

making

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AT OHIO STATE

2019 No. 60

HISTORY



REMEMBERING
D-DAY

at **75**

*Friends of the Department
of History at Ohio State
World War II Tour 2018
Normandy, France*

Upcoming Events 2019-2020



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

...PLUS DON'T MISS OUR SPECIAL SERIES

1619 and Beyond: Explorations in Atlantic Slavery and its American Legacy
(see page 56)

history.osu.edu/events



ON THE COVER:
Friends of the Department of History at Ohio State World War II Tour of Europe 2018: Operation Overlord + Operation Market Garden
PHOTO PETER HAHN

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Donald Bolon Cooper

(1931-2018)



THE DEPARTMENT was deeply saddened by the death of **Professor Emeritus Donald Bolon Cooper** on December 11, 2018.

Donald Cooper was born in Columbus, Ohio, and was a proud graduate of North High School, class of 1949.

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. He went on to receive the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study of Latin American history at the University of Texas, Austin, earning his MA in 1958 and his PhD in 1963. 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 at Tulane University (1963-69), followed by Ohio State (1969-2002). 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 Community 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. ■



HISTORY COMES ALIVE at The Ohio State University. In today's world where war, revolution, famine and social upheaval occur with frightening regularity, we know history is the key to understanding these crises. At Ohio State, history is not about facts and names. It is about analysis and understanding. History is the sum total of the human experience, and that experience serves as a mirror reflecting today's events.

Sixty-four core faculty members, including thirteen from our regional campuses, are passionate and active in the process of historical inquiry. They travel the world conducting research, then bring that wealth of knowledge and expertise back to the classroom. Their research topics are wide-ranging, covering 6 geographic and 8 thematic concentrations.

Ohio State's history department ranks #1 in the Big Ten both in number of undergraduate enrollments and in number of undergraduates majoring in history. And, in recent years, as students from other disciplines have discovered the value of studying history to broaden their worldview, we have seen a significant rise in the number of students choosing to minor in history.

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 our department.

This past academic year was one of transition. We began by saying goodbye to our friend and former chair, Nate Rosenstein, who retired after thirty-two years at Ohio State. At the same time, we welcomed assistant professor Joan Flores-Villalobos, 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 Bowerman was promoted to graduate studies coordinator (see page 15), 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 alumnus Douglas Brinkley (BA '82) writes, "...of all the days in the 20th century, none were more consequential than June 6, 1944," and 75 years later, the world remains captivated by the events of that singular day. This partly explains why our World War II Study Abroad Program, led by David Steigerwald, 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 WWII Study Abroad alumnae, undergrads Kate Greer and Riki Shenkar (pages 48–53). 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 Steigerwald, 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 program. Contributor and tour 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 38–43) and "10 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, Alice 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 Blackfriary Archaeology Field School in Ireland, and a group of fourteen undergrads explored South America with Margaret Newell (see pages 54–55).

The intellectual atmosphere inside Dulles 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: Revolutions in Historical Perspective," directed by Margaret Newell. Meanwhile, Pete Mansoor, Bruno Cabanes, Jennifer Siegel, and Mark Grimsley 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 take pride in 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 how your experiences with the department have shaped your life.

So, what's in store for 2019-2020? The Department of History will launch a number of new programs 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 our 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 enough fresh 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. "It will keep local dollars 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 neighborhood."

The project started in 2016 when Curtis brought the concept to faculty and staff partici-

pating in the Initiative for Food and Agricultural Transformation (InFACT), 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 represent a scalable fresh produce 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 Rocky. "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 opportunities for urban growers in other redeveloping cities across Ohio and beyond."

The FFAR grant provides one-to-one matching 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 Align and Braintree 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 Institute at Ohio State, as well as in-kind support from researchers in Ohio State's College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Fisher College of Business, Knowlton School of Architecture, Department of History, Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity and College of Social Work.

"This is truly a community effort," Curtis said. "Our partners really hit it out of the park with their generous support for the vision." ■

What is FFAR?

The Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization originally established by bipartisan Congressional support in the 2014 Farm Bill, builds unique partnerships to support innovative and actionable science, addressing today's food and agriculture challenges. FFAR leverages public and private resources to increase the scientific and technological research, innovation, and partnerships critical to enhancing sustainable production of nutritious food for a growing global population. The FFAR Board of Directors is chaired by Mississippi State University President Mark Keenum, PhD, and includes ex officio representation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and National Science Foundation.

ANALYSIS OF FOSSILIZED DENTAL PLAQUE SUGGESTS MEDIEVAL WOMAN WAS ACCOMPLISHED PAINTER OF ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS

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 an 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 entrusted with its use," says Professor Alison Beach.

The unexpected discovery of such a valuable pigment so early and 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 scenarios 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-first author Monica 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 came as a complete surprise – as the calculus dissolved, it released hundreds of tiny blue particles," recalls co-first author Anita Radini of the University of York. Careful analysis using a number of different spectrographic 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 unremarkable 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.

"She was plugged into a vast global commercial network stretching from the mines of Afghanistan to her community in medieval Germany through the trading metropolises of Islamic Egypt and Byzantine Constantinople. The growing economy of 11th-century Europe fired demand for the precious and exquisite pigment that traveled thousands of miles via merchant caravan and ships to serve this woman artist's creative ambition," explains historian and co-author Michael McCormick of Harvard University.

"Here we have direct evidence of a woman, not just painting, but painting with a very rare and expensive pigment, and at a very out-of-the-way place," explains Christina Warinner, senior author on the paper. "This woman's story could have remained hidden forever without the use of these techniques. It makes me wonder how many other artists we might find in medieval cemeteries – if we only look." ■

MORE INFORMATION see A. Radini, M. Tromp, A. Beach, E. Tong, C. Speller, M. McCormick, J.V. Dudgeon, M.J. Collins, F. Rühli, R. Kröger, and C. Warinner, "Medieval women's early involvement in manuscript production suggested by lapis lazuli identification in dental calculus." *Science Advances* 5 no. 1 (09 Jan 2019). <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/1/eaau7126>



Foundations of the church associated with a medieval women's religious community at Dalheim, Germany.

PHOTO CHRISTINA WARINNER



The semiprecious rock lapis lazuli is ground up to create a pigment called ultramarine, tiny particles of which can be found in dental tartar.

PHOTO CHRISTINA WARINNER

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



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



IT'S HARD FOR Associate Professor Hasan Jeffries 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 Department of History. "But I didn't realize how impactful and powerful it actually was until I was there."

Last October, Jeffries guided ten undergraduate 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

of an entire race of people," said third-year political science and international studies student Anna Glavaš.

Students explored archaeological sites of the grounds where enslaved people lived, hiked through the surrounding woods where trails carved by the enslaved remain and partook in tours led by various archaeologists and historians. The experience culminated in nearby Charlottesville, Virginia, the site of the August 2017 white supremacist "Unite the Right" rally that resulted in the murder of counter-protester Heather Heyer. There, they were guided by a community member who organized counter-protests and who was assaulted at the rally.

Jeffries knew beforehand that the field

down that winding road to Charlottesville, that was a portal hundreds of years into the future where you can see that direct connection from Montpelier to Charlottesville and the manifestations of that today."

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

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

Madison, who was essential in drafting the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The estate now serves as a permanent exhibition that highlights the lives of the enslaved community that lived on the estate's property and on American slavery as a whole.

Students explored the estate and learned about the life of one of the nation's most important founders. Because Madison enslaved over 100 people, the field school was an opportunity for students to study how blackness was defined and how slavery served as a basis on which the U.S. was built.

"The work that the Montpelier team is doing there really gives people the ability to separate the foundations of this country and the notions of freedom and democracy from the enslavement

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 archaeology, the power of place," added third-year neuroscience student Kyle Huffman. "Driving

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 Friesen, Content Specialist, ASC Marketing & Communications

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



PHOTO THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

THE DEPARTMENT WAS deeply saddened by the death of Professor 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 Lantern reported that Roberts told students that "the election of McCarthy [was] needed for 'lasting peace in Vietnam.'"

VOICES OF WAR



OHIO STATE HISTORY department faculty members, **Peter Mansoor and Bruno Cabanes** (left), received a \$100,000 National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant to examine the war experience. Mansoor 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 in Afghanistan from the 19th century to present; and Mansoor, the Iraq War. Each subject area was used as a way to explore a different facet of the combat and war experience. For instance, the Civil War seminar dealt with the construction of memory and how memory of the war changed over time; the seminar on Afghanistan's various conflicts addressed the ambiguity of victory; the

World War I seminar discussed Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, or in the parlance of that conflict, "shell shock;" and the Iraq seminar focused on the soldier experience in combat.

The NEH requires grant recipients to use a combination of scholarly literature, memoirs, and popular culture to better understand the experience of war. For instance, students in Grimsley's Civil War seminar read Gerald Linderman's *Embattled Courage: The Experience of Combat in the American Civil War*, watched the film *Glory* and read Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.'s 1884 Memorial Day speech, "Touched with Fire." The fall semester course also included talks by guest lecturers and a visit to the newly opened National Veterans Museum and Memorial in Columbus.

Jeff Rogg and Cameron Givens, two graduate students who took the fall course, served as discussion leaders for a spring course (HIST 3193.02) available only to undergraduates who are also veterans. The independent study incorporated Rogg's and Givens's own insights, as well as what they learned in fall. Twenty-two 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.

Together, Givens and Rogg led students as they investigated how military service has been communicated, represented, and, sometimes, distorted through a variety of mediums, including films, novels, photographs, poetry, music, space, and silence. Like the graduate course, the undergrads had the opportunity to join their discussion leaders on a trip to the National Veterans Museum and Memorial in the spring.

Graduate students Cameron Givens, Jeff Rogg, Carson Teuscher, Guy Rossi, Rob Matina, James Turner, and Brionna Mendoza visit the National Veterans Museum and Memorial in Columbus last fall.

um and Memorial in the spring.

The United States is in the position of having been at war for a generation, but with an all-volunteer corps that is often separate from the larger populace. This NEH grant is intended to address some of the consequences thereof. ■

Guest lectures in fall 2018 included:

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

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

"Go to Your Gawd Like a Soldier: Understanding the Experience of Wars in Afghanistan from Malalai to the Mujahideen," Robert Johnson, University of Oxford



CONTRIBUTOR *Zeb Larson received his PhD from the department in the spring.*



AN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORIAN'S REQUIEM FOR RECYCLING

FACULTY, STAFF AND STUDENTS came together at Mershon Auditorium on Saturday, February 23, 2019, as speakers from across the university shared "ideas worth spreading" at TEDx Fuse, Ohio State's main TEDx event. Among the speakers was Department of History **Associate Professor Bart Elmore**.

"If you used a plastic bottle in the last week and you didn't recycle it, there is a good chance that 450 years from now that plastic bottle might still be here on the planet," Elmore explains. Although recycling could help, data shows that only about 30% of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles used in the United States are recycled. Where do these bottles end up? In landfills, rivers and in our oceans. In 2016, the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and the World Economic Forum claimed that there will be more plastic than fish in our oceans by 2050. And, as Elmore points out, "94% of tap water tested in this country contained microplastics. You're drinking it."

In his TEDx talk, Elmore suggests a solution to what he describes as a "plastic pollution plague." Elmore says, "I want to suggest that we don't need new technology or even a new gadget. What we need is a better understanding of our past – a better understanding of history."

