Schedule

8:00-8:30 AM  Breakfast (coffee, bagels)

8:30-8:35 AM  Opening Remarks

8:35-9:30 AM  Panel: “Heresy, Inquisition, and the State”
Jessie Cortesi (History), “Authority and Orthodoxy: The Establishment of Catholic Temporal Power”
Joshua Fisher (History), “John Wyclif: Papal Reformer”
Rebecca Jacobs (History/Anthropology), “Spain’s Complex Image: The Connections Between the Black Legend and the Spanish Inquisition”
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Suzanne LaVere (History)

9:45-10:45 AM  Panel: “State Institutions and Extermination Practices in Nazi Germany”
Heather Dewey (History), “Male Homosexuality during the Third Reich: Expanded Persecution through Pre-Existing Prejudices”
Evan Frauhiger (History), “The Einsatzgruppen and Himmler: The Psychological Driving Force of the Holocaust”
Tina Gasnarez (Secondary Education), “The German National Railway (Reichsbahn) Under the Nazi Regime: The Transformation from a Glorified Past to an Enduring Legacy of Horror”
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Ann Livschitz (History)

Patrick Casey (History/German), “Die Opfernation: Victimhood and Austrian National Identity”
Christopher A. Reilly (Secondary Education), “Failure in Somalia: Conditions, Decisions, and Apathy That Led to a Failed State”
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Jeffrey Malanson (History)

11:40-1:00 PM  Panel: “America as a Work in Progress”
Sara Jackson (History), “A Dinner Party is Not a Revolution: The Founders, The Agendas, and the Compromise of 1790”
Madison Prall (English/History), “Discovering the Relationship between Sex and Progressivism in the Quest for Women’s Sexual and Emotional Agency”
Alexander Allison (History), “The NAACP and the Dyer Bill: A Campaign to End Lynchings”
Lisa Bebout (History/English), “The Mythology of Ronald Reagan”
Chair/Moderator: Dr. David Schuster (History)

1:10-2:10 PM  Lunch for faculty, participants and invited guests (RSVP required)
**Student Biographies and Abstracts**

**Panel: “Heresy, Inquisition, and the State”**

**Jessie Cortesi**

**Title:** Authority and Orthodoxy: The Establishment of Catholic Temporal Power  
**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. Suzanne LaVere  
**Paper written for:** History J495: Senior Seminar “Medieval Heresy” (Fall 2013)

**Jessie Cortesi** is a senior at IPFW. She is a History major and a Medieval Studies minor. She is currently working as the Assistant Book Review Editor for the journal of the Business History Conference, *Enterprise and Society,* an Oxford University Press quarterly. Together with Dr. Richard Weiner she is co-authoring an article on Andre Gunder Frank for publication in OUP’s forthcoming *Encyclopedia of World Poverty.* In addition, she was selected as one of this year’s Outstanding History Seniors.

**Abstract**

Religious persecution of “heretics” by the Catholic Church that characterizes the middle ages had its roots in power struggles centuries prior. In the first centuries of Christianity, Christians fought amongst themselves for interpretive and doctrinal authority. Heterodoxy didn’t stand a chance in the Middle Ages; in Late Antiquity nothing was certain. Everything changed when, in 380, Emperor Theodosius legally adopted Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire. A minority group that had once only held sway among its own, Christians were now in a position to influence the most powerful man and government in the world. Before long, bishops would rise to a higher station than the emperor himself. Previously, Christian officials wielded only religious authority, but after Theodosius’ Edict they would command temporal authority as well. It was not long before Theodosius’ commitment to rooting out wrong belief was put to the test; only five years later in 385 the first execution for heresy took place.

As Roman imperial rule waned in the west, the Catholic sphere of influence grew. In 410, with the imperial government safely retreated from the city, the Bishop of Rome was left to negotiate with invaders. Increasingly, the emperor in the west had little real power; the official seat of the Empire was in Constantinople. As Goths settled in Gaul and threatened Roman borders, Christian officials campaigned to bring these groups into the Catholic Church. The focus was different in the east where a powerful emperor still held sway. There, Christian leaders and their doctrinal interpretations remained inextricably tied to currents of politics and the will of the emperor. Gradually and over the course of many disputes, the eastern and western Christians drifted farther and farther apart in doctrine. In the west, the Bishop of Rome became inarguably more powerful than and more influential over the rulers of the kingdoms that arose after the fall of the empire. The changing role of bishops, the reservation of harshest punishments for those who relapsed from Catholicism, and the successful formation of a myth of unity despite the reality of faction are the critical factors from Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages visible in shaping the development of widespread heretical persecution later in the medieval period.
Bibliographical Note

In the course of my research, the Fordham University website’s Internet History Sourcebooks (Ancient and Medieval), proved to be a valuable resource of primary sources. Gelasius I on Spiritual and Temporal Power, 494 is quoted from the Fordham Medieval Sourcebook. The Oxford University Press collection Documents of the Early Church (Oxford, 1999) was a fruitful resource for Church documents. I referenced a wide variety of works among secondary sources; a few of the most frequently cited were David Foster’s Early Christian Thinkers (Downers Grove, Illinois: IVP Academic, 2010), Peter Iver Kaufman’s Church, Book, and Bishop: Conflict and Authority in Early Latin Christianity (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1996), and Raymond Van Dam’s The Roman Revolution of Constantine (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007). R.A. Markus is quoted on Donatism from his Christianity in the Roman World (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1974).
Joshua Fisher

Title: John Wyclif: Papal Reformer
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Paper written for: History J495: Senior Seminar “Medieval Heresy” (Fall 2013)

Joshua Fisher is a senior and will be graduating in May with distinction with a B.A. in History. He is especially interested in the periods of Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, specifically the development of religion and the resulting debates, and how these phenomena impacted both the secular and spiritual realms. He has been accepted for graduate study at Western Michigan University and the University of Tennessee, although he has yet to make a final decision on his immediate future. His career goal is to become an educator and researcher at the collegiate level. Joshua is a member of The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi and is a founding member of IPFW’s Latin Club. He would like to thank those within the IPFW faculty who have helped his development, and his friends and family for their support throughout his collegiate career.

