



College of Letters & Science

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Past in The Present

News for Alumni and Friends from the **Department of History**



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Save the Date!

American Historical Association Conference, Washington, DC

- American Historical Association Conference, January 2-5, 2014, Washington, DC
- AHA History Department Reception, Saturday, January 4th, 5:30 to 7:30 pm, Petits Plats Restaurant, 2653 Connecticut Ave. NW

Merle Curti Lectures, Madison, WI

- Annual Merle Curti Lecture Series, featuring Professor Michael Cook, Princeton University, April 22-24, 2014

2014 Spring Reception, Madison, WI

- Annual Spring Reception, Friday May 9, 2014, 3:30-5:00 p.m., Alumni Lounge, Pyle Center

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Chair's Welcome



As I embark on my term as chair of the department, I do so with the conviction that we are poised for a significant uptick in our creative output. My predecessor Florencia Mallon oversaw a flurry of new hires during the very years that other history departments across the country endured hiring freezes and painful personnel cuts. Thanks to the exceeding generosity of alums John Rowe and Allan "Bud" Selig, we were fortunate to add three new endowed professors. In addition, the Mellon Foundation and the Madison Initiative for Undergraduates allowed us to hire, ensuring that we would hold steady at around fifty faculty members. Key positions remain unfilled. Nevertheless, one-third of our faculty has been hired in the past ten years. As you will see forthwith, these young scholars have injected new energy and dynamism into the department and have already begun to reap university, national, and international awards.

This year, we are delighted to welcome four new faculty members to our ranks. Kathryn Ciancia, a historian of Eastern Europe, studies nationalism and ethnic identity in Poland's eastern borderlands in the interwar period. Sean Dinces, the Allan "Bud" Selig Chair of American Sports History, works on political and economic questions surrounding the construction of the United Center in Chicago. Elizabeth Lapina, a medieval historian, researches representations of the Crusades in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Claire Taylor, the Jeanne and John Rowe Professor of Ancient History, studies wealth and poverty in fourth-century Athens.

The department has experienced a number of other transitions over the past year. In June, our Department Administrator Maggie Brandenburg retired after thirty-five years of service to the university. We are pleased to welcome Todd Anderson (UW History BA, '95) as Maggie's replacement. Marlina Polk McGiveron joined us as a graduate program assistant. In the departures column, Assistant Professors Sana Aiyar and David Brophy left the university to take positions elsewhere. Sadly, the department also lost three giants among its emeriti faculty—Ted Hamerow, Juergen Herbst, and Gerda Lerner. They will be sorely missed, but their remarkable legacies live on.

Just as we have for more than a century, our faculty, students, and staff continue to receive the highest honors and prizes for our research, teaching, and service. Indeed, as you will see inside these pages, our stories—individually and the ones we tell—are as gripping and relevant as ever. Faculty like Will Jones, Steve Kantrowitz, Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen, Bill Reese, Lou Roberts, and Louise Young write award-winning books that reframe the past, even as they engage in public outreach, challenging us to think about the struggles of our own times. Graduate students like John Boonstra and Sara Brinegar beat out hundreds of other international applicants with their proposals to conduct research on the nineteenth-century French silk trade in Lebanon and the politics of oil production in the early Soviet Union. Our undergraduate majors earn White House Internships, go to work for the Wisconsin Historical Society, and join multi-national corporations like Google. All the while, our staff provides indispensable support in the day-to-day administration of the department, insuring that our operations run smoothly, despite increased demands and diminishing resources.

Amidst such accomplishment, acclaim, and tireless effort, I feel truly privileged to be taking over as chair. We are a community of extraordinary individuals, but it is our collective work ethic and commitment to public education that set us apart from nearly all of our peers. In this way, the legacies of Curti, Goldberg, Lerner, and Mosse remain very much alive in this new generation. Of course, none of this happens without alumni and donor support. The excellence

you see outlined in these pages depends on your annual giving. If you look closely, you will see that nearly every faculty member and student profiled in this newsletter owes their success, in part, to donor funding. By contributing to the History annual fund, you not only support our research; you help us retain our best and brightest faculty; you subsidize faculty and graduate student travel to professional meetings; and you help us purchase crucial supplies, such as books and computers. Donations need not be large. We welcome twenty dollars just as readily as two million. So please consider making a gift. The envelope is waiting on you!

I look forward to sharing the department's bright future with our entire community of students, faculty, emeriti, staff, and alums. Thank you for your many contributions and deep loyalty to our department. Please let us hear from you, and visit any time. Our doors are always open.

James H. Sweet
Chair, Department of History

Stay Connected

We'd like to hear from you. Please send any news we can include in future newsletters or any changes in your contact information to:

Department of History
3211 Mosse Humanities Building
455 N. Park St.
Madison, WI 53706

Phone: 608-263-1800
Fax: 608-263-5302

<http://history.wisc.edu>
historynewsletter@lists.wisc.edu



From the History Department to the White House



Joseph Patrick Davis III (History '82), Adelaide Davis (History '13) and Wendy Tardrew Davis (History '84) at the History department's May 2013 commencement ceremony. Photo submitted.

Adelaide "Addie" Davis (BA '13) was one of a handful of students from across the country to win a prestigious semester-long internship working as a White House Intern in Washington, D.C. She is interning in the Office of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. The White House Fellows Office helps place outstanding American citizens with fellowships in the federal government, emphasizing veterans

and minorities. Notable alumni include Secretary Colin Powell, Dr. Sanjay Gupta, and Wes Moore.

Addie is a Boston, Massachusetts, native and third-generation University of Wisconsin-Madison alumna. She plans to take her education and experience and apply it to a career in American international public policy.

"I loved the History Department because it allowed me to explore my interest in global cultures and government from a unique perspective. I had fantastic professors who challenged me to think outside the box and apply my knowledge of history to contemporary issues. I truly believe understanding history is a necessary requisite to success in the public sector."

The White House Internship Program is designed to provide interns with the necessary skills and knowledge for a career in the public service. In addition to their internship, interns attend a weekly speaker

series with senior staff members from the Obama administration. Interns have the opportunity to participate in small-group discussions of the different policy aspects of the Executive Office of the President and participate in community service projects.

While at UW-Madison, Addie focused her studies on African History and was very active in extracurricular activities. She helped co-develop a non-governmental organization called Project Drsti, focused on alleviating childhood blindness associated with Vitamin A deficiency. She and her partners recently received a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to further develop their research.

Addie was also a member of the UW Sailing team and competed in two national championships. In her junior year, she studied abroad in Cape Town, South Africa and when she returned to Madison, she became a Peer Study Abroad advisor and helped other UW students explore study abroad opportunities.

Recent History Alums Join the Work Force

"The biggest way that my History major helped me was to be able to approach a problem from multiple angles. Sounds ambiguous, but the process I used for parsing a Latin sentence or formulating my senior thesis on Roman Military values is very similar to the process I use now to break down and fix a broken process at Google. You have to be methodical and find out where the key breakdown is, then do the analysis needed to back up your hypothesis and advocate for a fix." - Ben Emmrich, History and Classics '08



Ben Emmrich (History '08) grew up in McFarland, Wisconsin. Ben had aspirations to become professor of Roman Military History; however, he had the opportunity

to interview with Google midway through the fall semester of his senior year. Ben was offered a job with Google and immediately moved to San Francisco, California, where he has lived and worked for the past 6 years. Ben is currently at Partner Manager at Google and owns a dry ice company, Ben's Dry Ice.



Sarah Klentz (History '09) is from Rockford, Illinois and is currently the Wisconsin Historical Society's State Coordinator for National History Day. National History Day is a

program that encourages students in grades 6-12 to conduct their own historical research. Sarah travels around the state working with students and school administrators. One of her favorite things about UW-Madison is her daily morning bike ride to campus on Lakeshore Path.

Anna Chotzen (History '12) grew up in Viroqua, Wisconsin. As an undergraduate

major, Anna was a peer advisor in the History Department helping other students declare the major and set up their class schedules. Anna received multiple scholarships and awards, including the Hilldale Undergraduate/Faculty Research Fellowship, which allowed her to conduct research in Europe and North Africa. She completed her honors thesis on the use of poison gas during the Rif War (1921-1926). After graduation, Anna spent time traveling and volunteering in Guatemala. Anna is now traveling the country as a tour guide for TrekAmerica.



For more on these and other recent UW History grads, see Career Counselor Lindsay Williamson's blog on the Historical Humanities: <http://historicalhumanitiescareers.blogspot.com/>

Historians at Work: Documentary Filmmaker Suzanne Wasserman



Suzanne Wasserman. Photo submitted.

Suzanne Wasserman graduated from UW-Madison in 1980 as a history major. Today, she is an historian and award-winning documentary film maker. Currently, she is the Director of the Gotham Center NYC History at the CUNY Graduate Center in Manhattan (www.gothamcenter.org). Wasserman took a few moments out of her busy schedule to reflect on her training as a

historian and her work as a film maker:

My path to historian and documentary film maker was a circuitous one. But one thing got me here – my passion for the past. I say ‘the past’ and not ‘history’ because the latter implies an academic interest and although I do have a Ph.D. in American History from NYU, I’ve always been most interested in how to communicate this passion to the broadest possible audience. Even while in graduate school becoming professionalized as an historian, I stayed committed to exploring how history could be made more interesting and accessible to the widest possible audience.

In 1997, when I learned that my mother’s first cousin Janet Jagan was going to run for President of Guyana in South America, I knew the day had come to document her story for a wide audience. Janet Jagan nee Rosenberg grew up in Chicago during the Great Depression. She was born in South Shore and her family moved to Detroit, Michigan when her father could not find work. Although her parents were politically conservative, Janet was very progressive and met and fell in love with an Indo-Guyanese dental student named Cheddi Jagan while at a party at the University of Chicago’s International House. She married him and left for (then) British Guyana in 1943. Her father claimed she would be back in a year, but she never came back and her father never met her husband, Cheddi.

In all, it took me five years to make *Thunder in Guyana*, my first documentary film, which tells the story of this extraordinary woman and her adopted homeland. *Thunder in Guyana* was filmed by Debra Granik who went on to make the Academy Award-nominated film, *Winter’s Bone*. It won Best Documentary film at the Boston Jewish Film Festival as well as several other awards, was broadcast twice on PBS nationally and is distributed by Women Make Movies (www.wmm.com).

It also hooked me on film making! My second film, a short, is entitled *Brooklyn: Among the Ruins*. It returned me to my area of expertise which is NYC history. This film about Paul Kronenberg, a subway buff, who built a life-size 1930s subway car in his apartment in Sheepshead’s Bay Brooklyn, was edited by Benh Zeitlin who went on to direct the Academy Award-nominated film, *Beasts of the Southern Wild*. My third film was another short entitled *Sweatshop Cinderella* about the Lower East Side writer Anzia Yezierska. My fourth film is an award-winning feature film about the history of butchers and butchering in NY City and State called *Meat Hooked!*

I am currently researching my fifth film to be entitled *Children and Their Discontents* about the lives of the children of psychoanalysts. I am one and I guess that makes sense. First of all, psychoanalysis is all about reconstructing and analyzing the past and it’s about learning how to heal oneself. Film making has served many wonderful functions for me – first a distraction from anxieties, then a way to sublimate them and re-construct negative thoughts and memories into something palpable, even artistic. One study on the children of analysts found that the majority are either academics or artists. As it turns out, I happen to be both.



Janet and Cheddi Jagan in a victory parade celebration, 1961. Photo submitted.

Research Note: The Politics of Race in Guyana

As graduate student in Latin American History at UW-Madison, I came across Suzanne Wasserman's *Thunder in Guyana* while collecting material for my Masters thesis on the first phase of Guyanese decolonization (1943-1956). Through the biography of Janet Jagan, the film provided a fascinating glimpse into post-WWII colonial and postcolonial politics and the debate over race that has become a central narrative in Guyanese history. Janet Jagan provoked colonial authorities and western anti-communists. They saw her as seductive and subversive--a beautiful blond bombshell fighting against capitalism and the colonial order. Janet Jagan's story provided critical layer to the Guyana's unique independence narrative.

My Master's thesis went on to explore the transnational political and ethno-racial linkages and affinities that made the first phase of decolonization in Guyana a case not only interesting for its uniqueness, but also useful to reflect on the relationship between distinct decolonization projects around the globe and provide new insights into the Cold War in Latin America and the Caribbean. My dissertation now attempts to go further, examining a longer period of Guyanese history, 1938 to 2004, by unraveling knots of violence, power, and race at key moments during decolonization and postcolonial state formation. I begin in 1938 with the West Indian riots and Afro- and Indo-Guyanese unity in labor struggle, and end in 2004 with the emergence of Afro- and Indo-Guyanese death squads and deep racial polarization in Guyana.

I am currently in Guyana conducting field research. While much of my time has been spent in national and university archives and libraries, I have also relied heavily on personal archives (and dustbins). To break even further beyond the limitations of a fragmentary postcolonial archival record, oral histories and interviews have been central to my

research method. Providing a counterpoint to the historical literature's relentless focus on national politics, I have spent (and plan to spend) extended periods of time collecting oral narratives of life outside Georgetown in the agricultural and mining areas of Pomeroon, Corentyne, and Linden.



Vikram Tamboli in interior of Guyana. Photo Submitted.

History Graduate Programs Among Nation's Best

2013 US News and World Report Rankings

- African history (1st)
- Women's history (2nd)
- Latin American history (3rd)
- Modern US history (6th)
- Overall (14th)



Bucky Badger at Kohl Center. Photo by UW-Madison, University Communications, Bryce Richter.

Sifting and Winnowing: The Greatest Generation



Mary Louise Roberts. Photo Submitted.

