

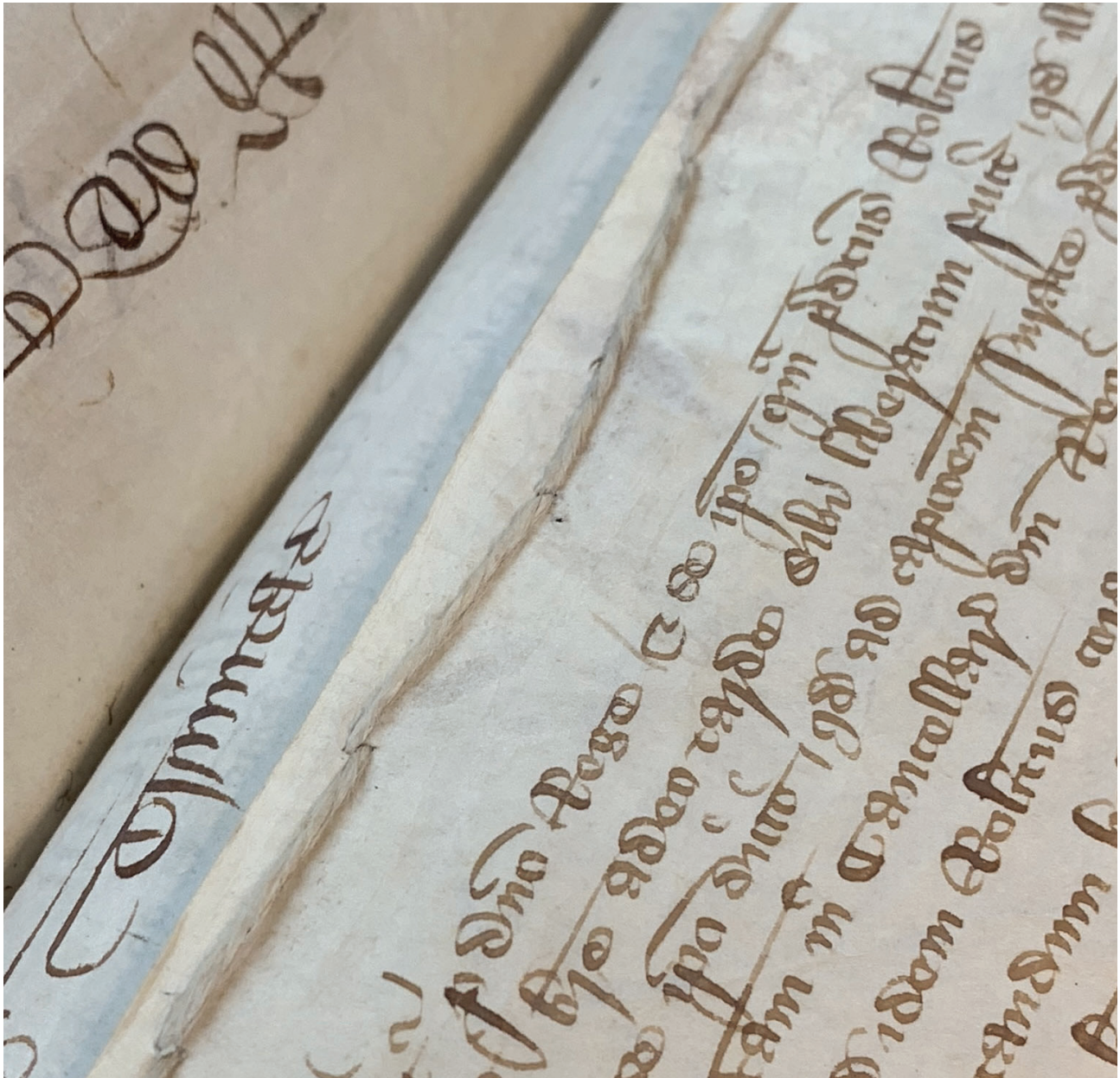


College of Letters & Science

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Past in The Present

2019 News for Alumni and Friends from the **Department of History**



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Interview with David Hall by Amy Lambert ('83)

David Hall earned his M.A. in 1976 from the Department of the History of Science. He taught high school math for thirteen years before joining the healthcare software company Epic, where he worked for 25 years in a variety of roles. Now in retirement, he spends much of his time enjoying the experience of living in New York City near his three grandsons.

David and his wife recently set up the David Hall and Margie Devereaux History of Science Graduate Student Support Fund. It will support graduate students in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology Ph.D. program as they conduct their research and complete their dissertations.

Dave, why did you and Margie establish this fund?

The two years I spent studying for my Masters Degree (while David Lindberg was department chair) were highly influential in my life. It deepened my appreciation of the profound achievements of the scientific process. It introduced me to tremendous teachers and role models like Dr. Lindberg. It forced me to develop critical analysis and writing skills. And it led to a lifetime interest in the history of science. Establishing this fund is a way of expressing gratitude for this experience. Our hope is that this will help support and strengthen the history department, and play a role in allowing future students to make the most of the opportunities they have while in graduate school.

Why do you think it's important to support the study of the history of science?

One only has to observe current events to see how science - indeed all expertise requiring critical thinking - is under attack. The undermining of the value of demonstrable scientific knowledge endangers our culture and the planet. The study of history of science forces you to confront how hard-won has been the advance of rational understanding of the world - that exceptional men and women throughout the ages have with extraordinary effort contributed to this incredible human achievement. An ignorance of history - not just of the history of science, but history in all its forms - threatens to cripple society as humanity faces critical choices shaping the future. When I started out my UW education in history I did it mainly because I found it interesting; now I understand studies like these to be crucial. I appreciate how profoundly we all benefit from the people in our collective past who strove to make the world a better place. But this arc toward a better world is not unfluctuating nor is it inevitable. I think of my grandsons when I feel the need for all of us to do our part to see that future generations have a better world. Supporting a vital educational institution like the UW-Madison is a way to do that.

Save the Date!

American Historical Association Meeting

- January 3-6, 2020 in New York, NY
- UW History Department Reception, Saturday, January 4, 5-7 p.m. at The Perfect Pint (123 West 45th Street, between 6th and Broadway, New York City)

2020 Spring Reception, Madison, WI

- Friday, May 1, 3-5 p.m. at the Pyle Center (700 Langdon Street, Madison)

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Front Cover: Plea roll of the King's Bench, KB27/325. Photo courtesy British National Archives.

Chair's Welcome

By Leonora Neville

John W. and Jeanne M. Rowe Chair of Byzantine History and Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor



Leonora Neville (Photo by Jeff Miller/UW-Madison)

Inside the Mosse Humanities Building a group of innovative and dedicated scholars are writing pathbreaking books on a wide variety of subjects and teaching students about the joys of independent investigation, reasoned debate with people they do not agree with, and stories about the past that reveal how we got to where we are. I am humbled and delighted that they have chosen me to be the next chair of the History Department.

My ambition for the next few years is for us to do even more to get the excitement and joy of history out of the Mosse Building and into communities across the state of Wisconsin, and across the country. I want us to better live out the Wisconsin Idea of sharing the fruits of our intellectual work with the wider community because I believe that history can be a balm for the soul and mind and an inspiration for better action, regardless of one's day-to-day job.

History enlivens and delights. Feeding our curiosity about the past gives us joy. Expanding our imaginations by examining the lives of people from other centuries and other continents broadens our minds and enriches our experience of the world. These intellectual rewards have value. In an age where many undergraduates struggle under a utilitarian imperative to prepare themselves for the workforce – and report unprecedented levels of anxiety and depression – I want to insist loudly that indulging in pleasures of the mind is a path toward wellness and fulfillment.

Studying history has practical value in helping us make decisions. One of the oldest reasons for studying history is that examining the adventures of people in the past can help us make good decisions for our own lives. The Roman historian Polybius wrote, “The soundest education and training for a life of active politics is the study of History, and the surest, and indeed the only, method of learning how to bear bravely the vicissitudes of fortune, is to recall the calamities of others.” This supremely practical rationale for studying history focuses the entire process on ourselves: we study the past to help us be successful. Imagining yourself in the perilous moments of the past lets you practice good judgment when your life is not on the line. That practice will set you up well for when it becomes your turn to make a critical decision. When you are in trouble – facing the “vicissitudes of fortune” – asking how other people dealt with similar problems can help you pull through. I hope to remind our communities of this tradition of looking to the past in order to help make decisions about the here and now.

This traditional view of the utility of history sometimes gets lost when teachers focus excessively on reviewing the problems of the past. Without a doubt, one of the main purposes of history is to shine a bright light of truth on the injustices and cruelties that humans have done to each other, and we will continue that important work. But, as you can see in the writing and teaching of our history faculty here at UW-Madison, the critical assessment of the past need not crowd out the work of letting history help us decide who we want to be, one choice at a time.

Another of the glories of studying history is that it does not tell you who the heroes and villains are. You have to look at the story and do the hard work of moral discernment on your own. Nearly everyone looks more like a human struggling to deal with a difficult situation than either a hero or villain, and you have to work out whose choices are worthy of admiration. This ethical exploration is particularly vital now in our highly divisive political climate in which people's opinions about what is right and wrong seem increasingly fixed and tribalized. If you get far enough away and long enough ago, you can find an issue on which your mind is not already made up and have a good, hard think. If the question on the table is whether you would have supported entering the Delian League, chances are you will have an opportunity to work out what you value in politics, independently of what the people around you value.

These virtues of history – that it brings joy, that it helps form your character, that it helps you think independently – are worth broadcasting and sharing. In an effort to do this, we have reconfigured our Associate Chair position to have a significant element of outreach work. I am very pleased that Professor April Haynes has agreed to serve as Associate Chair for Outreach and Development this year. We are hoping to start a Madison History Club for our senior auditors and local alumni, with outings to public lectures on campus, discussions of faculty books, and opportunities for discussing history. We want to reach out to high schools across the state with history essay contests and increasing engagement in our Wisconsin 101 public history project. For history enthusiasts near and far we hope to soon offer a podcast of interviews with historians answering your questions about history. I have to ask for your patience as we work to put these plans into action, but I am eager to share with you the vision that Professor Haynes and I are developing for bringing the delights of history to our state and world.

History Welcomes New Members



Mou Banerjee. Photo Submitted.

Mou Banerjee, South Asian History

I received my Ph.D. from the Department of History at Harvard in 2018. My dissertation, "Questions of Faith: Christianity, Conversion and the Ideological Origins of Political Theology in Colonial India, 1813-1907," examines Christian evangelism in Bengal using archival evidence from sources such as vernacular Bengali broadsheets, pamphlets, court cases, probates and newspapers at multiple archives in the UK, India and Bangladesh. My book project is an intellectual and political history of the creation of the Indian political self—a self that emerged through an often-oppositional relationship with evangelical Christianity and the apologetic debates arising out of such engagements.

My research interests include religion and politics in India, the history of gender, hunger and food politics, the history of borders, refugees and immigration during the first wave of decolonization in South Asia, and the history of foreign relations and diplomacy in the broader Indian Ocean arena.



Marla Ramírez. Photo Submitted.

Marla Ramírez, Chican@ and Latin@ Studies

I am a historian of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands with specialization in oral history, Mexican repatriation, social and legal histories of Mexican migrations, and gendered immigration experiences. I completed my doctoral degree at the University of California, Santa Barbara in Chicana and Chicano Studies and an emphasis in Feminist Studies. For the 2018-19 academic year, I was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Mahindra Humanities Center at Harvard. I was previously an Assistant Professor at San Francisco State University and held a Chancellor's Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

My current book project, *Contested Illegality: Mexican Repatriation, Banishment, and Prolonged Consequences Across Three Generations*, examines the history of citizenship and naturalization laws and immigration policies of the Great Depression era, focusing on the unconstitutional banishment of U.S. citizens of Mexican descent that tore apart thousands of families across the U.S.-Mexico border. My research has been supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Mahindra Humanities Center at Harvard, the San Francisco State University's Development for Research and Creativity Grant, the Ford Foundation, and the University of California's Fletcher Jones Fellowship.

Participate in UW's Public History Project



Rally Against Racism, Bascom Hill, 1987. Photo courtesy UW Archives.

The University of Wisconsin–Madison's Public History Project is a multi-year effort to uncover and document the histories of racism and exclusion on campus through the voices of those who experienced it. Chancellor Rebecca Blank commissioned the Public History Project as one of several responses to the findings of the study group that examine the history of two campus student organizations that bore the name of the Ku Klux Klan. The broad intent of the project is to build a more inclusive university community through an honest reckoning with the institution's past.

If you have a story to share, an event you think should be researched, or a person you think has been overlooked, please contact the project. We believe that this project will be the most successful when it deeply engages all of those in our community.