Abstract

John Wyclif has been an enigmatic figure since his death in 1384, and many of his notions are still being examined and debated today. One such example is his opinion on the papacy and, more specifically, the question of if Wyclif supported the abolition of the office. Many contemporaries, 16th century Anglicans who championed Wyclif as the so-called ‘Morningstar of the Reformation,’ and even some modern historians have argued that Wyclif was, in his true belief, antipapal and that evidence of this is found in Wyclif’s own words. This paper details the evolution of Wyclif’s career as a thinker, not just in an ecclesiastical capacity, but in a philosophical one as well, in an attempt to demonstrate that any antipapal polemics which can be attributed to Wyclif were the result of outside influences and anger over certain circumstances. I argue that while there are a few polemics (all of which came at the very end of Wyclif’s life) that can be construed as antipapal, the overwhelming majority of Wyclif’s writing on the papacy supports the notion that he was a reformer and not an abolitionist. This paper looks at specific examples from Wyclif’s contemporaries, later Wycliffites who either misunderstood or exaggerated Wyclif’s position when facing heresy accusations, and modern historians, all of whom have focused on a very small portion of Wyclif’s work. This paper makes an attempt to either discredit the sources for these claims or to demonstrate how the evidence has been misinterpreted. I have examined several of Wyclif’s own tracts which relate to the papacy, and I have made an attempt to use Wyclif’s own words to establish that he was not antipapal at his core. My argument, rather, is that those who have portrayed Wyclif as antipapal (such as William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury during the life of Wyclif and Dominican inquisitors charged with questioning perceived heretics) have done so to promote their own arguments. This paper details how the historiography on the subject has evolved over time and also explains what more recent historians are saying on the subject. Ultimately, the aim of this paper is to show that Wyclif was not the true ‘Morningstar of the Reformation,’ but rather was a papal reformer whose arguments have been used for various ends depending on time and place.
As this research attempts to define the true opinion of John Wyclif concerning the papacy, many of the sources used in research are the writings of Wyclif himself. Some of these sources were found in translation, and some had to be translated into Modern English. Latin and Old English courses offered at IPFW proved invaluable in this research. Beyond Wyclif’s writings, the bulk of the research focused on the words of those who have attempted to portray Wyclif as an antipapist, or as he is commonly known “The Morning Star of the Reformation.” These sources included those written by contemporaries of Wyclif, heresy trial transcripts from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the words of Anglicans writing during the English Reformation, and modern scholars who have either misinterpreted Wyclif’s writings or simply used old sources in their work. Fiona Somerset and J. Patrick Hornbeck II are examples of modern scholars whose conclusions on Wyclif are similar to those of Joshua.
Rebecca Jacobs

Title: Spain’s Complex Image: The Connections Between the Black Legend and the Spanish Inquisition
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Paper written for: History J495: Senior Seminar “Medieval Heresy” (Fall 2013)

Rebecca Jacobs is a senior at IPFW. She is a History and Anthropology major with certificates in International Studies and Native American studies. She is a recipient of the Chancellor’s and Withers scholarships. She ran for IPFW women’s cross-country and track and field teams for three years. She is the president of IPFW’s Anthropology honors society, Lambda Alpha Theta. Rebecca’s special academic interests include ethnohistory and the study of indigenous cultures, particularly those in South America.

Abstract

The Spanish Inquisition: an evil, dominating institution imposed upon the people of Spain, used to persecute, torture, and kill Protestants that is just one illustration of the barbarous, greedy, and backwards Spanish character. This popular image or any variation of this image was an untrue and exaggerated image that often characterized the Spanish Inquisition and the nation of Spain until the twentieth century. The goal of this paper was to trace the origins of the Black Legend (the traditional literature that criticized the people, history, and national character of Spain due to cruel treatment of Native Americans in the country’s conquests, and for participation in heinous acts that demonstrated negative aspects of Spanish character, such as the Spanish Inquisition) through the Spanish Inquisition to illustrate how the Black Legend was created and how this ideology warped public perception of the image of Spain and the Spanish Inquisition. This paper concludes that the negative image that Spain acquired, which arose from the Black Legend, was a result of the subjective writings of English Protestants angered by religious differences, Dutch Protestants in conflict with Spain over the Revolts of the Netherlands, Spanish missionaries, like Bartolome Las Casas, who were disheartened by the treatment of indigenous people during Spanish conquest, and criticisms from French Enlightenment thinkers, such as Montesquieu, who used examples of Spanish fanaticism and barbarianism to account for Spain’s lack of progress during this time. As a result of the works from these sources, the Black Legend has created a bias that has affected how the popular audience, as well as how historians have viewed the Spanish Inquisition. As more and more has been discovered about the Black Legend and its relationship to Spain, the historiography of Spain and the Spanish Inquisition has rapidly evolved to illustrate a less biased, more comprehensive picture of Spain from the late fifteenth to early nineteenth centuries. Using primary and secondary sources from the time period, as well as secondary sources on the Spanish Inquisition and Black Legend from more recent scholars, this paper traces how opinions have changed about both the Black Legend and the Spanish Inquisition through academia and public opinion and also examines the complex relationship between the Black Legend and the Spanish Inquisition.

Bibliographical Note
Rebecca made extensive use of secondary sources from the time period to trace the relationship of the Black Legend and the image of Spain, as well as supplemented these with primary sources from the time period, such as the writings of Bartolome de Las Casas. She also used contemporary secondary sources from scholars like Henry Kamen and B. Netanyahu to examine the Spanish Inquisition, as well as used anthologies that helped trace the effects of the Black Legend through each region and time period discussed in the paper.
Panel: “State Institutions and Extermination Practices in Nazi Germany”

Heather Dewey

Title: Male Homosexuality during the Third Reich: Expanded Persecution through Pre-Existing Prejudices

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: History B311: Holocaust and Modern Genocides (Fall 2013)

Heather Dewey is a sophomore History major and Spanish minor with interest in nineteenth and twentieth century history, though she finds most areas gripping, despite a strange aversion to the eighteenth century. She participated in the Research Poster Symposium this year, and has earned several scholarships, most recently the Judie and Ralph Violette Scholarship from the Department of History. Outside of these pursuits, she is an avid creative writer, and has completed National Novel Writing Month (NANOWRIMO) three times. Sometimes she lives in a strong fantasy world, but it has yet to stop her from being grounded and thorough in her pursuits.

Abstract

My paper examined the Nazi persecution of homosexuals from 1933-1945, with emphasis on the social and cultural traditions and justifications used to support these efforts. A distinction is made between the treatment of men and women because female homosexuality was never officially made illegal or targeted, although many were interned in prisons or concentration camps under classifications like ‘asocial’ or for other crimes. I theorize that male homosexuals were persecuted because they failed – through stereotyping – to conform to the established gender dynamic that existed at the time. They were also seen as traitorous to the patriotic Nazi regime for being unwilling or incapable to produce more German citizens, a feat deemed necessary because of supposed Aryan superiority and an increasing need for a larger population to inhabit Europe and fight in the war. The sources I used to support this theory are mainly speeches and memorandums from Nazi officials, government documents, and memoirs and interviews by homosexuals, mostly male, from Germany and Poland who recounted their experiences and the types of prejudice they faced.

