first time in 2014 to attend school as an American exchange student. Before my first day, my host sister was careful to explain to me that I shouldn’t talk about World War II unless it was brought up in history class. I was also not to stick my index finger under my nose in reference to a mustache, because it reminded people of Hitler. Even saying the word “Jewish” made people feel uncomfortable. I fell in love with other parts of German culture as the weeks rolled on, such as efficient public transportation, universal appreciation of art, and determination to care for the environment. But no matter how many delicious German meals I ate or World Cup games I watched, the language for the rest won, I continued to notice the inherited guilt that overcame my German friends whenever a darker part of their history was brought up. Back in America, I got serious about German Studies, and I read more and more about the anti-Semitism fostered in German culture, art and media during the early 20th century. I discovered that anti-Semitism in Germany did not begin with Hitler’s rise to power; he simply encouraged people to act on their deeply-rooted beliefs. I learned about the Holocaust from the perspective of the German people during and after the war, when they realized what had happened. I began to understand what the culture had fallen in love with, and at one time, been capable of.

Even though I have been studying German language and culture for eight years, I had never been to Berlin until this year. I had read books, watched movies, seen photos and done projects all about Berlin, but actually traveling to the German capital city, as an American German student, was one of the most profound experiences I had on this trip. Although Berlin played an important role in many historical periods, our group was there to learn about World War II through German eyes, so we went to sites such as the German Historical Museum, the German Resistance Memorial Center, the Topography of Terror, the Wannsee House, the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, the German-Russian Museum, and Cecilienhof Palace to get a better idea of this.

All of these museums laid out the events of the war as they occurred, explaining Hitler’s ascent to power, the German takeover of Europe, and the Holocaust. In the German Historical Museum, the Jewish people were given their own section of an exhibit with the same sculpture of a crematorium full of murdered people that we saw at Auschwitz. In the German Resistance Memorial Center, one placard informed guests that the members of the resistance movements were the vast minority of citizens at the time; almost all other Germans were okay with Hitler’s accumulation of limitless power. The Topography of Terror also detailed ways in which Germans would terrorize each other in a struggle to stay on top in the Third Reich. Although these recollections didn’t seem to answer why almost everyone in Germany supported the Nazis or why they stood by while their Jewish comrades were murdered, they did demonstrate honesty in the narrative of their country’s brutal history, which wasn’t always the case in France or Poland.

As an American German student, I am proud of my second home country for being determined to tell their nation’s history, no matter how difficult and shameful it is. As an American history student, I can see that they still have a long way to go in accepting the magnitude of support for policies and ideologies that almost wiped out an entire race of people. And as an American, I hope that my country can follow in Germany’s footsteps and improve the way we present our history, which also full of bloody war, discrim-
ation, and genocide. Coming to terms with the past and viewing to never repeat the terrible mistakes of our ancestors is a long process, but I hope that United States and Germany, two countries that I love, can brave that journey towards honesty, understanding, and healing together.

In loving memory of Michael Handscomb.

CONTRIBUTOR Kathleen Greer is a junior double major in history and German. She traveled to Europe in the summer of 2018 with the history department’s World War II Study Abroad Program. She is also the recipient of the Lois Kemn Keible Memorial Scholarship in History, the Habash/Luzhkowski World War II Scholarship, and the Scheiner WWII Study Abroad Scholarship.
“OUR TRIP INCLUDED several days in northwest Argentina, where we visited indigenous sites that were part of the Inca Empire and which became colonial centers of global trade in the Andes mountains. In the south, we visited the first trading center in the Rio de la Plata region, Colonia, Uruguay, that Portuguese and Spanish forces struggled to control in the 17th and 18th Centuries. In Buenos Aires, we visited the National Archives and the Museum of the Revolution in order to understand how Buenos Aires became the new major economic and political center, the catalyst for independence. We studied the aftermath of independence, which included decades of violence, civil war, and military expeditions against indigenous Argentines. We explored various historical sites, including Zanjon De Granados and Casa Minima, excavations of 18th and early 19th century homes in one of the city’s original neighborhood, later a center of immigration and tango culture. Our class, with the help of the History Department and the Center for Latin American Studies, hosted a public showing of El Predio, a documentary about ESMA (the major site of detention and torture by the military junta and now a national museum) by award-winning filmmaker Jonathan Perel at the Cultural Center Moran. We watched the Mothers of the Plaza march in memory of the disappeared as they have every Thursday for 41 years. We also found time to explore other aspects of Argentine history and culture, including the large scale agriculture of the estancia and the national passion for soccer. Professor Roy Hora and other distinguished historians met with students to discuss other aspects of Argentine history, especially the country’s economic highs and lows over the past century.”