For more information, please visit <https://publichistoryproject.wisc.edu/>. To participate, please contact publichistoryproject@wisc.edu.



Aaron Rock-Singer. Photo submitted.

Aaron Rock-Singer, Modern Arab History

I am a historian of the modern Middle East, with a research focus on twentieth-century Islamic movements and states. I use the tools of social and intellectual history to trace the emergence and performance of particular projects of piety and, more broadly, the ways in which men and women employ their bodies to challenge the prescriptive visions of religious elites to regulate daily practice. In my first book, *Practicing Islam in Egypt: Print Media and Islamic Revival* (Cambridge, 2019), I charted the rise of an Islamic Revival in 1970s Egypt within a larger global story of religious contestation and change.

My second book project, titled *In the Shade of the Sunna: Salafi Piety in the Twentieth Century Middle East*, explores Islam's fastest growing movement through a transnational lens. Moving beyond a focus on specific organizations or commitment to the boundaries of particular nation states, it traces the emergence and consolidation of distinctly Salafi social practices between 1926 and present. To do so, it draws on over 150,000 pages of Salafi print media found in traditional archives, used-book markets, and contemporary Salafi websites. Based on these sources, it explores the development of particular practices to understand Salafism's internal dynamics of authority, its relationship to Secularism and Islamism, and the unacknowledged reinvention of the Sunna by pious Muslims in the modern period. Threaded throughout the

project is an argument that Purist Salafism's defining practices can only be understood within a global story of the distinctly performative demands of modern visions of gender, communal membership, and piety. Alongside careful analysis of the texts that Salafis hold dear, the project tells a story of how and why precise religious practice becomes a measure of faith and of how the signifying purpose of particular practices to other Muslims and non-Muslims alike comes to exceed and even overshadow their ethical function.

My teaching interests include pre-modern Islamic history, modern Islamic movements, contemporary Middle Eastern politics (particularly the Arab Spring) and global religious change in the twentieth century.



Kacie Lucchini Butcher. Photo submitted.

Kacie Lucchini Butcher, Public Historian

My work is dedicated to building empathy, helping communities write their history, and to advancing social justice and social equity. I have worked in museums and for community organizations, helping communities reclaim their narratives through collaborative public history projects. I have experience engaging marginalized communities through historical partnerships, creating and sustaining community-centered archives, and producing historical research that foregrounds social justice. My previous projects have focused on how history is connected to the present in efforts to explore/question systems of inequity and oppression.

Previously, I co-curated *Owning Up: Racism and Housing in Minneapolis*, which explores the history of racist housing policy and its lasting effects. The exhibit was awarded the National Council for Public History 2019 Student Project Award and the American Association for State and Local History 2019 Award of Excellence. I was also awarded the Josie R. Johnson Human Rights and Social Justice Award from the University of Minnesota's Office of Equity & Diversity in 2018.

My professional research is focused on race in the twentieth-century United States, primarily housing inequity, urban planning, and highway construction. I also specialize in architectural history and I am interested in the ways that race, class, and gender are embedded into the built environment. My personal research interests include the United States Postal Service, secret societies, retro-futurism, and women's labor history.

I graduated in 2019 with a Masters degree in Heritage Studies & Public History from the University of Minnesota.

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Alexandra Mountain. Photo submitted.

Alexandra Mountain, Allan H. Selig Postdoctoral Fellow in Sports History

My research and teaching interests focus on how sports act as a site for the production and reproduction of social relations. By exploring the global scope of sporting industries, my research uncovers how political imperatives perpetuate racist, classist, and sexist policies of youth development and training for professional sports.

My current project studies the experience of elite young male ice hockey players in the United States, Canada, and Sweden to examine how these athletes are both exploited by professional hockey leagues for their labor and protected from the worst of the global sports system because of their race, class, and gender.



Devin Kennedy. Photo submitted.

Devin Kennedy, History of Technology

I am a historian of technology focusing on information technology and computer science in the twentieth-century United States. My current project is a book tentatively titled *Virtual Capital: Computing and Finance in the Postwar United States*. It traces the tight bonds between computer science and financialization from World War II to the 1990s. A portion of my research on the computerization of the New York Stock Exchange was published in *Social Studies of Science* in 2017. I will be joining the department in fall 2020, following a postdoctoral fellowship at the New-York Historical Society, where I am conducting archival research for my book and developing an article on the regulation, politics, and practices of pension and mutual fund management in the 1950s and 60s.

Beyond computing and finance, I am also interested in science and technology studies, the history of capitalism, manufacturing and management sciences, as well as social and data sciences including economics. I will be teaching courses in the history of science and technology, including an introductory course on the history of computing.



Daniel Williford. Photo submitted.

Daniel Williford, History of Technology

I research and teach the history of technology with a regional focus on colonial and post-colonial North Africa. I am interested in how the exchange of financial, technical, and environmental knowledge has shaped colonial encounters and processes of decolonization. My current project, *Concrete Futures: Technologies and Ecologies of Urban Crisis in Colonial and Post-colonial Morocco*, explores the link between colonial concepts of urban crisis and the socio-technical work of remaking Morocco's housing and infrastructures. During the French Protectorate in Morocco, experts, officials, and urban residents developed a series of "crisis technologies" as solutions to problems of housing, public health, unemployment, and popular unrest. These crisis technologies, which remain in use today, included materials such as cinder blocks, forms of worksite organization such as housing cooperatives, and financial mechanisms such as small, low-interest loans. The project traces the forms of inequality, vulnerability, and violence - as well as creativity and skill - rendered invisible by crisis framings of urban problems in the former colonial world.

As a member of the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology program, I will offer courses on the history of technology with a focus on risk and disaster, labor and inequality, and colonial and post-colonial governance. I will join the department in Fall 2020.

The Digital City, Migration, and You: Innovation in Undergraduate Teaching

When Frederick Jackson Turner returned to his alma mater in 1890 to teach, he was one of three faculty members in history and the Humanities Building would not be built for nearly another 80 years. Much in the department has changed since then, of course, but a passage from the 1889-1890 course catalog still rings true in UW's undergraduate history courses today. "The method of instruction aims to cultivate the habit of going to the original sources of information in historical study," the catalog explains; "students are encouraged to follow out individual lines of investigation" and take full advantage of collections available at the Wisconsin Historical Society and elsewhere. The major's two required courses, History 201, "The Historian's Craft," and History 600, "Advanced Seminar in History," are dedicated to teaching students how to do exactly that by guiding students through the process of crafting an original research paper that explores their own historical questions in greater depth. These courses feature some of the most innovative topics and teaching methods: cannibals and cannibalism, CIA covert warfare, life and crime in Shanghai, and courses that include multimedia as both sources and final projects. The courses below are only two among the many ways in which the emphasis on "individual lines of investigation" and returning to original sources - on doing the work that historians do - lives on in the Department's undergraduate teaching.

The Historian's Craft: Digital History and the American City

In her Fall 2018 section of History 201, "Digital History and the American City," Paige Glotzer, Assistant Professor & John W. and Jeanne M. Rowe Chair in the History of American Politics, Institutions, and Political Economy, drew upon her own research in urban history to provide students with first-hand experience using digital tools to understand how the past shapes our environments. Using both analog methods such as archival research and digital methods such as GIS and digital storytelling, students investigated topics such as sanitation and urban infrastructure; race, migration, and segregation; and the politics of public monuments and historical memory.



Michael DeLeers. Photo Submitted.

Michael DeLeers (History/Philosophy, x'21)

Excerpted from "Consequences of Suburban Development: Post-World War II Chicago"

The movement of wealth and the loss of income had a devastating effect on Chicago, and as [the digital project] shows, created economic instability as a result. But, what incentivized the movement of wealth between Chicago and suburbs? As reported by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1961, the United States housing market was "not freely available on equal terms to everyone to pay." More simply put, "the dollar in the dark hand does not have the same purchasing power as a dollar in a white hand." After World War II the United States entered a period of unparalleled economic growth, and a lot of this growth was stimulated by real estate development across the country- i.e. the development of the suburbs. Unfortunately, many poor Americans and minority groups, especially black Americans, were discriminated against in nearly every step of the home owning process. This discrimination was systemic, and every institution which had a hand in home buying and developing worked to keep black Americans from owning property or, in the case of ownership, moving to another area. More so, it seems this discriminatory practice, although rooted in blatant racism for some, had financial incentives for many others. To explain, Residential Security Maps and Surveys were created

by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and local real estate brokers to rank the value of neighborhoods. These maps and surveys were based on a variety of factors such as the condition of buildings, infrastructure of the neighborhood, and the level of racial and ethnic homogeneity. Therefore, collaboration between loan agencies and real estate developers allowed cities to keep the property values of many neighborhoods higher, allowing for more opportunities for loans and economic investment. In the suburbs, this line of thinking allowed for rapid expansion of suburban areas, for the inaccessibility of black Americans to move into the suburbs blocked any diminishing property values, in turn, allowing for banks to offer white, middle and upper class Americans hefty loans which allowed for increasing property values.

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Migration and Me: Researching Family Stories

"[H]istories of migration, whether within or across international borders, are always personally dramatic: people flee persecution or move for economic advancement; they leave behind loved ones and attempt to make a new life in a new place; they miss home and then ask themselves what 'home' even means," explains the syllabus from Professor Kathryn Ciania's "Migration and Me: Researching Family Stories." The course, taught as a History 600 seminar in Fall 2018, engaged students in exploring their own family lore while also raising for discussion questions about migration and historical memory, the concept of American as a "nation of immigrants," and immigrant experiences at U.S. borders. Students used a blend of genealogical and traditional historical research to identify a family member or members, then trace their movements from areas such as Lithuania, Switzerland, Polish-speaking Germany, and China, and contextualize their journey within broader social, political, and cultural trends.



Aly Long in Vilnius, Lithuania, in Spring 2019.
Photo Submitted.

Alyson Long (History x'20 and George L. Mosse Peer Advisor)

My passion for history comes from many sources, but my interest in my own family history was really the spark that started it all. Growing up, I knew my family was part Lithuanian, but as I grew older, I began to ask more questions about my heritage. What did it mean to be "Lithuanian-American"? Why was this particular identity from such a small country so relevant to my family in comparison to others? Professor Ciania's "Migration and Me" course provided me with the opportunity to tackle these questions head on by analyzing my family history in detail.

This course was truly unique in the way that no students' project were exactly alike. Everyone took on the role of the "family historian," researching completely different regions and time periods depending on which path of their family history they wanted to explore. An important component of this class was primary source material, which really pushed my boundaries of what I was used to doing as a history major. My research extended outside of UW's libraries

and into national archives from around the country. I sent off dozens of emails, made many phone calls, and even conducted formal oral history interviews with members of my family to gather as many primary sources as I could. It was thrilling to find a document that I never knew existed, such as a marriage certificate or a death record, that revealed information that my family never knew about before.

The most common problem that I came across in my research was that in my quest for answers about my family history, I would instead find a series of new questions. An example of this was when I found my great-great grandmother's name on a list of detained aliens to the United States. The document could provide me with information for how long she was detained for and how many meals she had, but no reason for her detention. Though the lack of concrete answers was frustrating, it was an important part of the learning process of historical research. What evidence I did have could be weaved with the secondary sources I found, allowing me to piece together a coherent story for my family that traced their lives from the Lithuanian lands of the Russian Empire to Illinois, USA. In this way, I not only gained a new way of looking at my family's migration to the United States, but also how their story factors into a wider narrative of American immigration history.



Mingcong Bai. Photo Submitted.

Mingcong Bai (History/Russian x'20 and George L. Mosse Peer Advisor)

In the first half of the semester, we were tasked with genealogy research through online ancestry sources, oral interviews, and "conventional" archival research. I was able to carry out oral interviews successfully, but my family background proved challenging. While in the past two generations, my immediate family (parents and grandparents) has experienced migration to the United States, none apart from myself remained as a permanent resident; in contrast, my aunt's family of four has settled in Colorado with their citizenship granted. As a result, there is no record of my family's history to be found in online sources. The very limited amount of information found on paper are their current and expired identification documents, and the few newspaper articles about my aunt's restaurant business. However, as all of the subjects

in my story are still alive, I was able to rely on a combination of oral interviews and archival documents, courtesy of the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (often known as CNKI) archives and WorldCat, for historical context.

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In the end, I decided to organize my research paper around the life pathway of my grandfather. Further, I expanded the scope of my paper beyond the United States, and included internal migrations within China since the 1930s. With archival documents found on the CNKI, I was able to see the seemingly non-linear story of my family's migrations is tightly integrated with China's recent history, from the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 – 1945, the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, the Cultural Revolution of 1966 – 1979, to the Reform and Opening Up in 1978 and beyond. My family's story, as much as the other stories told by my peers' papers, show that migrations often take place as temporal responses to social, economic, and political changes.