To Elmore, the author of *Citizen Coke: The Making of Coca-Cola Capitalism* (W.W. Norton, 2015), there is no better history to turn to to solve the recycling problem than that of the company responsible for delivering over 110 billion single-use plastic bottles to consumers globally, the Coca-Cola Company.

Elmore says when Coca-Cola started bottling its product in 1899, consumers paid a 1¢–2¢ deposit on a 5¢ bottle of Coke. "If you

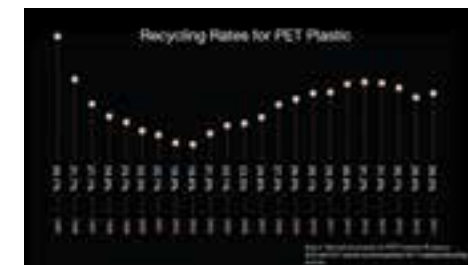
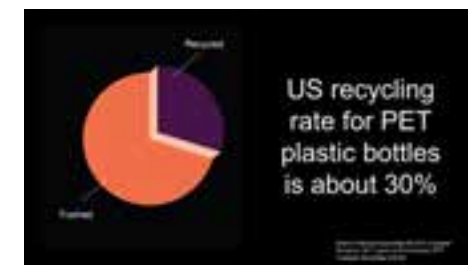
brought your bottle back, you got paid. 80% of Coca-Cola bottlers were using a deposit system by 1929," Elmore says. Elmore further states that his research indicates that by 1960, bottles were doing 40–50 trips back and forth between the consumer and bottlers.

All that changed, of course, in the late-1960s and 70s, when Coca-Cola switched to throw-away cans, supposedly in response to consumer

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

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 2030. 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." ■



GRAPHIC SOURCES: (top and middle) National Association for PET Container Resources 2016 and 2017 Reports on Post-consumer PET Container Recycling Activity. (bottom) Container Recycling Institute.

NEWSFEED

August 2019

Jeff Rogg received the 2019 Bobby R. Inman Award for his paper, "Deciphering 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'".

Greg Anderson and Alison Beach were promoted to the rank of full 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 at its annual convention in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Joan Cashin was an "Artifacts of the Civil War" panelist at the Civil War Institute in Gettysburg. The discussion can be found on C-Span 3.

Alumnus Hideaki Kami (PhD 2015) won the Japanese Association for American Studies' Hiroshi Shimizu Award for his book, *Diplomacy Meets Migration: US Relations with Cuba during the Cold War* (Cambridge University Press, 2018).

Professor Bruno Cabanes gave a lecture at the Maison Franco-japonaise in Tokyo and at the graduate school of law in Kyoto.

May 2019

Ousman Kobo was recognized for his amazing contributions to the black and African American community with the OSU Faculty Impact Award. The award is given annually by the African American Community, the Hale Multicultural Center, and the Office of Diversity and Inclusion.

History major Deborah Makari was one of four Commencement and Candlelight Ceremony speakers on May 4. The event took place on the Oval near Thompson Library. Deborah is from Olmsted Falls, Ohio, and plans to seek a public service

position with a non-profit or advocacy organization after graduation. She hopes to reside in Washington, DC.

April 2019

On April 8, Associate Professor Bart Elmore took part in a discussion on *All Sides* with Ann Fisher about the potential plastic bag bans being discussed by some U.S. cities.

March 2019

Professor Sara Butler presented, "Women's Malicious Appeals in Thirteenth- and Fourteenth-Century England," at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. She also held a workshop there on English medieval legal documents.

Andreas Dorpalen Professor of History, Geoffrey Parker, was interviewed in a March 2019 issue of the Spanish newspaper ABC. The article, which appeared in the "Culture" section, was about Parker's latest book, *Carlos V. Una nueva vida del Emperador* (Barcelona: Planeta, 2019).

Professor Joan Cashin was a guest of the *History Author Show* on iHeart Radio on Monday, March 11. Cashin talked about her latest book, *War Stuff* (Cambridge University Press, 2018).

Department of History Administrative Manager Steve McCann was awarded the College of Arts and Sciences Staff Excellence Award in recognition of his valuable contributions to the college.

February 2019

Associate Professor Nicholas Breyfogle was interviewed on the *New Books Network Podcast* about his book *Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in Imperial Russian and Soviet History* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018).

Associate Professor Hasan Kwame Jeffries appeared in a video by the "Huffington Post" about the lack of accurate teaching about slavery. He says, "What we are doing is avoiding turning the camera back on ourselves and explaining why...we have the problems we have today." He was also recently interviewed by WNYC, a New York public radio station, about teaching African American history.

Associate Professor Theodora Dragostinova coedited (with Malgorzata Fidelis, University of Illinois-Chicago), a thematic cluster for the flagship journal, *Slavic*

Review, on the topic "Beyond the Iron Curtain: Eastern Europe and the Global Cold War." The cluster engages the complicated dynamics between the Second and the Third Worlds through four case-studies focused on Polish economists in India; Albanian film-makers in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and China; Polish Catholic intellectuals in the western hemisphere; and Bulgarian cultural representatives in India and Mexico.

Professor Alison Beach launched a new blog, "Scriptrix." Beach says the blog "highlights the intellectual and artistic work of medieval religious women in its many forms." The word "scriptrix" is Latin for "female scribe."

Assistant Professor Jennifer Eaglin was awarded a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation 2019 Career Enhancement Fellowship for Junior Faculty.

January 2019

Ohio State history alumna Selika Duckworth-Lawton (PhD 1994) was named one of the most influential black leaders in Wisconsin by "Madison365," a nonprofit online magazine.

Professor Margaret Newell discussed New England Indians, colonists, and the origins of slavery on *Ben Franklin's World*, a podcast produced by the Omohundro Institute.

Associate Professor of History and Women's Gender and Sexuality Studies, Mytheli Sreenivas, was featured in the *Voices of Excellence* podcast. Sreenivas discussed her research and her award-winning book, *Wives, Widows, Concubines: The Conjugal Family Ideal in Colonial India*. The series is hosted by Associate Professor David Staley.

December 2018

Professor Bruno Cabanes was a guest on the French television program *Le Grande Librairie* speaking about his book, *A History of War* (Seuil, 2018).

The blog of the Central Eurasian Studies Society interviewed Professor and Chair Scott Levi about his book *The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876: Central Asia in the Global Age*.

November 2018

Professor Jane Hathaway was interviewed by Leslie Pierce at the Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies at NYU.

Hathaway discussed her book, *The Chief Eunuch of the Ottoman Harem: From African Slave to Power-Broker* (Cambridge University Press, 2018).

Alumna Carol Anderson's book, *One Person, No Vote: How Voter Suppression is Destroying Our Democracy*, was listed as one of the *Washington Post's* Best Books of 2018. Anderson received her PhD from Ohio State in 1995. (See our book review on page 31.)

Jameson Maddox received an Undergraduate Research Scholarship from the College of Arts and Sciences Honors Committee. "[His] proposal was selected from a truly excellent group of submissions," the Committee states. "With this award, [he has] been recognized as a person who has the potential to make a substantial contribution to whatever endeavors [he] selects throughout [his] life."

Professor Joan Cashin's books *War Stuff* and *War Matters* were reviewed in *The Epoch Times*.

October 2018

Associate Professor and Director of the American Indian Studies Program, Daniel Rivers, was interviewed for the College of Arts and Sciences online feature "High Points." Rivers talked about Indigenous People's Day.

September 2018

Associate Professor Sam White's book, *A Cold Welcome: The Little Ice Age and Europe's Encounter with North America* (Harvard University Press, 2017), won the Sixteenth Century Society's 2018 Roland H. Bainton Prize.

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 Conversation." (theconversation.com)

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 Raschko's book *The Politics of Middle English Parables: Fiction, Theology, and Social Practice* (Oxford University Press, 2018). 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 Chou 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. (See Alumni Spotlight on page 33.)



FUTURE HISTORIANS

(May 3, 2019) "Who wants to see some old stuff?" shouted Department of History Administrative Associate Rhonda Maynard.

"We do!" an excited group of students from Ms. Tricia Crawford's Ross-Pike ESD Gifted Program shouted back in unison.

"Alright. 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, weapons, examples of ancient writing, religious objects, and pottery from the Neolithic period to the 19th century AD. They became excited when they recognized a familiar motif or tool. "We learned about that in class!" one student exclaimed as he pointed to a particular piece of pottery.

"What do you think this is?" Maynard asked pointing to a one of the larger artifacts from the collection curated by Professor Timothy Gregory—a threshing board. Students took turns guessing, each fascinated by the sharp, stone flakes embedded into the board's wood. Some thought it might be a surf board or sled. A few others thought maybe it was some ancient torture device.

So what did the students think of our hidden gem? They all agreed, "It's really cool!" ■

As Seen on Social Media





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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.

THE LAST LECTURE...



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7



PHOTOS THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND BIRGITTE SØLAND

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



Assistant Professor Joan Flores-Villalobos is the newest faculty member in the Department of History. In addition to her work in the department, Joan collaborates with faculty affiliated with the Humanities & Arts Discovery Theme's focus area on Global Mobility and Migration, the Center for Latin American Studies, the Office of International Affairs and the Mershon Center for International Security Studies.

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 for the opportunity to teach immigration and Latin American history during a complex political moment.

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 Panama 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, upending 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: Intimacy 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. ■

JACKLYN HEIKES

JACKLYN HEIKES is the new program coordinator for the Department of History. As a 2017 graduate of Miami University, she holds bachelor’s degrees in both German and sociology. During her years at Miami, she was a member of the hockey band and worked at the Student Success Center, but her proudest accomplishment was the reorganization and re-branding of the undergraduate LGBTQ+ student organization, Spectrum, where she spent two years as president. After graduating, she moved to Columbus

for an opportunity to work at Ohio State’s Graduate School, where she continued to utilize her background working with students facing difficult situations and circumstances to better their university experience. An avid home chef and music lover, she lives in Columbus with her partner and their cat, Millard Fillmore, who bears the namesake of America’s least-known president despite his sassy attitude and fashionable wardrobe. ■



NEW APPOINTMENTS

Aaron George (PhD 2017) accepted a position at Tarlton 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 Faustian Bargain: Secret Soviet-German Military Cooperation, 1918-1941*, is due out later this year (Oxford University Press).

Sanja Kadrić (PhD 2018) landed a tenure-track assistant professorship in the Department of History at Texas A&M-Commerce. Kadrić teaches the Islamic World.

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 Vandersommers (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 Vrevich** 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.



Seth A. Myers (1985–2019)

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 Zeros 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 by many friends and faculty in the department. ■

PHDS CONFERRED

SPRING 2018

Sanja Kadric, “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 Rosenstein, advisor

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

Kyle Shimoda, “The ‘Gateways’ of the Crusader Peloponnese: Castles, Fortifications, and Feudal Exchanges in the Principality of Archaia, 1204-1432,” Timothy Gregory, advisor

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

Leif Torkelson, “Battles Were Not Fought in Lines: Nationalism, Industrialism and Progressivism in the American Military Discourse, 1865-1918,” John Brooke, advisor

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

SUMMER 2018

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

Brenna Miller, “Between Faith and Nation: Defining Bosnian Muslims in Tito’s Yugoslavia, 1945-1980,” Theodora Dragostinova, advisor

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

AUTUMN 2018

Gulsah Torunoglu, “Comparative Feminisms: Secular and Religious Discourses in Turkish and Egyptian Women’s Movements, 1880-1930,” Carter Findley, advisor

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

John Perry, “From Sea to Lake: Steamships, French Algeria, and the Mediterranean, 1830-1940,” Alice Conklin, advisor

Ryan Schultz, “Mutual Defense: Japanese Officers and National Soldiers in the Manchukuo Army, 1932-1945,” Philip Brown, advisor

James Villanueva, “Awaiting the Allies’ Return: The Guerrilla Resistance Against the Japanese in the Philippines during World War II,” Peter Mansoor, advisor

Jessica Viñas-Nelson, “Debating the Future: African Americans on Interracial Marriage,” Stephanie Shaw, advisor

ASHLEY BOWERMAN (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 unhappy 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 northwest Ohio and we moved there right before the start of my freshman year of high school.

