8th Annual Undergraduate
History Department Conference
Saturday, February 6, 2016
The Steel Dynamics Keith E. Busse IPFW Alumni Center

8:15-8:45 AM  Breakfast (coffee, bagels)

8:45-8:50 AM  Opening Remarks (Dr. Richard Weiner)

8:50-10:10 AM  Panel: "CIA and the Cold War"
Katie Sherrod (History), "Operation TPAJAX: The CIA’s First Power Trip"
Cody Fuelling (History/Secondary Education), "To the Brink: Turkish and Cuban Missiles during the Height of the Cold War"
Seth Carpenter-Nichols (History), "The Cuban Missile Crisis: Kennedy’s Quest for Peace"
Korey Nowels (Secondary Education – Social Studies), "Combating an Independent Spirit: How the CIA’s Sense of Operational Autonomy Has Stymied Congressional Oversight"
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Deborah Bauer (History)

10:20-11:20 AM  Panel: "Heresy and War"
Aaron Ostermeyer (History), "The Veneration of Icons in Byzantine Society"
Alexander Welker (History), "Leningrad Under Siege: The Will to Survive the Nazi Onslaught"
Andrew Hakes (History), "Babi Yar: A Closer Look at Holocaust in the Soviet Union"
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Suzanne LaVere (History)

11:25-12:25 PM  Panel: "Explorations in American Culture"
Carmen Hamilton (History), "The Ouija Board: The Convergence of American Spiritualism and Capitalism in the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries"
Fyodor S. Wheeler (History), "Empires of the Air: The Beginning of Radio"
Fiona Sackett (History), "‘At Least They Aren’t Wearing Pants!': The All-American Girls Professional Baseball League"
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Jeffrey Malanson (History)

12:30-1:15 PM  Lunch (pre-registration required)

1:15-2:15 PM  Panel: "Mexico: Domestic Transformations and International Relations"
Bre Anne Briskey (Psychology), "The Struggle for Recognition"
Heather Dewey (History), "The Historic and Contemporary Literature of the Causality of Article 27 and Re-emergence of the Mexican Ejido"
Nathan Garstka (History), "The Zimmerman Telegram"
Chair/Moderator: Dr. Richard Weiner (History)

2:20-3:40 PM  Panel: "United States As a Work in Progress"
Brittney Pearson Kattau (Secondary Education - Social Studies), "Lynching and the Racial Oppression of Black America"
Delaney Cole (History), "The Little Rock Crisis: A Time of Defiance, Division and Unlikely Friendships"
Melissa Norton (History/WOST), "Ballad of Jimmy Carter: Southern Rock and Presidential Election of 1976"
Katlynn Rushing (Legal Studies), "Roe v. Wade: An Analytical Response of the United States Supreme Court Decision"
Chair/Moderator: Dr. David Schuster (History)
Student Biographies and Abstracts

Panel: “CIA and the Cold War”

Katie Sherrod

Title: “Operation TPAJAX: The CIA’s First Power Trip”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deborah Bauer
Paper written for: History B345: History of Espionage (Fall 2015)

My name is Katie Sherrod. I am a history major with a political science minor. After graduating from IPFW, I plan to do some teaching and attend law school. History excites me because I enjoy learning about how certain issues affected our past, both nationally and globally, and how we can use the responses to those issues to learn and shape our responses to similar issues today. In my free time I enjoy reading and travelling.

Abstract

The CIA was originally established as an agency charged with putting together information from all other intelligence agencies. However, in the midst of the Cold War and with the election of President Eisenhower, a new role for the CIA surfaced. Across the globe, in Iran, in 1951 the people had elected a Prime Minister, Mohammad Mossaddegh, who opposed British control over Iranian oil fields. The exploitation of the Iranian oil fields by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (now British Petroleum) resulted in the Iranian people not receiving any of the money from these oil fields, and thus keeping the Iranian people in poverty. When Mossaddegh came to power in the 1950s, this had been going on for about 40 years. Mossaddegh and the people of Iran resented the British, and thus the Prime Minister took a stand. In a controversial move, he nationalized all of the Iranian oil fields, effectively kicking the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company out of Iran, along with much of the British influence. The British government owned a major stake in the company and sought to take swift retaliation, attempting to convince American allies to join in ousting the democratically-elected Prime Minister. As the current American President Truman applauded Mossaddegh, Britain failed to garner support from the United States. However, when Eisenhower subsequently became president in late 1952, the British government saw a chance and took it. After convincing Eisenhower of a Communist threat to Iran, Eisenhower allowed for the CIA to do what it had never done before: organize a coup d’état. The mission was simple— to get Mossaddegh out of power and to establish a pro-Western government. This paper explores the CIA’s role in the overthrow of the Prime Minister of Iran, Mohammad Mossaddegh, and the repercussions it had in the following years, both for the CIA and its mission, and in Iran itself.

Bibliographical Note

For this project, I used the CIA documents, declassified through the Freedom of Information Act, to understand what exactly happened in the operation and the events leading up to it. I also found a Time article from January of 1952 naming Mohammad Mossaddegh as the Man of the Year for
1951. This was especially interesting to me as it was a popular magazine and helped shape viewpoints across its readership. Kim Roosevelt also wrote a book about the operation and his role in it. This source helped me to see how Roosevelt himself saw the situation, and how his view of events differed from those of the authors of my secondary sources.
**Title:** “To the Brink: Turkish and Cuban Missiles during the Height of the Cold War”  
**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. Christine Erickson  
**Paper written for:** History H217: The Nature of History (Fall 2014)

**Cody Fuelling** is in his third year at IPFW, with majors in history and secondary education, furthermore pursuing an Honors Certificate and Certificate in International Studies. Presently employed by the Honors Center, Cody also works as an Assistant Book Review Editor for *Enterprise and Society*, a business history journal published by Cambridge University Press. He also sits as a student representative on the COAS Student Affairs Committee.