We are all familiar with the heroic stories of America's forefathers who survived the gut-wrenching poverty of the Great Depression and then sacrificed the most vibrant years of their young adult lives to liberate the world from dictatorship and tyranny during World War II. Their contributions to US history are undeniable and have been chronicled in innumerable books, movies, and television series. Tom Brokaw has even gone so far as to call them the "greatest generation any society has ever produced."

Rarely has a historical voice called into question the behavior of American soldiers who sacrificed so much. UW historian Mary Louise Robert's new book *What Soldiers Do: Sex and the American GI in World War II France* does precisely that by showing that American heroes were human. In the book, she argues that "sex was fundamental to how the US military framed, fought and won the war in Europe." In an eroticized war of pinup girls and "needy" French women waiting to be rescued from the clutches of the Nazis, American GIs frequently resorted to prostitutes, sexual assault, and even rape. These were fundamental to American assertions of power, and they were not random acts. In the immediate aftermath of D-Day, dozens of rape allegations circulated across Normandy. High-ranking US officers established brothels in French villages. In the city of Le Havre, the mayor begged the Americans to build a brothel outside the city in order to bring an end to the indecent sexual acts occurring in the city streets, day and night. By war's end, an estimated 14,000 women had been raped by American GIs in Europe.

The US military addressed sexual misconduct by condemning it publicly, even as it privately condoned these practices. On the most serious charges of rape, records show that only 152 men were ever disciplined, the majority African Americans. Though black soldiers made up only ten percent of the Americans in the European theater, they represented more than three-quarters of all men court-martialed for rape. By scapegoating African Americans and dismissing rape as a "negro crime," the military brass turned a blind eye to thousands of sexual assaults committed by white soldiers.

If the US military's willful ignorance of sexual misconduct sounds familiar, it should. Roberts' new book is timely not only for its rich rendering of the relationship between sex and power in the history of World War II, but also to unfolding controversies over contemporary sexual abuse in the military, where cases are at an all-time high. Since its release in June 2013, Roberts' book has been the subject of articles in the *New York Times*, the *London Times*, *L'Express*, and *Der Spiegel*. She has also been featured on National Public Radio, CBS Morning News, and the Lawrence O'Donnell Show (MSNBC). For more on Professor Roberts' book, see the University of Chicago Press. <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/W/bo14166482.html>

Do we do a disservice to history—and to the basic humanity of the "greatest generation"—by holding them to such an infallibly high standard? Why do we have such a hard time accepting that our heroes sometimes have/had odious faults? Are they any less heroic for their failings?

My purpose in writing *What Soldiers Do* was not to criticize the moral failings of the 'Greatest Generation' nor to hold them to any higher standard of behavior. Rather I wanted to change the way we look at sexual relations in the European theater of war. In the past, we've often dismissed the sexual "shenanigans" of soldiers as an inevitable element of war. Generals such as George Patton believed that soldiers needed some kind of sexual release in order to fight well on the battlefield. As an historian, however, I seek to understand past events as products of circumstance rather than the result of some biological (and therefore transhistorical) need. In addition, understanding the erotic desires of soldiers as somehow "natural" comes too close to excusing the sexual violence they might produce. Sex is a form of power. In the case of Normandy, sex became a way for the Americans to assert dominance over the French. They ignored the health concerns of thousands of French women who had contracted venereal disease. They also disrespected French civilians by having sex in public. Sex had a politics which we, as historians, must understand within a larger social and cultural context.

Even if my purpose was not to condemn G.I. sexual behavior, one might still ask, why bring up the subject at all? My belief is that we honor our soldiers' memory best by telling the entire truth of the war. Really good history does not sanitize our heroes. Instead it portrays them as the flawed but honorable human beings they were. In this sense, there is nothing in *What Soldiers Do* which contradicts the greatness of the Greatest Generation.

Sifting and Winnowing: The Milwaukees of Japan

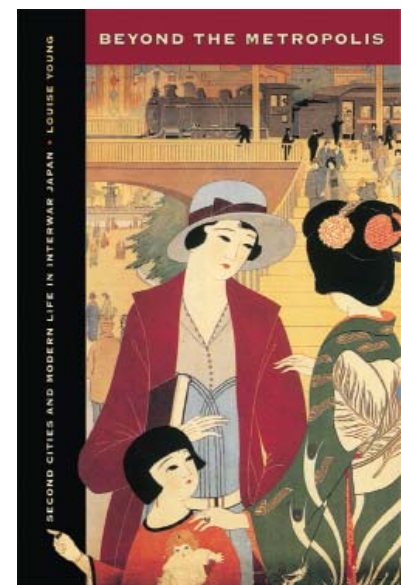
Today Japan is among the most urbanized societies on the planet. At the opening of the twentieth century, 15 percent of the Japanese population lived in cities; by its close, nearly 80 percent did. Renewed waves of urban expansion after World War Two had so thoroughly colonized the countryside that scholars could claim that distinctions between urban and rural had become meaningless. Much of Japan's population is concentrated in an urban corridor along the Pacific belt, anchored by the mega cities of Tokyo to the East and Osaka to the West. With its overcrowded subways, its forest of skyscrapers, and its rings of suburban "bed towns," metropolitan Tokyo stands as the preeminent symbol of modern life. But lost in the fixation with Tokyo's power is the multitude of cities outside the capital. In effect, Tokyo-centrism has usurped the story of Japan's twentieth century, substituting a local for a national history.

What happens when we leave Tokyo and examine the story of modernization from the perspective of the Baltimores and the Milwaukees of Japan? Louise Young's new book, *Beyond the Metropolis: Second Cities and Modern Life in interwar Japan* examines the impact of rapid industrialization and urban growth on four second-tier cities: Sapporo, Kanazawa, Niigata, and Okayama. As prefectural capitals these cities constituted centers of their respective regions. They were

seats of municipal government, the base of regional industry and major transportation hubs. They held a concentration of institutions of higher learning and provided a platform for regional publishing. All of the four, like the metropolitan giants, were growing at an enormous rate in the early twentieth century. For these cities, modernization meant becoming centers of regional networks of towns and villages, at the same time they became peripheries of the national capital of Tokyo.

In spite of such commonalities, diverse local conditions meant that policies of national development and the ups and downs of the business cycle impacted individual cities in very different ways. Sapporo was a "frontier town" that sprang up on land Japanese appropriated from the indigenous Ainu population in the late 19th century. Seats of provincial commerce and government since the Tokugawa period (1600-1868), Kanazawa and Okayama developed modern urban institutions atop the infrastructures of the castle town. In the waning days of feudal power, the coastal city of Niigata was designated one of five open ports where foreign traders were permitted commercial access. As the port grew, Niigata quickly became a point of entry for the wave of European imports into the region and, later, a critical entrepôt for trade with Asia. The increasing orientation of Japan's economy toward the Pacific coast shaped the fates

of cities, leaving a Niigata (facing Asia and removed from the economic centers of Tokyo and Osaka) on the wrong side of the geography of power and placing an Okayama (on the Pacific side, near Osaka) directly in the path of economic progress. Though we tend to think of modernization as a single, common process that are often reduced to "national" cultures, Young's book highlights the variety of urban, modern life. For more on *Beyond the Metropolis*, see the review in the *Times Literary Supplement*, as well as <http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520275201>



You were actually in Japan conducting research in March 2011 when the earthquake and tsunami struck the Pacific coast. Can you tell us a bit about your experience and the impact on your family and friends?

Everyone remembers exactly where they were when the earthquake struck. My son and I had just returned from his school and were in our fourth floor apartment. I've been in Tokyo during many earthquakes, but this was by far the most intense; it was terrifying. All trains and subways immediately stopped, stranding several million evening commuters. The major thoroughfares became almost immediately clogged, as people turned to cars, buses, taxis, and when these became unavailable, began to walk home. Telephone lines were jammed. My husband and daughter managed to get home by bus, though she arrived at 2 am after 10 hours on the school bus, normally a one-hour ride. In the days that followed, food and staples vanished from stores and most businesses shuttered their shops to save electricity. There were rolling blackouts, but the



Louise Young. Photo Submitted.

Remembering the March on Washington

Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech is one of the most widely recognized and highly regarded addresses in the history of the United States. With his optimistic vision of interracial harmony and national reconciliation, and his unmatched oratory power, the young minister touched the hearts of listeners ranging from hardened black militants to staunch defenders of segregation. Fifty years later, King's message stands as enduring symbol of our nation's long, and ongoing, journey toward its foundational principals of equality and freedom for all.

Yet, the very power and eloquence of King's speech has often overshadowed the broader history of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where it was delivered on August 28, 1963. UW historian William P. Jones examines that context in his new book, *The March on Washington: Jobs, Freedom and the Forgotten History of Civil Rights* (W.W. Norton & Co.). Pointing out that King was the last of ten speakers at the Lincoln Memorial that day, Jones explains that the goals and tactics of the demonstration were shaped primarily by A. Philip Randolph, the 74-year old black labor leader who first proposed a March on Washington over 20 years earlier during the Second World War. Hoping to end discrimination against African Americans in the armed forces and the defense industries, Randolph cancelled the initial march after President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order banning

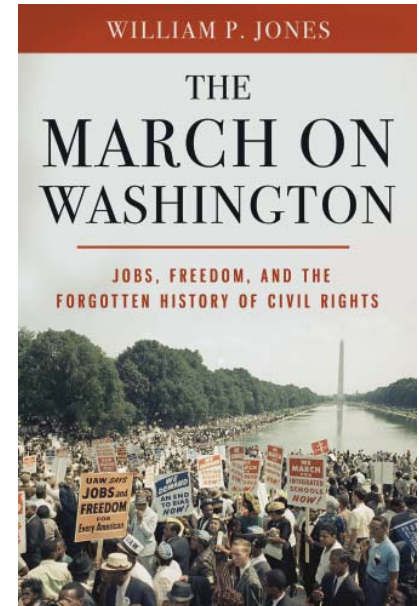
federal contractors from discriminating against workers on the basis of their race, color, national origin or religion. While this was a tremendous victory, Roosevelt's order contained few enforcement measures and was set to expire after the war came to an end. Therefore, Randolph and other black leaders kept pushing to strengthen the policy and pass permanent legislation at the federal level. That struggle established Randolph as the "Dean of Black Leadership" and set the stage for the civil rights movement that would culminate 20 years later in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

By tracing the roots of the demonstration back to A. Philip Randolph's movement against employment discrimination in the 1940s, Professor Jones reminds us that the goals of the civil rights movement included not just equality and freedom for African Americans but decent jobs and economic security for all citizens.

Published just a few weeks before the 50th anniversary, *The March on Washington* is a timely contribution to an ongoing debate over the meaning and legacy of the civil rights movement. In a major essay on recent Supreme Court rulings on Affirmative Action and the Voting Rights Act in the *New Yorker*, journalist Louis Menand cited the book as "especially useful on the politics of the movement." Jones has been asked to discuss the historical significance of the march on

PBS News Hour and National Public Radio and reviews have appeared in the *New York Times Book Review*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and the *Dallas Morning News*.

For more on Professor Jones' book, visit the publisher's website at: <http://books.wwnorton.com/books/The-March-on-Washington/>



electric company struggled to tell people when and where these would occur. Schools closed, businesses closed, and people stayed home and watched the television for news if their electricity worked. Streets were eerily deserted and a pall of sadness hung over the city, as we all struggled to absorb the horrific stories coming out of area struck by the tsunami.

In retrospect, did responses to the earthquake confirm the varieties of regional modernization you describe in your book? How?

Both the city of Sendai (closest to the epicenter) and the prefecture of Fukushima (where the partial meltdown of the nuclear power plant occurred) are in the Northeast region of Japan known as Tōhoku. The city of Niigata is also located in this region, which is stereotyped by a Tokyo-centric media establishment as remote, backward, and countrified—the consummate foil to Tokyo's metropolitan modernity. In the wake of the triple disasters of

earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown, the heartbreaking stories of the tens of thousands of victims, their families and their communities broke apart stereotypes of the Northeast. In part this happened due to the outpouring of support for victims and the accompanying recognition of the humanity that binds all of us; in part it emerged from the particulars of the personal stories and the variety of experience they relayed, which confounded those same stereotypes. At the same time, one of the sad and striking confirmations of Tokyo-centric bias was reflected in news coverage of the disaster. At first all eyes were riveted on the Northeast, but as the crisis deepened at the Fukushima nuclear plant, attention began to drift to back to the threat to Tokyo: the safety of food supplies and particularly whether the water supply was contaminated.

Sifting and Winnowing: No Child Left Behind

In March of this year, 35 school teachers, principals, and administrators in Atlanta, Georgia, were indicted on charges of conspiracy and racketeering. Among those indicted was Atlanta's public school superintendent, who just four years ago was named National Superintendent of the Year by the American Association of School Administrators. The criminal charges emerged after a four-year investigation of whether local teachers had cheated on state-administered standardized tests. Altogether, 178 teachers and principals were accused of changing incorrect answers on students' completed tests, likely making it the largest cheating scandal in American history.

Standardized testing is ubiquitous in America's schools, the primary measure of student achievement and school accountability. If test scores don't rise, teachers lose jobs, "failing schools" are shuttered, and students are shamed. Bill Reese's recent book *Testing Wars in the Public Schools: A Forgotten History* demonstrates that these recent, bitter debates over the role of testing in public schools are nothing new. Standardized testing goes back almost to the beginning of organized public schools in America, spurred along by pioneering educational reformer Horace Mann. Reese traces the testing wars to 1845 in Boston, where the School Committee for the first time administered a common written test to the highest-level students in the local English (non-classical) grammar schools. The majority of students flunked, making front-page news. Almost immediately, numerous teachers, parents, and students laid siege to the examiners, accusing them of deliberately shaming the pupils and undermining teachers' integrity.