My main point about the gender dynamic tied back to older stereotypes in Germany – and other parts of the world – that had carried over into Nazi policies. A severe distinction was made between the two genders. By the Nazi ideal, men were strong, militaristic, and dominant, while women were weak, domestic, and passive. By being interested in other men, homosexual males were seen as effeminate partners in a relationship and therefore weak, drawing the scorn of others by failing to conform to the expected role. This, attached to the government’s belief that they would not marry or reproduce and were then also failing to be conscientious German citizens, was a crucial source for their persecution. They were considered undesirable in a society where being different meant death. This examination is significant because it focuses on a lesser-known group that was also targeted by the Nazis and killed during the Holocaust. Homosexuals are not given much attention in the established Holocaust narrative, and received little devotion until research started to appear in the late seventies and eighties. Even now, it can be difficult to find works about their suffering. It is also important because the gender roles that caused much
of the trouble for homosexual people, especially men, were not uncommon outside of Nazi Germany and continued to exist throughout the twentieth century. Similar to anti-Semitism, disgust or consternation was directed against homosexuality in other European countries and United States, and this lingering prejudice contributed to many victims being unwilling to share their stories because it would mean admitting who they were. Much of this consternation was directed because it was believed homosexuals were failing to conform to the ‘proper’ gender roles.

Bibliographical Note

The majority of my sources were either academically reviewed journals or translated primary source documents that I cross-referenced with other translations to check for biases or omitted passages. Otherwise, I used scholarly books, several of which were focused primarily on the plight of homosexuals, while others examined gender in Nazi Germany and contained passages on this subject. I also had access to some biographies from men who had decided to record their memoirs in the late seventies and eighties, when more and more people were emerging with their stories. The most intriguing sources I had were several oral histories from homosexual people who lived during this time. I used one from a man and one from a woman to gain both perspectives.
Abstract

Hitler’s Germany during World War II arguably created the worst atrocity that civilization had ever seen: the Holocaust. The Holocaust was not simply a static event, however. It was characterized by many elements and evolutions of implementation throughout the course of the war. One of the most important elements was the Einsatzgruppen, a unit within the SS (one of the strongest military organizations within Nazi Germany) that followed the German Army throughout the Soviet campaign. This group was responsible for carrying out the beginning phases of the Holocaust, including mass shootings and the use and operation of gas vans throughout the Soviet Union. Their most important contribution to the evolution of the Holocaust, however, was not their actions but their responses. After carrying out many mass shootings in which men, women, and children were the victims, the Nazi commanders started to worry about the impact on psychological health that these operations were causing, especially Heinrich Himmler. The concern over psychological health was not focused on the victims of the Nazis, but rather it was focused on the soldiers who carried out the killings: the Einsatzgruppen. Himmler especially became obsessed with this potentially harmful factor and it drove him to continuously search for alternative methods of murder that could reduce this perceived problem. Looking at each stage of the Holocaust in chronological order, the impact of psychological health is evaluated to determine its role in changing the course of Nazi extermination from the start of the mass shooting campaigns to the use of extermination camps. In the end, the factor of psychological health appears to be an influential element in deciding the various steps and methods of implementation regarding the Holocaust.

Bibliographical Note

The research for the information being presented comes from a variety of sources both primary and secondary. The primary sources used are mainly firsthand accounts of the actions of the Einsatzgruppen including recollections by civilians and ranking Nazi officials such as Heinrich Himmler and his Chief of Staff, Karl Wolff. These sources not only give information about the atrocities committed by the Nazis but they also provide insight into the twisted minds of the perpetrators of the Holocaust. Also included in the primary sources are government documents such as the many reports of the Einsatzgruppen as well as transcripts from the Nuremberg Trials after the war. The secondary sources used include many studies by leading historians on the
Holocaust that both observe the larger picture of the Holocaust and focus on the individuals such as Heinrich Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich who helped to develop the methods of murder used during WWII.
Tina Gasnarez

Title: The German National Railway (Reichsbahn) Under the Nazi Regime: The Transformation from a Glorified Past to an Enduring Legacy of Horror
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ann Livschiz
Paper written for: History B311: Holocaust and Modern Genocides (Fall 2013)

Tina Gasnarez is a senior and is currently pursuing a B.S. in Secondary Education-Social Studies, and a Certificate in International Studies at IPFW. Recently, she earned the top undergraduate award for her history research poster at the 2014 Student Research and Creative Endeavor Symposium (IPFW), and is a recipient of a 2014-2015 Ron Venderly Scholarship Award. This summer, Tina plans to culminate her year of Holocaust studies and research by experiencing the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C.

Abstract

The German railway system heralded the country’s much-desired advancement towards modernity and prosperity. As early as 1814, German planners of the railway system envisioned their railway to be an innovative means of travel that it would boost unity, national strength, and increase trade with neighboring countries. However, one segment of the population would be noticeably absent from the initial phase of securing the financial support it needed to launch the railway system: Jews. Railway funding from Jews would be restricted until 1848. From its inception, anti-Semitism was rooted in the formation of Germany’s railway system. The early exclusionary practices by Germany’s railway planners against Jews set in motion a chain of events that would lead to the largest mass transit of humans to the Nazi concentration and death camps over one hundred years later. When Adolf Hitler became Germany’s Chancellor in January 1933, he immediately began to weave his Nazi ideology into every aspect of German life, and this included Germany’s most cherished enterprise, the German National Railway Company. The largely autonomous and apolitical railway company had successfully transported people and goods from East to West at dizzying speeds. It had become one of Germany’s largest employers and one of its most influential. However, the leader of Germany’s advancement towards modernity and prosperity suffered a massive derailment when its leaders allowed the railway system to become the Nazi regime’s own malevolent vessel: “The Most Valuable Asset of the Reich.” From the willing actors within the Reich who orchestrated the forced deportations of millions of Jews into the darkened cattle cars to the death camps in Eastern Europe, the Reichsbahn, as it was later renamed, was forever transformed from a symbol of national pride and progress into one with a horrific and enduring legacy rooted in anti-Semitism.