**Abstract**

The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis, during which the Cold War between the American and Soviet superpowers nearly went hot, were, according to some historians, “the most perilous in the planet’s history” and the closest belligerent forces have ever come to engaging in mutual thermonuclear conflict. The thirteen days of the crisis—which took place during the latter half of October, 1962—hallmarked the placating, diplomatic intentions of the American and Soviet heads of state and showed that cooperation between capitalists and communists could occur in the interests of the preservation of their respective systems and states. The progress of the situation was publicized to the nations of both superpowers, with frequent updates in newspapers, radio broadcasts, and television features, but the diffusion of the Soviet-American tensions around Cuban shores was not won precisely the way public media announced. Negotiations involving nuclear missiles stationed by NATO in Turkey had been key to the rise of the crisis, and were an important bargaining chip in the diplomatic course elected by American President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, a secret which was held by both parties for over twenty years. This presentation will take a closer look at the missiles placed in Turkey and at their roles in both igniting and diffusing the situation. The Cuban Missile Crisis hosted benefits for the different states involved: Cuba was promised to not be invaded by the United States again. Turkey received stronger protection via ICBMs. The Soviet Union no longer needed to fear nuclear missiles coming from Turkey. Likewise, the United States no longer needed to fear nuclear missiles coming from Cuba. The situation took relations between the Soviet and American heads of state to a high and fostered mutual understanding between the two leaders; both states had been willing to grant concessions in favor of the other, perhaps opening a new doorway to the mollification of American-Soviet relations. But with President John F. Kennedy’s assassination thirteen months after the Cuban Missile Crisis, and Premier Nikita Khrushchev’s removal the following year, this new passage of understanding was transient at best, and hopes of a mutual movement to ease the Cold War ended with the respective administrations. It is impossible to speculate what would have happened had the two heads of state remained in office. Perhaps more understandings between the United States and Soviet Union would have transpired; perhaps not. Such speculations cannot rewrite history, and after the crisis in Cuba, there would be another quarter of a century until the Cold War would end, and tensions between the American and Russian nations have yet to fully diffuse.
Bibliographical Note

Because many 1960s documents have been declassified and the Cuban Missile Crisis has received so much international spotlight, there was a plethora of primary and secondary sources for this paper. October 1962 correspondences between Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy were primarily used, as was former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy’s memoir of the events. Fifty years after the crisis, the spotlight of historical analysis again shone on the Kennedy administration, providing me with new insight on the situation through the works of Mark White, Jeffrey D. Sachs, and Barton J. Bernstein. Additional secondary sources were written by Michael R. Beschloss, Shane J. Maddock, and Nasuh Uslu.
I am Seth Carpenter-Nichols. I became a History major two years ago after I switched from being a Theatre major for two years. In each history class, I look forward to expanding my expertise and sharing my knowledge on a given subject. Since I was in elementary school, I had a deep passion about history. When I was 9 years old, I could remember and name all the presidents. As I grew older, my knowledge grew on world leaders, dictators, political parties, presidential facts, and what each president had to go through during their time in office. My specialty is World War II and the Cold War that followed.

I decided to write about the Cuban Missile Crisis because it was one of the most exciting, stressful, and even the most dangerous episodes of the Cold War. Our country was on the brink of nuclear war, but President Kennedy prevented that from happening. He stood up to the Soviet Union and his war-mongering military staff to keep our country and the world safe. The aftermath of the Cuban Missile Crisis also changed the tide of the Cold War due to President Kennedy compromising and communicating peacefully with Nikita Khrushchev. In his excellent leadership, Kennedy changed the policy of aggression to peacekeeping.

**Abstract**

President John F. Kennedy is argued by some to be the most influential president of the United States in the twentieth century. From his charisma, energy, and his progressive politics, Kennedy launched the nation into being the model of the world. However, October 1962 proved to be the ultimate test of Kennedy’s presidency when the Cuban Missile Crisis created worldwide panic. Despite Kennedy facing pressure from the military industrial complex to invade both the Soviet Union and Cuba and the aggressive policies of the USSR sending nuclear missiles to Cuba, Kennedy would compromise with the rival super-power to disband their nuclear missile sites to avoid a nuclear war. Despite rather mixed reactions by his colleagues and the American people. Kennedy displayed amazing leadership in this major foreign policy decision because he kept the American people and the world safe. He changed the Cold War mentality from being hostile to peaceful, and proved that the United States can succeed by communication and not by warfare. The leadership and tactics of President John F. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis were revolutionary because they kept the world safe and changed the direction of the Cold War.

**Bibliographical Note**

The sources I have used for my presentation were from newspaper articles, memoirs, and biographies written during and after the Cuban Missile Crisis.
Primary Sources:

Secondary Sources:
Craig, Campbell. “Kennedy’s International legacy, Fifty Years On.” International Affairs 89, no. 6 (2013): 1367-1378.
Korey Nowels

Title: “Combating an Independent Spirit: How the CIA’s Sense of Operational Autonomy Has Stymied Congressional Oversight”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Deborah Bauer
Paper written for: History B345: History of Espionage (Fall 2015)

Korey Nowels is currently an IPFW senior majoring in Social Studies Education. As long as he has been able to study those subjects in school, Mr. Nowels has had a profound interest in the study of the humanities and the social sciences. This interest has not only compelled him to learn more about these subjects through his course work, but has also influenced his choice of major. He hopes to instill in his future students an appreciation for history and social science similar to the one he possess, and by doing so, he hopes to impact his community in meaningful way.