ARCHIVE Editors Attend NYC Journals Conference



Editors of *ARCHIVE* and representatives from other undergraduate journals at the first Society of History Undergraduate Publications Conference in New York City.

By John Douglas (History/Accounting, 2019)

This past February, two *ARCHIVE* editors and I joined students from Columbia University, Duke University, Georgetown University, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, and Vanderbilt University at the inaugural Society of History Undergraduate Publications Conference, hosted by Columbia University in New York City. Admittedly, the initial excitement for the conference largely stemmed from the opportunity to spend a weekend in the vibrant city. But soon after arriving to the conference on the first day, I realized we were truly a part of something special and unique, something that *ARCHIVE* has never experienced. As part of a fledgling coalition with some of the top undergraduate history publications in the world, *ARCHIVE*'s legacy was solidified, and we had the opportunity to learn from and share with these other institutions. As we walked into the conference room, my excitement for spending the weekend in New York City soon transitioned to excitement to learn from the various publications. My expectations were not let down.

After a few minutes to introduce ourselves to one another, each institution gave a synopsis of their journal and discussed the structure of their editorial board. We then delved into the minutiae of each journal's editor recruitment process, understanding how they define a publishable paper, and, eventually, their own editing process. This insightful conversation opened my eyes to something that I was already aware of but never really articulated: our department truly goes above and beyond the normal expectations to provide for its students. As it turned out, *ARCHIVE* was the only journal at the conference fully supported by its department. The structure of the other journals in our cohort emulate that of a student organization—each year, the editorial boards must request funds from their university to publish each volume and search for a faculty advisor, all while trying to coordinate meetings to maximize editor attendance. In contrast, each year our History Department handles the logistics of *ARCHIVE*. Not only are the funds for producing the newest volume secured before the editorial board's first meeting, but we have a classroom reserved for our weekly seminar meetings along with an enthusiastic faculty advisor who works with the editor-in-chief to oversee the editorial board. All these factors serve as significant contributions to why *ARCHIVE* is the longest-tenured journal in this coalition. We are truly fortunate to have a department with a genuine vested interest in the success of its undergraduate journal.

But the conference was not just a space to laud *ARCHIVE*. Some of the most interesting and powerful conversations we had over the course of that weekend came over dinner, at the conclusion of the first day. As we ate, a small group of us discussed the relationship between racism, oppression, and violence and institutions of higher learning, and a few of us shared some of our experiences as persons of color on college campuses. The interplay between the two topics stimulated our conversation where, eventually, we discussed how some of our universities are only now taking preliminary steps to reconcile with their dark and violent past. But as the conversation progressed, it was clear that we were not content with these preliminary actions, and nor should we have been. We began to brainstorm new ideas for how our respective universities could reverse the narrative they have often told in the past. This coalition was no longer strictly dedicated to undergraduate historical publishing—it had evolved into an intellectual community with aims to think of innovative ways of improving not only undergraduate academic publishing but the experiences of undergraduate students. That is something we are all truly proud to be a part of!

“Class Talk”: An Interview with Louise Young

By Jeffrey Guarneri

Guarneri: Over the years, you have tackled a wide range of historical themes in your research and teaching on Japan, from cultures of war and fascism in the 1930s, to urbanism beyond Tokyo, to the provincial cities in the interwar period, and now to ideas about class in Japan since the late nineteenth century. Having dabbled in so many historiographical sub-fields, where do you see yourself within the field today, and what do you think are some of the most important stakes in the debates on modern Japanese history right now?

Louise Young: In the United States – in the academy – interest in Japan tends to be driven by geopolitics. The boom in American-based Anglophone Japan studies reached a peak in the 1980s and early 1990s – this was the point at which Japan was really at the top of its game in the international arena. Japan was an economic superpower and regional hegemon in Asia. This also happened to be the time when I began my career as a Japanese historian. I began graduate school in 1985, traveled to Tokyo for dissertation research in 1989, and went on the job market in 1992. It’s interesting to look back on that time: today, jobs in Japanese history are scarce, but at the time I went on the job market, there were 3 or 4 tenure-track jobs at major research universities and many others at terrific liberal arts colleges. It was a really great time to be looking for a job in Japanese history. Now, looking back, we know that the asset bubble had already burst and the Japanese economy was headed into a twenty-year deflationary downturn. This was a major shift of fortune for Japan in the world.

Today, Japanese history and Japan studies have moved to the margins: we are in a market slump, following the fortunes of the Japanese national economy. China has taken Japan’s place as the bright object everyone wants to understand. But that being said, there are certain benefits to this marginalization. One can sometimes see more clearly from the margins than from the center. Once the heady froth of Japan triumphalism is washed away, new questions emerge about the arc of twentieth-century history. Though our field has always been shaped by geopolitics, my interests in Japanese history have become more explicitly presentist these days. So I am thinking about Japan in terms of a history of the present: in how to understand the lead-up to current moment of right wing neo-nationalism, of restorationist nostalgia. How do we understand the contemporary geopolitics of East Asia and the rivalries with China and the history wars with South Korea? How do we understand the resurrection of militarism, increasing income inequality, and what the post-Cold War, post-formal imperialism means for Japan and Asia?

Guarneri: I am always curious about what inspires scholars to work on a given topic, and no less so with regards to what drew you to the history of what you term “class talk” (public discussions of and debates on class) in Japan from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Has your current interest in ideas of class emerged from your earlier work, is it inspired by more recent concerns, or is a bit of both?

Young: I have a long-standing interest in social structures – I think I could have been happy as a sociologist. An interest in the nature of class relations in Japan, and how social relations changed over the arc of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has been with me for a long time. That long-standing interest was piqued recently by the contemporary situation in Japan, where class talk has become a much more pervasive part of contemporary public debate. Questions about class conflict and its relationship to social inequality and the widening income gap – expressed in the term “income gap society” (*kakusa shakai*) have become a big part of public debate and anxiety. Much like in the U.S., there has been a rediscovery of poverty and rising anxiety about the disappearance of the middle class and a society divided into the 1% and its others. I noticed it in Japan because it is happening here, too. What is interesting is that there’s a kind of repetition – these concerns, the particular languages, some of the metaphors that are being invoked are echoes of a set of discussions of class talk that emerged in the late nineteenth-century. Listening to the contemporary debates, I have a feeling of *déjà vu* with respect to the ideas about class that are being circulated. That includes keywords that are being used, ways people are talking about the poor and slum life and the eviscerating effect of poverty on social order as well as social morality. At the same time, I was struck by the ways people talk about the middle class. Again, this is a repetition: the middle class is invoked as the lodestone for a true, authentic democracy and allied to a dream of modern progress that is both personal and public. These were ideas floated a century ago, too. The time is ripe to take a new look at all of this: what were the stakes in the class talk back then? How do they connect to the stakes today?



Professor Louise Young is a social and cultural historian of modern Japan. She is currently working on two book projects: one that examines the transition from a feudal system to a modern class hierarchy from 1860 to 1940, and another that reinterprets Japan in the world as a history of the present.

Guarneri: Your current project covers a century of Japanese history, from 1860 to 1960. How do we get from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth when it comes to “class talk,” and what kinds of parallels and disjunctures do we see over this span of time?

Young: This is a really good question. Across the arc of a hundred years, Japan went from a society and polity that concentrated power in the hands of a very small number of people to one where power was more broadly shared. This had enormous implications for how social hierarchy articulated with political decision-making, for how a social ideology that justified social and political order worked, and for what kinds of alternative ways of imagining the social world were possible. Looking at the starting point of my history, the 1870s and 1880s saw the founding of a constitutional democracy that concentrated power quite literally in “the 1%” – this is the percentage of the population that qualified to vote in the first election of 1890 because they owned sufficient property. So this was democracy for rich people, but with industrialization and economic growth, by the 1910s and 1920s a much larger percentage of the public had organized into social movements to push for inclusion in parliamentary politics and other forms of civil rights. Labor and farm tenant unions organized to demand a voice for the working class and presented themselves as representing the interests of the nation. At the same time, student organizations, business organizations, and opinion journalists advocated for a normative center, a middle class that could be the democratic core which mediated the more targeted interests of the working and upper classes. This became the real center of advocacy for what was known as Taisho democracy in the 1920s. Groups that advocated for the working class and the middle class both really demonized the upper class as a bankrupt group of insiders. By 1960 – where I end my study – universal suffrage was extended to women. Both the union movement as well as their party representatives, the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party, were at the peak of power and influence, and the divisions in parliamentary politics were defined by class antagonisms, identities, and issues. One of the themes that appears and reappears across this long history of parliamentary democracy is ways that class politics mobilized the idea of old and new, future and past, feudalism and modernity, as normative social categories to justify their own claims to power. So the 1% who got to practice politics in 1890 justified their position in society and polity by identifying themselves with the new Japan and with the vanguard leading a population still stuck in the feudal past into this glorious future. In the 1920s, debates over the nature of Japanese capitalism and the future of politics were obsessed with the problem of the feudal remnant, which both advocates for socialism and liberalism identified with an anachronistic absolutist state and the old guard political insiders they jointly opposed. The “f” word reappeared as an effective term of opprobrium in the postwar context as well, with aspirants to political power condemning opponents as throwbacks to the wartime state, itself denounced as a giant feudal remnant.



1920s Japanese May Day Poster. Photo supplied by Louise Young.

Guarneri: This project seems to be anchored to a number of transitions: the transition from a feudal social order to a nominally “class-less” society in the 19th century; the transition to what historians have described as Japan’s “imperial democracy” in the early decades of the twentieth century; and finally, the transition to the consumer society of the post-World War II period. What has drawn you to these transitions, these moments, in particular?

Young: I find transition points very rich. For me, they are moments of intellectual chaos, before narratives and concepts become fixed and defined and even fossilized. I am interested in the process of making an ideology of class, and how this is related to stories of social change that become public orthodoxy. Specifically, these transitions are moments when ideas about social hierarchy and political power become associated with certain ideas of a class hierarchy. I am interested in understanding how and why that class hierarchy comes to be viewed as a good or bad thing, and how it comes to justify or make unjust the distribution of economic, social, and political power. For example, the 1860s, 1870s, 1880s are really rich and fascinating in terms of social transition. In the 1870s, a series of radical reforms basically dismantle the feudal order by fiat. Samurai no longer are tied to their feudal lords or feudal estates, official guilds of merchants and artisans are dissolved, peasants could buy and sell land freely. The government promoted these changes as expunging a bankrupt feudal order and allowing for meritocratic social mobility, and creating a society of equal subjects under the emperor. In fact, there were winners and losers in the new order; the old feudal hierarchy was replaced with a new social hierarchy. Some of the feudal rulers reemerged as captains of industry. Many of the urban poor stayed poor. A host of commentary emerged – in newspapers, in new forms of fiction, in government surveys, in magazines – that described and opined on these social changes. They described the new social hierarchy in an embryonic language of class:

(continued on page 12)

the new Japan had an upper stratum, a middle layer and a lower depth. Later scholars and activists took these descriptions at face value – as a transparent reflection of social reality. But I want to know how these social categories were created and who was doing the describing and commenting. How did class talk connect the new social hierarchy to the older feudal order and what normative judgments animated these accounts? What kind of social and political morality was embedded in these descriptions?

Like the 1870s and 1880s, World War I represented a moment of enormous social and economic change, and like the early Meiji period generated new storylines, new social imaginaries, and new possibilities for social and political realignment. The same can be said for the 1940s and 50s, the early postwar period when the repudiation of militarism and bureaucratic authoritarianism opened up space for social and political change.

Guarneri: As you undoubtedly already know, Japan has seen anemic economic growth since the 1990s, with an growing segment of society relegated to the status of temporary laborers and contract workers who no longer have access to the consumerist middle-class ideal that emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, and to whom the conditions that brought about that middle class are increasingly out of reach. Do you find any lessons for understanding “class talk” in Japan today in your project, or for contemporary discussions of class elsewhere in the world?