MH: Then you’re 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?

AB: Hah! 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 monstrosity known as Cincinnati chili.

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: 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.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENT



Professor and Dean Peter Hahn, Professors Peter Mansoor, Elizabeth Bond, Bruno Cabanes, Alcira Dueñas, Ying Zhang, and Chair Scott Levi at the Office of the President and the Office of Research Faculty Recognition Reception held on April 22, 2019 at the Faculty Club.

OHIO STATE'S world-class faculty continue to be recognized across the country and around the world for the discoveries and impact they are making in their respective fields and disciplines. Over the past year, faculty received a record-breaking number of prestigious national and international awards. To celebrate their achievements, the Office of the President and the Office of Research hosted a Faculty Recognition Reception on April 22nd at the Faculty Club. Over 150 awardees were recognized throughout the evening, including five faculty members from the Department of History.

Elizabeth Bond, Assistant Professor

Summer Stipend, National Endowment for the Humanities

Bruno Cabanes, Professor and Donald G. and Mary A. Dunn Chair in Modern Military History

Dialogues on the Experience of War, National Endowment for the Humanities

Alcira Dueñas, Associate Professor

Fulbright Scholar, U.S. Department of State

Peter Mansoor, Professor and General Raymond E. Mason, Jr. Chair of Military History

Dialogues on the Experience of War, National Endowment for the Humanities

Ying Zhang, Associate Professor

Fellow, Institute for Advanced Study

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.



Greg Anderson

Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching (2018)



Bart Elmore

Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching (2018)

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.



Stephanie Shaw

Distinguished Diversity Enhancement Award (2019)

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.



Jane Hathaway

Distinguished Scholar Award (2018)

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)



Mytheli Sreenivas

Ronald and Deborah Ratner Distinguished Teaching Award (2018) and Paul W. Brown Excellence in Teaching Award (2019)



Ying Zhang

Paul W. Brown Excellence in Teaching Award (2018)

Department Awards



Sara Butler

Phi Alpha Theta Zeta Chapter Clio Award for Distinguished Teaching in History (2019)

Jane Hathaway

Phi Alpha Theta Zeta Chapter Clio Award for Distinguished Teaching in History (2018)

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 following 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

Sydney N. Fisher Memorial Award in Ottoman and Turkish Studies

Christopher Whitehead

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

Cameron Givens

Genevieve Brown Gist Scholarship

Daniela Edmeier
Brionna Mendoza
Sarah Paxton

Ruth L. Higgins Memorial Scholarship

Jonathon Dreeze

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. Kauffman Family Graduate Award in American History

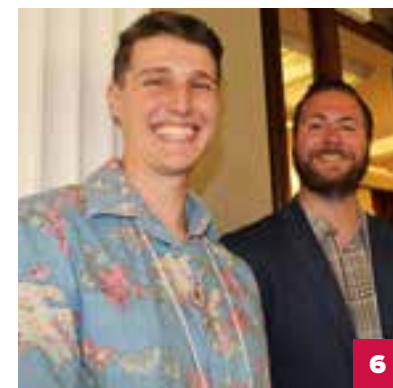
Marc Arenberg
James Farwig
Cameron Givens
Ilnyun Kim
Sydney Miller
Markus Schoof
Dillon Streifeneder
Max Wagenhoffer

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-Lofland

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

Nikki 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
Sara Halpern
Dustin Meier
Sarah Paxton
Dillon Streifeneder
Renae Sullivan

Tien-yi Li Prize

Melvin Barnes

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 Tiglay
Max von Barga

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-Lofland, Daniela Edmeier, and Katie Mooney. **4** Will Chou and Markus Schoof. **5** Jonathon Dreeze, 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 Bowerman, 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. ■



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PHOTOS 1 The department's highest honor, the Honors Thesis Research Grant, was presented to Sasha Zborovsky and Matthew Bonner. **2** Lore Guilmartin with Jared Del Orfano, recipient of the John F. Guilmartin Jr. Scholarship. **3** WWII Study Abroad Scholarship recipients. **4** The Julie A. Scheiner WWII Study Abroad Scholarship winner, Finoa Minich, with Julie Scheiner. **5** Recipients of the Donald G. Dunn World War II Scholarship, Thomas Fogarty (left) and Frank Fioritto (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 Harrill with Nathan Hensley. Hensley's "Miracles, Magic, and Apocalyptic Eschatology: An Analysis of Exorcisms in Synoptic Gospels" won an award for Outstanding Research Seminar Essay. **9** 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.



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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 Bent
- Clayton Bloor
- Allison Bolam
- Thomas Bowles
- Steph Carlock
- Jared Del Orfano
- Erin Devine
- Joseph Elisar
- Tori Fabrizi
- Katie Fusek
- Jacob Gartland
- Lindsay Gottlieb
- Emily Graue
- Shaun Aaron Hay
- Dolen Helwagen
- Nathan Hensley
- Laura Janosik
- Aaron Jones
- Jonathan Kahrman
- Lauren Kennedy
- Jonathan Knaggs
- Juliette Kokernot
- Jack Larson
- Paul Loree
- Andrew Luckett
- Bailey Markowski
- Abi McGowan
- Jake Novack
- Emily Alice Pandis
- Emma Pricht
- Joan Reardon
- Aidan Reickert
- Alivia Rose
- Daniel Sell
- John Slavnik
- Emma Traylor
- Andrew Jonathan Volchko
- Brittney Wasielewski
- Mason Willoughby
- Lance Westrick

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 Sumner with Marion campus PAT initiate, Katie Fusek.



Undergraduate Research

STEP Expo



Riley Sayers presents her project at the STEP Expo held on November 1, 2018.

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." ■

Denman Undergraduate Research Forum



Jameson Maddox presents, "Was the Apostle Paul Suicidal?" at the Denman Undergraduate Research Forum on February 20, 2019.



Josie Cruea answers questions about her project, "The War at Home: The Organizing Techniques of Black Vietnam Veterans in the Black Power Era."

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? An Analysis on Philippians 1:21-26," and Josie Cruea (Associate Professor Hasan Kwame Jeffries, mentor) presented, "The War at Home: The Organizing Techniques of Black Vietnam Veterans in the Black Power Era." ■

Faculty Research

Greg Anderson published two books during the past year, *The Realness of Things Past: Ancient Greece and Ontological History* (Oxford University Press, 2018) and (as co-editor with John Brooke and Julia Strauss) *State Formations: Histories and Cultures of Statehood* (Cambridge University Press, 2018). In November 2018, he delivered the lead-off lecture in the speaker series "#Classics Now: The Urgency of Re-Imagining Antiquity" at Northwestern University.

Faculty affiliate **Bruce M. Arnold** published *Chop 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 Pre-Modernist Workshop in Columbus, OH; and chaired a session at the Society for French Historical Studies Conference in Pittsburgh, PA, and presented a public lecture in Wheeling, WV 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 Brakke spoke on "Luther and the Humanities" at the installation of Professor Darlene Brooks Hedstrom as the Kenneth E. Wray Chair in the Humanities at Wittenberg University in February 2018. He delivered papers at meetings of the Society of Biblical Literature in Helsinki (August) and Denver (November) and at a conference entitled "The Transmission of Early Christian Homilies from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages" at Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany. His chapter "Coptic" appeared in *A Companion to Late Antique Literature* from Wiley-Blackwell.

Nick Breyfogle edited two books, *Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in Imperial Russian and Soviet History* (University of Pittsburgh Press) and (with Mark Sokolsky) *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*:

Current Events in Historical Perspective, which he co-edits with Steve Conn, Miami University, and David Steigerwald.

John Brooke held the Astor Lecture Fellowship at the University of Oxford, in May 2018, talking during the week with environmental historians, archaeologists, and geologists, and presenting "Climate and the Plague: Toward a Late Holocene Eurasian Synthesis," as the Astor Lecture in Global Environmental History on the 25th of May, and a revised version subsequently at the Georgetown Environmental History Seminar, October 11, 2018.

Along with her co-editor K.J. Kesselring of Dalhousie University, **Sara Butler** published the book *Crossing Borders: Boundaries and the Margins in Medieval and Early Modern Britain. Essays in Honour of Cynthia J. Neville* with Brill in April of 2018. This book includes a co-written introduction by Butler, as well as her chapter entitled, "Pleading the Belly: A Sparing Plea? Pregnant Convicts and the Courts in Medieval England" (131-52). Butler also published an article, "Getting Medieval on Steven Pinker: Violence and Medieval England" in a special issue of *Historical Reflections* dedicated to the Pinker Thesis, edited by Philip Dwyer and Mark S. Micale (vol. 44, no. 1: 29-40). She wrote book reviews that appeared in *The Medieval Review*, the *Canadian Journal of History*, and the *Journal of British Studies*. Finally, in April of 2018, she presented a paper at the Sewanee Medieval Colloquium, for which she won the Susan J. Ridyard Prize for best paper.

Bruno Cabanes is succeeding Professor Jay Winter (Yale University) in the steering committee of the Historial de la Grande Guerre, the foremost World War I museum and research center in Europe. His edited volume *Une Histoire de la Guerre* was listed among the 25 "books of the year" by the French weekly *Le Point*.

Joan E. Cashin published two books in 2018, *War Matters: Material Culture in the Civil War Era* and *War Stuff: The Struggle for Human and Environmental Resources in the American Civil War*.

David Cressy published *Gypsies an English History* (Oxford University Press).

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

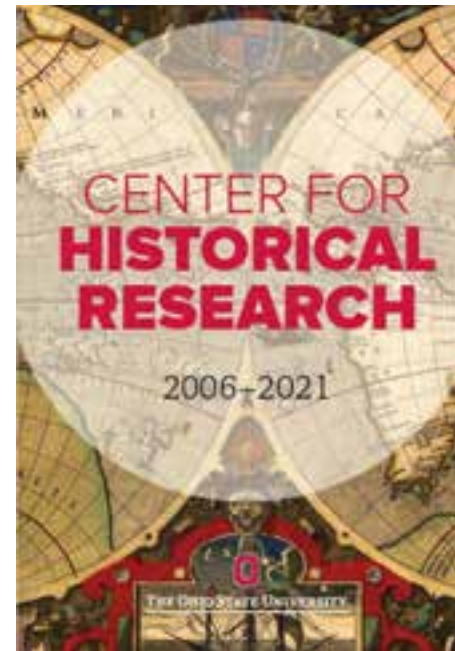
Contemporary European History. She served as a guest editor for the thematic cluster "Beyond the Iron Curtain: Eastern Europe and the Global Cold War," published in *Slavic Review*. She gave talks in Sofia, Ljubljana, and at Vanderbilt University. During 2018-2020, she will lead the Migration, Mobility, and Imobility project of the Global Arts & Humanities Discovery Theme.