From its birth, testing was enmeshed in politics and not simply a quarrel among educators about how to assess learning. In 1844, Mann issued a well-publicized report that attacked rote teaching and corporal punishment. In response, Boston's grammar school masters

(or head teachers) publicly denounced Mann as an uninformed meddler. In 1845, with Mann working in the shadows to frame some of the test items, examiners tested pupils in the highest classes—those taught exclusively by the masters. The leading examiners were among Mann's closest friends, adding fuel to the political fire. When the dismal scores were posted, friends and foes of Mann engaged in heated debates about the motives of the reformers and merits and pitfalls of competitive exams. Some teachers were fired, others embarrassed for passing along answers to their pupils before and during the exam. While some of Mann's allies were voted off the School Committee, competitive written testing continued and quickly spread to other school systems.

Reformers such as Mann advocated tests to help measure achievement and to expose the worst forms of teaching: rote learning and memory work, so common at the time. Mann wanted teachers to help pupils understand what they studied, not simply memorize material from textbooks. By promoting critical interpretation over sterile memory exercises, the tests aimed to measure student creativity, growth, and achievement. Today, ironically, tests are blamed for promoting rote teaching and causing teachers to "teach to the test," a major barrier to creative, whole-student teaching that ideally includes the arts, humanities, physical education, moral instruction, and good citizenship.

Since its publication in March 2013, *Testing Wars* has been the subject of an editorial contribution to the *New York Times*. It has also been cited favorably in *The Atlantic* and become fodder for many political conversations in the blogosphere. Recently Reese was interviewed on the history of testing by America RadioWorks. For more about the book, see <http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674073043>



Bill Reese. Photo Submitted

Your book demonstrates that standardized testing has been around for more than 150 years, nearly as long as public schools themselves. Yet, the scandals and acrimonious debates surrounding testing that you uncovered in mid-nineteenth century Boston and elsewhere in later decades have also persisted. What explains the simultaneous durability and disdain for standardized testing?

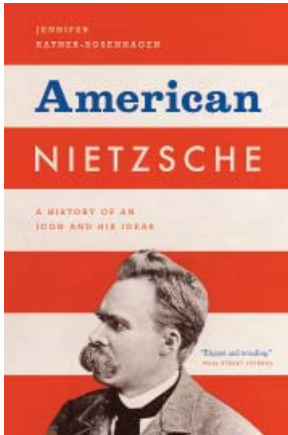
Horace Mann and his allies cast a long shadow on history. Standardized tests, they said, promised objective assessments, not impressions, about school performance. Testing became ever powerful in the twentieth century for many reasons. Numerous reformers, using factories as their models, demanded that schools produce better, more uniform products on the so-called educational assembly line. Tests bolstered the traditional claim that schools were meritocratic, identifying the best and the brightest. Statistical measurement also became more sophisticated and testing companies became richer and more powerful. The invention of

machine-readable exams, reoriented around their now-familiar multiple choice format, further popularized testing. The disdain for such tests persists because, as in the nineteenth century, critics believe that testing often becomes obsessive and intrusive, narrowing the curriculum, weakening creative pedagogy, and undermining core subjects in the liberal arts and humanities. Testing, they say, reveals crucial insights on student performance but often obscures the broader purposes of education.

Do you see a resolution to this conflict or will testing always be a point of contention in American schools?

While there has been a powerful public reaction against some draconian features of "No Child Left Behind," testing seems unlikely to decline in influence or become non-controversial. Every attack on testing in the past led to a renewed hope that better tests were just around the corner. As long as schools sort pupils for college and the workplace, and test scores document academic success and failure, controversies are inevitable. The new Common Core State Standards Initiative has already generated critics, who will likely increase in number as the details surrounding those standards and the tests to measure them become better known.

Faculty Honors and Awards



Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen, Merle Curti Associate Professor of History, is the winner of two prizes for her book *American Nietzsche: A History of an Icon and His Ideas* (University of Chicago, 2012). In April, she won the Society for US Intellectual History's (S-USIH) annual award for the best book in American intellectual history published in 2012, and in May she won the Morris D. Forkosch prize from the *Journal of the History of Ideas* for the best first book in intellectual history.

The S-USIH prize committee cited Ratner-Rosenhagen's "originality, breadth of research, and execution": "American Nietzsche is a masterful historical demonstration...that brings together high and popular culture. Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen allows us to see how Americans of many sorts came to understand their own worlds through coming to terms with or rejecting Nietzsche. By shifting the primary focus from Nietzsche's thought to how Americans understood his meanings, she ingeniously demonstrates how important Nietzsche was to twentieth-century American intellectual history."

Ratner-Rosenhagen's book will be the subject of a special session at the S-USIH's annual conference in Irvine, CA, on November 1-3, 2013.

Steve Kantrowitz's book *More Than Freedom: Fighting for Black Citizenship in a White Republic, 1829-1889* (Penguin Press, 2012) was one of three finalists for the prestigious 2013 Lincoln Prize, given annually by Gettysburg College and the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History for the best non-fiction work on the American Civil War. It was also a finalist for the 2013 Frederick Douglass Prize, awarded annually by Yale University's Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition for the best book in English written on slavery or abolition. Kantrowitz is only the fourth person ever to be nominated for both prizes.

The Douglass jury cited Kantrowitz's book as "a powerful story of the efforts of black Bostonians to work not just to end slavery but to construct a biracial and encompassing model of citizenship. The figures in his vivid biographies balance pragmatism and idealism; he shows their human struggle to weigh their hopes for the future against their sense of the possibilities of the present. The book connects antebellum and post-bellum scholarship as the struggles over education, access to public space, and political power before the war helped shape the post-war vision of Reconstruction."

James H. Sweet, Vilas-Jartz Professor of History, won the 2012 Frederick Douglass Prize for his *Domingos Álvares, African Healing, and the Intellectual History of the Atlantic World* (University of North Carolina Press, 2011).

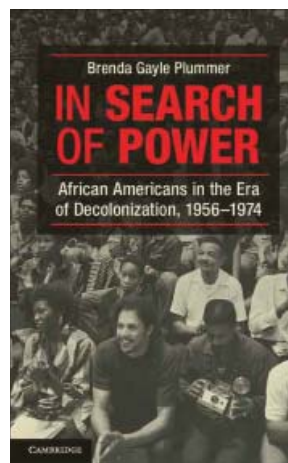
The prize committee selected Sweet's book from a field of more than



Jim Sweet accepts The Frederick Douglass Prize from Yale Professor David Blight. Photo submitted.

100 entries. In its citation the jury wrote: "James Sweet's thoughtful and moving book about African healer Domingos Álvares provides much more than a biographical portrait of a remarkable 18th century Jman. Rather, Sweet's imaginative reconstruction of Álvares' life in and out of bondage places African worldviews at the center of Atlantic history. In the tradition of Carlo Ginzburg's *The Cheese and the Worms*, he illuminates the very ethos animating Álvares' struggles in Benin, Brazil, and Portugal. In Sweet's powerful rendering, Álvares' constant emphasis on healing, divination, communal belonging, and cultural resistance prefigured more familiar anti-colonialist and abolitionist struggles. Domingos Álvares also makes a compelling case for redefining the intellectual history of Atlantic society from Africans' perspectives."

Sweet accepted the prize at a ceremony in New York City in February 2013.



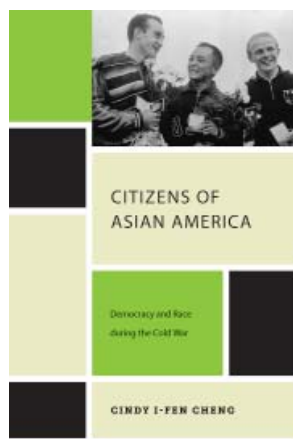
Brenda Gayle Plummer, *In Search of Power: African Americans in the Era of Decolonization, 1956-1974* (Cambridge University Press, 2013)

In Search of Power is a history of the era of civil rights, decolonization, and Black Power. In the critical period from 1956 to 1974, the emergence of newly independent states worldwide and the struggles of the civil rights movement in the United States exposed the limits of racial integration and political freedom. Dissidents, leaders, and elites alike were linked in a struggle for power in a world where

the rules of the game had changed. Brenda Gayle Plummer traces the detailed connections between African Americans' involvement in international affairs and how they shaped American foreign policy, integrating African American history, the history of the African

Faculty Honors and Awards continued...

Diaspora, and the history of United States foreign relations. These topics, usually treated separately, not only offer a unified view of the period but also reassess controversies and events that punctuated this colorful era of upheaval and change.



Cindy I-Fen Cheng, *Citizens of Asian America: Democracy and Race during the Cold War* (New York University Press, 2013)

During the Cold War, Soviet propaganda highlighted U.S. racism in order to undermine the credibility of U.S. democracy. In response, incorporating racial and ethnic minorities in order to affirm that America worked to ensure the rights of all and was superior to communist countries became a national imperative. In *Citizens of Asian*

America, Cindy I-Fen Cheng explores how Asian Americans figured in this effort to shape the credibility of American democracy, even while the perceived “foreignness” of Asian Americans cast them as likely alien subversives whose activities needed monitoring following the communist revolution in China and the outbreak of the Korean War. While histories of international politics and U.S. race relations during the Cold War have largely overlooked the significance of Asian Americans, Cheng challenges the black-white focus of the existing historiography. She highlights how Asian Americans made use of the government’s desire to be leader of the “free world” by advocating for civil rights reforms, such as housing integration, increased professional opportunities, and freedom from political persecution.

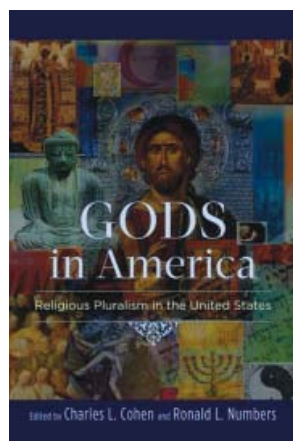
religious experience has only become more diverse over the past fifty years. *Gods in America* brings together leading scholars from a variety of disciplines to explain the historical roots of these phenomena and assess their impact on modern American society.



Thongchai Winichakul is president of the Association for Asian Studies for 2013-14. With approximately 8,000 members worldwide, representing all the regions and countries of Asia and all academic disciplines, the AAS is the largest organization of its kind. Winichakul will preside over the association’s annual conference in Philadelphia in March 2014.



Suzanne Desan, Vilas-Shinners Distinguished Professor, delivered the commencement address at the History department’s graduation ceremony in May 2013. The Undergraduate History Association voted Desan the most outstanding History professor for 2012-13.



Charles L. Cohen and Ronald L. Numbers, eds. *Gods in America: Religious Pluralism in the United States* (Oxford University Press, 2013)

Religious pluralism has characterized America almost from its seventeenth-century inception, but the past half century or so has witnessed wholesale changes in the religious landscape, including a proliferation of new spiritualities, the emergence of widespread adherence to “Asian” traditions, and an evangelical Christian resurgence. These recent phenomena—important in themselves as indices

of cultural change—are also both causes and contributions to one of the most remarked-upon and seemingly anomalous characteristics of the modern United States: its widespread religiosity. Compared to its role in the world’s other leading powers, religion in the United States is deeply woven into the fabric of civil and cultural life. At the same time, religion has, from the 1600s on, never meant a single denominational or confessional tradition, and the variety of American



DEPARTMENT OF
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under the “Alumni & Friends” tab.

Faculty Profiles

Cindy I-Fen Cheng is excited to announce that her book, *Citizens of Asian America: Democracy and Race during the Cold War* (NYU Press, 2013), was published and released this past spring. She recently signed with Routledge Press and will be the editor of *The Routledge Handbook of Asian American Studies*, is projected for release in 2015. In addition to working on this field-defining handbook on Asian American studies, Cheng is busy researching her next book project examining urban poverty and the growth of skid rows in California from the post WW II era to 1985. While Cheng is delighted to be back at work in the archives, she is looking forward to teaching her undergraduate courses on Asian American history. She is really encouraged by the rise in student interest in issues related to diversity, racial equality, and social justice.

Charles Cohen co-edited with Ronald Numbers, *Gods in America: Religious Pluralism in the United States* (Oxford University Press, 2013). Prof. Cohen's work as director of the Lubar Institute for the Study of the Abrahamic Religions has resulted in, among other things, his appearance on a panel at the 10th Annual Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue (Qatar), where he spoke about his newly created course on the braided history of Judaism, Christianity and Islam from 2000 BCE-2000 CE, and his invitation to give the annual Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky Lecture in Madison. He spent a week as Visiting Scholar at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan, where he spoke on "Jews and Muslims in Christian America."

Suzanne Desan filmed a 48-lecture course with the Teaching Company (aka TheGreatCourses.com) called *Living the French Revolution and the Age of Napoleon*. It builds on her years of teaching these topics in the History Department, and she was able to incorporate many insights from the research projects and probing questions of her students. She also published a co-edited volume, entitled *The French Revolution in Global Perspective* (Cornell University Press, 2013), and was honored to receive the Professor of the Year award from the Undergraduate History Association.

Finn Enke received the 2013 Lambda Literary award for their collection, *Transfeminist Perspectives In and Beyond Transgender and Gender Studies* (Temple University Press, 2012). Bringing together authors in disciplines such as education, history, literature, biology, law, kinesiology, economics, political science, and medicine, the 14 essays in *Transfeminist Perspectives* offer insight into everyday institutional practices that constitute and regulate gender, gender identity and gender expression. Lambda Literary, now in its 26th year, is the most prestigious curator of LGBTQ literature in the United States and Canada, receiving over 680 book nominations in 2013. Also this year, Finn accepted the position of book review editor for the premier international journal, *Transgender Studies Quarterly*.