Young: I think this is hugely relevant to the current situation in Japan and around the world, and is intimately tied to the rise of neo-fascist scapegoating, of xenophobia and hating on migrants, and of demonizing various categories of social others that is part of our contemporary moment. In past two decades, coinciding with the economic downturn, neo-nationalism in Japan changed its quality—from a triumphalist “Japan as #1” in the 1970s and 1980s, and “Japan that Can Say No” (to the U.S.)—to a new version that shifts its sense of grievance politics from the U.S. to Asia. The current version of neo-nationalism is shot through with a strong strain of restorationism and nostalgia with calls to bring back the glory days of postwar Japanese high growth and Japan as #1. We see this in Prime Minister Abe Shinzo’s program of economic restoration he calls Abenomics. Abenomics’s promise to bring back the pre-collapse economy is appealing to the so-called “lost generation” of the 1990s and 2000s, who were born in a high-growth era and entered the job market just after the bubble burst. They have a sense of entitlement to a Japanese dream of lifetime employment enjoyed by their seniors, but now find themselves pitched out into the precariate. There are efforts to organize new forms of labor activism to articulate a class politics adapted to the current situation, but there

are competing efforts to direct economic anxiety into darker channels. Here, the rising popularity of a mass culture of racism and hostility towards Asia, together with nostalgia for the good old days of empire, provides an outlet for anger and despair. There’s a whole booming literature that’s enormously popular and traffics in imperial nostalgia and racism that blames China and South Korea for Japan’s economic woes and invites the lost generation to take refuge in a comforting fiction that Japanese colonialism gave Asia the gift of economic modernity and instead of being grateful, South Koreans and Chinese are bashing Japan and stealing their markets. This is an old story, and one of the reasons a class based politics was derailed in the 1930s was because government and business elites successfully redirected its energies into aggression against Asia. The restructuring of economy and society in contemporary Japan offers possibilities for new class talk and a new social imaginary that could lead to a push for redistributive justice. But it could go in darker directions as well.



Jeffrey Guarneri is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History studying twentieth-century Japanese history. His working dissertation title is “Marketing Japan’s Global Gateways: Commerce, Crisis, and the Making of Civic Identities in Japan’s Commercial Harbors, 1929-1941” and he is co-advised by Louise Young and Sarah Thal.

The Mosse Program in Berlin

By Laird Boswell, Professor of History

George L. Mosse (1918-1999) left his mark as one of the most influential historians of the twentieth century. Between 1955 and the late 1980s, he trained generations of undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Wisconsin. Mosse's books transformed our understanding of fascism, European and Jewish history. To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth in 1918, our very own George L. Mosse Program in History spearheaded a major four-day international conference in Berlin, hosted by the German Historical Museum (Deutsches Historisches Museum) and the Jewish Museum (Jüdisches Museum Berlin), and expertly co-organized by Mosse Program director Skye Doney and the Conference Organization Committee. The conference, held in early June 2019, brought together scholars from the U.S., Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and Israel to celebrate Mosse's intellectual legacy. Titled "Mosse's Europe: New Perspectives in the History of German Judaism, Fascism, and Sexuality," the program highlighted the enduring relevance of Mosse's thought to our understanding of issues that remain central to historians in the present.

Born to a prominent Jewish family in Berlin that owned a publishing empire (including the famed *Berliner Tageblatt* newspaper), Mosse's history is intimately connected to the city which he fled in 1933, at the age of 15, to escape the Nazi regime's antisemitic policies. The conference revived Mosse's long silenced connection to Berlin and its Jewish community, forged new ties with scholars outside the U.S. committed to furthering Mosse's legacy, and explored the numerous scholarly avenues opened up by his pioneering research. The panelists ranged from Mosse's former graduate students—Steven Ascheim (Ph.D. 1980; Hebrew University), Anson Rabinbach (Ph.D. 1973; Princeton), and David Sabeian (Ph.D. 1969; UCLA), for example—to leading scholars in the history of fascism and sexuality—our own Mary Louise Roberts, David Sorkin (Yale), who taught for many years at UW, Enzo Traverso (Cornell), and Mary Nolan (NYU)—to close family members John Tortorice and Roger Strauch. The thirty presentations covered an impressive range of topics and highlighted how historians are building on Mosse's insights to open new perspectives in the study of sexuality, nationalism, and fascism.

Mosse left a significant endowment to the University of Wisconsin to promote faculty and graduate exchanges between the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the UW, and to support graduate student fellowships in Jewish and European cultural history. "Mosse's Europe" featured contributions from former Mosse Program fellows, now teaching at institutions ranging from Berkeley to Amherst and the Hebrew University, whose rich presentations underlined Mosse's continued impact. I left the conference with a renewed sense of the central role played by the Mosse Program and UW History in expanding Mosse's intellectual legacy – something that is of vital importance at a time when the ideas and movements that he so keenly analyzed are establishing deep roots in the United States and Europe.



Mosse Program Director Skye Doney (Ph.D. '16) speaks at the opening panel of "Mosse's Europe." Photo by David von Becker.



Mosse Program Director Emeritus John Tortorice speaks at "Mosse's Europe," a conference held in Berlin from June 6-9, 2019. Photo by David von Becker.

Conference testimonies from Mosse's former Ph.D. students are available online at <https://go.wisc.edu/conf-testimonies>, and a full conference report by former Mosse fellow Terry Peterson can be read at <https://go.wisc.edu/peterson>.

Stay Connected

We'd like to hear from you. Please send your updates and news to:

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Or join Badger Bridge to connect with other UW-Madison students, past and present. From backpack to briefcase, Badger Bridge is the only social network that brings together UW alumni from all generations to match online mentors and promote professional success. See badgerbridge.com for more information or to join!



A W crest adorns the center of a water fountain at the entrance to Alumni Park at the UW-Madison. (Photo by Jeff Miller / UW-Madison)

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Benefits of Society membership may include:

- Invitations to exclusive gatherings with History Department faculty in Madison and around the country;
- Invitations to connect with professors and students on campus;
- A copy of *ARCHIVE*, the History Department's undergraduate research journal;
- Recognition as a member of your chosen Society in the History Department Newsletter.

Recent Gifts

Joshua (B.A., 1990) and Jill Tarnow established the John Sharpless Scholarship Fund in honor of Professor Emeritus John Sharpless, which provides scholarships for undergraduate History majors with demonstrated financial need. Additionally, the donors will match up to \$15,000 for new contributions to the fund. Gifts can be made online at supportuw.org/giveto/sharpless.

Harvey Black, a Senior Guest Auditor in the Department of History, made a gift as a gesture of gratitude for all of the courses he has enjoyed.

Members of the Department of History **Board of Visitors** generously supported three summer internships for undergraduate students working with Wisconsin 101 and local history organizations.

Tom (B.A., 1972) and Joy Burney made a commitment on Day of the Badger to the Department of History Annual Fund, which supports the greatest needs of the department.

Robert (B.A., 1973) and David (B.A. History/Economics, 2011) Glustrom, father and son graduates of the Department of History, made a generous gift to the Department of History Annual Fund.

A recent gift by **David Hall (M.A. History of Science, 1976) and Margie Devereaux** will provide research, dissertator, and summer support for graduate students in the History of Science, Medicine, and Technology Program.

Local alumni **David Kuenzi and Mary Wyman (B.A., 1990)** generously created the David Kuenzi and Mary Wyman Professorship in History, which will support faculty and promote history through outreach to Wisconsin communities and schools.

Allison M. and Dale R. Smith (B.S. History/Computer Sciences, 1982) made a planned gift to create a new faculty fellowship. The Allison M. and Dale R. Smith Faculty Fellowship in History will provide research support to meritorious faculty on a rotating basis.

A gift from an anonymous donor established a summer research fellowship for graduate students.

Mosse Interns Explore Modern History

Each year, the George L. Mosse Program in History offers a small number of internships to undergraduate history majors to assist in collaborative projects with campus partners such as the Wisconsin Historical Society, UW Special Collections, and the University of Wisconsin Archives. In 2018 and 2019, Mosse interns worked on projects that included creating abstracts for oral interviews and cataloguing Italian manuscripts at Special Collections. Their reflections on their experiences are excerpted below.



Claire Hitter

Claire Hitter (History/Education Studies, x'20)

From June to December 2018, I worked on a project at the Wisconsin Historical Society creating abstracts and online records for archived oral interviews about Jewish life in Wisconsin; our goal was to make these interviews publicly available through the UW-Madison and Wisconsin Historical Society websites.

One of the most interesting and informative interviews I listened to was Lois and Allan Mecklenberger's. Andy Muchin interviewed Lois and Allan on April 28, 2009, in Highland Park, Illinois. Lois and Allan's unique interview describes how Lois' grandfather, a rabbi named Bernard Ehrenrich (affectionately known as "Doc E") started Camp Kawaga in Northern Wisconsin. Doc E's family immigrated to America from an area on the border of Austria and Hungary and arrived in New York. Doc E was inspired to open a camp after working with kids at playgrounds in New York and at Camp Triplake in Maine. Although Doc E originally intended to purchase land in Maine to start a summer camp, coastal property was too expensive and instead he purchased property on Lake Kawagasaga in Minocqua, Wisconsin. The opening of Camp Kawaga in 1916 was more than a fun summer opportunity for Jewish boys. It was the direct transplantation of a coastal summer tradition, the "sleepaway camp," from the eastern coast to the Midwest.

Rather than copy sleepaway camps from the east coast, Doc E also embraced the culture of Northwoods Wisconsin. For example, he built relationships with local Native American tribes and showed his appreciation of their unique heritage by bringing their influence into many facets of his camp. Native Americans hosted Pow-Wows at Camp Kawaga, and taught campers about Native American culture, dress, and traditions. Doc E's legacy far outlived him, as his family ran Camp Kawaga for 53 years. Camp Kawaga is still in operation under new owners to this day, and Lois and Allan's grandchildren attend every summer. Even though Lois discusses quantitative information about the camp, what is most memorable from the interview is the camp songs she remembers and sings, camp romances reminisced, and the proud and affectionate way she tells of her grandfather's accomplishment of starting a summer camp for Jewish boys in the Northwoods of Wisconsin.

Excerpted from "Listening to the Past - How Oral Histories Keep Legacies Alive," available at <https://mosseprogram.wisc.edu/2019/01/29/hitter01/>.



Nick O'Connell

Nick O'Connell (History/International Studies/Political Science, x'20)

William F. "Jack" Fry was a University of Wisconsin–Madison physics professor from 1952 to 1998. He also had an incredible passion for Italian history. Fry collected thousands of Italian manuscripts over the years and donated over 40,000 items to the UW-Madison Libraries from 1995 onward.

Fry's collection focuses on the fascist decades, though there also are many documents from Italy's late-nineteenth century period. Fry assembled newspapers, magazines, fascist propaganda pamphlets, Austrian occupation decrees, postcards, and fascist school textbooks. By gathering such diverse documents and books, the Fry Collection is a testament to Italy's early twentieth-century history.

I catalogued and organized the oversized section of the Fry Collection at UW Special Collections. These thousands of newspapers and documents are a critical source of information on what Italians read from the end of World War I through the immediate post-World War II years. The Fry Collection gestures toward how Italians reacted to shifting European politics, and how they made sense of the post-World War I decades, especially Mussolini's regime. By reading the daily happenings on parliamentary disputes, international developments, and

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war reports, the reader gets a sense of the tumultuous nature of Italy's early twentieth century. From the eyes of Italian journalists and fascist leaders, you get a glimpse of the country's determination to become a key player on the world stage while still struggling with the regime and the country's shortcomings. An example of this, as outlined in one of Fry's insightful summaries, entails the fact that maps of the Roman Empire were often found in fascist youth halls pinned to walls next to a map of the "New Roman Empire," which Mussolini had promised Italians.

Through these documents we get a glimpse of how a nation becomes willing to embrace a leader on the promise of returning to past glory.

Excerpted from "The Fry Collection - Life in Early Twentieth-Century Italy," available at <https://mosseprogram.wisc.edu/2019/10/07/oconnell/>.

Faculty, Staff, and Emeritus News



Laird Boswell

Laird Boswell has just completed a three-year term as Chair of the History Department. He writes that it was an honor to chair the department and work with our stellar faculty, staff, students, and alumni. He is on leave in 2019-20 and looks forward to reconnecting with his research on France's eastern borderlands.

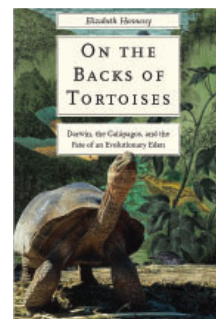
William Courtenay's Conway Lectures on religious ritual and prayers for the dead at the medieval University of Paris have now been published under the title *Rituals for the Dead* (Notre Dame, 2019). A long project on the development of parish grammar schools in Paris and northern France was completed in 2019 and appeared in July in *Viator*. In the current semester he will be lecturing at Oxford, Toronto, and Steubenville – the last at the invitation of two UW alumni, **Kimberly Georgedes** (Ph.D., 1995) and **James Matenaer** (Ph.D., 2013) – on topics in between childhood and the afterlife. His only regret is not enough sailing.

Nan Enstad's book, *Cigarettes, Inc.: An Intimate History of Corporate Imperialism* (Chicago, 2018) won the American Historical Association's 2019 Albert H. Beveridge Award, honoring an exceptional book in the history of the United States, Latin America, or Canada from 1492 to the present. She also received a Vilas Mid-Career Investigator Award from UW.