Abstract

America’s secret intelligence organization, the CIA, operated for decades with considerable autonomy, permitting many instances of covert activity ranging from the overthrow and attempted assassination of world leaders to the invasion of American citizens’ privacy. This autonomy stemmed from the circumstances of the agency’s founding in 1947. The relationship between the Central Intelligence Agency and the United States Congress has greatly affected both the trajectory of the CIA’s development, and the nature of government regulation of intelligence agencies. CIA activity has been characterized by having relative autonomy from Congressional oversight, which partially facilitated the development of the Central Intelligence Agency into a modern intelligence service. The autonomous nature of this relationship also allowed the CIA to engage in practices that both violated laws and pushed ethical boundaries. Over the course of the twentieth century, the oversight capacity of Congress (and the federal government as a whole) expanded as a reaction to these activities. However, the expansion of oversight remained a slow process until the findings of the Church Committee led to significant structural changes in the 1970s. This paper highlights the expansion of the CIA’s power during the Cold War by considering pivotal events such as the overthrow of the Mossaddegh government in Iran, the overthrow of the Arbenz government in Guatemala, and the agency’s initial involvement in the war in Vietnam. This paper also considers important examples of Congress expanding its oversight powers in the intelligence community, by exploring the findings of the Church Committee in 1975 and reforms enacted after September 11, 2001. Besides creating significant changes to the intelligence community as a whole, these instances further illustrate the reactionary nature of Congress towards the CIA.

Bibliographical Note

The history of the CIA and the implications of government oversight of the CIA has often been a hotly debated topic amongst scholars. An examination of the CIA’s relationship with Congress, therefore, has ample opportunity to draw from the works of historians. Several sources have proven valuable in contextualizing the history of the CIA itself. Works by historians such as Warner and Zegart chronicle the history of the CIA’s founding, and analyze the oversight of the CIA during its formative years. Additionally, the CIA itself (by means of their website) also
provides useful factual information regarding the founding of the CIA. Kinzer’s piece is utilized in this context to illustrate the growing covert role of the CIA with American involvement in Iran being used as a specific example. Other sources are utilized to clearly define the relationship between the CIA and Congress at different point in its development. For this purpose the works of Barrett and Snider are used as broad overviews of this relationship throughout the post WWII period, and the study by Johnson provides detail on how this relationship began to shift as a result of the Church Committee. Primary sources are also used to provide perspective to developments in the context of the period. For example, documents from the public record such as NSC 68, the Central Intelligence Agency Act, and the finding of a recent congressional inquiry are all utilized to illustrate the operational parameters of the CIA at given point of time. Documents from the Pentagon Papers were used to show the CIA’s involvement in the Vietnam War, while coverage in the New York Times of the Church Committee findings and the CIA’s post-911 advanced interrogation techniques was used to illustrate the extent of abuses of power.
Panel: “Heresy and War”

Aaron Ostermeyer

Title: “The Veneration of Icons in Byzantine Society”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Paper written for: History J495: Medieval Heresy (Fall 2015)

Aaron Ostermeyer is a History major, who has served as a Student Success Coach in the Mastodon Advising Center in Kettler Hall since the school year began. In this position he helps fellow students with varying issues such as test anxiety, social support, and consulting probation students. He also helps students with finding the resources they may need across campus. He has served as an extern with the Allen County Superior Court and shadowed Judge Wendy Davis. During Summer 2015, he was part of the IPFW Student Life’s Orientation Assistant Team where he assisted incoming students and their families in becoming more familiar with our campus.

Abstract

This paper concerns the religious controversy known as Iconoclasm within the Byzantine Empire. The heresy of Iconoclasm still divides scholars today due to the fact that it involves a number of different potential theological, social, and political factors. The origins of Iconoclasm are complex, and as the controversy over images continued, it became even more complicated. Iconoclasm would in fact last for nearly 100 years within the Byzantine Empire. This division over the proper role of icons in the Byzantine Empire is represented by the conflict between Iconodules, or "image lovers," and Iconoclasts, or "breakers of images." The heart of the Iconoclastic debate within the Byzantine Empire revolved around the idea that people might misdirect their veneration towards the image rather than the actual holy figure that is represented on the icon. By potentially misdirecting their veneration towards the image rather than what the image is supposed to be representing, the fear was that the person was essentially worshipping a false idol. The Iconodule side of this debate would become the eventual winning side of this complex controversy, but Byzantine Iconoclasm would serve to influence future movements outside of the Byzantine Empire.

Bibliographical Note

While the majority of the sources used for my paper were books, I also used a number of scholarly journals as well as one online website. The source that I found to be the most helpful in conducting my research was Inventing Byzantine Iconoclasm by Leslie Brubaker. Another source I found to be highly useful was Theodore the Studite: Writings on Iconoclasm, translated by Thomas Cattoi. This source contained primary documents from people who lived during the time of Byzantine Iconoclasm, which proved instrumental in gaining more insight on the topic from famous Iconodule or Iconoclastic figures. The source that surprised me the most was the Byzantine Iconoclasm section for the Metropolitan Museum of Art website. This website had a number of topics about Byzantine Iconoclasm as well as many intriguing images of icons from the period.
Alexander Welker

Title: “Leningrad Under Siege: The Will to Survive the Nazi Onslaught”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ann Livschiz
Paper written for: History T335: Soviet Union in World War II (Fall 2015)

My name is Alex Welker. I am a sophomore majoring in History at IPFW and presenting at this conference is the first honor of note I have received with any school relevance that was not made during an arts and crafts portion of the day. I really enjoy studying history, especially war and battlefield strategies, and I hope to present several more papers at future conferences.

Abstract

The perfidious Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 led to some of the deadliest battles seen throughout the entire Second World War. One such conflict was the siege of Leningrad, which began on September 8, 1941 when Leningrad was completely surrounded by German and Danish troops. While the Soviets managed to create a small opening in the siege by January 1943 and supplies were able to slowly trickle in, the siege itself was not fully lifted until January 27, 1944. For almost 900 days, the civilian population endured some of the worst living conditions imaginable. From weeks of constant bombardment to rationing so severe that “non-essentials” were subsisting on merely 300 grams of bread each day, life during the blockade was truly difficult. The Soviet officials in charge of the defense of Leningrad severely mismanaged the situation with failed evacuation attempts that led children of Leningrad directly into the path of the Germans, inadequate preparations for a siege when the inevitability of the siege became apparent which led to major stores of food being destroyed, and lack of supplies or warning about the siege to prevent the appearance of concern in the capabilities of the Red Army. Despite the seemingly endless hardships they experienced during the siege, the people of Leningrad never gave up and kept going despite mass starvation, constant bombardment, rumored cannibalism, and one of the coldest winters ever seen in Leningrad. Soviet propaganda claimed the population endured because their true Soviet spirit gave them the strength to carry on, which pointedly ignores the numerous anti-government protests that occurred in response to allegations that Soviet officials were hoarding food while the people starved. It is hard to say whether the people of Leningrad endured the terrible siege because they had a deep love for their Motherland, or because they were stuck in the surrounded city with no other options. They did not know whether they could survive the siege, but one thing was certain: to surrender was to die at the hands of the Nazis, to survive was to have the Nazis die by the hands of Leningrad.