Bibliographical Note

For my research analysis, I utilized secondary sources about the history of the German railway system by noted historians, Alfred C. Miersejewski and Todd Samuel Presner. I read several books about the Holocaust inside Germany’s boxcars by authors such as Simone Gigliotti. In addition, I read the personal testimonies during the Nürnberg Trials of the survivors on the Holocaust trains, as well as the SS officers who participated in Adolf Hitler’s final solution.
Panel: “State-Building and War”

Patrick Casey

Title: *Die Opfernation*: Victimhood and Austrian National Identity  
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ann Livschiz  
Paper written for: History J495: Senior Seminar “War and Memory” (Spring 2013)

Patrick Casey will graduate this May with highest distinction in the fields of History and German, having also taken—and having thoroughly enjoyed—a smattering of credits in half a dozen nominally unrelated fields. In the course of his studies, he has been named an IPFW Withers Scholar, has received an award for Excellence in Foreign Language for German, and joins Jessica Cortesi in being named one of the Outstanding History seniors. While studying, Patrick has also maintained full-time employ at JCPenney, which has not yet killed him. Plans for the future remain in flux, but one might reasonably assume there will be travel involved.

Abstract

Since the convening of the Austrian Historical Commission in 1998, the state of scholarly literature is all but unanimous: the classification of Austria as a victim collective was clearly at odds with historical reality. Where the preponderance of literature to this point has concentrated on deconstructing the Austrian victim myth, this paper analyzes its creation and the political exigencies which allowed it. It further characterizes the victim myth, not as the vindication, but rather as the creation of an Austrian Nation. This paper approached the question through two sets of sources; first, documents concerning Austria meant for the public; decrees, propaganda, and the like. Second, it examines the process through the classified orders and communique of political and intelligence officers, military personnel, and diplomatic officials. While this paper makes use of long public Western sources, it was not until somewhat recently that Soviet archives became available, so this is amongst the first works to have Soviet perspective on Austria’s role in the war and later political struggles.

Austrian political identity in the wake of the Habsburg collapse was fluid; a popular referendum to unify with Germany passed overwhelmingly in 1919, but was blocked by the Allied Powers, who did not want to see a German resurgence. The Great Depression only deepened the crisis, so that “to all but a handful, the idea of an independent Austria was simply inconceivable.” Even after unification with Germany, American, British, Soviet, and Austrian elites all viewed Austria as a politically malleable state. In early 1943, the British Ministry of Information first proposed the Moscow Declaration, promising Austrians lenient treatment, should they aid in the Allied advance.

After the collapse of the Nazi regime in 1945, Austria was split into American, British, and Soviet zones of control. To avoid exploitation and a more vigorous denazification—which was seen as a likely pretext for permanent Soviet or American involvement—the Austrians began producing documentary “proofs” of victimhood, the most famous of which is the *Rot-Weiss-Rot Buch*. As Cold War tensions began to heighten, the Austrian public and the Provisional Government, fighting to avoid reparations and a second humiliating guilt clause, consolidated themselves more firmly behind the *Opferdoktrin*—the victim doctrine. The Soviets and the Allies could not refute the *Opferdoktrin*. In the first place, it effectively nullified the threat of a
future German reunification, which remained a concern in post-War politics. Additionally, while competing for influence in Austria, neither the Americans nor the Soviets wished to take a more aggressive stance and risk alienating the Austrian populace. As a result, the Opferdoktrin, while shielding Austrian Nazis and collaborators, opened a path to independence and neutrality for the Austrian people. Furthermore, in identifying with the myth of a resilient, but deeply wronged Austria, the previously apathetic Austrian populace was provided with a desirable corporate identity, which shielded them against repercussions and crowned them with the laurels of tragic heroism.

**Bibliographical Note**

In writing this paper, the author drew on a variety of sources. The topic of Austrian history being somewhat outside the mainstream in English speaking countries, the author did the preponderance of his research in the original German. The document sources used in this paper might be split into those intended for public consumption, and those which most certainly were not. In the first class was a series of documentary histories, compiled and published by the Austrian Provisional Government during the Allied occupation, which sought to prove Austrian innocence in World War II; the exemplar of this genre being the Rot-Weiss-Rot Buch, published by the state press in 1946. Other public sources included speeches drawn from prominent figures, various government declarations and accords, laws passed within the individual allied zones of control, and a series of public discourses between Austrian and Soviet officials on the fitness of Austria to govern itself. Among the sources not intended for public consumption were the personal papers of the chief American and British diplomats in Austria, American, British, and Soviet orders and reports dealing with denazification and the reapportionment of the German Eigentum, Soviet directives to the KPÖ (Communist Party of Austria), orders from Soviet military commanders, as well as the analyses and reports of Soviet political officers on the ground. In most cases, the author was able to find topic specific volumes of compiled documents related to his theme, which, with the addition of the online database and archives managed by the Universität of Innsbruck Institut für Zeitgeschichte, allowed him to perform a reasonably thorough investigation of his subject. Exciting though they are, the author could not have read the recently recently investigated his subject. Exciting, so a note of special thank goes out to Wolfgang Müller et al for their compilation Sowjetische Politik in Oesterreich, 1945-55: Dokumente aus russischen Archiven, and to Stefan Karner and Barbara Stetzl-Marx for their Die Rote Armee in Österreich : sowjetische Besatzung, 1945-1955, without which this would have been a far less intriguing—and less satisfying—project. The secondary literature on this subject is remarkably rich, and had seen a strong ressurgence in the last twenty years. Of special note here are Günter Bischof and Anton Pelinka, whose prolific—not to say voluminous—and thoughtful treatment of Austrian historical identity and whose fearless challenges to the idols of popular memory proved essential to this paper.
Christopher A. Reilly

Title: Failure in Somalia: Conditions, Decisions, and Apathy That Led to a Failed State
Faculty Advisor: Dr. James Toole (Political Science)
Paper written for: POLS Y397: Intervention, Peace and War (Fall 2013)

Christopher A. Reilly was born in Chicago, IL in 1991 but has lived practically his entire life in Decatur, IN. Upon graduating from Bellmont High School in 2010 he went to Basic Training as a member of the Indiana Army National Guard. He spent his first semester at IPFW, in the spring of 2011, as a Criminal Justice major, but switched to Education in the fall. Over the last three years several professors have made his studies in history and political science an interesting and rewarding experience. In particular, Professor James Toole helped him grow an intense interest in the study of international relations, which is where this paper got its beginning. Upon graduating in May of 2015 Christopher will have B.S. in Education, his teaching license, and will be a commissioned officer in the National Guard. He is extremely excited to continue his journey beyond his undergraduate pursuits at IPFW and hopes to return in order to earn a Master’s Degree in Educational Administration. He can’t thank his beautiful future wife, his sister, his brothers, his father, his professors, and all of his friends and family enough for the support they’ve given him over the past couple of years.