Paige Glotzer was awarded a Spring 2019 UW-Madison Center for the Humanities First Book Award to workshop the manuscript for her first book, *How The Suburbs Were Segregated: Developers and the Business of Exclusionary Housing*, which will be released in April 2020. At the end of July, Glotzer drew upon her research in an interview with *Time* to contextualize President Donald Trump's tweets about Baltimore. She also wrote a history of the language Trump used to describe cities for *The Atlantic's CityLab*. Finally, Glotzer led a First-Year Interest Group titled "Capitalism and America" in Fall 2019 as a part of a UW-Madison National Endowment for the Humanities grant that recognizes how undergraduate business majors become better critical thinkers and more effective writers when they engage with the humanities.

Pablo Gómez's book, *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern Atlantic* (University of North Carolina Press, 2017), won the 2019 William H. Welch Medal for best book in all fields on the History of Medicine, received an Honorable mention for the 2018 Bolton-Johnson Prize for best book in all fields on Latin American History, and was the winner of the 2018 Albert J. Raboteau Book Prize for best book in all fields on African Religions.

Elizabeth Hennessy spent Summer 2019 in Ecuador conducting research on her new project on palm oil plantations, thanks to a Vilas Associate Award she won for 2019-2021. The project contributes to a campus research group she co-directs on Environmental Justice in Multispecies Worlds. The book on her previous project, *On the Backs of Tortoises: Darwin, the Galápagos, and the Fate of an Evolutionary Eden*, was published by Yale University Press in October 2019 and reviewed on NPR in early November.



Kodesh and students in Botswana

Francine Hirsch was awarded a Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professorship.

Neil Kodesh led fifteen first- and second-year UW-Madison undergraduates on Global Gateway Botswana, a four-week summer study abroad program designed to introduce issues of global importance to students from diverse backgrounds and academic fields. The theme of Global Gateway Botswana focused on the intersection of history, politics, and human and environmental health. Students took two courses daily, part of which involved participating in a variety of excursions in Gaborone and beyond. You can read more about students' experiences on the program here: <https://go.wisc.edu/botswana>. He was also awarded a Vilas Mid-Career Investigator Award.

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Alfred W. McCoy, who holds the Harrington Chair in History, delivered the keynote address at the conference of the Association for Asian Studies at Bangkok in July titled “Beyond Empires: The Succession from Washington’s World Order to Beijing’s Global System.” Using the round-the-world ticket that conference organizers generously provided, he continued the circumnavigation for an unconventional sort of field work to view artifacts that illuminate his next book, a global history—including the temples at Angkor Thom, the Viking ships in Oslo, the victory church at Leiden, the Charles V fireplace at Bruges, and Perez paintings of the 1565 Siege of Malta at Greenwich.

Leonora Neville’s new book, *Byzantine Gender*, was published by ARC Humanities Press in 2019. The book examines how people of the Medieval Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) conceived of men and women, masculinity and femininity, and proper behaviour for men and women. In addition, her work on Anna Komnene was the topic of a new TED-ED video, “The Princess Who Rewrote History.”

Marla A. Ramírez began a tenure-track Assistant Professor appointment in the Department of History and Chican@ and Latin@ Studies Program. Her research examines the history of mass deportations under the Mexican repatriation raids during the Great Depression, including the unconstitutional removals of U.S. citizens of Mexican descent. She located survivors and conducted oral histories with banished U.S. citizens, their children, and grandchildren to understand the prolonged consequences of mass removals and its effect on citizenship. She is currently working on a book manuscript based on this research. For additional information, see her 2017 Teen Vogue interview at <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/mexican-repatriation-during-the-great-depression-explained>.



Mary Louise Roberts

Lou Roberts finished her book, *The Male Body of War: Human Misery on the Battleground, 1943-1945*. It will be published next year by the University of Chicago Press. She has been busy giving talks and television appearances in connection with the 75th anniversary of D-Day, June 6, 1944. Most recently her work on war and gender appeared in *Une histoire de la guerre XIXe-XXIe siècles*, edited by Bruno Cabanes and published by Seuil in Paris. She travelled to Paris in November to serve on a Habilitation Jury for a senior French scholar.

Francisco Scarano continues to be active in the profession from his home base in Miami. So far this year he has led a graduate seminar at the University of Florida at Gainesville and given lectures at Florida International University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, which in April held a conference in his honor. Later in the year he will deliver the Charles Hale Lecture at the University of Iowa and the Cátedra Frank Moya Pons at the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. *Centro Journal* will soon publish his article, “Revisiting Puerto Rico’s Nineteenth-century Sugar-and-Slavery History.”

Mitra Sharafi (Law School/History) published “The Imperial Serologist and Punitive Self-Harm: Bloodstains and Legal Pluralism in British India” in Ian Burney and Christopher Hamlin, eds., *Global Forensic Cultures: Making Fact and Justice in the Modern Era* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019). In June, she hosted the 2019 J. Willard Hurst Summer Institute in Legal History at the Lowell Center. Co-sponsored by the UW Law School’s Institute for Legal Studies and the American Society for Legal History, the Hurst Institute is a biennial two-week intensive workshop for junior scholars of legal history.

In summer 2019, **Karl Shoemaker** taught a three-week course in Paris titled “Migration, Immigration, and Asylum” for UW-Madison study abroad students. He also published four articles in late 2018: “Germanic Law” and “Medieval Canon Law,” both in *The Oxford Handbook of European Legal History* (Oxford, 2018); “Wrong: Toward a Cultural History of a Medieval Legal Concept,” in *A Cultural History of Law in the Middle Ages* (Bloomsbury Press, 2018); and “The Clerk William Tyssington and the Pursuit of Fugitives in the Late Thirteenth Century,” in *Law and Society in Later Medieval England and Ireland: Essays in Honour of Paul Brand* (Routledge, 2018).

David Sorkin, currently the Lucy G. Moses Professor of History at Yale, has recently completed a reinterpretation of modern Jewish history. *Jewish Emancipation: A History Across Five Centuries*, was published by Princeton University Press in September 2019.

Tom Spear and his wife moved to Maine last summer and are enjoying the warmer weather. Tom continues to serve as Editor-in-Chief of the *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of African History*, an online collection of extended critical essays surveying major topics in African History. This site has now passed 200 articles published online with some 1,100 more in the works. In addition, a two-volume print collection of 90 articles, *African Historiographies: Methods and Sources* was published this year, a fitting addition to Wisconsin’s prominent role in pioneering new methods and sources for African history. Further volumes on *African Women’s History and Slavery*, *the Slave Trade and the African Diaspora* will be published this year and next. Anyone wishing more information on the OREAH or interested in contributing an essay to it is welcome to get in touch with him at tspear@wisc.edu.

Walter Stern, Assistant Professor of Educational Policy Studies and affiliated faculty member of the History Department, received the 2018 Kemper and Leila Williams Prize in Louisiana History for his book *Race and Education in New Orleans: Creating the Segregated City, 1764-1960* (LSU Press, 2018). The Historic New Orleans Collection and Louisiana Historical Association award the prize annually for the best book on Louisiana History.

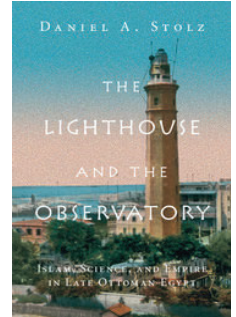
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Daniel Stolz's book, *The Lighthouse and the Observatory: Islam, Science, and Empire in Late Ottoman Egypt* (Cambridge, 2018), was featured in a book forum on The Immanent Frame, an interdisciplinary web journal on religion, secularism, and the public sphere, published by the Social Science Research Council. The forum, "Science and the Soul: New Inquiries into Islamic Ethics," features essays on the book by leading scholars in the field, as well as Stolz's response.

Lee Palmer Wandel, WARF Michael Baxandall and Linda and Stanley Sher Professor of History, spent the summer studying churches and altars in Spain, Belgium, Germany, and Austria for her new book, tentatively titled *The Matter of the Liturgy*. The collection of essays she edited with Walter Melion and Elizabeth Pastan, *Quid est sacramentum? Visual Representation of Sacred Mysteries in Early Modern Europe, 1400-1700*, will appear at the end of 2019. Her article, "Maps for a Prince," on the Mercator Atlas of Europe in the British Library, appeared in a special edition of *Science in Context* this fall.

Louise Young spent the academic year on two residential fellowships, the fall at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and the spring at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C., where she had the opportunity to participate in numerous reading groups and workshops. She is finishing one book, *The Idea of Class in Modern Japan*, and beginning a new book, *Postimperial Japan in Asia*. In April, she returned to the UW to host a seminar, "Beyond Cold War Asia," as part of a series designed to spark discussion around regional geopolitics in East Asia after the end of World War II.



The Lighthouse and the Observatory: Islam, Science, and Empire in Late Ottoman Egypt (Cambridge, 2018)

Conference Honors Francisco Scarano



Francisco Scarano

On April 12-13, UW-Madison hosted "Caribbean Pasts, Presents, and Futures: An Interdisciplinary Conference in Honor of Francisco Scarano." The conference, co-sponsored by the College of Letters of Science, the Department of History, and the Latin American, Caribbean and Iberian Studies Program, brought together scholars from the Americas to recognize Scarano's contributions to Caribbean and Latin American history. The 23 speakers included many of Scarano's advisees, along with colleagues from UW and other universities.

Graduate Student Research:

Charlotte Clare Whatley, History

Kingship and Collusion: Advowson, Litigation Strategy, and Legal Performance in the Age of Edward III



Graduate student Charlotte Clare Whatley on the battlements of the Castelo de Sao Jorge in Lisbon, Portugal. Photo provided by the author.

My dissertation examines kingship and authority in late medieval England, particularly the relationship between the performance of law – textual, physical, and imagined – and royal authority. To do this work, I analyze the litigation strategies employed by legal actors in advowson cases contested during the reign of Edward III in the fourteenth century. To modern eyes, advowson was a remarkably obscure bit of English law, and may seem like an odd way to go about studying kingship. Advowson, however, was an important part of medieval property law, and one of the many areas in which ecclesiastical and royal jurisdictions intersected, sometimes rather violently.

Advowson was the temporal right to present a candidate for installation into ecclesiastical office and that right was usually associated with a piece of land, manor house, or other type of physical property. In most cases the office in question was quite minor – the claimant might be taking possession of a chaplaincy in a small village church, for example. The relative insignificance of these offices is deceiving though; kings, popes, bishops, and noble patrons expended significant time and money litigating advowson disputes – but why? How could something so small provoke such conflict? One answer is this: by winning such cases, English kings could seize the wealth and authority of entire bishoprics. Such action crippled bishops – and, by proxy, popes – attempting to oppose royal power.

This answer, however, only scratches the surface of larger questions pertaining to the litigation strategies employed by the king and his lawyers, and what those strategies can tell us about the relationship between law, kingship, and authority in late-medieval England. As I read the court rolls related to advowson cases, I discovered unexpected patterns of legal

collusion, manipulation, and misrepresentation (for example, falsified claims to property rights and clever maneuverings in the order of litigation). Such acts seem like an overreaction when applied to comparatively trivial cases of advowson, yet Edward III consistently used such tactics to win.

When I present my research, the question I am asked most often is, “Why would the king go through all of these legal hoops? He was the king, why did he not just take what he wanted?” This is a tough question, and to answer it is necessary to understand the importance of the medieval relationship between land and power, and the political stakes involved in codifying the relational obligations tying English landholders both to their land (and thus their power) and to the king (and his). By performing legal constraint while making use of these legal fictions to manipulate the outcomes, the king simultaneously encouraged his people to buy into legal processes while ensuring his own success. Showing the limitations placed on royal power by the rule of law – however fictive they might be – strengthened his position. At the same time, buying into a system that put limitations on the king placed those same constraints on the lower echelons of the social order. My dissertation therefore creates a new framework with which to understand the role of legal authority in successful kingship, one in which royal performance of the law is a key tool for the centralization of power and jurisdiction in the hand of the king.

In addition to legal history, Charlotte is more broadly interested in the history of the Church, excommunication, pilgrimage, relics and reliquaries, and materiality. She tweets about these things (and medieval cats!) at @legalmedieval on twitter. Charlotte earned her B.A. in History and Classics from Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and her M.A. in History from the University of Houston in Houston, Texas. Her dissertation advisor is Karl Shoemaker.

Department Milestones



Colleen Dunlavy

Colleen Dunlavy retired in January 2019 following 32 years on the History Department faculty. Dunlavy was an early proponent of and participant in the emergence of the academic field known as the “history of capitalism,” which seeks to integrate business history, the history of technology, labor history, legal history, and political economy, with healthy doses of economic, social, and cultural history. Her book, *Politics and Industrialization: Early Railroads in the United States and Prussia* (Princeton University Press, 1994), explored how American and Prussian political structures shaped their respective railroad systems and was co-winner of the Thomas Newcomen Prize for the best book in business history published between 1992 and 1994. Her subsequent research explored the history of early shareholder voting rights in the U.S. and Europe, the emergence of chain stores in the U.S. and Germany in the late nineteenth century, and a far-reaching initiative of the U.S. Department of Commerce to “simplify” everyday commodities that gave rise to nationwide “standard” sizes in the 1920s. Dunlavy received support from the American Council of Learned Societies, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), German Marshall Fund of the United States, Russell Sage Foundation, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and Charles Warren Center at Harvard University.