John W. Hall began last year as a Race, Ethnicity & Indigeneity fellow at the Institute for Research in the Humanities, where he continued to work on his current book project, *Dishonorable Duty: The U.S. Army and the Removal of the Southeastern Indians*. This month, the University of Virginia Press published his essay on George Washington's relationship with Nathanael Greene in *Sons of the Father: George Washington and His Protégés*. Among more than a dozen lectures and presentations, he participated in the plenary session of the annual meeting of the Society of Historians of Foreign Relations and the Tobin Project on Sustainable National Security (contributing to a forthcoming volume on the topic). Wife Heidi and son Connor tore him away for two weeks without work in southern Europe last fall; he reciprocated by dragging them on a five-week research trip to DC, West Point, and Carlisle Barracks this past summer.

Steve Kantrowitz has had an exciting year. His book *More Than Freedom: Fighting for Black Citizenship in a White Republic, 1829-1889* (Penguin Press) came out last summer and is now in paperback as well. It has been named a finalist for both the Lincoln Prize and the Frederick Douglass Prize. (Of the two men, Douglass might be more likely to agree with the book's conclusions—but that's another story.) A co-edited collection of essays, *All Men Free and Brethren: Essays on the History of African-American Freemasonry*,

also came out this spring. Meanwhile, he has been turning his attention to a new project, investigating how the politics of Reconstruction played out in Native American life and Indian policy, especially for the Ho-Chunk, whose homeland used to include Madison. That new research is generating new courses, essays, and eventually another book, which he will pursue with the help of the Kellett Mid-Career research award he received this year.

Charles R. Kim recently published translations of two essays by Paek Namun, a pioneering Marxist historian of Korea. Titled "The History of Korean Society and Economy" and "A Theory on the Present Stage of the Korean Economy," the translations appear with an introduction in Christopher P. Hanscom, Walter K. Lew, and Youngju Ryu eds., *Imperatives of Culture: Selected Essays on Korean History, Literature, and Society from the Japanese Colonial Era* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2013). Kim spent the summer in South Korea with his wife, Sora, and two young children, Oscar and Olivia. Tasty meals and little kids activities were mixed in with frequent visits to the archives, where he gathered research materials for his current project. He also joined a team of scholars and activists on an intensive, five-day "study tour" of numerous Korean War-related sites that shed a lot of light on the connections between the war and contemporary politics. It was a very valuable experience that he plans to draw on to enhance his teaching on the topic. Email: ckim45@wisc.edu.

Neil Kodesh conducted research this past year for his new project on the history of Mengo Hospital, the first hospital established in present-day Uganda. He spent a month working in the Sir Albert Cook Medical Archives in Kampala, Uganda and looks forward to continuing his research in the coming year. Kodesh gave invited lectures at Michigan State University and Northwestern University and also appeared on Wisconsin Public Radio's "University of the Air" to discuss various topics on East African history. He will serve as the Director of the African Studies Program at UW in 2013-14.

Rudy Koshar won second place in the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters 2013 Fiction Contest for his short story "Fallen Magi," which will appear in *Wisconsin People & Ideas* in fall 2013. He published four other short stories in the past year: "Summer-Father," *Revolution House* 2, 3 (2012); "Benthic Zone," *Thunder Sandwich*, 27 (2012); "Response to the Mayfly," *Forge* 5.4 (2012); and "Blues Falling Down Like Hail," *Eclectica*, 16, 1 (2012). In October he was the Edward N. Peterson Lecturer at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls, where he gave "On Stillness: European Political Fiction in the Age of Extremes."

David McDonald, in addition to his teaching duties, has had an active three years since stepping down as department chair in 2010. On campus, he had the privilege last year of chairing the university's search committee for a new chancellor, resulting in the appointment of Rebecca Blank, who began her duties in July. In addition, he has been involved as a general editor for an international research project entitled "Russia's Great War and Revolution, 1914-1922." This project, co-directed by Anthony Heywood from the University of Aberdeen and Austin Peay History chair John Steinberg, comprises eight editorial teams drawn of scholars from North America, the UK, Europe and Russia. They are producing twenty books devoted to recent research on Russians' experience of the tumultuous period that saw the end of the Romanov Empire and the emergence of the USSR. The first three books appear next summer with subsequent volumes to follow annually through 2019.

Leonora Neville's book *Heroes and Romans in Twelfth-Century Byzantium: The Material for History of Nikephoros Bryennios* was published by Cambridge in the fall of 2012. She also published an article based on her new project: "Lamentation, History and Female Authorship in Anna Komnene's Alexiad." *Greek, Roman & Byzantine Studies* 53 (2013): 192-218 and an essay in a collection honoring her graduate advisor: "Organic Local Government and Village Authority," in *Authority in Byzantium*, ed. Pamela Armstrong, Ashgate, 2013, 285-295.

Gregg Mitman spent this past year on sabbatical, making three trips to Liberia, where he has begun a documentary film

project. The film, *To Gbarnga and Back*, follows the journey of a young man as he seeks to reconnect the past with the present in an effort to build a more inclusive future in post-civil war Liberia. After serving four years as interim director of the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, Gregg is delighted to be joining the History Department in an official capacity. Gregg is currently serving as president of the American Society for Environmental History, as well as director of the Nelson Institute's Center for Culture, History, and Environment. His contribution, "Living in a Material World," to a roundtable on the state of the field of American environmental history appeared in the June issue of the *Journal of American History*.

Brenda Gayle Plummer was awarded a named professorship by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. She chose the title Merze Tate Professor of History, after a distinguished Howard University diplomatic historian. Plummer's latest book, *In Search of Power: African Americans in the Era of Decolonization, 1956-1974*, was published this year by Cambridge University Press. Additionally, one of her essays appears in a new Routledge anthology, *The New Haitian History*. Plummer teaches jointly in the departments of History and Afro-American Studies and just completed a three-year stint as chair of Afro-American studies. She received a L&S Chair Research Fellowship for Spring 2014. Plummer presented papers this year at the annual meetings of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, and the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and offered a newly taught course in the History Department: "History of Race and Ethnicity in the United States".

Karl Shoemaker published one article last year, "Sanctuary for Crime in the Early Common Law," in *Sanctuary Practices in International Perspective* eds. Sean Rehaag and Randy Lippert (Routledge: 2012). He served as director of UW-Madison's Medieval Studies Program and co-chair of the American Society for Legal History's annual conference. He is also currently on the American Bar Association's Standing Committee for Public Education. He gave talks at Amherst College and Leeds, England. He has spent most of the last two summers in European archives as he researches his next

book, tentatively entitled "The Devil at Law in the Middle Ages." In the upcoming year, he will give research presentations in Turkey and Austria.

Steve Stern continues to draw inspiration from a life in dialogue with Latin America and human rights. In August and September he'll be in Peru and Chile to mark the 10-year anniversary of the Truth Commission report on the Shining Path war, and the 40-year anniversary of the military coup that launched the dictator Augusto Pinochet. He'll do academic events and will launch a book, but will especially enjoy the informal happenings that linger – the chance to reconnect with old friends, and to engage a younger generation of Latin Americans keen to promote social justice. Steve was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, but doesn't make too much of it: "It's like being elected to a hall of fame nobody heard of."

James H. Sweet published two articles, "Defying Social Death: The Multiple Configurations of African Slave Family in the Atlantic World." *William and Mary Quarterly* 70 (2013); "Inconvenient Truths: The Hidden Histories of African Lisbon During the Era of the Slave Trade," in Matt D. Childs, Jorge Cañizares Esguerra, and James Sidbury, eds. *The Black Urban Atlantic in the Age of the Slave Trade* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2013). He also served as director of the African Studies Program at UW in 2012-13. Sweet gave invited lectures in South Africa and Barbados, as well as nine universities in the US. He spent the month of March in Paris as an invited lecturer at the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales. Most important of all, he and Margaret celebrated twenty years of marriage in April and sent Aly off to UW-Milwaukee in September.

Sarah Thal has just finished three years as History's Director of Undergraduate Studies and is delighted with all of the changes the department has made -- in our major, in our curriculum, and in improving measures to assess and improve our students' learning. She recently completed a chapter on the modernization of Japanese pilgrimage for inclusion in a Japanese-language collection on early-modern and modern religion. With son Timon beginning kindergarten, combined with her sabbatical, Sarah is focusing this year on researching modern reinterpretations

of the eighteenth-century text *Hagakure* and "The Way of the Samurai."

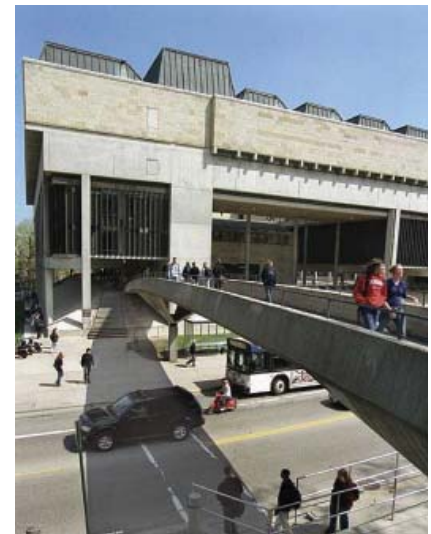
Daniel Ussishkin has published a new article, titled "Morale and the Postwar Politics of Consensus" in the *Journal of British Studies* 52:3 (July, 2013). Earlier in the year, he won the First Book Award from the Center for the Humanities. The workshop, funded by the Center and designed to "turn solid and promising manuscripts into first-rate books," took place in September. Additionally, he has developed a new advanced undergraduate lecture class, titled "The First World War and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century Europe."

Andre Wink traveled to the United Arab Emirates, where a translation of three of his books was published under the title *Al-Hind: Takwin al-alam al-hindiya al-islamiya* (Abu Dhabi, 2012). He also traveled to Sindh and the western Punjab, Pakistan, to complete the research for a new book on

medieval world history (forthcoming 2014). His research was subsequently presented at the workshop on 'Defining the Global Middle Ages' held in Newcastle, England, in September 2013. As an outgoing Senior Fellow at the Institute for Research in the Humanities he is convening a Burdick-Vary symposium on the question 'Was there a Reformation in India' on October 17. His new course "An introduction to World History" will be introduced in the spring of 2014.

Louise Young's new book, *Beyond the Metropolis: Second Cities and Modern Life in interwar Japan* was published this year with California University Press in Spring 2013. She was invited to give talks at the University of Minnesota, Columbia University, and the University of Freiburg, Germany. She also presented papers at several conferences, including the Urban History Association, the Association of Japanese Literary Studies, and the Conference on North American Taiwan

Studies. She enjoyed teaching one of the new courses for history majors, The Historian's Craft, focusing on postwar Japan.



Park Street Pedestrian Bridge . Photo by Michael Forster Rothbart, UW-Madison, University Communications

Emeriti Profiles

John W. Barker has been busier than ever. While keeping one foot in research and publication on Byzantine and Crusader history, he has plunged deeply into his "second career," involving his life-long love of classical music. His huge record collection multiplies every night when the lights go out. A record critic for over 55 years, he has become the classical music critic for the local weekly *Isthmus*, writing also for the blog The Well-Tempered Ear. He is one of the weekly hosts for the Sunday morning program "Musica Antiqua" on station WORT. He has also published two recent books, *Wagner and Venice* (2008) and *Wagner and Venice Fictionalized* (2012), and is working on a centennial history of the Pro Arte String Quartet. He has been invited to give a paper at a conference in Venice in September 2013.

Al Bogue. Quite recently *From Prairie to Corn Belt* journeyed forth under the sponsorship of its fifth publisher, having started its journey in 1963. Dover Press linked Bogue as introduction author to a new issue of Frederick Jackson Turner's *The Frontier in American History*. Bogue reviewed Al Hurtado's biography of Herbert Eugene Bolton in *The Western Historical Quarterly*. Fortunate at 92 to be able to continue

nibbling at history, he commends the hip replacement surgeons at St. Marys Hospital.

Mike Clover was regular History Faculty from 1966-2001 and has been emeritus since 2001. He had two workbenches in the days of regular service: [1] the Vandals in late Roman North Africa; [2] the Historia Augusta, imperial biographies gathered in the late Roman West. He has post-retirement publications from each bench--periodical *Hermes* [Stuttgart, 2002], periodical *Antiquite' Tardive* [Belgium, 2003]. Since 2007, he has taken on a new workbench: East Rome Emerges--the survival of the Roman Empire in the early medieval Mediterranean Northeast, under the New Rome, Constantinople. His first paper on this topic was presented at a conference at University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana in 2010. He is presently working on a gathering of Greek historical writing in 10th-century Constantinople. Wish him luck!

William Courtenay. The nicest thing about retirement is that it's a full-time research leave without ever having to return to teaching or committee work. One can accept the occasional visiting position, as he did at the Franciscan Institute at St.

Bonaventure in the fall of 2010 or the American Academy in Rome in the summer of 2011, but otherwise he has been dividing his time between Madison and Paris. Most of the last year was spent in preparing papers for publication, one on the effect of papal provisions to scholars on the pastorate and care of souls for a Festschrift in honor of John Van Engen and one on Durandus of St. Pourçain from a conference at Cologne in June 2012. The fruit of various projects continues to appear: an article on "Marsilius of Padua at Paris;" "The Bible in Medieval Universities," in *The New Cambridge History of the Bible*; "Avenues of Intellectual Exchange between England and the Continent, 1320-1345;" and "Scotus at Paris." Finally the 1152-page third volume of *Rotuli Parisienses. Supplications to the Pope from the University of Paris* appeared in January 2013.