Abstract

Twenty two years after the collapse of the Somalian government, a functioning nation state has yet to appear in the east African country. Attempts were made early on by the United Nations to end suffering and restore order to the chaotic environment, but these attempts failed to produce lasting effects. This paper discusses the sociopolitical conditions within Somalia, the inability of outside actors to operate in the complex environment, and the lack of political will in the United States to continue the humanitarian mission after setbacks as well as the effect these conditions had on the overall failure that occurred. By compiling several articles that have attempted to explain the failure of the first post-Cold War intervention attempt, as well as survey statistics and news articles, this project synthesizes components of several arguments into three significant explanations. The first argument presented is that the family based social structure of Somalia was too complex an environment for the western powers to operate in, thus the attempts to enforce a western idea of order was failed from its onset. The second argument is that the military and humanitarian forces deployed into Somalia failed to cooperatively function in a way that would have led to a successful mission. The third and final argument this work postulates is the effect political opinion in the US had on the continuation of attempted aid operations as certain events, particularly the October 3, 1993 Battle of Mogadishu, unfolded in Somalia. As current and future historians look back on the crisis state that is Somalia, the two decade period of statelessness will be its hallmark. Had the US led attempts by the United Nations proved successful, a vastly different history may have been written in Somalia as well as other African nations that experienced great periods of suffering in the last two decades.

Bibliographical Note
Academic journal articles were the majority of sources cited in this paper for a few reasons. The first reason is that there are not many books that attempt to shed light on the operations of the United Nations in Somalia over the entire course of the intervention attempt. Because most of the events in question occurred within a small time frame approximately twenty years ago and possibly because of the confusing nature of the situation, few over-arching and in-depth attempts have been made by scholars to discern what went wrong in Somalia. At first this seemed detrimental to my research. However, the plurality of viewpoints on the matter provided several possible answers to why intervention failed. Also, connecting the dots in the similarities between those viewpoints created a sense of understanding and provided me with helpful background knowledge as well as a well-supported thesis.
Panel: “America As a Work in Progress”

Sara Jackson

Title: “A Dinner Party is Not a Revolution: The Founders, The Agendas, and the Compromise of 1790”

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Jeffrey Malanson

Paper written for: History A303: United States from 1780 to 1840 (Spring 2014)

Sara Jackson will receive her A.A. in History, as well as a Certificate in International Studies, at the end of the current semester. She will continue her studies at IPFW with the support of the Withers Scholarship; Sara plans to pursue a B.A. in English with concentrations in Language and Writing and minors in French and Medieval Studies. Her continuing research interests include the implications of the use of space within the academic Writing Center, the anti-monarchical propaganda of both the French and Russian revolutions, the importance of the differing Federalist and republican ideologies within the early American republic, and the artistic and linguistic evidence of cultural synthesis found within the Bayeux Tapestry. This is Sara’s second year participating in this conference, and she has also presented on various topics at the IPFW Student Research & Creative Endeavor Poster Symposium, the Indiana University Undergraduate Research Conference, and the East Central Writing Centers Association Conference. Her paper, "’Gens Anglorum' & ‘Normanitas': The Bayeux Tapestry and the Effects of the Norman Conquest on Language and the Arts” was published in the fall of 2013 in Primary Source, the Indiana University Undergraduate Journal of History. A member of the Honors Program at IPFW, this summer will be Sara's third spent in Europe, working at the Cannes Film Festival and exploring Paris as far as her meager budget will allow.

Abstract

It has long been acknowledged that the so-called Dinner Table Bargain, or Compromise of 1790, is, perhaps, the greatest successful negotiation in American political history. While the majority of scholars agree on the basics of the encounter – which is based upon the admittedly biased and after-the-fact account of Thomas Jefferson – there are aspects to the event that remain unexplored, primarily due to a lack of alternative primary sources. This paper considers the major players within the scope of the bargain, including Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, as well as those intimately concerned with the debates surrounding both the residency and assumption issues; specifically, the research focuses on the individual goals of each participant and how the eventual bargain realized those objectives.

Looking at the personal papers of the founders, scholarship on the establishment of the District of Columbia, records surrounding the question of the assumption of state debts as part of Hamilton’s financial plans, and biographical accounts of each of these forefathers has afforded the opportunity to better understand the motivations of each of the statesmen. Yet, another important factor is how each undertook to accomplish their aims; this proves especially relevant when discussing the facts of the compromise and making inferences about the aspects of the event that remain unknown. I argue that the historically accepted narrative of the bargain has been significantly oversimplified in terms of the involvement of third parties, and that a true appreciation of the magnitude of the compromise requires a closer examination via the lenses of
partisan and national sentiment.

**Bibliographical Note**

In beginning this paper, historiographies that focused on the early American republic were instrumental in identifying several additional relevant secondary sources in addition to a limited number of primary sources. The holdings within the Indiana University library system yielded much of what was required in the way of the personal papers of those involved in the Compromise of 1790, especially those composed and exchanged within the months preceding and following the evening in question, in June of that year. Further, the examination of sketches and full biographies of the statesmen involved in the compromise allowed for the inclusion of information that has proven instrumental in clearly understanding the aims of each man with respect to these larger policy issues. Articles and books that review the compromise are relatively plentiful, but several key sources also focus on either the residency debate or the question of assumption; these were especially helpful in establishing a clearer context of supporters and opponents to each piece of legislation, as well as providing a narrower - and thereby more in-depth - emphasis. A great debt is owed especially to the *William & Mary Quarterly*, within whose volumes were found several articles which specifically address the dinner table bargain in detail, and to Joseph J. Ellis’ *Founding Brothers*, which features the account of the compromise that initially piqued interest in this research.
Madison Prall

Title: Discovering the Relationship between Sex and Progressivism in the Quest for Women’s Sexual and Emotional Agency

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Christine Erickson

Paper written for: History H217: Writing of History (Fall 2013)

Madison Prall, currently a senior at IPFW completing a double major in history as well as English and Linguistics with a concentration in literature, has studied many facets of history in her college career. She began her exploration in historical inquiry for two summers as a historic interpreter at the Kirtland Temple, a national historic monument, where she completed a self-guided research project on women’s fashion in the 1830s-1840s. Her accomplishments include the 2005 Theresa Carpenter writing scholarship at Graceland University and her presentation of a project on romance novels as models of acceptable romantic relationships at the 2014 Poster Symposium at IPFW. Ms. Prall studied abroad in London where she researched medieval history and modern British literature. She plans to return to IPFW this summer to study Latin.