Bibliographical Note

Goure’s The Siege of Leningrad while being fairly old still contains very useful information and was often cited in several other sources I used for the project. Two other sources that provided very important views of the siege were Leningrad in the Days of the Blockade by Aleksandr Fadeyev and A Book of the Blockade edited by Ales Adamovich and Daniil Aleksandrovich Granin. These two sources were incredibly important for looking into the differences one would find in a memoir versus something written and published either during or immediately after the siege. All of the sources were useful for filling out a completed picture of the siege and a special
note should be made that had I not had access to the IU library system, I would not have had access to most of these sources and the paper may have not been possible.


**Andrew Hakes**

Title: “Babi Yar”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Ann Livschiz
Paper written for: History T335: Soviet Union in World War II (Fall 2015)

**Andrew Hakes** is a senior at IPFW, majoring in History and minoring in Political Science and Psychology. Andrew is also working towards his Honors Certificate. This semester he will be studying in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and while there he will be conducting research for his Honors Project on Che Guevara. In order to study abroad, Andrew received the Honors Program Study Abroad Scholarship and the Generation Study Abroad Scholarship. Andrew’s interests in history are revolutions and Latin America during the Cold War.

**Abstract**

Babi Yar is a ravine outside of Kiev that the Germans used during World War II to dispose of the bodies of over 100,000 people they killed, including 33,000 Jews who were executed over a two day period in 1941. By the time the Nazis reached Kiev the policy towards Jews had become one of not hiding German actions, but instead openly committing violence against Jews. In the greater area of Kiev before the Babi Yar atrocity, the Germans had become more directly involved in the execution of Jews, rather than delegating the responsibility to local collaborators. This paper shows that the German Army was not completely separate from the execution of Jews, while also looking at the involvement of collaborating local populations in the extermination of Jews. This paper also shows the reaction of both collaborators and survivors during and after the war. Finally, this paper looks at the legacy of the Babi Yar in the Soviet Union, including both the German efforts to cover up their crimes and then the Soviet strategy of minimizing the significance of the mass executions, and lack of interest in commemorating the atrocity and its Jewish victims.

**Bibliographical Note**

Panel: “Explorations in American Culture”

Carmen Hamilton

Title: “The Ouija Board: The Convergence of American Spiritualism and Capitalism in the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries”

Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Schuster


Carmen Hamilton is a junior at IPFW, where she majors in history and minors in psychology. She is a recipient of the Auer and Laverne Noyes scholarships and is a student-employee at the university library.

Abstract

The Ouija Board is one of the most curious, controversial, and enduring products of the late-nineteenth century. While most people are familiar with these boards, which are printed with letters and numbers and are believed, by some, to facilitate communication with the dead, many are unaware of their roots in the American spiritualist movement. Spiritualism is a belief system that holds that the dead possess both the will and ability to communicate with the living, and it gained millions of adherents in its peak during the 1840s-1920s, when most Americans had lost loved ones to war, disease, or both. Séances, typically conducted by mediums at public venues or in the parlors of wealthy families, were initially the most common way of contacting the dead. However, as Spiritualism grew in American culture, so did frustrations with the length, difficulty, and financial expense required to achieve a meaningful level of spirit communication. Everyday Americans wanted a simpler way of contacting the dead that did not require the presence of medium. In 1891, businessmen and toy-makers at the Kennard Novelty Company introduced the Ouija board to meet this demand. The device was developed and marketed as an affordable and accessible means of spirit communication, and represents the convergence of American Spiritualism and capitalism in the late nineteenth century. While acknowledging that even its inventors were never entirely sure how the device worked, this paper will attempt to shed some light on the mystery of the Ouija Board. The rise of the Ouija Board will be explored through such primary sources as original patent documents, newspaper articles, and advertisements – since the board’s development occurred nearly simultaneously with the growth of print-media, much of its story can be discovered in publications from this time period. Secondary sources, including books and commentary from historians who specialize in the fascinating area of nineteenth century spiritualism, will also be utilized.

Bibliographical Note

Important primary sources include original Ouija board patents and trademarks belonging to Elijah Bond and William Fuld, which were accessed electronically at www.patents.google.com. Additionally, photographs and biographical information about board’s creators were found on www.williamfuld.com, the official website of William Fuld and the Ouija Board. Various newspaper and magazine articles, published between the 1880’s and 1920’s and accessed at www.NEWSPAPERarchive.com, were heavily utilized. Important secondary sources include
*Occult America* by historian Mitch Horowitz, and “The Strange and Mysterious History of the Ouija Board,” an article by Linda McRobbie for the Smithsonian website.
Fyodor S. Wheeler

Title: “Empires of the Air: The Beginning of Radio”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Christine Erickson
Paper written for: History H217: The Nature of History (Fall 2015)

Fyodor Sherman Wheeler has worked as an illustrator, librarian, and archivist but currently serves as a tutor for American history and paper writing. He is a history major and religious studies minor, and his favorite time period changes every day. He did not write this for The Wall Street Journal, but they are welcome to hire him at any time.