Alcira Dueñas is a recipient of a long-term Fulbright Scholarship Grant to conduct archival research in Bolivia as part of her new book on the legal culture of indigenous Andean officials in colonial Peru. She also published "Viracocha vs. Dios" in *Andean Worlds* published by Routledge, gave a talk at Emory University, presented her research at the AHA-CLAH in New York City, LASA in Barcelona, and ILLI in Bogotá.

In May-June 2018, **Carole Fink** was the Mandelbaum Scholar-in-Residence at Sydney University in Australia, where she taught a class at the university and gave several public lectures in Contemporary Jewish History. In August, she delivered a paper, "A League of Nations: The Wilsonian Conception Facing Postwar Realities" at an international conference in Ypres, Belgium organized by In Flanders Field Museum, entitled: "To End All Wars? Geopolitical Aftermath and Commemorative Legacies of the First World War." She also presented a paper, "Woodrow Wilson and the Palestine Question at the Paris Peace Conference," at the Conference on "Reorganizing the Middle East, 1912-1948," sponsored by the Centers for European Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, and Jewish Studies of Harvard University.

J. Albert Harrill received an Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship to 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 Harem Eunuch, Circassians in the Ottoman lands, ethno-regional factionalism, and other topics. She presented papers at



2019-2021:

DEMOCRACY IN A TIME OF CHANGE AND CHALLENGES

What is the future of democracy? What is its history? CHR, in association with the Ohio State Institute for Democratic Engagement and Accountability (IDEA), will present a two-year program of lectures and seminars in 2019-2021 on the topic of "Democracy in a Time of Change and Challenges." There are concerns that democracy, whatever form it may take, is under stress around the world. This CHR series examines what is meant by democracy in various regions and countries, how these meanings are changing, and the extent to which democracy is changing and/or under sustained and serious attack. Is democracy evolving, and, if so, how and why? Or is the story really more one of democracy as something that is increasingly endangered? If it's the latter, what are the most important causes of that situation and what, if anything, can be done about it? Leading scholars from a variety of disciplines address these pressing issues.

OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

Steven Levitsky, Professor of Government, Harvard University
 "Are Democracies Dying?"
 Friday, September 13, 2019 | 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm
 165 Thompson Library

conferences in Bonn, Germany, Sofia, Bulgaria, and San Antonio, Texas. She was named to the editorial board of the *Journal of Ottoman Studies / Osmanlı Araştırmaları*, the only woman and the only non-Turk on the board. She also received Phi Alpha Theta's 2018 Clio Award for Distinguished Faculty Teaching.

Tryntje Helfferich published *The Essential Luther* (Hackett Classics), a newly translated anthology whose texts, according to one reviewer, "not only span the whole of Luther's reforming career, but also cover the theological, political, and social issues that mattered most to him and his age."

David Hoffmann published his book, *The Stalinist Era*, in November 2018 with Cambridge University Press. The book is part of Cambridge's *New Approaches to European History* series.

In January 2018, **Robin Judd** began her two year term as the Vice President of Publications for the Association for Jewish Studies. In that capacity, she oversees the association's flagship journal (*AJS Review*), its public humanities magazine (*AJS Perspectives*), and the association's monthly newsletter (*AJS News*) (<https://www.associationforjewishstudies.org/publications-research>). During the spring and fall, she delivered conference papers and invited lectures in London, Wellesley, New York, and Boston, and in the summer she spent one week in Conover, WI, as a Visiting Scholar in Residence.

Stephen Kern delivered a plenary lecture titled "The Nature of Time from Modernism to Post-modernism" at the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, May 2018.

Mitch Lerner is director of the Institute for Korean Studies at Ohio State, and also continues to direct the LeFevre Fellows Community Outreach Program on the Newark Campus. In addition, he is associate editor of the *Journal of American-East Asian Relations*, and serves on the editorial board of *Studies in Conflict, Diplomacy and Peace*. In 2018 he published three journal articles: "The Domestic Origins of the Second Korean War: New Evidence from Communist Bloc Archives," in *Seoul Journal of Korea Studies*; "The Death of Liberal Internationalism: Donald Trump, Walmart, and the Two Koreas," in the *Journal of American-East Asian Relations*; and "Is it for this We Fought and Bled: The Korean War and the Civil Rights Movement," in the *Journal of Military History*. He also published an edited volume, *The Cold War*

at Home and Abroad: Domestic Politics and US Foreign Policy Since 1945 (University Press of Kentucky, 2018). He gave talks at the University of Cambridge, Colorado School of Mines, and the American Historical Association annual conference, as well as delivering the 2018 Henry Schorreck Memorial Lecture at the Center for Cryptologic History and the National Security Agency. His op-eds appeared in the *Washington Post*, the *NY Times*, the *Korea Times*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *The Hill*, *38North*, and *The Diplomat*. He also won the Ohio Academy of History's Distinguished Teacher Award.

Margaret Newell is at work on her new book, *Escaping Into the Cause of Freedom: The Epic Journeys of William and Ellen Craft*. She presented on three different research projects at three major conferences this year: "Undergrounds Before the Age of Rail: Escaping Slavery and Helping Slaves Escape in Eighteenth Century New England," at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory, Oaxaca 2018; "Slavery's Refugees: The Boston Fugitive Community, 1846-1850," Annual Meeting at the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, Cleveland, Ohio; and "Approaching the History of Capitalism from Early America," Omohundro Institute for Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia. She recorded two podcasts, one for *Ben Franklin's World — a Podcast About Early American History* (available December 15, 2018), and another with Nasa scientist Erika Nestvoldt, *Making New Worlds: Exploring the Ethics of Human Settlement in Space*, podcast episodes 2 - 4, <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/making-new-worlds/id1309536027?mt=2>. Professor Newell also gave several public talks, including "Alexander Hamilton's American Revolution," Boston Public Library Main, Copley Square, October 17, 2018; and "Indian Slavery in New England," Groton Historical Society, April 29, 2018. She also participated in a roundtable on Indian slavery at the Myaamia Center, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, April 13, 2018.

Chris Otter published "Eating Animals" in the *Routledge Companion to Human-Animal Relations*. He gave talks at the Einstein Forum in Potsdam, Germany, in addition to talks at the University of Exeter, UK, Columbia University, and University of Florida.

Joe Parrott published an article on the Gulf Boycott organized by Boston's African American community in *Modern American History* and digitized recordings of the first major protest and press conference

of noted anti-apartheid activist Randal Robinson with WGBH Boston. The Oxford Research Encyclopedia also published his entry on the United States and Southern Africa. During summer 2018, he conducted research in six congressional records collections with support from the Mershon Center as part of revisions for his first book tentatively entitled *From Cabinda to Congress: African Decolonization and New Left Internationalism*.

Kristina Sessa just published, *Daily Life in Late Antiquity* (Cambridge University Press, 2018), and gave a paper in Tübingen in July 2018 called, "Refugee Crises and the Late Roman Church in the West," at the Mobility and Migration in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages Conference.

Stephanie Shaw served as Interim Chair of the Committee on Minorities in the Southern Historical Association and was appointed to the Editorial Board of the *Journal of African American History*. She completed her three-year term as a member of the Executive Council of the Organization of American Historians. Shaw presented an invited paper at "Scholarship Above the Veil: A Sesquicentennial Symposium Honoring W. E. B. Du Bois," Harvard University, October 25-27, 2018. She presented "Du Bois as a World Historical Scholar" as part of the opening panel entitled "The Global Historical Sociology of W. E. B. Du Bois." The symposium was sponsored by numerous administrative units at Harvard and was organized entirely by graduate students in the Department of Sociology there.

Stephanie J. Smith presented "Trotsky in Mexico: Artists United, Artists Divided, 1930-1940" at the Conference on Latin American History during the American Historical Association in Washington, D.C. Smith also gave an invited lecture, "The Politics of Mexico's Transnational Artists," at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Professor Smith's talks drew upon material from her recently published book, *The Power and Politics of Art in Postrevolutionary Mexico* (University of North Carolina Press, 2017). She also co-authored with Helen Delpar, "Mexican Culture, 1920-1945," in the *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Latin American History* (Oxford University Press).

David Stebenne is finishing work on a new book, which is tentatively entitled: *Promised Land: The Rise of the Middle*

Class, 1929-1968. In addition, Professor Stebenne published articles in *Society of Americanists Review*, *Business History Review*, and *Columbus Bar Lawyers Quarterly*, and presented papers at the Business History Conference in Baltimore and the Drake University Constitutional Law Center Annual Symposium in Des Moines. He continues to be interviewed by the media about modern U.S. politics and law. In early September 2018, he talked about the current state of the Trump presidency on the weekly syndicated public affairs radio show, "The Scholars Circle." Professor Stebenne is the Steering Committee Chair for the Center for Historical Research (CHR) Series on "Democracy in a Time of Change and Challenges," which began in Autumn 2019 and will run through Spring 2021.

Sarah Van Beurden finished a term as Chair of Graduate Studies in the Department for African American and African Studies and spent her sabbatical year as a visiting scholar at the University of Ghent in Belgium. She has been an active participant in the recent debates around the restitution of African art and co-authored an open letter on the subject which appeared in two main Belgian newspapers, the Flemish *De Standaard* and the Walloon *Le Soir*. She also wrote an op-ed for the French newspaper *Le Monde* and participated in roundtables on art restitution at the annual African Studies Association meeting and at the National Institute for Art History in Paris. She delivered the keynote lecture at a recent conference on museums that took place in Kinshasa (DR Congo,) gave talks at the Institute for NYU Abu Dhabi in New York, and the Museum of Lubumbashi in DR Congo in addition to presenting at conferences in Johannesburg, South Africa and Accra, Ghana. She was interviewed for numerous pieces on the renovation of the Africa museum in Belgium, published by National Public Radio, *Wall Street Journal* and *Guardian*, among others. Her new research on Zairian modernism was published in *Radical History Review*, she wrote a long form piece for *Origins* that placed the current political crisis in DR Congo in a historical perspective and she contributed a chapter to the recently published *Palgrave Handbook of African Colonial and Postcolonial History*. Thanks to a Mershon Institute Research Grant in 2018, she was able to complete a research trip to DR Congo. ■

Postcards from Peleliu



Local tour guide, Godwin, with Professor Bruno Cabanes and research assistant Cameron Givens, during their recent trip to the island of Peleliu.

Cameron Givens explores a Japanese bunker on Ngesebus, a small island just north of Peleliu that witnessed intense combat as part of the 1944 battle.

The remains of a phosphate mining facility on Angaur, a nearby island that passed from German to Japanese colonial rule in World War I.

Professor **Bruno Cabanes** and his research assistant, **Cameron Givens**, visited the island of Peleliu 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 (Peleliu Island). The book project plans to investigate a variety of topics, such as the experience of jungle warfare and its influence on the dehumanization 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 on a red zone after the war, and the role war tourism plays in the Japanese, American, and local memories of the battle.

FACULTY BOOKS

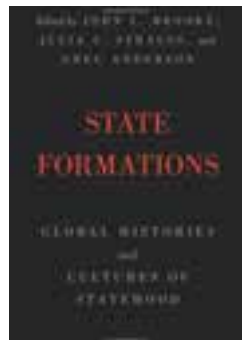
Greg Anderson



The Realness of Things Past (Oxford University Press, 2018) The book offers a radically new way of thinking about the past. It 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.