Abstract

Despite the political rhetoric of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and the gains in women’s reproductive rights made by the birth control movement and its advocates, limits still remained in place concerning women’s control over their own bodies during the Progressive Era. In researching this topic, it appears that although other scholars have studied and published on these topics separately, the limits on Progressive Era social progress have remained largely undefined. This paper recognizes the Birth Control movement as an important gain towards achieving women’s autonomy over their own bodies, while exploring the limitations these gains had on women’s personal reproduction practices. Some of these limitations, as explored in this paper, include political dogma and propaganda, the advice and demands of family and friends, religion, constraints of social class, popular literature, and medical opinions and advice, all of which influenced women’s personal choices regarding their sexual health habits. Ultimately, women during the Progressive Era, despite an unprecedented level of freedom in public domains, continued to be constrained, in terms of control over their own bodies, by the above influences. To understand this point of view, this paper delineates the political-historical context of the women’s movement from the 1870s to the 1920s, then profiles women’s reproduction rights during this time period, followed by a discussion about ideology behind the birth control movement, advocates for women’s sexual health care, and early sexual health clinics. Although this research focuses on events which took place a century ago, women’s reproduction rights are still a contemporary topic because ideas about personal agency over one’s body and individual choices about controlling sex are still under debate. It was in the Progressive Era, however, that a woman’s right to control her own body as a civil liberty rightfully due to her was defined. Despite this, women were still constrained by the demands of their husbands, the advice of their mothers, the literature and products available to them, their religion, and the disparate points of view of medical professionals. A woman’s body, then, was and continues to be a pluralist symbol, belonging only partially to her and also to her environment. Thus, the rhetoric of the Progressive Era called for women to have agency over themselves, but one which only partially extended to women’s own bodies.
Bibliographic Note

This study made use of a variety of research materials, including early twentieth century periodicals such as the American magazines *Outlook* (1893-1924), *Current Opinion* (1913-1925), and *The North American Review* (1821-1940) which featured articles about contemporary social issues and more specific publications like *Forum Medical Series* (1886-1930) and birth control advocate Margaret Sanger’s *Birth Control Review*. In addition, available issues of the successful magazine *Women’s Home Companion* published from 1900 to the 1930s were studied.

This research also investigated several books and articles written and published during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century about contemporary social and sexual issues, by such authors as Ellis Havelock, British Physician, writer and social reformer who studied human sexuality; Julia Ward Howe, prominent American feminist, abolitionist, women’s suffragist, poet, and social activist; and Margaret Sanger (journal articles as well as books)—American birth control activist and sex educator. Speeches, pamphlets, and other materials published by the National Woman Suffrage Association were also studied.

Finally, biographical works about feminists and sexual health advocates Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman were incorporated, as well as more general publications on feminism and sexuality in America by such scholars as Nancy Cott, John D’Emilio, and Estelle B. Freedman. Lastly, recent scholarship on the history of reproduction, reproduction rights, and sexuality was also drawn upon in this research.
Alexander Allison

Title: The NAACP and the Dyer Bill: A Campaign to End Lynchings
Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Schuster
Paper written for: History J495: Senior Seminar “America Post Civil War” (Spring 2014)

Alexander Allison enrolled at IPFW in the fall of 2009. Initially interested in comparative literature, Alex quickly realized that his academic interests were better suited for the fields of history and Spanish. Since then, Alex has enjoyed studying a diverse group of historical topics and has made significant strides towards becoming fluent in Spanish. In 2010, Alex studied abroad in Salamanca, Spain. More recently, he spent a semester in Valparaíso, Chile where he studied at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso. In his free time he enjoys reading, and is particularly fond of authors Gabriel García Márquez and Chinua Achebe. Together with Dr. Richard Weiner, Alex is co-authoring an article on Immanuel Wallenstein and his World-System theory for publication in OUP’s forthcoming Encyclopedia of World Poverty. In January of 2015, Alex will move to Barcelona, Spain where he intends to both improve his Spanish and celebrate his youth.

Abstract

Few aspects of American history are as difficult to confront as the phenomenon of lynchings that occurred throughout the United States from the 1880s to the middle of the twentieth century. Generally referred to as “America’s shame,” the practice of lynching and the culture associated with it has often been described as the last skeleton in America’s closet, and not surprisingly it has captured the interest of multiple generations of scholars. Countless works on the subject have been published, and while almost every aspect of America lynchings has been thoroughly explored by scholars interested in the subject one particular feature has received astonishingly little attention: the role that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP) played in bringing the brutal practice to an end. Specifically, few scholars have explored in detail the effort that the NAACP put forth in order to secure the passage of the Dyer Bill, a piece of federal legislation that was designed to enable the federal government to effectively combat the practice of lynching. This is not only surprising considering that the campaign the NAACP waged in support of the Dyer Bill was the first national movement organized to confront the horrors of lynching, but also because the energy that the NAACP exerted in order to obtain congressional approval of the bill far exceeded the efforts put forth by Leonidas C. Dyer, the bill’s author and sponsor, and his fellow republican congressman. Furthermore, the NAACP’s campaign in support of the Dyer Bill would later serve as a model for all other NAACP anti-lynching movements, most notably the NAACP campaign in support of the Costigan-Wagner Bill.

The goal of my research is to study the tactics that the NAACP devised in order to promote support for the Dyer Bill amongst both Congress and the American public. Using the NAACP’s administrative records, annual reports, and other materials published by the organization, I intend to demonstrate that the NAACP believed that the best way to secure the passage of federal anti-lynching legislation was by collecting and organizing reliable information on lynchings in order to demonstrate the barbaric nature of the practice, as well as to dispel the myth that lynchings were a tool used to punish and prevent sexual interaction between black men and white women. Specifically, I will focus on the NAACP’s investigations into lynchings...
and the publication of the groundbreaking work Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States in addition to other anti-lynching literature, the legal support the organization enlisted in order to demonstrate the constitutionality of the bill, James Weldon Johnson’s lobbying campaign, the NAACP’s attempts to organize political pressure on republican congressman who abandoned the bill, and finally the massive fundraising campaign the NAACP undertook in order to fund their anti-lynching efforts. Despite that the Dyer Bill was ultimately killed in the Senate by a Democratic filibuster, I believe that by thoroughly examining the campaign the NAACP organized on behalf of the Dyer Bill it will become evident that the NAACP was in large part responsible for opening the nation’s eyes to the horrors of lynching.

Bibliographical Note

The overwhelming majority of Alex’s research is based off of the NAACP’s annual reports and administrative files. Further evidence was drawn from congressional records and articles published by the New York Times. The secondary sources which were consulted relate to both the history of the NAACP and the practice and culture of lynching in the United States.
Lisa Bebout

Title: The Mythology of Ronald Reagan
Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Schuster
Paper written for: History J495: Senior Seminar “America Post Civil War” (Spring 2014)

Lisa Bebout is a double major in History and English, graduating in May 2014. She received acceptance to Phi Eta Sigma, a National Honor Society, for her performance as a first year college student. IPFW’s literary journal Confluence published a non-fiction prose story she submitted in its Spring 2014 edition.