Dunlavy served as the Department of History’s Associate Chair and Director of Undergraduate Studies, and completed two terms as the Director of Graduate Studies. Beyond UW, she was a member of the Society for the History of Technology’s Executive Council and its Publications Committee. She served two terms as an elected member of the Board of Trustees of the Business History Conference and has served on a number of its committees, most recently its Grants and Prizes Committee (2014-2017) and the Hagley Book Prize Committee (2017-2018).



Susan Johnson

Susan Lee Johnson joined the UW-Madison History Department in 2001 after teaching at the University of Michigan and the University of Colorado Boulder. Johnson’s research focuses on the exercise of power in human communities in western North America, relationships between residents of and newcomers to western places, and the representation of these pasts. Johnson’s first book, *Roaring Camp: The Social World of the California Gold Rush* (Norton 2000), won the Bancroft Prize in American History and Diplomacy as well as the W. Turrentine Jackson Award from the Western History Association (WHA). Johnson’s second book, currently titled *Writing Kit Carson: Passions of Women and Traffics in Men*, contextualizes the collaboration of two white women, published but amateur historians, who practiced a “traffic in men,” in part through their life-long fascination with the famous westerner Kit Carson. The book, under contract with University of North Carolina Press and due out in 2020, addresses questions about relationships between women historians and male historical subjects, and between professional historians and their amateur counterparts. This book led to Johnson’s current project, “The Trail the Slaves Made,” a place-based history of how the Santa Fe Trail connected slaveries and emancipations in nineteenth-century North America: chattel slavery in the East, and captive-taking and coerced labor in the West. Johnson began this book in 2018 while a Newberry Consortium for American Indian Studies Faculty Fellow at the Newberry Library in Chicago. At UW, Johnson taught a two-semester lecture sequence on the North American West before and after 1850; seminars on western and borderlands history and the history of masculinities; and

the Historical Publishing Practicum, in which history majors produce the undergraduate journal ARCHIVE. Johnson was involved in service on issues of race, ethnicity, and indigeneity on campus, including work with the Chican@ and Latin@ Studies Program. Johnson is an elected member of the WHA’s Council, has served on and chaired the Organization of American Historians’ (OAH) Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, and is an OAH Distinguished Lecturer. Johnson is a founding member of the Coalition for Western Women’s History and coordinates its LGBTQ caucus, called QuIT. In 2019, Johnson joined the faculty of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, as Harry Reid Endowed Chair for the History of the Intermountain West.



Johann Sommerville

Johann Sommerville arrived in Madison from England as an assistant professor in 1988 and became a full professor in 1993. He retired in January 2019, after more than thirty years of teaching on early modern English history, Europe in the seventeenth century, and the history of political thought between the later Middle Ages and the Enlightenment. In 2007 he won the History Department's Karen F. Johnson Teaching Award, and in 2012 the Undergraduate History Association awarded him the Best Professor Award for 2011-12. He won a Romnes faculty research fellowship in 1993 and a Vilas Associateship in 1995. In 1993 he held an NEH fellowship at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, DC, and was the R. Stanton Avery Distinguished Fellow at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California in 1998-9. For some years he was a member of the editorial board of *The Journal of Modern History*. In 2015-18 he was the Renaissance Society of America's Discipline Representative in Legal and Political Thought. His publications include *Royalists and Patriots: Politics and Ideology in England 1603-1640* (a revised and expanded edition of his *Politics and Ideology in England 1603-1640*), *Thomas Hobbes: Political Ideas in Historical Context*, and editions (for the Cambridge University Press series *Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought*) of works by King James VI and I and Sir Robert Filmer. Currently he is editing Thomas Hobbes's earliest book of political theory, *The Elements of Law*, for the *Clarendon Edition of the Works of Thomas Hobbes*, published by Oxford University Press.



John Sharpless

John Sharpless's career at the University of Wisconsin spanned more than forty years. In 1975, he was hired at Madison straight out of graduate school at the University of Michigan thanks to his training in statistics and quantitative methodology, then growing areas of interest in history. Though the profession's interest in applying such methods to history has since waned, Sharpless still defines himself as a social scientist. Initially, Sharpless's research focused on economic growth and urbanization in the United States and Great Britain in the nineteenth century. He also published articles on methodology and historical statistical analysis. Yet over time, this interest turned to public policy and political process since World War II, and he became more interested in public policy generally and political process. Perhaps it was this shift in interest that, in part, led him to take a leave of absence and run for Congress in 1998 and 2000.

Undergraduate teaching is his great love and has been the primary focus of his years at the University. At the beginning of his teaching career, he regularly taught the Graduate Seminar in Quantitative Methods and American Social History. He was part of, and regularly taught courses in, the Department's Comparative History Program (both graduate and undergraduate). Over the past two decades he taught survey and upper-level courses in American history, in addition to undergraduate seminars on topics in Wisconsin history, political

scandals and historical perspective, and representations of politics in film, among other areas. His reach extended beyond UW through his regular guest appearances on WPR's *Wisconsin Week in Review* from 2003 to 2018.

Sharpless held a number of major grants for research and teaching. He has been Scholar-in-Residence, Rockefeller Archives Center; Social Science Research Council Foreign Policy Fellow (Ford Foundation); Visiting Professor (History), and Fulbright Professor (Demography), Department of Geography and Demography, University of Papua New Guinea in 1986 and 1987. He was also part of the the USIS Summer Language Program at UW-Madison in Summer 1988. A variety of committees within the Department and elsewhere in the University have benefitted from his leadership and contributions as well. He served as Co-Director for the Center for the Study of Liberal Democracy and was a member of the Advisory Board for the Morgridge Center for Public Services, the UW Faculty Senate, the Graduate Academic Planning Council, and the History Department Graduate Council, among other things.



André Wink

André Wink began his career at UW-Madison in 1990 and retired in 2019 as Hendrik Kern Professor of History. He taught a broad range of undergraduate lecture courses, as well as graduate and undergraduate seminars on subjects in South Asian and Southeast Asian History, the History of Religion, and Middle Eastern/Islamic History and Central Asian History. In recent years he taught a large survey course on World History.

Wink published six books and edited two, and has two books forthcoming. Three of his books have been translated into Arabic, and a forthcoming book is being translated into a number of languages. His most significant publication to date has been the multi-volume *Al-Hind: The Making of the Indo-Islamic World* (Brill, 1991, 1997, and 2003), which covers over a millennium of history.

While in Madison, Wink won numerous fellowships and research grants. These include residential fellowships at The Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton; The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.; The Rockefeller Foundation at the Villa Serbelloni in Bellagio, Italy; The Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, Wassenaar, The Netherlands; The International Institute for Asian Studies in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. He was a visiting professor/scholar at Cambridge University, Harvard University, the Hebrew University, and the EHESS-Paris. In 2009-2014 he was a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Research in the

Humanities. For a number of years he served on the executive committees of both the History Department and the Department of South Asian Studies. He chaired or participated in numerous searches in South Asian History, Japanese History, Byzantine History, Islamic History, Transnational History, Ottoman History, and served on other department committees as well.

Undergraduate Student Awards

- **Daniel Ahrendt** - Baensch Prize; Andrew Bergman Prize
- **Mingcong Bai** - Margaret E. Smith-Esther Butt History Scholarship
- **Sebastian van Bastelaer** - Fred Harvey Harrington Prize
- **Wen Yi Chan** - William F. Allen Prize
- **Ana Demendoza-Thomas** - William F. Allen Prize
- **Henry Dern** - Willard L. Huson Scholarship
- **John Douglas** - Department Exceptional Service Award
- **Lauren Hartman** - Curti Prize
- **Emma Hinker** - William K. Fitch Scholarship
- **Hilary Miller** - Orson S. Morse History Scholarship; Andrew Bergman Prize
- **Rena Yehuda Newman** - Steven A. and Barbara S. Jaffe History Scholarship
- **Victoria Paige** - Davis/Gerstein Undergraduate Research Award
- **Samuel Parmentier** - Paul J. Schrag Prize
- **Angela Peterson** - Paul Glad Prize
- **Hong Song** - Davis/Gerstein Undergraduate Research Award
- **Griffin Wray** - William F. Allen Prize

Graduate Student Awards

- **Bailey Albrecht** - Fulbright DDRA Grant
- **Conrad Allen** - Chateaubriand Fellowship; Kate Everest Levi Writing Prize
- **So Yeon Bae** - Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Dustin Cohan** - Baensch Writing Prize
- **Chad Gibbs** - Mosse Exchange Fellowship; Paul J. Schrag Writing Prize
- **Jeff Guarneri** - Doris G. Quinn Fellowship
- **Kayci Harris** - Mosse Teaching Fellowship
- **Svea Larson** - FLAS Fellowship
- **Abby Lewis** - Mosse Exchange Fellowship
- **Carly Lucas** - FLAS Fellowship
- **Shatrunjay Mall** - Nippon Foundation Fellowship
- **Chong Moua** - Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Galen Poor** - Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Sam Porter** - Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Piotr Puchalski** - Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Suzanna Schulert** - L&S Teaching Fellow Award
- **Cori Simon** - Doris G. Quinn Fellowship; Mellon Wisconsin Summer Dissertator Fellowship
- **Miles Wilkerson** - FLAS Fellowship

In addition, nine students were awarded Departmental Dissertator Fellowships, fifteen received summer language, research, and travel awards, and eleven received awards for teaching and/or departmental service.



Erin Faigin. Photo Submitted.

Peter and Julie Weil Fellow: Erin Faigin

Erin Faigin is in her third year and completed her M.A. under the guidance of Professor Tony Michels. She specializes in American Jewish History and is particularly interested in the development of Yiddish cultural production in the Midwest and in Jewish literature and language more broadly. She has spent the past several years studying Hebrew and Yiddish. Her master's thesis told the history of Ceshinsky's Community Book Store, a Yiddish book store and publishing house in Chicago. She hopes to expand this project in order to investigate the institutional networks that not only preserved but actively created Yiddish culture throughout the Midwest. In summer 2019, she attended the Bard-YIVO Summer Language Program in New York City, where she also had the opportunity to research the archives of the Midwestern Region of the Yiddish Culture Society and the personal archives of many of its members. Erin has served as a teaching assistant for American History and American Jewish History courses, in addition to being a Yiddish Instructor at UW Hillel.

Ph.D.s Awarded, 2018-2019

So Yeon Bae, *Rewriting Domitian's Tyranny* (Marc Kleijwegt)

Meggan Bilotte, *Becoming Native: Family Labor and Belonging in the Sugar Beet Fields of Northern Colorado, 1901-1969* (Susan Lee Johnson)

Adela Cedillo, *Intersections Between the Dirty War and the War on Drugs in Northwestern Mexico, 1969-1985* (Patrick Iber, Steve Stern, and Florencia Mallon),

Jeanne Essame, *Diaspora as Detour: Haitian Émigrés during the Duvalier years, 1950s-1980s* (Brenda Gayle Plummer)

Brendon George, *Mile High Metropole: Denver and the U.S. Empire* (Susan Lee Johnson)

Spring Greeney, *What Cleanliness Smells Like: An Environmental History of Doing the Wash, 1842-1996* (William Cronon)

Piotr Puchalski, *Beyond Empire: Interwar Poland and Maritime Colonialism, 1918-1939* (Kathryn Ciancia)

Matthew Reiter, *The Rustbelt Right: The Midwestern Origins of Modern Conservatism* (Tony Michels)

Benjamin Shannon, *From Christians to Socialists: The Political Night Prayer and the Politicization of Religion in West Germany during the 1960s* (Rudy Koshar)

Megan Stanton, *All in the Family: Ecclesiastical Authority and Family Theology in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints* (Charles L. Cohen)

Kevin Walters, *Experiments in Democracy: A New Institutional History of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, 1925-2000* (John Hall and Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen)

Kate Wersan, *Between the Calendar and the Clock, an Environmental History of American Timekeeping Practices, 1660-1920* (William Cronon)



Front row (L-R): Professor Patrick Iber, Brendon George, Meggan Bilotte, Professor Susan Lee Johnson, Adela Cedillo, Professor Brenda Gayle Plummer, Jeanne Essame
2nd row (L-R): Professor William Cronon, Kate Wersan, Professor Steve Stern, Professor Florencia Mallon, Spring Greeney
3rd row (L-R): Professor Kathryn Ciancia, Piotr Puchalski, So Yeon Bae, Professor Marc Kleijwegt
4th row (L-R): Stephen Pierce, Professor Neil Kodesh, Megan Stanton, Professor Charles Cohen
Back row (L-R): Benjamin Shannon, Professor Rudy Koshar

Alumni Notes

Katherine Benton-Cohen (Ph.D., 2002), Associate Professor of History at Georgetown University, recently served as historical advisor to the documentary *Bisbee '17*. The documentary tells the story of a 1917 strike in an Arizona mining town, the 1,200 workers that were “deported” to the desert and left to die as a result, and the town’s attempt to reconcile with the tragedy 100 years later.