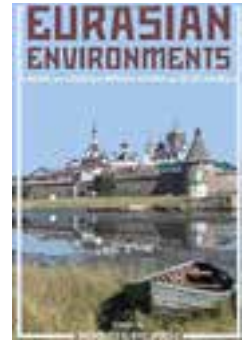
Bruno Cabanes



Une histoire de la guerre: Du XIXe siècle à nos jours (Editions du Seuil, 2018) Relying on French and American photographic archives, most of which

have never before been published, this book examines the fundamental shift to a new form of total war, as experienced by both American soldiers and civilians.

Nicholas Breyfogle



Eurasian Environments: Nature and Ecology in Imperial Russian and Soviet History (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018) Through a series of essays, Eurasian Environ-

ments prompts us to rethink our understanding of tsarist and Soviet history by placing the human experience within the larger environmental context.

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.

Joan E. Cashin



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.

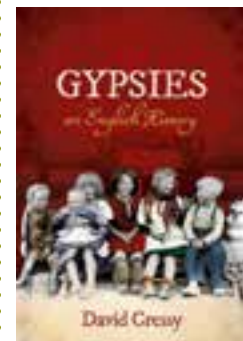
Thomas K. McCraw and William R. Childs



American Business Since 1920: How It Worked (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2018) 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.

David Cressy



Gypsies: An English History (Oxford University Press, 2018) Cressy's book attempts to disentangle the myth from the reality of Gypsy life over more than half a

millennium of English history.

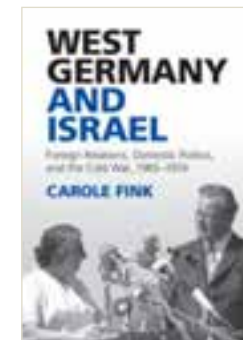
Carter V. Findley



Enlightening Europe on Islam and the Ottomans: Mouradega d'Ohsson and His Masterpiece (Brill, 2019) Profusely illustrated, this book opens deep insights into illus-

trated book production in this period.

Carole Fink



West Germany and Israel: Foreign Relations, Domestic Politics, and the Cold War, 1965-1974 (Cambridge University Press, 2019) 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.

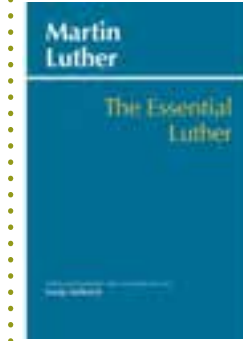
Jane Hathaway



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.

Trytne Helfferich



Martin Luther: The Essential Luther (Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2018) Twenty-five of Luther's most prominent works, newly translated with introductions that place the

selections in their historical context.

David Hoffmann



The Stalinist Era (Cambridge University Press, 2018) A new interpretation of Soviet state intervention and violence.

Andrew L. Johns and Mitchell B. Lerner



The Cold War at Home and Abroad (University Press of Kentucky, 2018) Eleven essays that reflect the growing methodological diversity that has transformed the field of diplomatic history over the past twenty years.

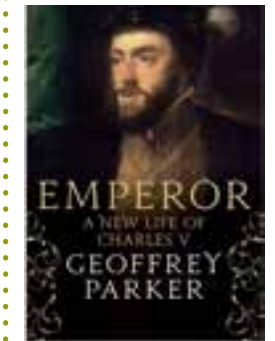
Thomas F. McDow



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.

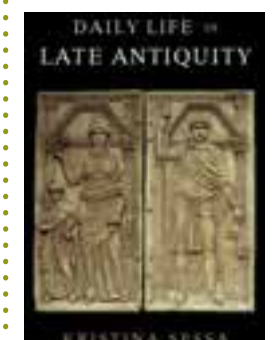
Geoffrey Parker



Emperor: 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.

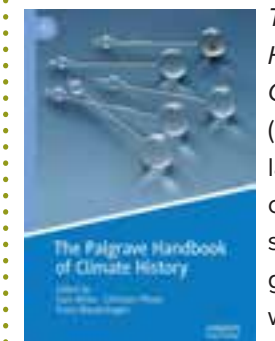
Kristina Sessa



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.

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 Matusheski, 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!" Matusheski 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 ENGIE-Axiom 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 Lemelson Center Fellowship. Beginning in the summer 2019, Chou will be affiliated with the National Air & Space Museum and the National Museum of American History, working through their collections as he finishes his dissertation.

Nigel (Nan) Zhou received a 2019-2020 doctoral fellowship from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, which will help him finish his dissertation, "Master or Servant of Public Opinion? Reformist Literati, Newspapers, and China's Constitutional Politics, 1895-1918."

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 lecture or an academic workshop at the Center for Jewish History in New York City. Sara's advisor is Associate Professor Robin Judd.

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."

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 Mytheli Sreenivas.

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

Julie Powell won a coveted Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship for her dissertation, "The Labor Army of Tomorrow: Masculinity and the Internationalization of 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 program. Powell's advisors are Professors Alice Conklin and Bruno Cabanes.

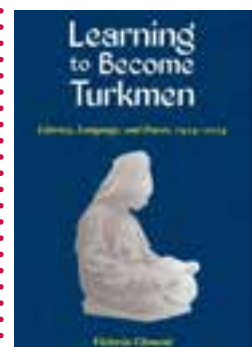
Archana Venkatesh was awarded the very first Leila Rupp Award in November 2018. The award supports a semester of dissertation writing.

In November 2018, **Julie Powell** was awarded a Presidential Fellowship.

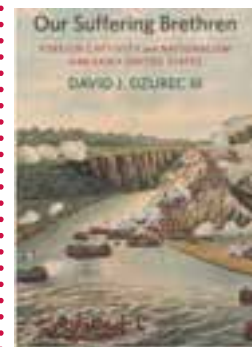
Chris Kinley received a Fulbright Scholarship for the 2018-2019 academic year. His research examines the local experience of a Greek military campaign and occupation that occurred in the Albanian-Greek borderlands from 1912-1922. It also explores how the occupation is remembered both locally and nationally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

ALUMNI

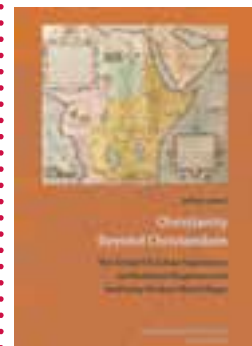
Alumni Books



Victoria Clement (PhD 2005) *Learning to Become Turkmen: Literacy, Language, and Power, 1914-2014* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018)



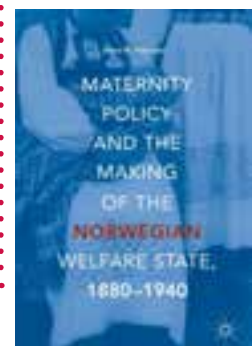
David J. Dzurec III (PhD 2008) *Our Suffering Brethren: Foreign Captivity and Nationalism in the Early United States* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2019)



Jeffrey Jaynes (PhD 1993) *Christianity Beyond Christendom: the Global Christian Experience on Medieval Mappae-mundi and Early Modern World Maps* (Harrassowitz, 2018)



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) *Maternity Policy and the Making of the Norwegian Welfare State* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018)

Book Review

Alumna Carol Anderson's *One Person, No Vote*

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 Nation's Divide*, in 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 "[gut] 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 community as President Barack Obama. Anderson's analysis instead argues it was the effect of systemic suppression of the black vote allowed by *Shelby County*. Focusing on the increased development of voter ID laws, voter registration roll purges, gerrymandering, and other legislative devices, *One Person, No Vote* illustrates an intentional, methodological suppression of the black and minority vote after the 2013 Supreme Court decision.

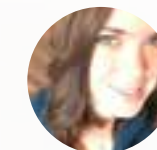
In the book, Anderson confronts the debate over historians roles in, or perhaps responsibility to, modern political conflicts. Though some historians have followed

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, Anderson has clearly constructed the book in order for these themes to have modern implications. The predictive nature of Anderson's *One Person, No Vote* allows it to contribute not only to modern political discourse but also forces the reader to engage with the internal debate of the

role of history and the historian in modern society.

One Person, No Vote is long-listed for the PEN/John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction, the National Book Award in Nonfiction, and was one of the *Washington Post's* 10 Best Books of the Year.

Carol Anderson is the Charles Howard Candler Professor of African American Studies at Emory University and the author of *White Rage: The Unspoken Truth of Our Nation's Divide*, a *New York Times* Bestseller, *Washington Post* Notable Book of 2016, and a National Book Critics Circle Award winner. She is also the author of *Eyes Off the Prize: The United Nations and the African American Struggle for Human Rights, 1944-1955*; and *Bourgeois Radicals: The NAACP and the Struggle for Colonial Liberation, 1941-1960*, in addition to *One Person, No Vote: How Voter Suppression is Destroying Our Democracy*. ■



CONTRIBUTOR Sarah Paxton is a graduate of the Moritz College of Law at Ohio State and a graduate student in the Department of History, specializing in American Legal/Criminal Justice History.

PHOTO: PROFESSOR CAROL ANDERSON.ORG

ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT

Read how three alumni answer the question, "What can you do with a degree in history?"

ANDRA GENO (BA 2007)

Title Operations Project Manager at Netflix, Inc.



"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."

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 Breyfogle. "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 can not 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."



"You can study all aspects of the human experience through history and try to understand what lived experience was like for people who differ widely from you..."

PHOTO SHANE FLANIGAN/THISWEEK

SCOTT KING-OWEN (PhD 2011)

High School Teacher and 2018 Bexley Education Foundation Educator of the Year

WHEN SCOTT KING-OWEN graduated with a PhD in 2011, the job market still had not recovered for grads in his field (Early American history), so the former North Carolina educator decided to go with his back-up plan — convert his North Carolina teaching license to an Ohio license and teach in the Ohio public school system. He was hired by Bexley City Schools soon afterward, and now King-Owen says it is hard to even think about leaving, because Bexley is such a wonderful place to teach.

One way in which King-Owen engages and encourages student to learn about history is through music. He likes to play music every single day in his classroom. "The music is always thematically connected to what is going on in the lecture, and that's usually in the form of some sort of pun, however horrible the pun might be," he says. "The song always puts people in a good mood, so in terms of creating an environment that will engage and encourage students to learn about history, I think that goes a long way."

King-Owen also takes grading and feedback very seriously. "When they've seen the amount I have written on their work, I think that communicates to them the value that I place on what I do, and they realize someone cared enough about what they had to say that they wrote an entire paragraph about it." He adds, "I actually typed three pages of comments for one single essay once. It's always been my style."

In 2018 the Bexley Education Foundation presented King-Owen with its Educator of the Year Award during a surprise visit to his first period AP U.S. History class. "When it dawned on me what was happening, I was speechless for a moment," he recalls. "It was very touching. They read letters that students had written on my behalf...It's wonderful what I do. Then to realize, in that moment, that other people appreciate what you've done and that they feel touched by what you've done, I think that's very gratifying."

"The thing that I love most about teaching history is that you can teach anything," King-Owen explains. "History is not just the story of great men, politics, law, and war. You can also study the history of medicine, gender, race, national identity...You can study all aspects of the human experience through history and try to understand what lived experience was like for people who differ widely from you, whose worlds have all of these mental universes that spin and work and make sense to them. Then you try to enter into that understanding from their point of view — what they were thinking, and how they were acting, and why they did that they did. To me, that just is such a joy."