Abstract

This paper includes an analysis of the policies of Ronald Reagan and how these policies were implemented or ignored. Ronald Reagan has gained an almost mythological status among conservative Republicans. This paper seeks to discover the factors that have contributed to this status, while also examining elements of Reagan’s presidency that conflict with this status and appear to have been left out of the popular narrative.

Bibliographical Note

In researching President Reagan's enduring popularity, several books provided the context in which Reagan's popularity emerged. Other sources provided an in-depth analysis of Reagan's economic policies, rhetoric, and cultural considerations that fostered Reagan's popularity. Primary sources, most importantly The Presidential Papers of Ronald Reagan, were crucial to an analysis of Reagan's policies and popularity.
Student Awards

Heather Dewey received the Judie and Ralph Violette History Scholarship.

The scholarship is awarded to a history major with a minimum GPA of 3.5 and who has completed at least 15 credit hours of course work in the Department of History. The scholarship is endowed by Judie Violette, Dean Emeritus of Helmke Library, and Ralph Violette, Professor Emeritus of the History Department.

Patrick Casey and Jessie Cortesi are co-recipients of the Outstanding History Senior Award.

Academically outstanding history majors pursuing the B. A. receive a memento and name inscription on a wall plaque displayed in the Frederick A. Schminke conference room.

Andrea Sowle received the Sharon Alt Piepenbrink Award (best history paper written in the past year) for her paper “Connecting the Dots Between Literacy and Heresy in the High and Late Middle Ages,” written for Dr. Suzanne LaVere’s Senior Seminar on Medieval Heresy (Fall 2013).

Evan Frauhiger and Sara Jackson are the recipients of the Withers Scholarship for the 2014-2015 academic year.

Sara Jackson’s paper, "‘Gens Anglorum’ & ‘Normanitas’: The Bayeux Tapestry and the Effects of the Norman Conquest on Language and the Arts,” was published in the fall of 2013 in Primary Source, the Indiana University Undergraduate Journal of History. She presented this paper at the 2013 History Undergraduate Conference.

Madison Prall (English/History) received the Carol Roberts Writing Center Consulting Award at the 2014 COAS Honors Banquet.

History Research and History Majors at the 2014 Research and Poster Symposium

The 2014 Research and Creative Endeavor Poster Symposium was held on March 28. Both history majors and historical research were well represented among the participants:

Tina Gasnarez (Department of Educational Studies) presented a poster based on her research for History B311 “Holocaust and Modern Genocides”—“The German National Railway (Reichsbahn) Under the Nazi Regime: The Transformation from a Glorified Past to an Enduring Legacy of Horror.” Tina’s poster received First Prize for Undergraduate Research at the Symposium.

Heather Dewey (History) presented a poster based on her research for History B311 “Holocaust and Modern Genocide”—“Male Homosexuality during the Third Reich: Persecution Through Gender Roles.”

Madison Prall (English/History) presented a poster based on her research in English literature—“Romance Novels as Models of Acceptable Romantic Relationships.”
Rachel Habegger (Biology/History) presented a poster based on her research in Biology—“Land Usage near Waterways Affects Nutrient Content: A Study of Algal Communities.” Rachel also traveled to the Mid-East Honors Association Conference in April 2014 to present her research.

History Majors at the 2014 Honors Showcase

Stephanie Boissy presented her Honors Project—“Gendering the Holocaust: Jewish Women in Nazi Concentration Camps”—at the 2014 Honors Showcase on 11 April 2014. Her Honors Program committee included Dr. AnnLivschiz (Faculty Mentor), Dr. Christine Erickson (External Reviewer), and Dr. Suzanne LaVere (Honors Program Council Liaison). Completion of her Honors Project means that Stephanie will graduate from IPFW with a medal and Honors Certificate and a B.A. in History, minors in German and Linguistics, and certificates in Teaching English as a New Language (TENL) and International Studies. She is currently enrolled in a Transition to Teaching graduate program for Secondary Education at Indiana Wesleyan University.

Rachel Habegger, a junior double major in Biology and History, presented her Honors Project—“Comparison of Fertilizers on Turfgrass.” She will be receiving her Honors medal in May 2015.
Faculty and Staff Updates

The Department of History bids farewell to Barb Blauvelt, who is retiring in July 2014 after forty five years at IPFW.

Barb Blauvelt’s work as the secretary for both the Departments of History and Political Science has been tremendous. She is responsible for the smooth functioning of two departments and she has dealt effectively with an ever-increasing workload. She never forgets that the reason we are all here is for the students. Majors in both departments are aware of her knowledge and frequently went to her for assistance in scheduling and other issues. She invariably responded positively to such requests for assistance, and students knew they could rely on her. Her responsiveness and extensive knowledge help explain why students from outside the department sought her advice. Her high-quality work, as well as her extra service, has always been, first and foremost, in the interest of the students. She has trained many department chairs (and two deans) over the years, and has served as an invaluable support system for new faculty arriving at IPFW.

Faculty in the Departments of History and Political Science have a 40+ year tradition of playing a vital role in IPFW governance. Following the lead of earlier faculty members, current members of the history and political science departments are very active in IPFW governance. Indeed, faculty members in these two departments play a vital role in IPFW politics today. Invariably, faculty members seek Barb’s counsel when discussing university policies and procedures. She explained how policies have evolved over time and the specific steps needed to address an issue or problem. It was a welcome perspective that always put quality of education and the welfare of students first. Many of the accomplishments of the department faculty would have been impossible with Barb.

Over the years at IPFW, Barb has served as the Secretary for the Fort Wayne Senate, President of the Clerical and Service Staff Advisory Committee and in numerous other ways. She helped start the Mike Downs Center for Indiana Politics and continues to serve as its Secretary. For the entire existence of the Brown Ink Society, which provides emergency grants for students in need, she has served as the secretary and treasurer. She schedules the meetings and has helped lead the fundraising efforts of both organizations. Her efforts have raised over $100,000 for IPFW, with more than 320 grants worth more than $87,000 dispersed to students in need. It is hard to envision an activity that has been more important to students in need and which has played a more positive role in student retention.

Barb’s community service outside IPFW is extensive as well. She has been active in Indiana politics, including precinct work and election monitoring. She is also active in her church.

Barb’s extensive experience, intelligence, pleasant demeanor, and willingness to always do more than is required in any given situation has made Barb the "go-to" person for students, faculty in the two departments, as well as the chairs.

Barb's dedication to her position, and to the university community as a whole, is well-known and respected. She has earned this much-deserved respect in part because of her ability to work closely and productively with individuals at every level of the university structure. We are
unaware of any situation where Ms. Blauvelt has not exhibited a positive attitude, tact, diplomacy and genuine warmth in dealing with others.