Jacob Blanc’s first book, *Before the Flood: The Itaipu Dam and the Visibility of Rural Brazil*, was published by Duke University Press in 2019. The book examines the protest movements of rural Brazilians during the 1970s and 1980s against the construction of the Itaipu dam (the largest producer of hydroelectric power in the world) and the struggle between the dictatorship and a rural-based vision for democracy. Blanc (Ph.D., 2017) is currently Lecturer in Latin American History in the School of History, Classics, & Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh and was advised by Professors Florencia Mallon and Steve Stern.

David Blight (Ph.D., 1985) was awarded the 2019 Pulitzer Prize in History. Blight, Professor of History at Yale, was recognized for his most recent book, *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom* (Simon & Schuster, 2018). The book draws upon issues of Douglass’s newspapers that have recently been discovered, along with archival and other material held in a private collection. Blight gave the 2016 Curti Lectures - a series of three talks collectively titled “Writing the Life of Frederick Douglass: Why and Why Now?”

Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra (Ph.D. History of Science, 1995), gave eight invited lectures at universities and conferences around the world in 2019, including talks in Quito, Ecuador; Bogotá, Colombia, and Berlin, Germany in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Alexander von Humboldt’s birth, and talks in Tulsa and LA on colonialism in Mexico and the U.S. Cañizares-Esguerra is the Alice Drysdale Sheffield Professor of History at the University of Texas at Austin.

The University of Pennsylvania Press released **Vaneesa Cook’s** new book, *Spiritual Socialists: Religion and the American Left*, in October 2019. Drawing upon the work of an eclectic group of activists including Sherwood Eddy, Dorothy Day, Henry Wallace, and Martin Luther King, Jr., Cook examines “spiritual socialism,” or the belief basic expression of religious values—caring for the sick, tired, hungry, and exploited members of one’s community—created a firm footing for society. Cook, who completed her Ph.D. in 2015, argues that contemporary figures such as Pope Francis and Senator Bernie Sanders are part of a tradition of non-Communist socialism in American politics.

Michael J. Crowe’s book, *The Gestalt Shift in Conan Doyle’s Sherlock Holmes Stories*, was published in November 2018 by Palgrave Macmillan. It suggests that Thomas Kuhn’s notion of a Gestalt shift can be applied to most of the Holmes stories. Crowe is Cavanaugh Professor Emeritus in the University of Notre Dame’s Program of Liberal Studies and Graduate Program in History and Philosophy of Science. Crowe received his Ph.D. in History of Science in 1965.

Angela Ellis (Ph.D., 2010), received the 2019 President’s Excellence Award for teaching from the University of Albany at an awards ceremony on May 2, 2019. Ellis is Lecturer in History at the University of Albany and was advised by Professor Johann Sommerville.

David Gilbert (Ph.D., 2011) received a Grammy nomination in the Best Album Notes category for *The Product of Our Souls: The Sound and Sway of James Reese Europe’s Society Orchestra* (Archeophone Records, 2018). The notes are based on his book, *The Product of Our Souls: Ragtime, Race, and the Birth of the Manhattan Musical Marketplace* (UNC Press, 2015). Gilbert, Assistant Professor of History at Mars Hill University, is a social and cultural historian of the United States, with an emphasis on African-American history, commercial culture, and popular music.

Brenna Wynn Greer (Ph.D., 2011), Knafel Associate Professor of Social Sciences and of History at Wellesley College, recently published *Represented: The Black Imagemakers Who Reimagined African American Citizenship* (Penn Press, 2019). Penn Press describes *Represented* as “explor[ing] how black entrepreneurs produced magazines, photographs, and advertising that forged a close association between blackness and Americanness. The story of how black capitalists made the market work for racial progress on their way to making money reminds us that the path to civil rights involved commercial endeavors as well as social and political activism.”

David Fields’s new book, *Foreign Friends: Syngman Rhee, American Exceptionalism, and the Division of Korea* was published in 2019 by the University Press of Kentucky. The division of Korea in August 1945 was one of the most consequential foreign policy decisions of the twentieth century, but despite the enormous impact this split has had on international relations from the Cold War to the present, comparatively little has been done to explain the decision. In *Foreign Friends*, Fields (Ph.D., 2017) argues that the division resulted not from a snap decision made by U.S. military officers at the end of World War II but from a forty-year lobbying campaign spearheaded by Korean nationalist Syngman Rhee.

The Business History Conference awarded the 2018 Herman E. Krooss Prize for Best Dissertation in Business History to **Rachel Gross (Ph.D., 2017)**. Her dissertation, “From Buckskin to Gore-Tex: Consumption as a Path to Mastery in Twentieth-Century American Wilderness Recreation,” was supervised by Professor William Cronon. Gross is a Postdoctoral Teaching, Research, and Mentoring Fellow at the Davidson Honors College of the University of Montana.

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In *Covenant Brothers: Evangelicals, Jews, and U.S.-Israeli Relations* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019), **Daniel Hummel (Ph.D., 2016)** uses the stories of evangelical activists, American Jewish leaders, and Israeli officials to portray the dramatic rise of American Christian Zionism after World War II. Hummel emphasizes the institutional, international, interreligious, and intergenerational efforts on the part of Christians and Jews to mobilize evangelical support for Israel. *Covenant Brothers* reveals how an unlikely mix of religious leaders, state support, and transnational networks shaped U.S. foreign policy and international politics.

Oxford University Press released **Katie Jarvis's** book *Politics in the Marketplace: Work, Gender, and Citizenship in Revolutionary France* in January 2019. Jarvis's book challenges the interpretation of the Revolution as defining citizenship as inherently masculine by examining the economic activity and political activism of the Parisian market women known as the Dames des Halles. Jarvis received her Ph.D. in 2014 and is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame.

Tristan Krause (B.A., 2018) and **Samantha Zinnen (B.A., 2019)** were featured by UW News and *On Wisconsin* for their work with the University's Missing in Action Recovery and Identification Project. In partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Zinnen and Krause went to Saint-Omer in France for three weeks during the summer of 2018 to help unearth and recover pieces of a fallen plane and its pilot. Zinnen and Krause, along with volunteers, students, and other experts from around the state, were in southeastern Belgium during Summer 2019, searching for the remains of a B-52 crew member who went missing during the Battle of the Bulge air campaign. Professor John Hall is the Historical Principal Investigator for the project.

Matthew Lavine (Ph.D. History of Science, 2008) has been named co-Editor of the History of Science Society's publications, along with his Mississippi State University colleague, Dr. Alix Hui. Their editorial responsibilities include *Isis*, the founding journal of the discipline, as well as the annual volume *Osiris*, the *Isis Current Bibliography*, the HSS newsletter, and a forthcoming public history website.

Hilary Miller (B.A., 2019) received the prestigious Morris B. Abram Fellowship to support a one-year position working with U.N. Watch, a nonprofit that monitors the United Nations and promotes human rights, in Geneva, Switzerland. Miller, who majored in History and Political Science and also graduated with a certificate in Jewish Studies, will be drafting reports, speeches, op-eds, and press releases, performing research, and managing the organization's social media.

Brent Ruswick (Ph.D. History of Science, 2006) earned tenure and promotion to Associate Professor at West Chester University of Pennsylvania, where he teaches courses in Social Studies Education Methods and in history of science, supervises teacher candidates in their student teaching, and administers the social studies education program. He has signed a contracted book project as the volume editor to *A Cultural History of Poverty, V5: Age of Empire*.

Elizabeth Schmidt (Ph.D., 1987), Professor of History at Loyola University Maryland, has published a new book, *Foreign Intervention in Africa after the Cold War: Sovereignty, Responsibility, and the War on Terror* (Ohio University Press, 2018), which offers a new framework for thinking about foreign political and military intervention in Africa, its purposes, and its consequences during the post-Cold War period.

Debbie Sharnak (Ph.D., 2017), currently a Lecturer on History and Literature at Harvard University, won Harvard's 2019 Stephen Botein Prize for Excellence in Teaching. Sharnak's research and teaching cover topics such as the history of human rights, transnational networks, Latin America, and international relations.

Megan Stanton (Ph.D., 2018) received the Mormon History Association's Best Dissertation Award for "All in the Family: Ecclesiastical Authority and Family Theology in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints."

Sebastian van Bastelaer (B.A., 2019) recently had part of his senior thesis published as an article in the *Journal of the American Revolution*. His thesis, titled "'Paroisses Indociles' (Unruly Parishes): A Reconsideration of Habitant Loyalties and the Historiography of the American Revolution in Canada, 1774-1776," was supervised by Professor Gloria Whiting. Sebastian now works for the Constitutional Sources Project in Washington, D.C. as the Program Manager.

Jesse Zarley (B.A., 2008) received his Ph.D. in Latin American History from the University of Maryland in 2017 and began a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor in the History Department at St. Joseph's College, Long Island campus, in September 2019. Zarley was Florencia Mallon's honors advisee.

Anna Zeide (Ph.D. History of Science, 2014) is an Assistant Professor of environmental history and co-founder of the Food Studies Program at Oklahoma State University. Her first book, *Canned: The Rise and Fall of Consumer Confidence in the American Food Industry* (University of California Press, 2018), based on her UW-Madison dissertation, won the 2019 James Beard Award in Reference, History and Scholarship. She spoke about the book at the 2019 Wisconsin Book Festival as part of a panel on the importance of food in our communities.

Alumni Profile: Jillian Stacey (B.A. 2015)



Jillian Stacey

I came to UW Madison from Chicago, IL. I was admitted into the university after receiving the Posse Scholarship. Before that I had no clue that UW Madison existed, but I did know that I wanted to major in business. I began taking all of these classes in a major I ultimately decided I didn't want to pursue, but my constant was History. In many ways, History found me. Not only were these the classes in which I excelled academically, they were also the most interesting and the classes I was most engaged in. Around the time that I chose to declare my major, the History Department eliminated the concentration requirement, so I did not need to stay within a specific region. I explored everything Southeast Asia to Russia to Rome and was immersed in subjects surrounding spirituality in the twentieth century to women and gender in the U.S. It was truly like the world was mine to explore.

Currently, I am a program coordinator and case manager for the Third Street program at the YWCA Madison, which provides affordable housing and a safe community for single mothers and their children. As the program coordinator I am responsible for maintaining a safe and healthy neighborhood for Third Street families. My typical day can range from basic administrative tasks to dealing with a resident who is in crisis. I also develop program criteria and guidelines for application processes, eligibility and ongoing support services in addition to recruiting, screening and interviewing program applicants, complete needs assessments with families in the program around parenting issues, budgeting and money management, transportation, medical and mental health needs, educational and employment goals, AODA treatment needs and anything else that prevents them from attaining their goals. Working collaboratively is also a part of my daily job as I partner with the Empower Home case manager to develop workshops, plan and facilitate bi-weekly meetings for Third Street and Empower Home women to help them develop parenting, independent living, self-help, financial and other skills to help them reach their goals.

My current position, like History, is very focused on people. History shows us that people are heavily influenced by their environment, so a lot of their actions, issues, and problems can be understood by examining those environmental influences. As a result, I believe that many of the skills I learned as a history major inform my career practice today. Not only do I utilize the critical thinking, organization and research skills but I also believe that I have a major advantage in knowing some of the historical context behind the systems I assist my residents with navigating every day.

The perspective on people and contexts I gained through my time studying history at UW inspired me to pursue my Master's in Social Work in mental and behavioral health. My history 600 seminar, "Genocide, Justice and Human Rights," particularly influenced this decision. Seeking to understand why people do the things they do, how historical politics and systems influence those decisions and the way we can change history moving forward, still captivates me. I eventually would like to be a mental health counselor and use my history background to research and develop new treatment options for those struggling with mental illness. One lesson that I will always take with me is that history can take you anywhere.

Super Seniors: Wisconsin Auditors Continue to Take History Classes

by Sophie Olson



Raymond McCool. Photo credit: Parker Schorr (The Badger Herald)

Every year, as thousands of undergraduate students return to campus to resume their studies, hundreds of Senior Guest Auditors return to our department to take history classes. In the 2018-2019 academic year, over 450 surplus seats in history classrooms were filled by senior guests, many of whom have audited with our department for years. In fall 2019, we had another great turnout of over 250 senior guests excited to take history classes.