"Writing, particularly in a clear and concise yet effective fashion, is not easily taught, and history majors hone this skill for the entirety of their college careers."

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 not 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 takeaways, she believes, is that history is relevant. "I felt that my professors were always framing their classes around present day themes, from isolationism and xenophobia to regime change, from the evolution of norms to technological innovation," Reich adds. "I continue to be struck by parallels that have persisted since antiquity, as well as radical societal shifts since then."

Reich credits her writing skills when asked how her experience as a history major helped prepare her for a career after graduation. "Writing, particularly in a clear and concise yet effective fashion, is not easily taught, and history majors hone this skill for the entirety of their college career," she explains. "I am uniquely able to analyze a problem or question from infinitely more angles and synthesize information because of my degree." Further, Reich describes the discipline as 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. Reich said, "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 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."

REMEMBERING D-DAY AT 75

*Wounded soldiers of the 16th Infantry
Regiment, Omaha Beach, Normandy.*

“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”

—Douglas Brinkley (BA '82), “The Longest Day,” in *70 Years Later: Remembering the Battle That Won the War* (New York: 2014)



PHOTO NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES (06-06-1944)

10 things you need to know about the Invasion of Normandy

by Gregory Hope

THE NORMANDY INVASION (June 6, 1944) was the supreme joint effort of the Western Allies in Europe in World War II and remains today one of the best known campaigns of the war.

Code named Operation Overlord, it was a battle marked by its courage, meticulous planning and logistics, and audacious amphibious approach. It was also in many ways inevitable. Following Germany's conquest of France in 1940 and declaration of war on the United States in 1941, a confrontation somewhere on the shores of Northern Europe became a waiting game, with only the date and location left to be answered.

On D-Day, over 125,000 British, American, and Canadian soldiers supported by more than five thousand ships and thirteen thousand aircraft landed in Normandy on five separate beaches in order to carve out a sixty-mile wide bridgehead. This foothold would be the launching point from which the liberation of France and Western Europe would proceed. Opposed by German units in strong defensive positions, the Allies suffered more than twelve thousand casualties on the first day of the invasion.

To commemorate the battle, *Origins* offers ten of the most important things to know about the invasion.

1 The stage is set.

In spring 1944, the Allied war effort had Axis forces retreating on all fronts. On the Eastern Front, Soviet forces had gained an undisputed advantage over the German Army and were advancing into Poland. The Western Allies (mainly Britain and the United States) continued their offensive in Italy, capturing Rome on June 4, while also pummeling

Germany with a strategic air bombing campaign. In the Pacific, the British had just defeated a Japanese offensive in India while American forces continued a steady drive towards Japan through a series of island-hopping offensives. The long-awaited offensive to liberate Western Europe seemed imminent.

2 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.

3 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. And they opted for one major assault designed to secure a lodgment as opposed to various smaller landings designed to deceive the Germans.

4 Allied intelligence successes and failures.

The Allies staged a massive deception campaign prior to Overlord called Operation Fortitude. Designed to confuse German intelligence, Fortitude involved the creation of fictitious formations, dummy equipment, phantom radio traffic, falsified press releases, and controlled leaks of information to known German agents. The operation was so successful German units stayed in defensive positions for weeks after D-Day awaiting the "real" invasion. Allied intelligence, however, was not infallible. The inability of intelligence analysts to identify reinforced German formations in Normandy or adequately assess the defensive strength of the hedgerow terrain behind the beaches resulted in a tougher fight for the Allies.

5 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 cancelling further landings on Omaha Beach when the success of operations ashore appeared in doubt.

6 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.

7 ...But Allied air superiority ultimately proved a decisive element in victory.

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

8 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. Whichever 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 conditions. German reinforcements, dispersed across France and the Low Countries to counter possible Allied landings, had to combat competing strategic demands and

increasingly aggressive attacks from Allied air power. Allied efforts won out, and the bridgehead slowly expanded.

9 The invasion did not decide the war, but it did shape the post-war world.

Despite the remarkable achievement that was the D-Day landings, it is important to remember that they did not constitute the decisive blow against Nazi Germany; that success belongs to the Soviet Union. Raging since June 1941, the Eastern Front witnessed the most massive military confrontation in history. At the cost of more than twenty million casualties (military and civilian), the Soviet Union swallowed the Wehrmacht, occupying the majority of its military might, and inflicting almost eighty percent of all combat deaths. However, had the Normandy Invasion failed, the Soviets may have advanced deeper than they did into Germany and central Europe, moving the Iron Curtain farther west and changing the face of the Cold War.

10 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, the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial 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 "Buckeye 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 conflagration.¹ Indeed, in 1942 one Ohio State administrator described the university as an “arsenal of manpower” to the governor of the state.² 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.³

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.⁴ 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.⁵ The two men who were not Ohioans by birth, Robert Egbert and Melvin Spruiell, 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, Civil War, or World War I. Melvin Spruiell’s family was deeply involved in the American Revolution. His family members served as

officers in the North Carolina militia, with one signing the Halifax Resolves on April 12, 1776, a document that called for American independence.⁶ Seven of the twelve had family members who served in the American Civil War. Spruiell’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.”⁸ 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.⁹ 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 class, participated in German Club, Latin Club, and theater. He was star center in his high school football team. He also ran track and played on his high school baseball and basketball team.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ When the chance came to rebuild the Portsmouth Junior Chamber of Commerce, he jumped at it and rose quickly in the leadership of that organization.¹² A few months before he was drafted, Bill Atkinson became an administrator with the National Youth Administration for Scioto, Lawrence, Adams, and Brown counties.¹³ 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.¹⁴ Another of the twelve, Jack Kulp, worked at the Battelle Institute, an organization that in 1939 received a war contract to develop better armor plating.¹⁵ 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.”¹⁶

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



PHOTOS J.W. “Bill” Atkinson, Thomas R. Barry, Max D. Clark, Roger B. Dyar, Robert E. Egbert, Robert E. Forrest, John O. Fry, Richard A. Kersting, John “Jack” Kulp’s grave in the Normandy American Cemetery, Robert Allen Lane, Robert E. Smith, and Melvin Morton Spruiell — “The Buckeye 12.”

involvement. All members of the Buckeye 12 had commendable service stories.

Cincinnati-native Robert Smith is a good place to start in recounting this history of service. Smith graduated from Ohio State in 1940 with a bachelor's degree in engineering.¹⁷ Immediately following graduation, he enrolled in the Army Air Corps.¹⁸ In February 1941, he was commissioned a lieutenant. He joined the 6th Fighter Squadron, 23rd Fighter Group in China, a successor organization to the famous Flying Tigers led by Claire Chennault.¹⁹ In the fall of 1942, Smith found himself in quite a fix when he was shot down during a raid over Hong Kong. Following a crash landing, he heard a group of Chinese soldiers, America's ally, shooting at his plane. He remembered, "Luckily their aim was poor. I finally got them to quit after waving a small Chinese flag."²⁰ After leaving the plane with two of the soldiers, Smith walked into a small village. To his great surprise (and good fortune) he found a missionary there who spoke English and was from Columbus, Ohio. He was able to get back to his unit in a short time. A month after that experience, Smith shot down his first Japanese Zero. Folks at home in Cincinnati hailed him as the first from the city to shoot down a Japanese airplane. Over his time in China he shot down twelve Japanese Zeros, earning an Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross in the process.²¹ He returned to the United States in 1943 to help establish the 367th Fighter Group.²² By May 1944, the 367th started flying regular missions using P-38 Lightnings. While on a mission to support American efforts to seize the city of Cherbourg, he was shot down over the English Channel and died.²³

Roger Dyar, the next of the Buckeye 12, also made his mark in Army Air Corps history. A native of the Coshocton area, Dyar took courses at Ohio State for two years. In April 1941 he enlisted as an aviation cadet at Fort Hayes in Columbus, where he graduated at the top of his class. His superiors in the Air Corps wanted to make him a trainer but he repeatedly asked to be a pursuit pilot. The Air Corps granted his wish and assigned him to the 63rd Fighter Squadron of the 56th Fighter group. It was with this unit that he made history.

At the time Dyar arrived with the 63rd, Republic Aviation was developing the P-47 Thunderbolt. The plane was designed to be a high speed, high altitude fighter.²⁴ Republic Aviation asked Dyar to test the plane for them. In that capacity, he pushed the plane into a dive. This could be fatal because after a certain point the joy stick would not allow the plane to level out or recover altitude. Indeed, two pilots died testing the plane.²⁵ In Dyar's dive, at 725 miles an hour

the joystick locked in place. Thinking fast, Dyar regained control by turning a crank that controlled the elevator trim tabs. A loud crack shook the plane as it leveled off; his co-pilot said it felt like the plane had been "hit by a truck."²⁶ Dyar said, "My body pushed against the rear armor plate and I had a feeling that at any second the plane was going to pull away from me and leave me stranded right there, five miles above the ground. It's a breathless feeling."²⁷ He continued, "Your stomach curls up. It's like stepping from a hot shower to a cold one."²⁸ Dyar's brush with death, while otherworldly, broke the existing air speed record. It was celebrated all over the country. At Ohio State, the *Lantern* printed an article on Dyar along with some of his poetry under the title, "Pilot Flies Through the Air But Not With the Greatest of Ease." By April 1943, Dyar and his unit had deployed to the European Theater of Operations. On June 26, 1943, Dyar joined a group protecting B-17s on a bombing run on Villacoublay, 18 kilometers from Paris.²⁹ After a 20-minute dog fight, Dyar was killed. His unit learned what it could from this incident. Drawing on that experience, the 56th Fighter Group tightened its air discipline and went on to lead the European Theater of Operations by the end of the war with more than 100 combat victories.

Grandview Heights-native Robert E. Forrest would also make national news, but for a different reason. In 1940, he transferred to Ohio State from Ohio Uni-

versity. Then on December 12, 1941, five days after Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the Army Air Corps.³⁰ After training he was assigned to the 67th Squadron of the 44th Bomber Group. He was the co-pilot of a B-24 named *Miss Dianne*. The B-24 was a long range, high-altitude bomber. As with other aircraft of the time, it was neither pressurized nor heated. Some airmen suffered from frostbite despite their best efforts to prevent it.³¹ This hostile environment makes Forrest's record all the more impressive. In mid-February 1943, Forrest and his crew made the news for one of the speediest bombing raids done up to that point. Over nineteen hours, Forrest and his crew ran two successful bombing raids against Dunkirk and St. Nazaire. Picked up by the Associated Press, Forrest's raids were covered in newspapers from California to Massachusetts and many places in between.³² A month later Forrest was killed on a mission over Rouen, France.

Two of the Buckeye 12 served with the 101st Airborne Division. After Bill Atkinson's appointment to the National Youth Administration, he joined the Army, went through Officer Candidate School, and then volunteered for airborne training. He jumped into Normandy with the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment. Their objective was to capture the water locks at Saint-Côme-du-Mont, a location three miles north of Carentan. Atkinson jumped with Lieutenant Colonel Robert Carroll and other members of the battalion staff. When he touched down, he

he fell into an ambush set by the 3rd Battalion of the 1058th Grenadier Regiment of the 91st Division of the German Army.³³ Atkinson died in the ensuing fire fight.