Barb’s encyclopedic knowledge of all things IPFW, her excellence in everything she does, her kindness and patience, her support and encouragement, and her delightful presence will all be greatly missed.

As we all wish Barb the very best with this new phase of her life, which will involve new adventures including more international travel, the Department of History moves into uncharted territory—the department without Barb.

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The Department of History also bids farewell to Professor Bernd Fischer, who will be retiring this spring after 20 years at IPFW.


Dr. Fischer made significant contributions to the department and the university. He was an excellent teacher, and students benefitted from his fine instruction. He was also an ideal colleague and department citizen. Furthermore, as department chair he fostered a very positive and harmonious department culture, which proved to be a great environment for junior faculty members to flourish in. Additionally, he and his wife Deborah Fischer generously hosted many department and IPFW events at their house, including holiday and retirement parties. He also served the university and the profession in his role as a journal editor (for *CLIO, A Journal of Literature, History, and the Philosophy of History* and for *Albanian Studies*) and by serving on numerous local, national, and international Executive and Advisory boards.

Dr. Fischer was also an active member of Fort Wayne, a community he appreciated and enjoyed being a part of. He made many good friends in the area. Additionally, he was director of the Fort Wayne International Forum. Community members regularly attended this popular forum at which there was a talk on international affairs and a meal. The forum moved from its original setting at the Rib Room to JK O’Donnell’s a few years ago.

Dr. Fischer is a renowned scholar. We don’t have nearly enough space to list all his accomplishments here, so we will have to settle for a very abbreviated list. Owing to his expertise in Albania, he was appointed special advisor to the Albanian Royal Court (2008), and elected to be a member of the Albanian Academy of Sciences (2006). He wrote and edited numerous books on the Balkans. Here’s a partial list: *Balkan Strongmen: Dictators and Authoritarian Rulers of*
Southeastern Europe (2007); Albanian Identities, History and Myth (2002); Albania at War, 1939-1945 (1999); and King Zog and the Struggle for Stability in Albania (1984). Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages, and his monographs have not only won critical acclaim, but also been very popular. He is invited to Europe regularly to give presentations, and entire conferences have been organized to honor his work. Unsurprisingly, he has also been awarded the top faculty research award here at IPFW. As an expert on the Balkans, he has given countless press and televised interviews both in the U.S. (for example in the NY Times) and abroad. He has also served as a consultant to the State Department and served as an expert witness on dozens of asylum cases.

We greatly appreciate Bernd’s service to the department and the university and wish him the best in his retirement. While he will be greatly missed (not least of all his contagious and agreeable chuckle), we are happy that he has moved on to an exciting new phase in his life. Upon retirement he and his wife Deborah moved to Washington State, right on the Pacific Ocean, a coastal region where he spent a great deal of time in the past. In addition to enjoying the outdoors, he will continue writing. He has agreed to write a book on Albania for the distinguished Cambridge University Press Concise History Series.

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Dr. Christine Erickson is continuing to work on her book manuscript, Fraternity on the Frontier: The Montana Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s.

Dr. Suzanne LaVere’s book, Out of the Cloister: Scholastic Exegesis of the Song of Songs, 1100-1250 will be published next year. She is presenting papers at three conferences in the next few months, and is working on articles on medieval sermons and a new book project on Church reform and pastoral care in the High Middle Ages.

Dr. Ann Livschiz was appointed to the Honors Program Transition Team for Fall 2013 and as an Interim Honors Program Director for Spring 2014. She is continuing work on her project on the memory of the Holocaust in Belorussia.


Dr. David G. Schuster’s current project is a condensed history of American medicine for an edited volume on the Gilded Age and Progressive Era. When not working on his research, lesson planning, or reading papers, David can be found walking and bicycling around town. He tries to avoid using his car and encourages other people to do the same.
Dr. Richard Weiner's recent publications include "Antecedents to Daniel Cosio Villegas' Post-Revolutionary ideology, which appears in Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos (Winter 2014) and a forthcoming chapter on Mexico and Central America in the Routledge Handbook to the History of Global Economic Thought. This summer he plans to work on his book manuscript on Mexico's Legendary Wealth.

The Department of History welcomes new faculty member, Dr. Deborah Bauer, in Fall 2014. She received her PhD from UCLA in 2013, and she will be teaching the Western Civilization survey and courses on European history, the history of France and the French Empire, and the history of espionage. Her research focuses on the professionalization of permanent intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies in France in the half-century prior to World War I. She is working on her book manuscript, Marianne is Watching, along with articles on the role of the military in directing espionage work and the shifting perceptions of spies in the public imagination. She is looking forward to sharing her passion for European history with IPFW students.
Special Announcements

Did you enjoy today’s presentations? Would you like to see the full-length papers? Interested in learning about presentations from earlier conferences? Information about the 2009-2013 History Department Undergraduate Conferences is available through Helmke Library on Opus: Research and Creativity at IPFW (opus.ipfw.edu). This year’s conference material will be uploaded over the summer.

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The Department of History is on Facebook! (www.facebook.com/IPFWHistory) This is a great way for current students and alumni to keep in touch with the IPFW History community and spreading information about classes, events, and news.

Do you know of an event on campus or in town that you think other History majors would be interested in?
Have you read a new History book that you especially enjoyed?
Do you have an accomplishment that you would like the Department to know about?
Post it on our page!
If you haven't done so already, please "Like" us, and we hope to hear from you soon!

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Preliminary Call for Papers for the
2015 7th Annual Undergraduate History Conference
If you wrote an excellent paper for your Spring 2014 course, it is never too early to submit a proposal for the next year’s Undergraduate Conference. Contact Professor Ann Livschiz if you have any questions.

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The Department of History will continue to sponsor the “Lunch with a Historian” series in 2014-2015. The speakers will be announced in the fall of 2014.

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The Department of History continues to offer credit and non-credit internship opportunities for history majors.
If you are interested in doing a history internship for credit, please contact Professor Christine Erickson.
The Department of History has partnered with Career Services to expand a number of internship opportunities available to students. Check out www.ipfw.edu/career/students/job/historyinternships.shtml for more information. If you are interested in a non-credit internship, contact Karen Campbell in Career Services.
Conference Planning Committee

Barbara Blauvelt
Dr. Ann Livschiz

Department of History Faculty
Dr. Christine Erickson
Dr. Bernd Fischer
Dr. Benton Gates
Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Dr. Ann Livschiz
Dr. Jeffrey Malanson
Dr. David Schuster
Dr. Richard Weiner, Chair

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