Abstract

“Empires of the Air: The Beginning of Radio” focuses on the contributions made by Lee De Forest, inventor of the Audion; David Sarnoff, the head of RCA; and Edwin Armstrong, the inventor of the superheterodyne receiver and FM, to the technology and business of radio. The paper considers who deserves credit for the invention of radio, examining both the historical record and scientific progress. It also traces the growth of the business and the earliest commercial broadcasts to identify the “birth” of radio. Because each discovery built upon the last, and early broadcasts were intermittent and experimental, no single person can be given the title of “inventor of radio” or “father of radio.”

Bibliographical Note

Most primary sources for this paper are from The New York Times, accessed via ProQuest; Radio News from the author’s private collection, and Documents of American Broadcasting. Secondary sources are technical histories and journal articles found at Helmke Library. The author of this paper is also indebted to his father, Larry, for his assistance in describing the technical aspects of radio.
Fiona Sackett

Title: “‘At Least They Aren’t Wearing Pants!’: The All-American Girls Professional Baseball League”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Christine Erickson
Paper written for: History H217: The Nature of History (Fall 2015)

Fiona Sackett is a sophomore History major with a minor in Theatre who is also part of the Honors Program at IPFW. She is interested in American cultural history from the Civil War era until post-World War II, with a specific interest in popular fashion of the different eras. She is from Huntington, Indiana and the oldest of four siblings.

Abstract

The All-American Girl Professional Base Ball League was created in 1943 by Philip Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, to support the war effort from the United States and to maintain baseball as the American pastime. What came out of this decision was a juxtaposition of masculine athleticism and the feminine ideals of the 1940s. The women who made up the league came from all over the United States and Canada and later Puerto Rico. To create and maintain the interest of the league, the women were not only selected based on their talent, but also their looks. The general idea was that it was easier to make a moderately attractive ballplayer glamorous, instead of making a model an athlete. Once established, the league gained media attention, which focused on the bodies and looks of the women. As the teams continued their season, the focus transitioned to the actual abilities of the different players. While some players began playing as a way to travel beyond their hometowns, there are different stories of various players using their high paychecks to pay their way through college, including a few who became doctors. This is where the importance of the almost forgotten league comes through. The All-American Girl Professional Base Ball League was an unusual bookmark in sports history in that it was an entire league of women who played baseball that was decent and proper in comparison to the softball leagues of the time. The women involved had a rare opportunity to not only support the wartime effort in a unique way, but also play professional baseball, which was the main factor in their joining the league. To the young women who joined the league, the opportunity to play baseball was worth the different responsibilities that came with the All-American Girl Professional Base Ball League.

Bibliographical Note

My research is primarily based on the accounts that were recorded by a childhood fan of the AAGPBL in her book When Women Played Hardball, as well as other secondary sources focusing on various aspects of women playing baseball in different eras of history. The primary sources that are included in my research is newspaper advertisements, a newsreel, and the newsletter sent out to remaining members of the AAGPBL.
Panel: “Mexico: Domestic Transformations and International Relations”

Bre Anne Briskey

Title: “The Struggle for Recognition”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Richard Weiner
Paper written for: History F346: Modern Mexico (Fall 2015)

Bre Anne Briskey is a graduate of Swanton High School in Swanton, Ohio. She is a second year Chapman Scholar, majoring in psychology. Bre Anne is a member of Phi Eta Sigma, the National Society of Leadership and Success, and Psi Chi. She is participating in the Honor Program at IPFW and is a member of its student group, the HonorDons. Bre Anne presented her statistics research project at the 2015 Student Research Symposium.

Abstract

Despite the fact that 30,000 French troops invaded Mexico in the 1860s and installed Maximilian in power and created the Second Mexican Empire, Mexican liberals put up a sustained guerilla military resistance. But this paper examines a different significant battle, the one that took place on the political front. Both Maximilian and the liberal resistance that opposed him led by Juárez sought diplomatic support and recognition. At the time, not only was Mexico divided, but also the U.S. since the country was in the middle of the Civil War. This paper examines the attempts Maximilian and Juárez made to gain recognition and support during this complicated period during which the Union had to weigh the impact that its action in Mexico might have on France’s attitudes about the American Civil War.

Bibliographical Note

The majority of the sources utilized in this research paper were secondary sources. The primary source document was a speech, "The Situation of Mexico" presented by the Mexican Liberal diplomat, Matías Romero to a group of politicians in 1864. This source drew parallels between the Union and the Mexican Liberals in order to garner support. The secondary sources focused on the relationship between the Mexican Liberals and the United States, and the relationship between the Mexican Imperials, European countries, and the United States. It should be noted that the article by Schoonover explored the potential economic benefits the Union would have received if they officially supported the Mexican Liberals.


Heather Dewey

Title: “The Historic and Contemporary Literature of the Causality of Article 27 and Re-emergence of the Mexican Ejido”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Richard Weiner
Paper written for: History F346: Modern Mexico (Fall 2015)

Heather Dewey is a senior with a History major and three minors: Spanish, International Studies, and Creative Writing. This presentation was the first research assignment she completed that made use of historic foreign language journals. She plans on attending graduate school in 2017, but hasn’t decided whether she wishes to focus on American History or Latin American Studies. She also submits work to fiction writing magazines, and is always eager to see their criticisms because it gives her a way to improve her skills.

Abstract

After Article 27 was edited to reinstate the Mexican ejido system, scholars in Mexico and the United States attempted to trace what had led politicians to include the ejidos in the new constitution. Out of this literature emerged three common interpretations: That the ejidos were a political maneuver to gain the support of the lower classes following the 1910 Revolution; that they were added to settle long-standing issues with the racial social organization of Mexico; or they were the necessary resolution and restart for land ownership after years of brutal industrialization and modernization during the Porfiriato. These interpretations often shared similarities, and their authors cited the same body of research, which created a major issue with the literature of the ejidos. The literature was a product of its time and could not provide a thorough analysis of the ejidos because it relied on the racial – and frequently racist – views of Mexican society and the ideas of traditionalism that were popular in intellectual circles. It was also heavily tinged by politics and nationalism, with many authors attempting to write in favor of their desired politicians or nation. However, the main problem was that the literature about the Mexican ejidos relied too heavily on a small body of research that was based in even older traditions of racial characterization, stereotypes, and demonization of the Mexican system of land tenure. The literature became derivative and embedded in older traditions that failed to address the individual nuances of the 1910 Revolution. The conclusion drawn here is that the literature, despite its varied interpretations, failed to convey the complexity of the 1910 Revolution or to address in depth the causes for the revision of Article 27 and the inclusion of the ejido system because it relied too much on previous literature and incomplete analysis of the situation following the Revolution. This meant that it was not as useful for understanding the politics of the ejidos as it was for understanding how the United States studied the ejidos.