Rogers Hollingsworth continues to do research on what facilitates and hampers the capacity of universities to make major breakthroughs in twentieth-century biomedical science, a four-nation study (Britain, France, Germany, and the United States). He has completed the following projects: a book of lectures with Ellen Jane

Hollingsworth (with the assistance of David Gear): *Major Discoveries, Creativity, and the Dynamics of Science* (Vienna: Echoraum Press) – dedicated to the History Department of the University of Wisconsin. He was honored to deliver the plenary address for the one-hundredth anniversary celebration of the Max Planck Association in Berlin in 2011. He was told that he was the only American ever invited to speak before the entire Max Planck Gesellschaft. He was also the plenary speaker at one of four celebrations of the two-hundredth anniversary of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, the organization which awards Nobel Prizes in Medicine. His lecture focused on Nobel Prizes across the world. He also presented lectures at various universities and research funding organizations in Sweden, Germany, and the United States. He was guest for a month at the Deutsches Museum in Munich – housing the largest collection in Europe on science and technology. The library has a magnificent apartment which it provided for him and Ellen Jane. He has always wanted to live in a library. This summer the Kauffman Foundation made a gift to the University of Wisconsin Foundation of \$100,000 for the exclusive support of his research.

Kemal H. Karpat's *Short History of Turkey, 1800-2012* (Istanbul, 2012) received the 2013 History Prize of the Istanbul Society; he also was awarded the 2012 Abdulhamid II Memorial Prize of the Istanbul History and Culture Association. He authored a new introduction for the Turkish translation of *The Politicization of Islam's* fifth edition (2013) and gave opening addresses at 2012 international conferences on The Balkan War (1912-14) and Its Aftermath, attended by the heads of state of the Balkan countries, and on The Effects of the Balkan War on Population Movements. In recognition of his article on the city's founding, Medgidia, Romania conferred honorary citizenship on him. In Fall 2012, Karpat offered an invited seminar at Istanbul Sehir University on the formation of nations in the Ottoman State. At the UW, he directs the Center for Turkish Studies, edits the *International Journal of Turkish Studies* and still accepts History graduate students for independent study. In February 2013 Karpat happily celebrated his 90th birthday.

Stanley Kutler published eight articles for the Huffington Post and Truthout. He has completed an article length "e-book" on "Richard Nixon, the Court, and the Southern Strategy." His play, "I, Nixon," will have 2-day staged reading at the HB Theater, off-Broadway, in September.

Yu-sheng Lin has enjoyed his "retirement" since 2004 through very busy intellectual and educational activities. He taught as visiting professor at various universities in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. His latest participation of conferences was his delivery of a key-note paper at the Conference of Chinese Philosophers commemorating the centennial of the founding of the Department of Philosophy at Peking University, December 2012. The great interest in his work aroused in China initially in the 1980s from the publication of the translation of his *Crisis of Chinese Consciousness: Radical Antitraditionalism in the May Fourth Era* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1979) seems to be continuously unabated. (50,000 copies of the 1st and 2nd rev. editions were sold out then in less than two years.) *The Creative Transformation of Chinese Tradition* (in Chinese), whose 2nd rev. and expanded edition (12 additional essays) was published in 2011 in Beijing. Yu-sheng and Tsu-gein are looking forward to celebrating their 48th anniversary next January in Hong Kong, where he'll take up his position as Visiting Professor at the City University of Hong Kong for the spring semester. They enjoy going to Chicago from time to time to visit their son Al, a cardiologist at the Medical School of Northwestern University, and their daughter-in-law, Dinna, and playing with their grandsons, Ethan and Nate. They also enjoy visiting their daughter Winnie, a Vice President in the sub-division of risk management of the US Bank and their son-in-law, Sean, in Denver.

Stanley Payne in October 2012 published with Cambridge a new history of *The Spanish Civil War*, a volume in "Cambridge Essential Histories" and the eighth book he has published since retiring from teaching in 2005. He also brought out a review essay on a series of recent books in various languages treating Italian Fascism, "El fascismo paradigmático," which appeared in the online edition of *Revista de Libros*. He

participated in conference programs of the H. L. Mencken Society and the Society for Military History, lectured at the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (Madrid) and was awarded a medal by a Spanish foundation.

Norman Risjord, who retired in 1993, is presently in his thirteenth year of volunteer teaching under the auspices of PLATO, a UW-Extension-affiliated organization of retired folk living in the Madison area. Norm presents a two-hour lecture on American History every Thursday afternoon during the spring and fall semesters in the Arts Center of Oakwood Village University Woods. Attendance averages about 140. He has written nine books, aimed at a general audience, since he retired. His most recent, *Dakota: The Story of the Northern Plains*, was published by the University of Nebraska Press in January, 2013.

Thomas Spear is the founding Editor-in-Chief of *Oxford Bibliographies: African Studies*, an on-line series that will ultimately comprise some 200 review essays on diverse topics in African Studies. He is also General Editor of the UW Press series, *Africa and the Diaspora: History, Politics, Culture* and Regional Editor of the *Dictionary of African Biography*. He has published extended critical reviews of the literature on 'The Invention of Tradition,' 'African Christianity,' and 'Swahili City States of the East African Coast' as well as a multi-authored scientific study using DNA to assess the validity of oral traditions in Ghana in PLoS ONE. And he organized last year's 50th anniversary celebration of the African Studies Program. He and his wife Sheila reside in Oregon, WI, have adopted a new rescue Lab, and live part of the year on the coast of Maine not far from John and Judy Cooper. tspear@wisc.edu

Jan Vansina. *Through the Day, Through the Night: A Flemish Belgian Boyhood and World War II* is the title of his latest-and last-book due to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press next spring. Earlier books by him are being translated into Arabic, Indonesian and Portuguese.

Obituaries

Theodore S. Hamerow (1920 - 2013)

Theodore S. Hamerow, who taught in the department from 1958 until his retirement in 1991, died at his home in Madison on February 16. Ted was the G. P. Gooch Professor of History, and he served as chair from 1973 to 1976.

Ted Hamerow was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1920. His parents were actors in the great Yiddish Vilna Troupe. When his parents emigrated to the United States in 1925, Ted remained with his grandparents in Poland and Germany before himself coming to New York in 1930.

Ted was educated in the city's public schools and graduated from the City College of New York in 1942. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe from 1943 to 1946 in the infantry and then as a translator for the military police. After the war he earned a master's degree at Columbia in 1947. Ted was then accepted into Hajo Hollborn's program in modern German history at Yale, where he earned his Ph. D. in 1951.

Ted's first jobs were brief stints at Wellesley and the University of Maryland's program in Germany. In 1952 he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, where he taught until 1958. In the mid-to-late

1950s, the UW History Department made a major effort to strengthen its European area. In 1956 it hired George Mosse, and two years later it hired Ted Hamerow. Ted's career at Wisconsin was stellar. He directed one of the largest doctoral programs on modern German history in the United States. He was also a compelling undergraduate teacher, with a style all his own. Ted did not use detailed lecture notes or maintain precisely the same lectures year after year. Instead, he prepared only a very brief outline for each lecture, which he then tore up once class was over.

In addition to being a fine teacher at the graduate and undergraduate levels, Ted was a remarkably productive scholar, publishing extensively as a specialist of the German unification era. He was particularly interested in the study of social and economic factors and in fact was a pioneer in these areas. His first book was *Restoration, Revolution, Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany, 1815–1871* (1958), followed by the two-volume *Social Foundations of German Unification, 1858–1871* (1969, 1972), which solidified his reputation as a scholar of the first order. He went on to publish a total of ten works in eleven volumes, as well as co-authoring a textbook, and publishing four other edited or co-edited books. His interests extended beyond Imperial Germany. In *Reflections on History and Historians* (1987) Ted analyzed the current structure and problems of the historical profession and

the declining place of history in culture and education, and he proposed several reforms. His 1990 book, *From the Finland Station: The Graying of Revolution in the Twentieth Century*, was a comparative analysis of the revolutionary process in Russia, China, Cuba and Vietnam.

Retirement little diminished the pace of his research and publication. Among the notable books that he published after his teaching career ended was *On the Road to the Wolf's Lair: German Resistance to Hitler* (1997), which focused on the conservative opposition to Hitler. At the age of 88 Ted brought out *Why We Watched: Europe, America, and the Holocaust* (2008), a new examination, based extensively on primary research, of the policies and attitudes of Allied governments and institutions during the Holocaust. He also published a memoir of his earliest years, *Remembering a Vanished World: A Jewish Childhood in Interwar Poland* (2001).

Ted was a firm and passionate believer in free speech and in maintaining fair and objective standards, and he believed that historians had the responsibility to carry out new research and speak the truth, as they saw it, irrespective of current fads or politics. He had the courage to speak eloquently, passionately, and forthrightly on behalf of his principles, if need be as part of a small minority.

Richard Leffler & Stan Payne

Jurgen F.H. Herbst (1929 - 2013)

Jurgen Herbst, professor emeritus of Educational Policy Studies and History, passed away on January 12, 2013, in Durango, Colorado. One of the leading historians of education in the United States, Herbst taught at Wisconsin from 1966 until his retirement in 1994. A prolific author, he served as president of the History of Education Society as well as the International Standing Conference for the History of Education. He was also an elected member of the prestigious National Academy of Education.

Born in Wolfenbuttel, Germany, in 1929, Herbst attended the University of Nebraska, where he received a B.A. in Geography (1950). His education there was supported

by a fellowship from the American Friends Service Committee. After earning an M.A. in American Studies (1952) from the University of Minnesota, he earned a Ph.D. in American Civilization from Harvard (1958). Prior to his appointment at Wisconsin, Herbst taught at Wesleyan University and at Yale, in addition to serving as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Heidelberg in Germany in 1963.

Herbst published numerous well-received books, dozens of articles and book reviews, and lectured widely. Influential books include *The German Historical School in American Scholarship* (1965), *From Crisis to Crisis: American College Government, 1636-1819* (1982), *And Sadly Teach: Teacher Education and Professionalization in American Culture* (1989), and *The Once and Future School: Three Hundred and Fifty Years of American Secondary Education* (1996). In addition, he

explored his own life story in *Requiem for a German Past: A Boyhood Among the Nazis* (1999), which led to a memorable dramatic reading from it on our campus. Later books explored the history of school choice in the United States and Germany, and the role of women in shaping public education in the American west. Devoted to the "Wisconsin Idea," Herbst presented public radio lectures on the history of education and gave lectures and seminars around the state. His service commitments also included serving as chair of the City of Madison Ethics Board.

Jurgen Herbst was a scholar's scholar, well-known on campus for his generosity to students and for his rigorous and engaging undergraduate classes and graduate seminars.

Bill Reese

Gerda Lerner (1920 - 2013)

On Sunday, April 28, 2013, about one hundred and fifty people gathered in Madison at a memorial hosted by the Lerner and Lapidus families and the Department of History to celebrate the life and contributions of Gerda Lerner, Robinson-Edwards and the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Senior Distinguished Research Professor Emerita of U.S. Women's History and one of the founders of the field of Women's History in the United States. Professor Lerner passed away in Madison, surrounded by her family, on January 2, 2013. A refugee from Austria during World War II, she told her story in the memoir *Fireweed* published in 2002.

Professor Lerner received her Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1966 and, after teaching at Sarah Lawrence for a number of years and founding a graduate program in Women's History there, came to Madison in 1980 and founded the Program in Women's History here. A prolific historian, she was the author of numerous books on women's history, not only about the United States but

more broadly. The recipient of countless awards and prizes, she received the Austrian Cross of Honor for Science and Art in 1996 and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1998.

The memorial event in Madison reflected Gerda Lerner's huge impact, not only on the field of U.S. History and Women's History, but also on the lives of students and colleagues. Gerda Lerner was "brave and outspoken and full of passion"; "a pathbreaker"; "an inspirational speaker whose implicit audience was always far broader than academia." She was a supportive mentor who could also be demanding and sometimes harsh, but it was always in the interest of making people's work better. She never forgot her roots as an activist, and "She was an example to all of us"; "She could hold a room with her formidable presence." Graduate students who arrived in Madison after she had already retired noted that their work "would be virtually impossible without the discipline-shifting insights of Gerda Lerner."

The event also highlighted Gerda Lerner's many and diverse facets. Her daughter

Stephanie Lapidus wished, more than anything else, to remember her as a poet. Her sister Nora could not travel to the memorial but in written comments reflected that "My sister Gerda was all that I was not. This is how I conceived her to be." Her neighbor at Oakwood, Earl Thayer, made clear that she could be difficult, but that this was why she was able to do all that she did. Friend and co-author Sandra Wojtal Weber remembered her generosity and support.

Her son Dan Lerner emphasized the importance that Madison took on in her life. After quoting from her own notes to herself when she wrote, "the truth of being a refugee is that you can never really find a new home," Dan begged to differ. "I'm not sure what prompted that reflection," he said, "but I want to take this opportunity to get in the last word with my mother and say to her, no. You found a home here, you made a home here." The memorial event, and the legacy that Gerda Lerner left in the History Department, support her son Dan's conclusion.

Florencia Mallon

Pauline Maier (1938 - 2013)

Pauline Maier, William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of American History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at age 75 on August 12, a few short months after being diagnosed with lung cancer. Pauline was the first Robinson-Edwards Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1977-78.

One of five children, Pauline Rubbelke was born and raised in St. Paul, Minnesota. Her dad was a firefighter, her mom a homemaker. A 1960 graduate in history and literature from Radcliffe, Pauline planned to take up 20th century Urban Studies at Harvard. Then fate intervened--in the person of Bernard Bailyn. After taking Bailyn's seminar in Colonial and Revolutionary America, Pauline, now "hooked on the 18th century," completed her PhD in History in 1968 and went on to become one of the most distinguished and revered historians of early America.