Melvin Spruiell earned a PhD in Physiological Chemistry from Ohio State in 1939. After college, he worked for the Food and Drug Administration in Cincinnati. Following an attempt at serving in the Army Air Corps, Spruiell volunteered for paratrooper training. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant and joined the 377th Field Artillery Battalion, attached to the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 101st Airborne. Once he landed in France, Spruiell and the 502nd pushed toward Carentan. It was a tough, slow fight.³⁴ At one point, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cole ordered a bayonet attack on a farmhouse where he believed the Germans were fortified. Spruiell thought the order was a death wish but still chose to lead the attack. He turned to a fellow soldier and said, "Oh well! I didn't want to go back to England [anyway] - they'd only give us another training schedule to follow."³⁵ He died shortly following the charge while trying to light a cigarette in a foxhole at the base of a tree. Spruiell was nominated for a Distinguished Service Cross but the paperwork was lost. After a historian's work and advocacy from the family, Spruiell was finally awarded the medal in 2016.

Worthington native Max D. Clark attended Ohio State from 1937-1938. He then returned to work at his father's car dealership. Drafted in August 1941, he deployed to Hawaii as an infantryman. There he was an eye witness to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Following that attack, Clark joined the airborne. He was assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment.³⁶ Chaos in the air during the D-Day invasion scattered Clark and the members of his regiment across the Cotentin peninsula.³⁷ There he died on June 7, 1944.

Columbus native Jack Kulp joined the Ohio National Guard on October 15, 1940.³⁸ While in that organization, he attended Ohio State with an aim to graduate in 1944. The war interrupted those plans. In 1944, he was assigned as a lieutenant in Company F, Second Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division. This unit was one of the first to land on Utah beach on D-Day. Before the day was over, Kulp's company commander was wounded.³⁹ Kulp took over the company and led its fight toward Montebourg and Cherbourg. During this drive, E and G companies became pinned under German fire near La Bourdonnerie. The battalion commander ordered Kulp to attack to relieve the forces. With assistance from a platoon of tanks, Kulp and

his company were able to free the pinned down E and G companies. The next day, Kulp conducted a personal reconnaissance of an enemy stronghold. He then organized his company for an advance on the enemy, resulting in the surrender of more than 140 Germans. Kulp was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his leadership in this moment.⁴⁰ Kulp died in early July during an effort to help another bogged down unit.⁴¹

Thomas R. Barry also served with the 8th Infantry Regiment. A native of Greenville, Ohio, Barry attended Ohio State in 1940. He withdrew and went to Ohio University to study journalism. He worked briefly as a newspaperman with the Piqua Daily Call and the Dayton Daily News. He enlisted on March 11, 1941, and finished Officer Candidate School in December 1942.⁴² Barry deployed with the 8th Infantry Regiment and also landed on Utah Beach on D-Day. On June 20, 1944, he died while attacking with the division in its drive on Cherbourg.⁴³

Two other Buckeyes, Robert Egbert and John Fry, also participated in the drive on Cherbourg. Egbert grew up in Chicago. His time on Ohio State's campus was short. He arrived in the fall of 1941, but by the spring 1942 he was called to report for active duty. He helped reorganize the 313th Infantry Regiment of the 79th Infantry Division at the new post of Camp Pickett, Virginia.⁴⁴ On June 14, 1944, he and his regiment landed on Utah Beach. On June 27, 1944, Egbert and his unit were ordered to clear the pill boxes during the drive on Cherbourg.⁴⁵ Egbert died during this mission.

John Fry, the only enlisted person among the group, served in the 79th Division as an artilleryman. Fry, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, joined the Army Reserves in 1942 around the same time he enrolled at Ohio State.⁴⁶ He took courses for three terms in industrial engineering. By May 1943, Fry entered Field Artillery School and was eventually assigned to the 904th Field Artillery Battalion of the 79th Division.⁴⁷ Fry's unit and others supported the effort by shelling enemy forces. Fry's likely role on the battlefield was as a forward observer attached to an infantry unit. The work of artillerymen like Fry was so effective that German General Karl Wilhelm von Schlieben wired to German command that his forces were "completely crushed by artillery fires."⁴⁸ By June 26, 1944, organized resistance in Cherbourg ended. Fry died during the effort but was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry.

Richard Kersting, an Oxford native, enrolled at Ohio State in the fall of 1941 on the pre-med track.⁴⁹ Pearl Harbor interrupted those plans. He joined the Army and,

after earning a commission as a Second Lieutenant, was assigned to the 246th Engineer Combat Battalion, attached to the 30th Infantry Division. On June 12, 1944, Kersting and his battalion arrived in France. Combat engineers performed valuable service by clearing debris and minefields, fixing broken bridges, and building other structures.⁵⁰ In July 1944, Allied planners had their eyes on Saint-Lô. They believed capturing the city would position American forces for a breakout from the Cotentin Peninsula. The attack on Saint-Lô was bloody and slow. Congested roads typified the first days of the drive. Under shelling, A Company of the 246th and another unit fixed a broken bridge in a rear area in less than 20 minutes, a testimony to their skills as engineers. On July 11, a column of German panzers attacked the 246th and other elements of the 30th Division.⁵¹ Kersting was in the thick of the fight. While in front of a U.S. tank, Kersting and his friend nicknamed "Limpy" saw forty Germans retreat to a house. With bullets whizzing by, Kersting kicked down the door and convinced the Germans to surrender. As he was leaving the house, a hidden German soldier was just about to shoot him. Kersting saw the muzzle, dodged the bullet, and fired on the German. Kersting was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his leadership and was also selected to speak on "Army Hour," an international radio program.⁵² A day after he did so, he stepped on a land mine and died.

The final member of the Buckeye 12 was also the longest serving. Major Robert Lane, a native of Marietta, Ohio, graduated from Ohio State in 1934. After school, he served as a teacher in Ohio.⁵³ In 1938, he joined the Maryland Department of Agriculture.⁵⁴ A member of the military honor society Scabbard and Blade while attending the university, Lane remained a part of the Army Reserves after graduation.⁵⁵ In December 1940, Lane was assigned to Combat Command B of the Second Armored Division. The division deployed in late 1942 as part of Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa. In the summer of 1943 the division deployed to Sicily as part of Operation Husky and helped to seize the city of Palermo as part of Lieutenant General George S. Patton's forces. In Normandy, Lane and Combat Command B first focused on securing the beach head. They cleared mines from roads and fields.⁵⁶ As a key part of Operation Cobra, Combat Command B exploited a penetration of German lines in Normandy with the rest of the "Hell on Wheels" division.⁵⁷ The movement was rapid and by mid-August 1944 Lane's unit was battling German forces near the Seine River. On August 23, 1944, Lane was killed



Lieutenants Roger B. Dyar and Harold E. Comstock take off in their P-47 Thunderbolts at the Republic Aviation Corporation factory in Farmingdale, New York on November 13, 1942. The test flight would place Dyar in the record books for a brief time.

PHOTO U.S. AIR FORCE LOCATED ON "THIS DAY IN AVIATION" [HTTPS://WWW.THISDAYINAVIATION.COM/TAG/ROGER-B-DYAR/](https://www.thisdayinaviation.com/tag/roger-b-dyar/) ACCESSED JULY 15, 2019

by an exploding Nebelwerfer “Screaming Mimi” rocket.

After reviewing each of the war records of the Buckeye 12, the last question that remains centers on how these men are remembered. Memorialization came 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 veteran. Historians, towns, and communities also pitched in to keep the stories of these men alive. For example, historian Mark Bando helped the Spruiell family get the recognition Spruiell deserved, and in 2016, Spruiell was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.⁵⁹ In Grandview Heights, Robert Forrest was also memorialized in his local high school and during a 2015 Veterans Day event.⁶⁰ After the war, villagers in Villers-Ecalles, France, built a memorial to Forrest⁶¹ and the crew with whom he served. In 2006, Kersting was added to the Ohio Military Hall of Fame, an organization that honors combat veterans from Ohio. Robert Lane’s final letter to his infant daughter is today showcased in the visitor’s center at the German Military Cemetery in La Cambé, France.

The most recent and active form of memorialization is conducted by the Ohio State World War II Education Abroad Program. Each year students learn about the war in a classroom setting, then participate in a 3 ½-week journey to the battlefields of Europe. While in Normandy, they lay roses and place flags on the graves of the Buckeye 12. These Buckeyes died long ago, but they are not forgotten.

NOTES

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OHIO STATE ALUMNUS COMMEMORATED IN FRANCE FOR "HUMANE AND LIFE SAVING CARE" ON D-DAY



PHOTO NANCY AND JEFF KUEFFER

SHORTLY AFTER HIS enrollment at Ohio State in June 1942, Robert E. Wright joined the 101st Airborne Division "Screaming Eagles" and became a medic. On June 6, 1944, Wright landed with his unit in Angerville-au-Plain, France, approximately one quarter mile west of Drop Zone D. German soldiers occupied the village, which became the center of intense battle. Wright and fellow medic Kenneth Moore designated a 12th century church in the village a field hospital and remained stationed there during the fighting, even as American troops withdrew.

Wright and Moore searched the countryside surrounding the village, rescuing injured soldiers unable to reach the church on their own. On June 7, two German soldiers that had been hiding in the church's bell tower, surrendered to the medics.

Ultimately, Wright and Moore treated 80 American and German soldiers over the course of three days until the battle ceased and Robert F. Sink, commander of the 506th Parachute Infantry Division, established his headquarters in the village.



PHOTO Robert E. Wright, Normandy Then and Now, accessed September 20, 2019, <https://www.normandythenandnow.com/the-scars-of-angoville-au-plain/>

Robert E. Wright (1924-2013) received the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and French Legion of Honor for his service as a medic in the Army's 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division.



PHOTO NANCY AND JEFF KUEFFER

Wright would go on to jump in Operation Market Garden, and care for soldiers in Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. He returned to Angerville-au-Plain for the 55th Anniversary Commemoration in June 1999. He offered a short prayer and recalled that caring for others helped ease the memory 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 descent on the village, also acts as a tribute to the pair.

Today, the bloodstains of American and German soldiers remain on the wooden pews of the church in Angerville-au-Plain. A shattered flagstone, hit by a mortar thrown through a window, rests in the center of the floor. The window has never been repaired. Instead, it serves as a reminder of the destruction of war. ■

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 ways."

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 Arranches 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 Prinsengracht 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'Vijff Vlieghen.

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 (presented by Professor Emeritus William Childs)
- The Germans in Normandy
- 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. ■

PHOTOS 1 Tour participants gather for a group photo on Omaha Beach. **2** The group in London, outside Churchill's War Rooms. **3** Nancy Kueffer and Jana Mansoor in Amsterdam. **4** Nancy Greene, Peter Mansoor, Jana Mansoor, Nancy Kueffer, Jeffrey Kueffer, and Alan Greene.