Bibliographical Note

Many of the materials used for this project were secondary sources from the 1920s-1940s as well as more contemporary journals in both Spanish and English. The main authors studied were Tannenbaum and McBride, while other significant ones were Friedrich and Kourí. The paper was originally based on a primary source, the revised Article 27 of the 1917 Mexican Constitution, which was developed after the 1910 Revolution.
Nathan Garstka

Title: “The Zimmerman Telegram”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Richard Weiner
Paper written for: History F346: Modern Mexico (Fall 2015)

I am Nathan Garstka, a senior History major at IPFW with a minor in political science. I’ve spent four years at IPFW and plan to graduate in 2016. The area of history I am most interested in is the late Roman Republic and Early Empire. Before college I went to Woodlan Jr./Sr. High School in Woodburn Indiana. At Woodlan I was in the marching band for 6 years, starting in 7th grade. We went to state finals for class D three times out of the four years I was actually in High School. After graduating college I hope to get a decent job that will allow me to travel sporadically.

Abstract

My research paper looks at the Zimmerman telegram and how such a short document was able to help push the United States into World War One, and the ways it affected the Mexican political climate. After a discussion of the Telegram and its author, Aruthur Zimmerman, the paper focuses of the role of the Mexican President Venustanio Carranza, both in dealing with internal challenges to his authority and international intrigue in the aftermath of the decoding and publication of the Zimmerman Telegram. In particular, the paper examines the way Carranza handled the threat of US invasion, while struggling to maintain power.

Bibliography

For primary sources, I was able to access documents, included encoded and decoded materials, from the Library of Congress and the National Archives of Britain.


Panel: “United States As a Work in Progress”

Brittney Pearson Kattau

Title: “Lynching and the Racial Oppression of Black America”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Schuster

Brittney Kattau was born and raised in Marion, Indiana, but currently resides in Huntington. She has been a hair stylist for six years and spends her summers as a wine steward at Two-EE’s Winery in Roanoke. She is a Social Studies Education major and is currently completing my student teaching at South Side High School. She was the recipient of the Ron Venderly Education Scholarship for 2015-2016, and will be graduating in May Summa Cum Laude. In her free time, she enjoys reading, writing, playing with her dogs, and discussing politics.

Abstract

This paper examines the racial oppression of Black Americans through the acts of White lynch mobs. Lynching reached its pinnacle by the early 1890s, during the days of Jim Crow, carried out by the Ku Klux Klan and other White supremacist individuals and groups. It was part of a complex public sphere in which Black people lived constantly with the fear that any arbitrary action or chance encounter with a White man could result in a death sentence. Lynching is one of the most public and physical manifestations of White racism, often attracting crowds of Whites, dressed in their Sunday best, to observe the violent spectacle. More than 700 lynchings happened between 1890 and 1895, not only influencing the culture of that time, assuring the public sphere would always be a dangerous and threatening space for Black people, but also continuing to shape our present reality, both through cultural references and modern manifestations such as mass incarceration and police violence. This paper seeks to highlight the grotesque and haunting nature of lynching - the Black bodies swinging - in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It also seeks to draw cultural and social parallels between the complex public sphere of that time period and that which exists today. At its core it begs the question, “Did overt and physical manifestations of racial oppression end with the days of lynching, or have they simply taken another form in today’s world?” Though lynching was, perhaps, more overt than today’s insidious forms of racial violence and oppression, one is certainly not more damaging to the spirit of Black Americans than the other. One thing is certain, racial oppression did not end in America with the depraved act of lynching or Billie Holiday’s haunting words about the blood on the leaves.

Bibliographical Note

I examined a number of different sources for this paper but my focus was on primary documents. I focused on newspaper articles, pictures, poems and op-eds from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. I also incorporated a small number of modern day songs, magazine articles, and various news broadcasts/interviews.
Delaney Cole

Title: “The Little Rock Crisis: A Time of Defiance, Division and Unlikely Friendships”
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Christine Erickson
Paper written for: History H217: The Nature of History (Fall 2015)

Delaney Cole started her college education at IPFW in the fall of 2012. In 2014, she declared History as her major and expects to graduate in the fall of 2016. While she enjoys studying a wide variety of historical time periods, American history from 1700-Present and European history from 1800-Present are her favorites. To date, Delaney’s most acclaimed accomplishment has been having her paper The CTA Scandal of 1986 published online. In the future, Delaney hopes to get her Master’s Degree sometime in the next ten years, but until then she hopes to either work for the Parks Service or a Museum.

Abstract

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruled in Brown v. Board of Education that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional and ordered all schools to become integrated. The most well-known integrations were in Little Rock, Arkansas at Central High School. Three years after the Supreme Court Decision was made, nine black students were accepted and registered in Little Rock High School. The racial tension that began after the first day made national headlines and would keep the United States to be divided on the issue of race. While it was not known at the time, the Little Rock Crisis had a profound domino-like effect that nobody could have ever predicted -- it spear-headed the Civil Rights movement, leading to the end of segregation. The thought of legalizing integration loomed over the heads of segregationists like a dark cloud which only made them fight against the Supreme Court ruling even harder. The thought of legalizing integration had the opposite effect on integrationists. During the Little Rock Crisis, it was unheard of and frowned upon for a white person and black person to be friends. Despite the anger and hostility that was apparent at the time, Elizabeth Eckford and Hazel Bryan were the exception to that rule. Their friendship began when an infamous picture was taken of Hazel screaming profanities at Elizabeth on that tense first day of school. Hazel would eventually apologize to Elizabeth for that day years later and the two would become friends. Their friendship, which continued for many years helped ease tensions in Little Rock that were still apparent even after the Little Rock Crisis ended. The Little Rock Crisis helped bring the issue of Civil Rights to the national eye, and the nine students who attended Little Rock High School would go on to inspire many to break the racial barriers.