Pauline's publications include *From Resistance to Revolution: Colonial Radicals and the*

Development of American Opposition to Britain, 1765-1776 (1972) and *The Old Revolutionaries: Political Lives in the Age of Samuel Adams* (1980), which together traced the transformation of loyal American subjects into revolutionaries and detailed how individuals came "to accept revolution and the changes it implied." In her celebrated *American Scripture: Making the Declaration of Independence* (1997), Pauline surveyed some ninety local and state "Declarations" written between April and July 1776, which revealed the readiness of Americans for the break with England when the Continental Congress formally announced it in July, and the degree to which it was an accurate representation of their deepest convictions. Thomas Jefferson, whom Pauline once referred to "as the most overrated person in American history," is depicted as the author of a "pretty good" draft document that was wisely edited into its final form by his more practical colleagues in Congress. Pauline's final book, *Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787-1788* (2010), laid out the raucous political battles that accompanied the ratification process in the states, and acknowledged with deep gratitude the work of University of Wisconsin

based editors of the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution (DHRC), whose landmark volumes helped make her work possible.

I served as Pauline's teaching assistant in the 101 Survey course in 1977. Over the years Pauline and I stayed in touch and met on numerous occasions in Boston, Madison, Maine, and Philadelphia. Vital, warm, unpretentious, "and blessed with a thunderous, seminar-shaking laugh," Pauline won many life-long friends and fans. I consider myself fortunate to have been one of that very large group.

I would be remiss if I did not mention that Pauline was passionately devoted to her husband Charley, her three children and six grandchildren. As she lay dying, Pauline, unable to speak, captured the essence of her life and personality in a note to one of her daughters. "I have three wonderful children. I have written some books. I have planted flowers. I have baked bread. I have been blessed." Pauline Maier was a special person. She will be missed.

Michael McManus (PhD, 1991)

Graduate Research: Oil and The New Silk Road

Most people have heard of the Silk Road, the great network of trade routes that stretched from East Asia to Europe and Africa, transmitting both goods and ideas. But fewer people are aware of the so-called New Silk Road. The New Silk Road is a series of transit routes, pipelines, and trade networks that spans the Eurasian continent. One of the vital nodes of this web of connections is the post-Soviet oil hub of Baku, Azerbaijan, located on the western shore of the Caspian Sea. Baku has a century-long historical importance as an oil rich city that straddled the Ottoman, Russian, and Persian Empires. Today, Baku remains a major oil and gas producer and just as importantly stands at the crossroads to three major markets—Europe, East Asia, and South Asia. The US has a vested interest in the route of these pipelines as a counter to Russian regional power and to bypass Iranian territory.

But Baku's past casts a shadow over its present success as a global oil hub and the emergence of this new web of connections is a direct consequence of the collapse of the Soviet Union. Sara Brinegar's dissertation "Baku at all Costs: The Politics of Oil in the New Soviet State," based on fourteen months of archival research in Azerbaijan and Russia, explores the origins of the Soviet oil industry. She looks at the government sponsored reconstruction of the oil industry after World War I in Baku, Azerbaijan, an ethnically non-Russian oil-producing region bordering Persia/Iran and Turkey. Her project asks how the Soviet government understood the purpose of this strategic resource and how various groups—both Azerbaijani and Russian—used oil to achieve their often conflicting goals.

She shows that Soviet Russia viewed oil not as an energy resource to develop its industrial capacity but as a diplomatic tool. The Bolsheviks used oil to secure diplomatic recognition, attract foreign direct investment, obtain hard currency, and conclude trade agreements. International competition for resources and markets, as well as security concerns, in particular on the borders with Iran and Turkey, shaped domestic policies in the short term. Soviet ambitions to world power and its attempt to project its ideology outward shaped policies in the long term.

Oil was not just an advantage, however. In the 1920s, general anxiety about instability coupled with a more immediate fear that oil resources—located on the fringe of the empire—made the Soviet Union vulnerable to foreign intervention even while it provided the fuel that stoked the engines of Bolshevik power. Brinegar tells a new story about the formation of the Soviet Union, arguing that Bolshevik leaders used oil to leverage their foreign policy initiatives throughout the 1920s and that this was vital to the consolidation of Soviet state power. Her work highlights the continued importance of Azerbaijan in the construction of the New Silk Road and shows that studying the underlying infrastructure of power and pipelines is a historical endeavor as much as a political one.

Sara Brinegar is a PhD. Candidate in History. A native of Muskegon, Michigan, and veteran of the Big 10 schools, she holds BA degrees in International Relations, German and Russian from Michigan State University, and earned her MA in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. She has received support from the History Department, the Alice P. Mortenson/Petrovich Fund, and conducted archival research with grants from IREX and the Fulbright-Hays Commission. She is currently completing her dissertation as an SSRC Eurasia Fellow.



Persian/Turk New Year celebrations on the Boulevard. Baku, 2011. Photo Submitted.

Departmental Graduate Student Teaching Awards

Lacy Ferrell
Capstone Award

Rivka Maizlish
Exceptional Service Award

Anthony Medrano
Early Excellence Award

Derek Taira
Early Excellence Award

Billy Noseworthy
Early Excellence Award

Chong Moua
Early Excellence Award

L&S Graduate Student Teaching Awards

James Coons
Teaching Fellow

Eric O'Connor
Capstone Award

Javier Samper Vendrell
Early Excellence Award

2012-2013 PH.D.s Awarded

Gregory Aldous: "Qizilbash Tribalism and Royal Authority in Early Safavid Iran, 1524–1534" (May 2013)

Nicole Eggers: "Kitawala in the Congo: Religion, Politics, and Healing in 20th-21st Century Central Africa" (August 2013)

Tamara Feinstein: "How the Left Was Lost: Remembering Izquierda Unida and the Legacies of Political Violence in Peru" (May 2013)

Lacy Ferrell: "Fighting for the Future: A History of Education in Colonial Ghana, c. 1900-1940" (May 2013)

Christine Fojtik: "Hunger and Hope: Fact, Fantasy, and Food in Occupied Germany, 1945-1949" (May 2013)

Robert Gross: "A Marketplace of Schooling: Education and the American Regulatory State, 1870-1930" (May 2013)

Sarah Hardin: "Developing the Periphery: Cotton Cultivation, Pesticide, and the Marginalization of the Fulbe of Southeastern Senegal over the Twentieth Century" (May 2013)

Nikolas Hoel: "Christian and Buddhist Monks and Nuns: A Comparison of Seventh-through Ninth-Century Latin, Greek, and Chinese Hagiography" (August 2013)

John Hogue: "Cruise Ship Diplomacy: Making American Leisure and Power in the Anglophone Caribbean, 1900-1973" (May 2013)

Jennifer Holland: "Making Babies: Social Conservatism and Abortion Politics in the Four Corners States, 1967-2000" (August 2013)

Jessica Krug: "'They Glorify in a Certain Independence': The Politics of Identity in Kisama, Angola, and Its Diasporas in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (December 2012)

Ayten Kilic: "Paved with Good Intentions: The Road to the 1877-78 Russo-Ottoman War, Diplomacy and Great Power Ideology" (December 2012)

Jennifer Martin: "Slicing Fins: The Transformation of Sharks from Killing Machines to Endangered Species in Twentieth-Century American Culture" (August 2013)

James Matenaer: "Postillators of Poverty and the Vita Apostolica: Matthean on Apostolic Poverty in the Middle Age of Pope John XXII" (December 2012)

Crystal Moten: "'More Than a Job': Black Women's Economic Citizenship in the Twentieth Century Urban North" (August 2013)

Yesenia Pumarada-Cruz: "Othering Modernization: The Nasa Margins of Colombia (1890-1930s)" (May 2013)

Campbell Scribner: "The Exurban Exchange: Local Control of Education on the Metropolitan Fringe, 1945-1980" (May 2013)

Lesley Skousen: "Have Mercy upon Me O Lord: A History of Benefit of Clergy in Early Modern England" (May 2013)

Maia Surdam: "Families on Farms: Migrants, Farmers, and the Transformation of Wisconsin's Countryside, 1920s-1960s" (August 2013)

Laura Weinstein: "Call It Rape: Sexual Assault Against Women in Twentieth Century Ireland" (May 2013)

Graduate Job Placements and Post-Doctoral Fellowships for 2012-2013

- Greg Aldous, Assistant Professor, University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg
- Nicole Eggers, Assistant Professor, Loyola New Orleans
- Tamara Feinstein, Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Lacy Ferrell, Assistant Professor, Central Washington University
- Robert Gross, Teacher, Sidwell Friends School
- Sarah Hardin, Instructor, Allegheny University
- Nikolas Hoel, Instructor, Northwest Illinois University
- John Hogue, Education & Research Consultant, Follett Group
- Jennifer Holland, Instructor, SUNY-Buffalo
- Jessica Krug, Assistant Professor, George Washington University
- Jennifer Martin, Post-Doctoral Fellowship, University of California-Santa Barbara
- James Matenaer, Assistant Professor, Franciscan University-Steubenville
- Crystal Moten, Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Dickinson College
- Campbell Scribner, Assistant Professor, Ohio Wesleyan University
- Lesley Skousen, Chair, Department of History, Princeton International School for Math and Science

Graduate Research: Race and Criminal Justice in Chicago

In 1945, the famous African American writer Langston Hughes published a short piece in the *Chicago Defender* in which one of his black characters, lamenting a series of perceived injustices he had experienced at the hands of the police, remarks simply and conclusively that “the Law has a bad opinion of me.” Whether in 1945 or 2013, probing the complexities of that statement is a useful way for framing issues related to racial tensions, civil rights, and criminal justice. Does “the Law” actually have a bad opinion of Hughes’s protagonist? Why? If not, why does he think it does? How do bad opinions about him and those like him manifest in social policy and police-community interaction? Ultimately, what does it mean for a society to have a particular group either be stigmatized, or feel stigmatized, by that society’s criminal justice authorities? Drawing upon archival collections, newspaper reports, and oral interviews, Simon Balto’s dissertation explores how these questions converged in urban America during the early and middle parts of the twentieth century. To explore these issues in microcosm, his project focuses on the city of Chicago and the relationships between the African

American community and the Chicago Police Department between the late 1910s and the early 1970s. The dissertation traces strategic shifts in policing in response to an array of racial, cultural, and political factors: through race riot, economic depression, racial terrorism toward black neighborhood encroachment, rising drug crime, gang proliferation, the civil rights and Black Power revolutions, and more. Throughout, Balto also pays close attention to how black Chicagoans interpreted and responded—often differently, often in tension with one another—to these shifts.

Because his research is so deeply related to contemporary questions about incarceration and race, many of the questions raised in Balto’s project reverberate in our own time. Scholars and policy analysts of many different stripes have been noting for some time now, and with great urgency recently, that the meteoric, post-1980 rise in the number of Americans coming into contact with the criminal justice system poses serious challenges for both our social fabric and budgetary bottom-lines. Those affected include a disproportionate number of people from poor urban communities of color. As such, looking historically at

criminal justice policies like stop-and-frisk, formalized several decades before that 1980s tipping point, offers one angle for understanding the genesis and development of this “mass incarceration.”

Simon Balto is a Ph.D. candidate in the History Department who holds Bachelors and Masters degrees in History and African-American Studies, respectively, both also from UW-Madison. A native Wisconsinite, he was born in Milwaukee and raised in southwest Wisconsin’s Driftless zone. Currently an E. David Cronon and Sandoway Fellow through the History Department, Simon lives in Chicago, where he is completing his dissertation and, occasionally, arguing politely with Bears fans.



Simon Balto. Photo Submitted.

Graduate Fellowship Awards

A partial list of the external fellowships and scholarships recently awarded to History graduate students...

ACLS Dissertation Fellowship:

Naomi Williams

Boren Fellowships:

Anthony Medrano

Brett Reilly

Center for Jewish History Graduate Research Fellowship:

Britt Tevis

Chateaubriand Fellowship:

Grace Allen

Fulbright Fellowships:

Nicholas Abbott

John Boonstra

Danny Kim

Anthony Medrano

Debbie Sharnak

Smithsonian Fellowships:

Jesse Gant

Rachel Gross

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Doctoral Fellowships:

Phil Janzen

Dan Guadagnolo

Social Science Research Council Fellowships:

John Boonstra

Sara Brinegar

Maya Holzman

Chinese Scholarship Council State Scholarship:

Lin Li

Alumni News and Notes

Shelby Balik (PhD 2006, Cohen) started as an assistant professor at Metropolitan State University of Denver in 2011. In the last year, she has finished an article, "'Persecuted in the Bowels of a Free Republic': Samuel Ely and the Agrarian Theology of Justice, 1768-1797," which will appear in the Fall 2013 volume of the *Massachusetts Historical Review*, and she is completing a book, *Rally the Scattered Believers: Northern New England's Religious Geography*, due out from Indiana University Press in the spring. She and her husband, Bill Philpott (another UW history alum, who teaches at the University of Denver) spend much of their time keeping up with their kids: Carly, age 7, who is starting third grade and likes to adopt insect pets, and Peter, age 5, who is starting kindergarten and loves Legos, vehicles, and vehicles made out of Legos.

Francis (Cisco) Bradley (PhD 2010, Winichakul) is assistant professor of history in the department of Social Sciences and Cultural Studies at the Pratt Institute. Cisco published three articles this year, [1] "Islamic Reform, the Family, and Knowledge Networks Linking Mecca with Southeast Asia in the Nineteenth Century," *Journal of Asian Studies* (forthcoming Nov 2013 issue; 72/4), [2] "Shaykh Da'ud al-Fatani's 'Munyat al-Musalli' and the Place of Prayer in Nineteenth-century Patani Communities," in *Indonesia and the Malay World* 41/120 (Jul 2013); and [3] "Siam's Conquest of Patani and the End of Mandala Relations, 1786-1838," in *Ghosts of the Past in Southern Thailand: Essays on the History and Historiography of Patani*, ed. Patrick Jory (University of Singapore Press, 2013). He also founded two websites of divergent interest: www.pataniastudies.com and www.jazzrightnow.com. Cisco and his wife Jessica Athens celebrated 10 years of marriage last fall and are happily raising their daughter Juliette in Brooklyn (age 3).