PHOTOS COURTESY PETER HAHN, NANCY AND JEFF KUEFFER AND NANCY AND ALAN GREENE

Reflections from Omaha Beach, June 28, 2018

By Susan Glenn

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



PHOTO JEFFREY AND NANCY KUEFFER

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. ■



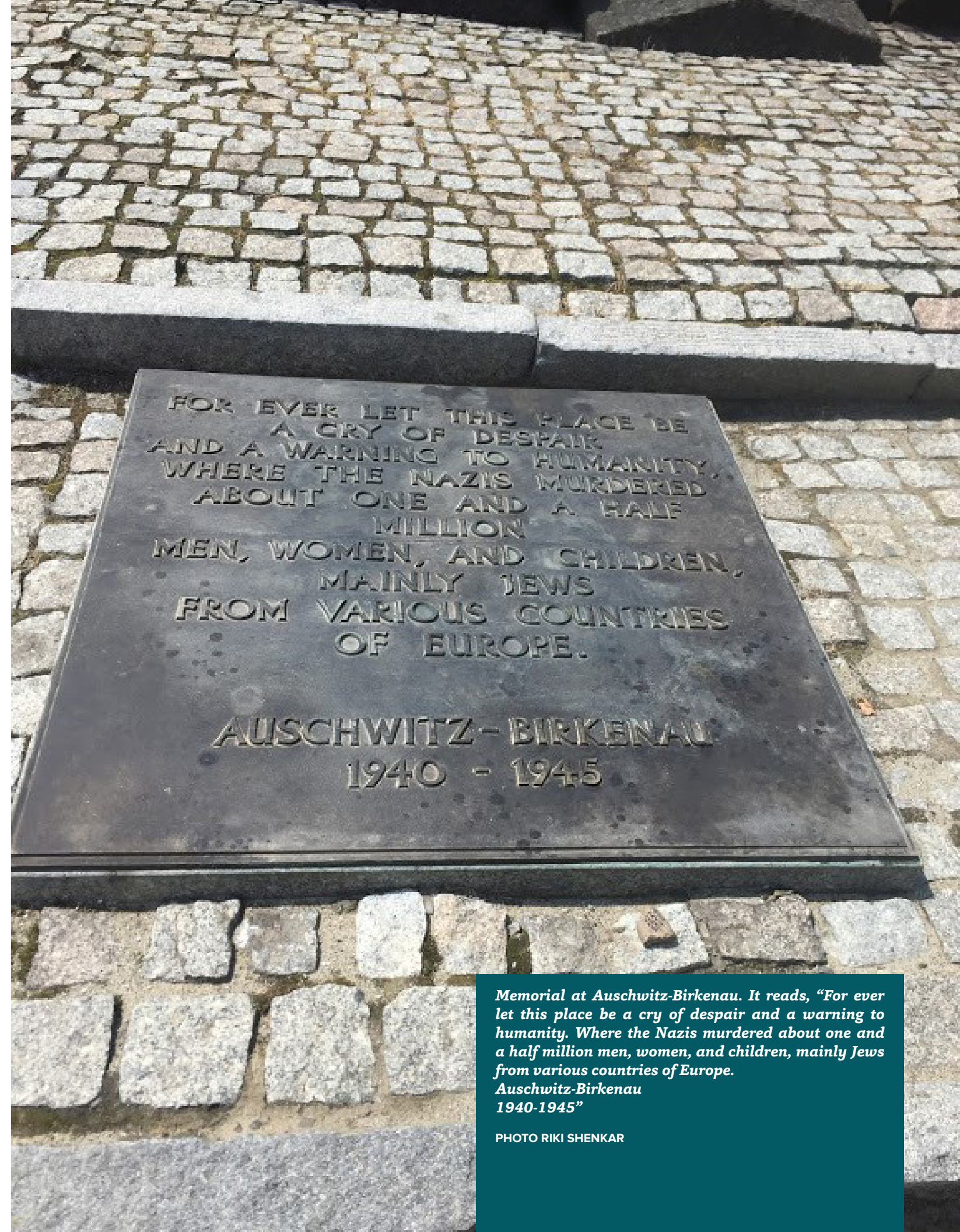
CONTRIBUTOR Riki Shenkar is a junior pharmaceutical sciences, pre-medicine major, history minor, and the 2018 recipient of the Colonel Jon T. Hoffman,

USMCR Scholarship, and the Virginia Hull WWII Endowed Scholarship.



My great-grandfather and great-grandmother, Sándor/Zangvil Szász and Mariska/Margit Miriam Szász, both killed in Auschwitz.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF DR. ZAHAVA SZÁSZ STESSEL



FOR EVER LET THIS PLACE BE
A CRY OF DESPAIR
AND A WARNING TO HUMANITY,
WHERE THE NAZIS MURDERED
ABOUT ONE AND A HALF
MILLION
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
MAINLY JEWS
FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES
OF EUROPE.

AUSCHWITZ - BIRKENAU
1940 - 1945

Memorial at Auschwitz-Birkenau. It reads, “For ever let this place be a cry of despair and a warning to humanity. Where the Nazis murdered about one and a half million men, women, and children, mainly Jews from various countries of Europe.

Auschwitz-Birkenau
1940-1945”

PHOTO RIKI SHENKAR

My World War II Study Abroad Experience

By Kathleen Greer



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

May 18, 2018

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

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 had seen each other before the start 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 were very pleased with their national traditions, such as the fanfare of the queen’s guard, the efficiency of their public transportation system, and, of course, their royal weddings (anticipation of Prince Harry’s marriage to Meghan Markle had the whole country buzzing).

Our major World War II sites in England were the Churchill War Rooms, the Royal Air Force Bomber Command Memorial,

Bletchley Park and the Imperial War Museum. Throughout our time in the country, we heard presentations from our classmates at the associated sites about Winston Churchill’s bunker, the special relationship between the United States and Great Britain during the war, the Blitz, and *Kindertransports* of Jewish children from the continent to England. The theme of “The People’s War” was truly visible in all of the sites and reports. The War Rooms and Bletchley Park had separate exhibits that detailed the lives and legacies of icons like Winston Churchill and Alan Turing, but the rest of the museums very much told the story of hundreds of regular people who took up the call to work towards England’s war effort. They worked impeccably long shifts, sometimes focusing for eighteen straight hours on delivering incoming military reports or intercepting Nazi cyphers to be decoded. The Bomber Command Memorial honored the thousands of civilians who helped protect Britain from the falling bombs during the Blitz. On the second night, we were privileged enough to hear the story of Mr. Michael Handscomb, the father-in-law of Ohio State alumnus Tim Ringo. Handscomb was a grade school boy at the time of the Blitz. His father volunteered as an air raid warden to protect their neighborhood from the bombs, and Handscomb accompanied him on many of his missions to clear away rubble, put out fires, and help the newly homeless. It was nothing less than an honor to hear such a personal first-hand account from a man whose family sacrificed and experienced so much so that their country might persevere.

It seemed that the legacy of England’s role in the Second World War is very much present in every facet of life in London. Plaques across the city commemorate the contributions of regular folks, like people who saved St. Paul’s Cathedral from enemy strikes and people who sheltered treasured works of art from the bombings.

On the first night 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 everywhere else in England. He has a statue in Parliament Square, a memorial smack dab 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 heavily destructive bombing campaign against Germany that sent cities like Hamburg and Dresden up in flames and killed thousands more innocent citizens. Even after the violent suffering of its own people, they did not



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

hesitate to inflict the same devastation on another nation. In addition, Great Britain’s imperialist interests were at the heart of their postwar 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 dehumanized 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.

May 31, 2018

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 — on World War II pilgrimages.

Each day, our team ventured out to numerous sites along the Norman 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-Église, Utah and Omaha Beaches, Pointe du Hoc, Arromanches and the American, British, and German cemeteries. As in London, members of our group present-

ed site reports, which definitely augmented the profound effects that standing in these places created for students who have been studying the Second World War since the beginning of January.

It’s very easy to become desensitized to loss while sitting in a classroom, but when we came face to face with the vast cemeteries of Normandy, the thousands of soldiers, young and old, who ran into battle against the enemy were humanized. At these memorials, no one side is held above another; rather, the remembrances mourn all parties and lament violent death in such quantities. As I viewed and reflected on the tributes to both Allied and Axis forces, I gained great insight on their points of view that the lectures in my spring semester couldn’t really depict. American, Brits, French and Germans either believed that what they were fighting for was right, went to war because there were no opportunities at home, or found themselves forced on to the battlefield against their will. Circumstances aside, we paid our respects to them all and memorialized the price they paid so the world might be free.

As we traversed the Norman terrain, our readings from President Dwight Eisenhower’s memoir, *Crusade in Europe*, helped me better understand the enormity and complexity of opening the second front in France. For example, walking next to towering hedgerows, exploring abandoned German defense bunkers, and viewing the rusting remains of Port Winston, the former Mulberry at Arromanches have all helped me visualize the Expeditionary Forces’ ability to solve problems on the go. They found innovative solutions that would efficiently use resources and minimize casualties, whether it was re-purposing beach defenses to drill through thick foliage, developing new technology to breach the Atlantic Wall, or creating a temporary floating harbor that can withstand channel storms to unload supplies and bring in reinforcements. Eisenhower effectively described all of these undertakings in his recollections; however, viewing these sites in person has strengthened my comprehension of the logistical speed the Allies mustered to ensure victory.

After Normandy, we moved forward to Paris, the capital city and bustling heart of France. Paris was not a strategic communication hub for the Nazis or the home base for a collaborationist government. In fact, Eisenhower didn’t even want to bother marching through Paris as the Allies drove east toward the Siegfried



Kate Greer views remnants of Port Winston in Arromanches, France.



1



2



3

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 cafe, 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, infiltrating 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 Resistance 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 the German soccer team 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,

PHOTOS 1 Professor and Director of Ohio State's World War II Study Abroad Program, David Steigerwald, gathers students on Omaha Beach, known as the bloodiest of the D-Day beaches. **2** Cameron Coen explores the tunnels of Pointe du Hoc. **3** Sobering reminders of the war: Soviet writing on the walls of the Reichstag.



Paying tribute to the Buckeye 12 in the American Cemetery in Normandy.

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 I had fallen in love with had, 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 Wansee 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 German's footsteps and improve the way we present our history, which also full of bloody war, discrimination, and genocide. Coming to terms with the past and vowing 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 Kemp Shinkle Memorial Scholarship in History, the Habash/Luczowski World War II Scholarship, and the Scheiner WWII Study Abroad Scholarship.



Hello, Buenos Aires!

“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 followed the history of Buenos Aires’ African community in slavery and freedom. 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



Students visit the National Archives in Argentina.



Professor Margaret Newell, Resident Director, Education Abroad Program in Buenos Aires, Argentina, led students to the **Cerro de Siete Colores** in Purmamarca, Argentina. The “7-color mountains” are part of a Unesco World Heritage Historical Places site. (front row) Jiayin Zhang, Emily Niehaus, Nicole Repishti, Rumbidzai Mushunje, (back row) Newell, Geoff George, Brendan Butler, Emily McDonald, Alex Egyed, Riley Evans, McKensie Sprow, Virginia Layfield, Daniel McNatt, John Cruz, and Brianna Hawkins.



Rumbidzai Mushunje, Brianna Hawkins, Daniel McNatt, Alex Egyed, Emily McDonald, and Nicole Repishti, students studying abroad in Argentina in May 2018.

1619 AND BEYOND:

Explorations in Atlantic Slavery and its American Legacy



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



PHI ALPHA THETA ZETA CHAPTER, 1928



Timothy S. Gregory, associate professor of history, history, work amid the ruins of a Roman bath on and Nancy Scott, a graduate student in ancient the Indiana site last summer.



THE OHIO STATE LANTERN, Fri., Oct. 4, 1968



IDENTICAL TWINS—Marsha (left) and Linda Frey are both graduate students in history at Ohio State. The twins, born only five minutes apart, stick close together at all times, taking the same classes from the same instructors at the same times.

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, very busy.

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.



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.



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