Bibliographical Note

For my paper, a majority of my sources were secondary sources, such as Elizabeth and Hazel by David Margolick, The King Years: Historic Moments in the Civil Rights Movement by Taylor Branch. My primary sources came from online resources like Newspaper Archives and the Dwight D. Eisenhower library website. The most important primary source collection for this paper was letters from American citizens to President Eisenhower. These letters help show the views of both integrationists and segregationists.
Melissa Norton

Faculty Advisor: Dr. David Schuster
Paper written for: History A335: American History Through Music (Fall 2015)

Melissa Norton is an IPFW Senior pursing a B.A. in History and Women’s Studies. She transferred to IPFW in the summer of 2014 from Cottey College in Nevada, Missouri. She received the Linda C. Fox Scholarship as well as Withers Scholarship for the 2015-2016 academic year to assist in her studies. She is also the student representative for the 2015-2016 COAS Student Affairs Committee. She is a co-author of an encyclopedia article on women’s lives in Mexico with Dr. Richard Weiner.

Abstract

The 1976 Presidential Election was the first after the Watergate Scandal that awakened Americans to the corruptible nature of politics and its prevalence in the United States government. James Earl Carter Jr., former Governor of Georgia, ran as the Democratic nominee promising to restore honesty and morality back into government. While people knew little of him, he became the political face of the “New South” of the 1970s that promoted racial equality and tolerance through political action. Carter’s “New South” went against Nixon’s own Southern Strategy aimed at drawing the white southern vote from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. In the hopes of cultivating a progressive Southern constituency on behalf of his presidential campaign and the Democratic Party, Carter reached out to his friends, the leaders in Southern rock. Southern rock celebrated Southern heritage but also represented a progressive “New South” that recognized the problems of racism and tried to change them. Through primary sources such as newspapers and magazine articles from the period, along with secondary studies on rock music, Jimmy Carter, and the region, this paper explores the ways Southern rock was instrumental to the Carter campaign. Its artists supported Jimmy Carter’s presidency prominently by playing benefit concerts for his campaign that helped to both jump-start his campaign and keep it running. Carter and Southern rock musicians shared many characteristics, such as their outsider status. Carter was a Washington outsider, while Southern rockers were countercultural outsiders. Additionally, Carter and Southern rock both tried to represent the common man. By the late 1970s, the fortunes of Carter and Southern rock also appeared tied to one another, with the Iran-Hostage Crisis sinking Carter’s 1980s reelection campaign and bankruptcy and tragedy striking Southern rock. By 1981, Reagan’s application of Nixon’s Southern Strategy had successfully peeled away the white Southern vote from Carter and the Democratic Party, thus ending the attempt to forge a lasting “New South” of progressive ideals.

Bibliographical Note

Primary sources came from magazine articles like the Rolling Stone and Time and newspapers such as The New York Times. Song lyrics, primarily from the Charlie Daniels Band and Lynyrd Skynyrd were used as well as books such as Why Not the Best? (1975) by Jimmy Carter and Jimmy Who? (1976) by Leslie Wheeler. Secondary sources included The New South, 1945-1980 (1995) by Numan Bartley, as well as oral histories on southern rock from Lynyrd Skynyrd: An
**Katlynn Rushing**

**Title:** “Roe v. Wade: An Analytical Response of the United States Supreme Court Decision”

**Faculty Advisor:** Dr. David Schuster

**Paper written for:** History A382: The Sixties (Summer 2015)

My name is Katlynn Rushing and I am a senior here at IPFW, majoring in Legal Studies (Pre-Law) and minoring in History. On campus, I am involved in Ambassadons, Public Policy Student Association, and IPFW Cheerleading. Off campus, I like to read, watch movies, and volunteer for Fort Wayne's Community Harvest Food Bank. After I graduate in May, I plan on eventually going to law school and hope to practice either criminal or civil rights law.

**Abstract**

The way in which America handles the controversial matter of abortion today was precipitated by the 1973 United States Supreme Court case, *Roe v. Wade.* In this Court decision, it was declared that a pregnant woman has the right to privacy under the due process clause of the Fourteen Amendment, thus expanding her constitutional right to have an abortion. This landmark decision made by the Court prompted a contentious national debate, thus setting a divide amongst the public pitting Pro-Life beliefs against Pro-Choice beliefs. The American public was informed and further discussed this topic via the media outlets of the time: television, newspapers, and radio. The ways in which public discussion was construed were through letters to the editor and editorial articles in mainstream newspapers such as the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Chicago Tribune.* This national debate still continues today and weighs heavily upon American society and public opinion. To gauge the public’s opinion, this paper utilized the JSTOR database and researched letters to the editor, ranging from letters submitted the same year to a couple years after the initial decision was made. Conclusions point to some regional differences in expressed opinions about abortion. The letters to the east in New York had a very mixed perception, while those to the west in Los Angeles predominantly had the opinion rooting against the Roe decision, and letters in Chicago viewed this topic from a more political rather than personal viewpoint. The abortion debate remains one of the most divisive issues in American politics and is arguably the most hotly contested political issue in history. The political divide separating Pro-Life from Pro-Choice has only become stronger and more pronounced throughout the years since the Roe decision. As depicted in the various letters from the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Chicago Tribune,* public opinion relating to this subject has remained unrelenting with strong arguments coming from each unwavering side. The Roe decision has caused a great rift in our country that has played out in the media. Until a solution is found that can appease both sides, this conflict will remain and continue to have our country at odds with itself.