The senior guest auditor program is a Wisconsin state initiative which allows Wisconsin residents 60 and older to take classes for free at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Auditors are admitted as special students and enroll in courses without earning credits.

Some Wisconsin residents have been utilizing this program for years. McCool, for instance, began auditing courses over 18 years ago, and has been a frequent visitor of the History Department for much of that time. McCool graduated from UW with majors in History and Geography, and then proceeded to enter the military during the Korean War. After he returned to civilian life, McCool worked as a telephone traffic engineer with General Telephone of Wisconsin, until

he returned to UW for more training in the field of developmental disabilities. Before he retired, he worked for the Madison School District at Memorial High School.

Since he started taking history courses as an auditor, McCool's interests have ranged from American military history and social history, to the study of modern European history and Jewish history. Of his experience in the classroom, McCool says, "it is an uplifting experience to be a part of class with a younger generation." Harvey Black, another senior guest auditor who has been auditing history courses for over 10 years, says that "being in a class of undergraduates who, for the most part, are more than a half a century younger than me is quite an experience. As someone who was an undergraduate, I am aware of how different their perspective must be. They are concerned, understandably so, about grades, what will be on tests, while I have the luxury of simply having to soak up what the professor says without any pressure."

Our faculty also appreciate the presence of senior guests in their courses. Professor Al McCoy, who teaches History 319: The Vietnam Wars, has had many auditors take this class over the past 10 years, many of whom were Vietnam War Veterans themselves and witnessed the events Professor McCoy lectures on first-hand. Although auditors typically do not participate in class discussions, Professor McCoy says, "Sometimes, we invite these Veterans to join a discussion section to describe the war to the undergrads from their perspective, something most students appreciate...On the whole, the course, and all who participate in it, are enriched by this inter-generational dialogue."

Although many auditors have taken classes for years (sometimes decades), the History Department continues to receive first-time auditors every semester. Many of these individuals choose to take History because it has been recommended to them by their peers, and it is something that they always had an interest in, but never had an opportunity to pursue. With the Senior Guest Auditor Program, many are able to continue their lifelong journey of learning, of which History is often part of the central curriculum.

In Memoriam



Frank "Mike" Clover

Frank "Mike" Clover (1940-2019)

Professor emeritus Frank "Mike" Clover passed away on Saturday, July 13, 2019. A pillar of ancient, classical, and Roman history who helped Late Antiquity gain recognition as its own distinct historical period, Clover received his B.A. in Classics from UW-Madison in 1962, followed by an M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1964 and 1966. He joined the History Department in 1966 and was jointly appointed to the Classics Department in 1968, where he taught until his retirement in 2000.

During his career, Clover wrote and spoke about a range of topics within Roman and ancient history, including the *Historia Augusta*, the historical writer Olympiodorus of Thebes, and the poet Commodus. His main interest, however, remained a long-term project on Vandals, which he published first as smaller studies and then as a compilation, *The Late Roman West and the Vandals* (1993). As a teacher, Clover offered larger survey courses on Ancient Greece and Rome, along with "The Rise of Barbarian Europe," a class based in his own interest in Barbarians in the former Roman Empire. He was known for his enthusiasm and engaging teaching methods, such as an undergrad performance - complete with costumes - of Aristophanes's *The Congresswomen*. He was a compassionate and supportive graduate advisor as well, advising more than 10 students studying Late Antiquity and serving as a mentor, committee member, or resource for numerous others. As one advisee remembered, "Mike implicitly

believed in his students, and had faith that they would do well."

Clover helped launch the Byzantine Studies Conference and served one term as Vice President and two as President; he was also a member of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies and the Association pour l'Antiquité Tardive. He was a Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies in 1973-4, at Dumbarton Oaks in 1982-3, and the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Society in 1991.

This obituary draws from remembrances sent to the Department by Professor Ken Sacks and Professor Ralph Mathisen. To read statements in full, please see <https://history.wisc.edu/2019/07/23/frank-mike-clover-1940-2019/>.



Kemal H. Karpaz

Kemal H. Karpaz (1923-2019)

Kemal H. Karpaz, the former chair of Ottoman and Turkish Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Emeritus Distinguished Professor of History, passed away in Madison, Wisconsin, on February 20, 2019, at the age of 96. On February 25, 2019, there was a state funeral in Istanbul under the auspices and attendance of the Turkish President, and Karpaz was laid to rest at the Fatih Mosque graveyard, the burial site of sultans and select Ottoman and Turkish dignitaries.

A giant figure in the field of Ottoman and Turkish History, Karpaz was the recipient of numerous awards for his scholarship: the Presidential Medal of Honor by the Turkish Government (2016); an Honorary Award from the Turkish Grand National Assembly (2009); the Medal of Independence from the Romanian Government (1978); Awards of Excellence and Honorary Memberships from the Turkish Academy of Sciences (1996, 2014) and from the Turkish Historical Society (2006); the Medal of Scholarly Excellence from Bucharest University (1978); and honorary doctoral degrees from Ovidius University (1993) and Babes-Bolyai University in Romania (2015).

Professor Karpaz, who pioneered the study of late Ottoman history, focused on the period's great ideological legacies: the rise of ethnic nationalism and of Islamic political discourse. In both cases, his emphasis on the socioeconomic roots of intellectual change influenced a generation of scholars. Karpaz also wrote extensively on more recent Turkish history, with noteworthy works on Turkish foreign policy, Turkish migration and on the "squatter settlements."

"Building on the foundation laid by his scholarship, most historians now take for granted that the roots of the modern Turkish Republic are to be found in the late Ottoman period," said Laird Boswell, chair of the history department at UW-Madison.

At UW-Madison, Karpaz served as director of the Center for Turkish Studies, contributing funds to its endowment. He also demonstrated an enduring commitment to the University and to his field of study through the endowment of a professorship in Ottoman and Turkish History in

(continued on page 30)

(continued from page 29)

the UW-Madison history department in 2016. The university awarded him a Hilldale Award, which recognizes distinguished contributions to teaching, research and service, for the 1995-96 academic year.

Among his dozens of books and hundreds of articles, Karpas's most important contributions are *Turkey's Politics: The Transition to a Multi-Party System*, *Ottoman Population: 1830-1914* and *The Politicization of Islam: Reconstructing Identity, State, Faith, and Community in the Late Ottoman State*. In addition, he edited and contributed to the influential volumes *The Ottoman State and Its Place in World History* (1974) and *The Ottoman Past and Today's Turkey* (2000).

Karpas was the founding member and past president of the Middle East Studies Association, a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies. He directed the Institute of Turkish Studies (housed at Georgetown University) and the Association of Central Asian Studies. He served as an advisor on Middle Eastern Policy for the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

After graduating from the University of Istanbul in 1947, Kemal Karpas practiced law in Istanbul before coming to the United States for graduate studies. He received a Ph.D. from New York University in 1957. He then served on the faculty of the University of Montana (then known as Montana State University) and became a founding member of the Middle East Technical University in Turkey in 1958-59. In 1962, he returned to New York University, where he taught until invited by the late E. David Cronon, Dean of the UW-Madison College of Letters & Science, to establish the study of Ottoman and Turkish history in UW's history department in 1967. His prominence in the field made UW-Madison a destination for scholars of the Ottoman Empire and Turkey from all over the world. A beloved teacher, Karpas trained dozens of Ph.D. students and taught thousands of undergraduates. Like many of his students, he was an avid fan of UW-Madison athletics. He rarely failed to watch Badger football and basketball games or to attend them in person when he could.

Following his retirement from teaching in 2003, Karpas continued to publish and deliver scholarly papers and to edit the *International Journal of Turkish Studies*, a journal that he had established.

By Deniz Balgamis, Associate Director, UW-Madison Center for Turkish Studies and Karl B. Shoemaker, Professor of History, UW-Madison
This obituary was originally published as "UW-Madison mourns Turkish history expert Kemal Karpas" at <http://ls.wisc.edu/news/uw-madison-mourns-turkish-history-expert-kemal-karpas>.



Norman K. Risjord

Norman K. Risjord (1931-2019)

Professor Emeritus Norman K. Risjord, age 87, died on January 31, 2019. Risjord, an expert on the development of American political parties after the Revolution, was born in Manitowoc, WI, on November 25, 1931, and grew up in Kansas City. He received his undergraduate degree from the College of William and Mary in 1953, then served in the United States Army Counter Intelligence Corps in Berlin from 1954 to 1956. Upon his return, he entered graduate school at the University of Virginia, where he completed his Ph.D. in 1960.

Risjord was widely known for his dedication to and love of sharing history. He began his academic career at DePauw University in Indiana, then joined the History faculty at UW-Madison in 1964. In Spring 1965 he received the William H. Kiekhof Teaching Award, a campus honor given to faculty at the Assistant or Associate Professor level in recognition of teaching excellence. He received Fulbright lectureships to teach at universities in Sweden and Singapore, and was a visiting professor at Columbia University, the University of Dundee (Scotland), and the U.S. Naval Academy. Closer to home, his classroom lectures were broadcast on Wisconsin Public Radio beginning in 1967 and aired periodically until 1989. After retiring from UW in 1993, Risjord volunteered as a lecturer with PLATO, a Madison-area organization that promotes self-directed learning for residents at or near retirement. His course on American History was so popular that it moved to increasingly larger venues before finding a home at Oakwood Village West's 200-seat auditorium. Risjord continued to teach this course, which eventually became known as "A Leisurely Walk Through American History," until a few months before his death.

All told, he spent nearly 60 years of his life dedicated to teaching others, whether his own students or the Wisconsin residents he reached through WPR broadcasts and his community courses.

Risjord published more than 20 books including *The Old Republicans: Southern Conservatism in the Age of Jefferson* (Columbia University Press, 1965); *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800* (Columbia University Press, 1978); and *Thomas Jefferson* (Madison House, 1994). He was the author of multiple textbooks for high school and college courses, a two-volume series, *America: A History of the United States* (Prentice Hall, 1985), six-volume *Representative American* series, and *Giants in their Time: Representative Americans from the Jazz Age to the Cold War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006). His popular productions included the histories of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Lake Superior, and the Dakotas.



Gaspare “Sal” Saladino

Gaspare J. Saladino

Sal, as he was known to many of his colleagues, died unexpectedly on May 16, 2019, at age 82. Sal graduated from Samuel J. Tilden High School and received his B.A. from Brooklyn College. In 1958 he came to Madison to study for a graduate degree in History at UW. He was a student of Professor Merrill Jensen, and he received his Ph.D. in 1964. For three years he taught at the State University of New York at Albany. After a year-long internship with the Adams Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was hired by the National Historical Publications Commission in the National Archives, where he coordinated the research activities of several NHPC documentary editing projects. In 1970 he joined the staff of The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, 1787-1791, under the direction of Merrill Jensen. In October 1970, the project moved from Washington, D.C. to UW-Madison, where he became an associate editor of the Ratification Project. For the rest of his life, Sal was to serve as an associate editor, then co-editor, and then as a retired volunteer on the project. During his tenure, the Ratification Project published thirty-four volumes, an unparalleled documentation of the way in which the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights came to be debated and adopted.

Sal was a brilliant scholar and researcher who published articles on the subject and reviewed the works of many scholars. In short, his work was of enormous importance to the historical scholarship on the origins of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Sal was an avid book collector. His extensive personal library filled a research suite in the University Club, his own apartment in Madison, and in storage at relatives' homes in New York. Shortly before his death, Sal donated this fabulous collection specializing in Revolutionary and constitutional works to the Ratification Project and to the Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries.

By John Kaminski, Director, Center for the Study of the American Constitution

Forty-First Annual Merle Curti Lecture Series



Professor Lorraine Daston. Photo submitted.

Lorraine Daston

Director of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin and Visiting Professor at University of Chicago

April 7-9, 2020

4:00-5:15 PM

Pyle Center

Reception: April 7th, 5:15-7:00 PM, Pyle Center

Lorraine Daston has published on a wide range of topics in the history of science, including the history of probability and statistics, wonders in early modern science, the emergence of the scientific fact, scientific models, objects of scientific inquiry, the moral authority of nature, and the history of scientific objectivity. Recent books include *Gegen die Natur* (2018; English edition *Against Nature*, 2019) as well as *Science in the Archives* (2017) and (with Paul Erickson et al.) *How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind: The Strange Career of Cold War Rationality* (2014), the latter two both products of MPIWG Working Groups.

Thank you to the 2018 members of our Giving Societies for their generous support!

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The North Park Street pedestrian overpass bridge that links Bascom Hill, at left, and the Mosse Humanities Building, at right, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is pictured during a sunny spring day. (Photo by Jeff Miller/UW-Madison)