--- Professor and Resident Director of the Education Abroad Program in Buenos Aires, Margaret Newell
In late August 1619 “twenty and odd” Angolans were brought from the West Indies to the Chesapeake Bay on the ship White Lion. Some were sold into slavery at Jamestown, Virginia.

This year, 2019, marks the quadricentennial of the arrival of Africans in British North America and the start of a trans-Atlantic slave trade to America that would continue (legally and illegally) until the Civil War. The Ohio State University will reflect on this tragic event with a year-long program about slavery and its legacy in American life. The series will feature invited lectures by eminent scholars of Africa, the trans-Atlantic slave trade, and American slavery. We will also offer film screenings, seminars, and Slavery Roundtables. The departments urge students to participate in these events and to take courses dedicated to the history of slavery.

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AFRICA AND THE ORIGINS OF ATLANTIC SLAVING
Lisa Lindsay, University of North Carolina
September 27, 2019 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
168 Dulles Hall | 230 Annie & John Glenn Ave

THE FIRST ATLANTIC REVOLUTION: ISLAM, ABOLITION AND REPUBLIC IN WEST AFRICA, c. 1776
Rudolph Ware, University of California Santa Barbara
October 18, 2019 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
168 Dulles Hall | 230 Annie & John Glenn Ave

BLACKOUT: SHINING A LIGHT ON TWO CENTURIES OF FORCED ILLITERACY IN THE SLAVE SOUTH
Peter Wood, Duke University
November 15, 2019 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
168 Dulles Hall | 230 Annie & John Glenn Ave

Jennifer L. Morgan, New York University
January 31, 2020 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Location TBD

THE MYTH OF TIGNON AND THE INVENTION OF NEW ORLEANS
Jonathan M. Square, Harvard University
February 7, 2020 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Location TBD

THE CARCERAL LANDSCAPE: TOWARD AN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF ENSLAVED RESISTANCE
Walter Johnson, Harvard University
February 28, 2020 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Location TBD

OTHER MIDDLE PASSAGES: RECAPTURED AFRICAN SHIPMATES IN TRANSIT TO LIBERIA
Sharla Fett, Occidental College
April 3, 2020 | 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Location TBD
The Last Word...

**Joan Cashin, Professor**

- Twitter name: @joanecashin
- Instagram name: N/A
- Guilty Pleasure: chocolate, in all forms
- Reading: A book of essays by Andrew Slap and Frank Towers about Southern cities during the Civil War.
- Latest splurge: Bookwise, Scalawag, by Ed Peeples, about a Virginian who became an activist in the civil rights movement. Otherwise, chocolate.
- What’s next? Last fall I published two books, War Stuff, and environmental history of the Civil War, and War Matters, a collection of essays about material culture in the war era. The last two years or so have been very busy.

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**Markus Schoof, Graduate Student**

- Twitter name: N/A
- Instagram name: N/A (Even got rid of Facebook after they started to peddle George Soros conspiracies.)
- Guilty Pleasure: Compulsively checking Trump’s approval ratings on FiveThirtyEight. Sad!
- Reading: From Bible to Sun Belt; The Essential Bernie Sanders; Common Sense; The Shock Doctrine; Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin. Anything about politics and history, really! To paraphrase John Lewis Gaddis, history cannot predict the future but it can help us prepare for it.
- Latest splurge: Always happy to ingest tacos from Condado or sandwiches from MELT. No wonder none of my pants fit me anymore. I also just bought a refurbished cordless vacuum! Changed my life. #firstworldproblems
- What’s next?: Lots of travelling next year - South America, Canada, Europe - can’t wait. Oh, and have I mentioned that I won the next season of Survivor? As I contemplate my new life as a millionaire, I realize that the time has finally come for those tax cuts to trickle down.

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**Laura Seeger, Web and eLearning Manager**

- Twitter name: @LauraSeeger
- Instagram name: I don’t have one.
- Guilty Pleasure: What I call “excessive” photography. For instance, I’ve been known to take over 20+ photos of the same duck. Thank goodness for digital cameras. It’s fun for me, but not so fun for those with me. So, if you need any duck photos...
- Reading: The Woman in the Window by A.J. Finn. It’s about a reclusive alcoholic who witnesses something sinister out her window, but no one believes her. It’s somewhat akin to “Rear Window,” but a great thriller in its own right. Check it out if you need a good page-turner.
- Latest splurge: A new ipad. My old one was an ipad2 and the newer apps wouldn’t work on it. Getting a new one was a wonderful treat!
- What’s next?: In March, I’ll be taking a vacation to Sedona, Arizona, for the first time. The scenery looks beautiful and it sounds like it has a great artist community. I can’t wait to go and photograph the landscape.