Kate Carté (PhD 2003, Cohen) and Jeffrey Engel (PhD 2001, McCormick) recently moved with their two kids from College Station (TX) to Dallas, via Princeton where Kate held a yearlong Charles A. Ryskamp Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. Still not in the same department, Kate joined Southern Methodist University's Religious Studies Department

while pushing her latest project towards digital humanities, and Jeff moved from the policy school world back to History while directing SMU's new Center for Presidential History. This is NOT a job at the Bush Library! Son Marshall (age 8) has taken up karate and Legos, while Elaine (5) pushes hard to take hip-hop lessons while her parents push ballet. Most important of all, Sushi and Sashimi (kittens acquired this year) nearly won Bill Philpott's annual basketball pool, and are already in training for March Madness 2014!

Janet M. Davis (PhD 1998, Gordon) completed her fifteenth year at the University of Texas at Austin. Her publications in the past year include two articles: "Bird Day: Promoting the Gospel of Kindness in the Philippines during the American Occupation," in Mark Lawrence, Erika Bsumek, and David Kinkella, eds., *The Nation-State and the Transcontinental Environment*, (Oxford University Press, 2013); and "The Circus Americanized," in Susan Weber, Kenneth L. Ames, and Matthew Wittmann, eds., *American Circus*, (Yale University Press and Bard Graduate Center, 2012). She also happily finished her book manuscript, "The Gospel of Kindness: Animal Welfare and the Making of Modern America," which will be published with Oxford University Press. She gave keynote lectures at the Bard Graduate Center and the Ringling Museum of Art, as well as conference papers at the annual meetings of the American Studies Association and the Organization of American Historians. She and Jeff celebrated twenty years of marriage in July. They will send Andrea to Cornell University in late August. Zack is a rising junior in high school.

Susan E. Dinan (PhD 1996, Kingdon) was promoted to full professor last year, and continues her half-time appointment directing the Honors College at William Paterson University. She had two essays published last year: "Secular Women's Religious Activities in Europe and the Americas, 1400-1800," in *Ashgate Research Companion to Women and Gender in Early Modern Europe* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2013) and "The Gender Gap in Honors Education," in *Attending to Women* (University of Delaware Press, 2013). She attended the

annual meetings of the Sixteenth Century Studies Conference, Attending to Early Modern Women, the National Collegiate Honors Council, and the Northeast Regional Honors Council. She resides in Chatham, NJ with her husband Benson Hawk and daughter Elizabeth Hawk who will start seventh grade in the fall.

Lacy S. Ferrell (PhD 2013, Bernault) defended her dissertation, "Fighting for the Future: A History of Education in Colonial Ghana, c. 1900-1940" in May. In September, she begins her appointment as Assistant Professor of African History at Central Washington University in Ellensburg. Her wife Geraldine will also be teaching for the university, and they look forward to having offices in the same building. Lacy is currently working on two pieces spinning off from her dissertation, on children's drawings and educational migration, and will be presenting the latter in April in Vienna. She is currently gearing up for her move west and hopes that her two cats enjoy camping. Email: lacy.s.ferrell@gmail.com

J. Spencer Fluhman (PhD 2006, Cohen) published "A Peculiar People": *Anti-Mormonism and the Making of Religion in Nineteenth-Century America* with UNC Press in late 2012. He's now busy compiling his tenure file for the BYU history department (and by "busy," he means "getting to it soon"). In early 2013, he was appointed editor of *Mormon Studies Review*. Lectures in London, Texas, and Virginia made for a memorable 2013 so far. Minuscule stretches of free time were spent lounging on California beaches with the kids, mountain biking, canoeing, fly fishing in Wyoming, and hiking and golfing (poorly) in Utah.

Eric D. Goddard (PhD 2009, Courtenay) co-edited with William J. Courtenay *Rotuli Parisienses: Supplications to the Pope from the University of Paris. Volume III: 1378-1394* (Boston: Brill, 2013). His paper "Demographic Representation and the Crisis of the University of Paris (1420-1444)" won the best paper award at the Arkansas Association of College Teachers of History in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and he delivered a paper entitled "(Not-So) Great Expectations: Papal Supplications and Parisian Scholars during the Great Schism (1378-1418)" at the

International Congress of Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo. Having served for three years at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, AR, he has recently accepted a position as Assistant Professor at Trinity Christian College in Palos Heights, IL.

Rob Harper (PhD 2008, Boydston) is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, where he teaches early American and American Indian history. His 2007 article, "Looking the Other Way: The Gnadenhutten Massacre and the Contextual Interpretation of Violence," was recently republished in *Theatres of Violence: Massacre, Mass Killing and Atrocity Throughout History*, ed. Philip Dwyer and Lyndall Ryan (Berghahn Books, 2012). During 2013-2014 he will be a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow at the Huntington Library, where he hopes to complete his book manuscript, entitled "Politics Ungoverned: Violence and State Formation on a Revolutionary Frontier." He's looking forward to reconnecting with old friends from UW during his stay on the West Coast.

Marc Hertzman (PhD 2008, Mallon/Stern) published a book, *Making Samba: A New History of Race and Music in Brazil* (Duke University Press, 2013), and an article,

"Freyreans, Marxists, and the 'Labyrinth of Nations': Lima Barreto and His Critics" in *Lima Barreto: New Critical Perspectives* (Lexington Books, 2013). He also served as the director for Columbia University's Center for Brazilian Studies during 2012-13 and gave invited lectures at the University of Oregon and Marist College. He and Ikuko have just accepted new jobs at the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) and are thrilled to be moving back to the midwest. Email: mahertzman@gmail.com

Margaret A. Hogan (PhD 2008, Cohen) has spent the last year building her business as an "independent editorial consultant" (in lay terms, a freelance editor) while concluding her position as managing editor of the Adams Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society. For the latter, she recently published *Adams Family Correspondence*, volume 11 (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2013), and "Abigail Adams: The Life and the Biographers" for *A Companion to John Adams and John Quincy Adams* (Blackwell-Wiley, 2013). Her new editing enterprise, based out of her Brookline, Massachusetts, home (the commute is fabulous!), focuses primarily on history and religion monographs and documentary editions. So far, it's off to a good start and Maggie is particularly grateful

to the UW alums who have been kind enough to hire her for their editing needs. E-mail: mahogan1@verizon.net

Jennifer Hull (PhD 2012, Johnson/Boydston) has accepted a position as Visiting Assistant Professor in the history department at Colgate University. She is enjoying exploring central New York and looking forward to a trip to London in the spring to present a paper at the UCL School of Advanced Study's "City Margins, City Memories" conference. Email: jhull@colgate.edu

James L. Hunt (PhD 1990, Cooper) is professor of law and business at Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, where he has taught law (and sometimes history) since 1995. He enjoys Georgia summers, Allman Brothers accident sites, Southern political entertainment, and receives emails about drinking parties from the UW Alumni Club of Atlanta. Jim and Ruth (who hasn't forgotten two years in Madison) just celebrated a thirtieth anniversary. Son David, a senior history major, hopes to graduate someday from the University of Georgia in Athens and daughter Naomi is a ninth grader at Howard High School.



(Above) Viren Murthy, Lin Li, and Adela Cedillo at 2013 History Department Graduate Picnic.

(Left) Kevin Walters, Billy Warner, and Ben Cross. 2013 Fall History Department Reception at Pyle Center.

Photos Submitted.

David Rich Lewis (PhD 1988, Bogue) is professor of history at Utah State University and has been part of the editorial team of the *Western Historical Quarterly* since 1992, including the journal's editor since 2003. He is currently working as general editor of a new college-level Utah history textbook and of the third edition of *Major Problems in the History of the American West* with Cengage. In his other life he is a student of golf, cooking, and the classic cocktail, with two daughters and a wife who love to travel, but can't out-hike or out-ski him... yet. Email: david.r.lewis@usu.edu

Tom Lutze (PhD 1996, Meisner) appeared in a documentary aired July 1-6 on Chinese national television (CCTV). The film, *The Great Turning Point*, examined the final two years of the Chinese revolutionary civil war (1947-49). He is now working on a paper ("On the Western Concept of Maoism") that he has been invited to present in November at an international symposium in Hunan marking the 120th anniversary of Mao's birth. Tom has also developed a new travel course (taught twice in London), "The Bloody History of Afternoon Tea: The British Empire and Asia." The course is a global history of the 1600s to the 1800s, focusing on empire, colonialism, and resistance--all through the lens of the tea trade. After 10 years and multiple operations, Tom is still battling successfully his Steve Jobs-type pancreatic cancer, trying daily to give priority to his relationships with family, friends, and students. E-mail: tlutze@iwu.edu

Dan Magaziner (PhD 2007, Spear) spent the spring semester on parental leave, taking care of recent arrival Micah and big sister Liya. He published a short article in the *International Journal of Labor and Working Class History* on the 2012 mine strikes at Marikana, South Africa, and had an article accepted for publication in the December, 2013 issue of the *American Historical Review*. He is currently working on a book about the history of art and art education in apartheid South Africa and spent June, 2013 in South Africa collecting material for that project. Dan and his family live in Brooklyn, NY.

James Matenaer (PhD 2012, Shoemaker) completed his doctorate in medieval European history in December 2012 and has since joined the History Department at the Franciscan University of Steubenville in Steubenville, OH. While completing and

defending his dissertation, James taught a variety of subjects besides history, including logic, English literature, and Latin grammar, at Providence Academy in La Crosse, WI. He also put the final touches on his article "Interpreting Joseph: Mary's Vow and Its Implications in Thirteenth- and Fourteenth-Century Matthew Commentaries," which is forthcoming. Most importantly, James and his wife Mary Beth were blessed with the birth of their second daughter, Brigid, in May. Brigid's older sister Monica is overjoyed to finally have someone on which to dote herself.

Timothy Messer-Kruse (PhD 1995, Boyer) earned all his degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1995 he joined the history department at the University of Toledo where he served as chair from 2003 to 2005 and was recognized with the university's Outstanding Teaching Award in 2003. From 2006 to 2012 he served as chair of the Ethnic Studies Department and a Professor in the School of Cultural and Critical Studies at Bowling Green State University. Messer-Kruse has written books on the history of American radicalism, the Great Depression bank failures, race in America in the 1980s, and the invention of automobile racing. He has received much media attention for his research that revises longstanding interpretations of the famed Haymarket Bombing in Chicago in 1886. Out of this research he has written two books, *The Trial of the Haymarket Anarchists: Terrorism and Justice in the Gilded Age* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011) and *The Haymarket Conspiracy: Transatlantic Anarchist Networks* (University of Illinois Press, 2012). The journal *Labor History* awarded *The Trial of the Haymarket Anarchists* its "Best Book in Labor History" prize for 2011. In 2013, Bowling Green State University conferred on Messer-Kruse its Olscamp Research Award.

Earl Mulderink (PhD 1995, Sewell) published *New Bedford's Civil War* in 2012 (Fordham University Press) and continues at Southern Utah University as Professor of History and Director of the Community Engagement Center. In Summer 2013, he spent two weeks in the Dominican Republic with a student service trip, co-presented a paper on international service-learning at a conference in Hong Kong, and participated in NEH Summer Institute on African-American Culture in Savannah, Georgia. He will deliver SUU's Grace A. Tanner Distinguished Faculty Lecture in September 2013 with a talk on

"America's Civil War: Hollywood vs. History." He remains happily married to Rita Osborn, who also works at SUU.

Erica M. Nelson (PhD 2008, Stern) published two articles in this past year, "When target groups talk back: at the intersection of visual ethnography and adolescent sexual health" *Reproductive Health Matters* 2013, 21: 45-48, (co-author Dylan Howitt) and "Community embedded reproductive health intervention for adolescents in Latin America: development and evaluation of a complex multi-centre intervention" *BMC Public Health* 2013, Jan 14;13(1): 31, (Peter Decat first author), as well as a documentary film *Tres Generaciones* which had its global premiere at the Women Deliver 2013 conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: <http://vimeo.com/61224125> She is currently in the final year of a four-year EU-funded research intervention project on adolescent sexual health in Latin America and is hoping to publish several articles about this project next year. She is now based in Brighton, UK where she lives with her husband, Dylan, and their cheeky little (almost 3 year old) daughter, Sylvie. Email: erica.marie.nelson@gmail.com

Sasha D. Pack (PhD 2004, Payne) is Associate Professor of History at the University at Buffalo, State University of New York, where he has taught courses in Modern European and World History since completing his doctorate at UW in 2004. His research specialties are in modern Spain, the modern Mediterranean region, twentieth-century international history, and the history of travel and mobility. He is currently working on a history of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Ibero-African borderlands in the modern period. In addition, Pack has been active in student mentoring and has served as the campus Fulbright program advisor. He lives with his wife, Emilie, in a historic neighborhood of Buffalo, in a late-Victorian house that they hope one day will be fully renovated.

Bill Philpott (PhD 2002, Cronon) is back in his home state of Colorado, teaching environmental, U.S., western, suburban, and various other kinds of history at the University of Denver. He came to DU in 2009 after teaching for seven years at Illinois State University. This summer saw publication of his first major book, *Vacationland: Tourism and Environment in the Colorado High Country* (University of Washington Press, Weyerhaeuser Environmental Books series),

and also tenure and promotion to the rank of associate professor at DU, so it has been a pretty good year! He is living in the Denver metro area with wife Shelby Balik, 8-year-old Carly, and 5-year-old Peter. Email: william.philpott@du.edu

Michael Rawson (PhD 2005, Cronon) published "The March of Bricks and Mortar," *Environmental History* 17 (2012), and gave invited lectures at the Clark University Graduate School of Geography and the University of Maryland-Baltimore County Center for Urban Environmental Research and Education. He is now Director of Graduate Studies in the History Department at Brooklyn College and a member of the history faculty at the CUNY Graduate Center.

Gil Ribak (PhD 2007, Michels) is the director of the Institute on American Jewish – Israeli Relations and an Assistant Professor of Jewish and Israel Studies at the American Jewish University in Los Angeles. His article, "'Beaten to Death by Irish Murderers': The Death of Sadie Dellon (1918) and Jewish Images of the Irish", was recently (Summer 2013) published by the *Journal of American Ethnic History*. In 2014 and 2015 his articles will appear in journals such as *AJS Review*, *American Jewish History*, and *Polin: A Journal of Polish-Jewish Studies*. In 2012 his book, *Gentile New York: The Images of Non-Jews among Jewish Immigrants*, was published by Rutgers University Press. Ribak gave invited talks at UCLA, University of Arizona, and Hebrew Union College (Cincinnati). No less important, this summer (2013) he is traveling to the Himalayas (Bhutan, Nepal, and Tibet). Email: gribak@ajula.edu

Honor Sachs (PhD 2006, Boydston) will begin a new, tenure-track position at Western Carolina University this fall. This past summer, she completed her first book manuscript, *Home Rule: Households, Families, and National Expansion in the Eighteenth-Century West*, which will be published by Yale University Press. She has also begun a second book project tracing the legal history of a family of slaves who sued for freedom claiming Indian ancestry over several generations during the American Revolution and early republic. Last year, she published early work on this second project in an article, "'Freedom By A Judgment': The Legal History of an Afro-Indian Family," *Law and History Review* 30 (2012). Contact info: hrsachs@wcu.edu or on Twitter @drhonor.

David Santschi (PhD 2008, Sommerville) is the Chief Executive Officer of TrimTabs Investment Research, an independent investment research firm focused on stock market liquidity. He is also the author of *Living Well on a Student Income* (2013). He lives in San Rafael, California with his wife, Christina. Email: dasantschi@gmail.com.

Lesley Skousen (PhD 2013, Sommerville) joined the founding faculty of a brand new school: the Princeton International School of Math and Science. As the founding Chair of the Department, she has had the opportunity to build the curriculum from the ground up while building ties with the Princeton community. Outside of class, she is currently working on two articles—one on the teaching of criminal history, and another on the role of branding in marking criminals throughout transatlantic history. This fall she will present at a variety of conferences while she transforms her dissertation into a book project.

Bennett Stark (PhD 1982, Schultz) is a Visiting Scholar at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, GA. Although retired, he continues to work in his area of interest: the global political system as a complex adaptive system with a focus on the urgent need for global sustainability within the coming decades. Apart from playing tennis, he is engaged as a docent at the Bremen Jewish Museum in Atlanta in their Nazi Holocaust Exhibit. His partner Myrtle Lewin (UW math, PhD 1970) is emerita professor of mathematics at Agnes Scott. She has become, in her retirement, an enthusiastic environmentalist and teaches at the college from time to time. His son Daniel Stark (UW astronomy-physics, BS 2003) received his PhD from Cal Tech, and is an assistant professor of astronomy at the University of Arizona.

Richard Steven Street (PhD 1995, McCormick) completed a photo essay, "Miracle Worker," www.socialdocumentary.net and elsewhere, about an MD who gave up a fellowship to pioneer new, highly cost-effective methods to care for tuberculosis patients in the ruins of Haiti's Port-au-Prince hospital. Street spent the academic year 2011-2012 as a fellow in Tanner Humanities Center, University of Utah, where he delivered an illustrated lecture "Knife Fight City: Life, Labor, and Community in a Giant Farm Labor Exploitation Camp on the West Side of California's Central

Valley," to be published, in color, by the University of Oklahoma Press. His book, *Jon Lewis: Photographs of the California Grape Strike* (University of Nebraska Press), will be published in September, the fifth volume in his multi-volume history of California farmworkers 1769-present. During the 2013-2014 academic year Street will be the Anschutz Distinguished Fellow, Princeton University, American Studies Department. Street will teach in the spring term a course on "The Engaged Photographer: Liberation Photography in the Age of Narcissism," and deliver a public lecture on "Photographer's Double: The Historian as Photographer, the Photographer as Historian."

Steve Turley (PhD 2009, Wandel) is director of Intervarsity's Graduate and Faculty Ministry at Rice University. He has taught history courses at Rice University and Fuller Seminary - Texas. Forthcoming in January from Ashgate is his book, *Franciscan Spirituality and Mission in New Spain, 1524-1599: Conflict Beneath the Sycamore Tree*.

Robert Zens (PhD 2004, Karpat) associate professor of Middle East History at Le Moyne College, published two articles in the past year, "In the Name of the Sultan: Hacı Mustafa Pasha of Belgrade and Ottoman Provincial Rule in the late-18th-Century Ottoman Empire," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 44 (2012) and "Provincial Powerholders: The Rise of Ottoman Local Notables (Ayan)," *History Studies* 3/3 (2011).

Nadine Zimmerli (PhD 2011, Koshar), a modern Europeanist, is now exploring the history of early America as assistant editor of book publications at the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. Having just bought a house in Richmond, VA, she gets the feeling that she needs to learn more about the Civil War as well. Yet modern Europe still plays a large role in her life, and this past year she taught a course on "The History of Germany since 1918" at the College of William and Mary. She also presented parts of her work on cosmopolitanism in pre-World War I Germany at the annual meetings of the International Conference on Urban History, the German Studies Association, and the American Historical Association. These conferences allowed her to return to the golden city of Prague, to catch up with old friends in Milwaukee, and to discover excellent food in New Orleans.

New Director of Undergraduate Studies: Leonora Neville

This fall the history department welcomes Leonora Neville into the role of Director of Undergraduate Studies as the outgoing director, Sarah Thal, returns to research with a well-deserved sabbatical. While Neville, who joined the faculty in 2010 as the John and Jeanne Rowe Chair of Byzantine history, is a relative newcomer to UW Madison, she is an old hand in the classroom, having taught for twelve years as assistant and associate professor of history at The Catholic University of America in Washington DC. Neville credits her years of teaching at a small university, where history classes rarely exceeded thirty students, with giving her a real hands-on familiarity with the challenges undergraduates face in learning how to write well and read college-level material critically. She has enjoyed teaching at Madison tremendously because “the students here seem to have boundless potential, and it is great fun to help them turn out high-quality historical papers.” As Director of Undergraduate Studies Neville hopes to help the department make a smooth transition to the new history Major, approved by the faculty in the spring of 2013. She believes the new Major “properly emphasizes teaching students vital skills in research and writing, while providing room for intellectual

exploration of other times and places.” Neville’s other main goal is to support the department’s new assistant professors in the delicate balancing act of becoming outstanding undergraduate teachers while maintaining their research agendas.



Leonora Neville with her children. Photo submitted.

Undergraduate Research: The 1962 Gay Purge at UW Madison

Over the last ten years, thirteen American states legalized same-sex marriage, and in June 2013 the US Supreme Court ruled that same-sex couples married in those states are constitutionally entitled to federal benefits. These legal transformations mark a sea change, not only in state and federal policy, but also in American attitudes toward homosexuality. Indeed, it is hard to imagine that just fifty years ago, homosexuality was widely understood to be a psychiatric illness, a “deviant” condition that required invasive treatments such as shock therapy.

Perhaps more surprising is that these attitudes were widely held, even on the liberal campus of the University of Wisconsin. In spring 2012, UW History major Gina Slesar discovered a very brief encyclopedia description of a “gay purge” at UW in the early 1960s. When she shared it with her classmates in Will Jones’ History 600 senior research seminar, they were dumbfounded, asking, “Did that really happen?” Thus began Slesar’s fifteen-month journey researching her senior thesis, “That Would

Never Happen Here: The 1962 Gay Purge at the University of Wisconsin Madison.”

With the support of a George L. Mosse undergraduate fellowship, Slesar conducted research in university archives and interviewed figures at the center of the purge. Her findings at once reveal the complicity of the university in gross human rights violations and the heroic intervention of UW scholar-activists who utilized their own research to help bring an end to the purge.

In 1962, under the direction of the Office of the Dean of Men, the University of Wisconsin police department conducted an extensive investigation of the “homosexual problem” on campus. Using coercive tactics, investigators elicited confessions from suspected homosexual men and forced them to name other gay students on campus. Eventually, the Dean compiled a list of more than 200 male students and embarked on a systematic campaign of harassment and interrogation. If a young man confessed, the Dean informed his parents, revoked all scholarships, and summarily expelled the student from the university. Eventually, university psychiatrists intervened, arguing that these men “did not represent any threat or embarrassment to

the University.” One of these psychiatrists, Dr. Seymour Halleck, later sat on the American Psychological Association board that removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. Nevertheless, the damage was done. By the time the purge was over, the university had dismissed at least a dozen male students. Some faculty, staff, and administrators were also implicated in the purge.

Slesar graduated in May 2013. She is currently working at a bank in Milwaukee and researching graduate programs in history. For more on her award-winning research project, see <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K9iSEnp518w&feature=youtu.be>. She can be reached by email at ginaslesar@gmail.com.



Gina Slesar, History Major, May 2013. Photo submitted.

Undergraduate Archive

Since 1999, history undergraduates at UW-Madison have published *ARCHIVE: A Journal of Undergraduate History* entirely on their own. They solicited and edited articles, raised money for publication, created camera-ready copy, and made all arrangements with the printers.

While finding time for the intensive work of editing and publishing has always posed a challenge, students in recent years have increasingly struggled to balance this work with both a full load of classes and, for many, a 20- or 30-hour work week. Moreover, they have requested more expert guidance in the intricacies of academic editing and publishing.

For the first time this spring, the History Department offered a seminar entitled "Historical Publishing Practicum," designed to give the student editors of *ARCHIVE* not only professional instruction on academic editing, but also academic class credit and the associated time for the work involved.

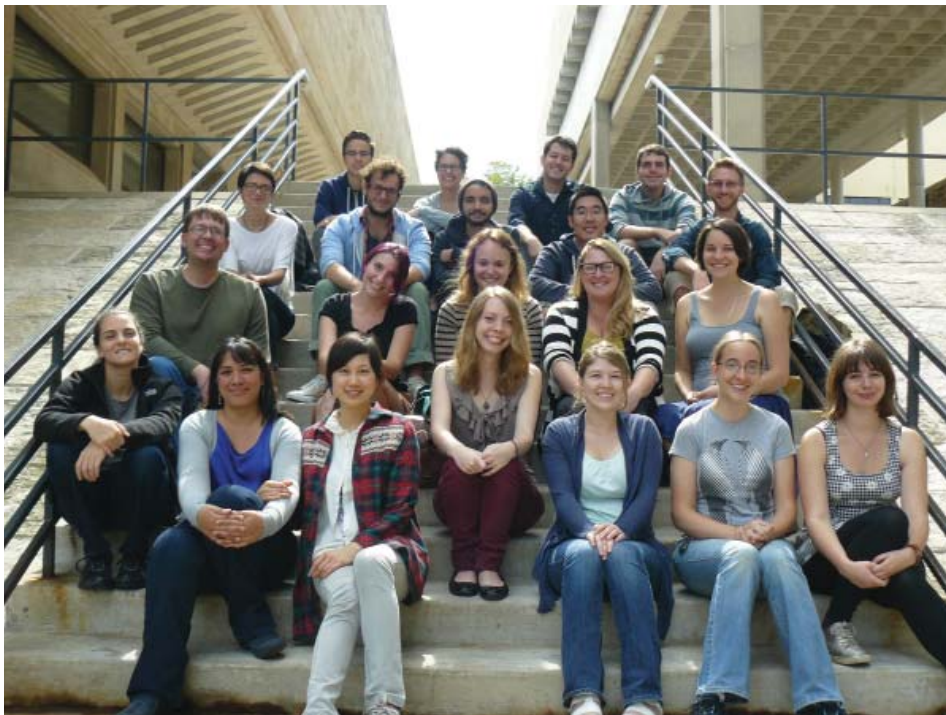
As Professor Bill Reese, a former editor of *History of Education Quarterly* and the designer of the practicum, explained about the class, "I want them to understand what professional history is and where it came from." During the semester, students read outstanding works both of history and about history, discussing them from an editor's point of view. Students also visited professional historians at local institutions, including the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, the Wisconsin Historical Archives, and Memorial Library's Digital Collections.

In their roles as critics and editors, students discovered that editing an academic journal like *ARCHIVE* entails "figuring out that balance between theory and practice" – engaging in the work that only "very high-level historians do." As Bryce Lutteneger, one of the student editors, remarked, collaborating with eight other editors to decide which submissions to accept, and then "working with papers to get them up to par," posed interesting and memorable

challenges. Commented another student, "How in the world did they do everything before getting class credit for it?" Laura Luo, another member of the editorial board, reflected on the experience, concluding: "it was [a new class], and there were struggles, but we were taught well, we learned a lot about teamwork and leadership, and most of all, we produced a new issue of *ARCHIVE* we are all very proud of."



Andy Kraushaar (librarian), Aneidys Reyes, Laura Luo, and Megan Ness. Photo by Kathleen Cameron (kacameron@wisc.edu).



2013 Graduate Student Cohort

Back Row: Ayanna Drakos, Erin Hardacker, Sam Timinsky, Royce Novak

3rd Row: Nichole Barnes, Dan Guadagnolo, Erik Hmiel, Michael Hayata, Jeff Guarneri

2nd Row: Tom Rider, Laurel Miller, Siobhan McGurk, Lindsay Ehrisman, Kathleen Conti

Front Row: Lauren Ayers, Adela Cedillo, Lin Li, Chelsea Bartholomew, Kayci Schoon, Sarah Messer, Kate Turner

Photo submitted.



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