**Bibliographical Note**

Part of the fascination of studying history stems from leaving the present to travel back to a time that is both mystical and unfamiliar. Anyone could open a textbook and read about the semantics and hard facts of what happened, which is where secondary sources are especially useful. However, primary sources give firsthand insight to what the people of that time were
actually feeling. The primary sources used throughout my analytical response to the Rowe decision do just that. To gage the public’s response, I turned to letters to the editor roughly between 1973 and 1976.
Selected Student Awards and Accomplishments

Students in the Department of History have many opportunities for research and professional development outside the classroom:

**Professor Richard Weiner** coauthored an article with **Jessica Cortesi** (B.A. History 2014) titled “Andre Gunder Frank” and coauthored an article with **Alexander Allison** (B.A. History 2015) titled “Immanuel Wallerstein.” Both articles appeared in SAGE’s *Encyclopedia of World Poverty, 2nd ed.* (2015). He is currently co-writing “Mexico” with **Melissa Norton** (History/WOST) and “Chile” with **Alexander Allison**, articles that will appear in *Women’s Lives Around the World: Volume 2: the Americas* (ABC-CLIO Greenwood Press). In his position as Associate Editor of Reviews for *Enterprise and Society* he collaborates with History majors **Jessica Cortesi** and **Cody Fuelling** (History/Secondary Education), who serve as assistant book review editors. Jessica was a presenter at the 2014 History Undergraduate Conferences. Alexander was a presenter at the 2012 and 2014 History Undergraduate Conferences.

History major **Daniel Scheffer** worked this summer and fall as a research assistant for **Professor Deborah Bauer**. Scheffer helped Dr. Bauer conduct preliminary research for her project on the history of the French Protectorate in Madagascar, in particular locating and analyzing sources from the American and British press, as well as finding obscure secondary sources to help Dr. Bauer in understanding this period in time.

**Megan Stoffer** (History) interned at the Fort Wayne History Center during Fall 2015. Her responsibilities included updating exhibits and maintaining a blog for the Center. Megan was a presenter at the 2015 History Undergraduate Conference.

**Brittney Fullmer** (B.A. History 2015) interned at the Allen County Library during Fall 2015, working in the Lincoln Collection. Brittney was a presenter at the 2015 History Undergraduate Conference.

**Sara Jackson** (A.A. History 2014) was awarded First Prize in the American Association of Teachers of French Essay Contest. Sara is a three-time presenter at the History Undergraduate Conference (2013, 2014, and 2015). Sara is currently doing a Study Abroad in France, completing the requirements for her B.A. in French and English. Sara presented her Honors Project “Magna Carta: A Legacy of Liberty, Reframed and Rewritten” at the December 2015 Honors Showcase, and will be receiving her Honors Medal and Certificate at the May Commencement Ceremony.

**Andrew Hakes** (History) received the Honors Program Study Abroad Scholarship the Generation Study Abroad Scholarship for his Spring 2016 Study Abroad in Argentina.

**Travis Blackburn** (History) was published in the Fall 2015 issue of *Confluence*, a Fort Wayne-based literary magazine.
Shawn Burns (B.A. History 2015) is currently a first year law student at the William and Mary College of Law in Williamsburg, Virginia. Shawn was a presenter at the 2015 History Undergraduate Conference.

Evan Frauhiger (B.A. History 2015) is currently a first year law student at the William and Mary College of Law in Williamsburg, Virginia. Evan was a presenter at the 2014 History Undergraduate Conference.

Rachel Habegger (B.A. History/Biology 2015) is a first year medical student at the Indiana University School of Medicine in Fort Wayne. Rachel was a presenter at the 2015 History Undergraduate Conference.

Andrea Ritter (B.A. 2011 in French) received an M.A. in Judaic Studies in 2013 from the University of Michigan. Andrea’s first research presentation was at the 2011 History Undergraduate Conference. Andrea is currently a lecturer in French at IPFW.
Faculty and Staff Updates

Dr. Deborah Bauer recently published an article entitled “Planting the Espionage Tree: The French Military and the Professionalization of Intelligence at the end of the Nineteenth Century” in the journal Intelligence and National Security (Vol. 31/5). She continues to draft articles on the topic of the professionalization of intelligence practices in France at the end of the 19th century, which also serves as the subject of her book manuscript, Marianne is Watching: Knowledge, Secrecy, Intelligence, and the Origins of the French Surveillance State (1870-1914). With the aid of an IPFW Summer Research grant, Dr. Bauer spent the past summer working in archives in Washington D.C., Paris, and Aix-en-Provence, France, researching an affair of supposed espionage in 1890s Madagascar. She presents two conference papers on this new research in 2015-2016.

Dr. Christine Erickson is continuing to work on her book manuscript, Fraternity on the Frontier: The Montana Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s. She is also working on a second project: the anti Vietnam War movement in western Montana. She recently presented a paper on Grand Dragon Lewis Terwilliger at the Western History Association's annual conference in Oregon and published an article last year on the Harlowton Klan.

Dr. Suzanne LaVere’s book, Out of the Cloister: Scholastic Exegesis of the Song of Songs, 1100-1250 will be published by Brill in April. Her chapter “‘A Priest Is Not a Free Person’: Condemning Clerical Sins and Upholding Higher Moral Standards in the Gemma Ecclesiastica’” will appear later this year in a volume about the 12th century cleric Gerald of Wales from the University of Wales Press. Dr. LaVere is also conducting research on a new book project on Church reform and pastoral care in the High Middle Ages.

Dr. Ann Livschiz is the Director of the Honors Program at IPFW. She is continuing work on her project on the memory of the Holocaust in Belarus.

Dr. Jeffrey Malanson’s first book, Addressing America: George Washington’s Farewell and the Making of National Culture, Politics, and Diplomacy, 1796-1852, was published last year by The Kent State University Press. He is currently conducting research for his next book project, Madison and Hamilton: Nationalism and Political Principle in the Early Republic. In addition to his teaching and research, Dr. Malanson also serves as Editor-in-Chief of Clio: A Journal of Literature, History, and the Philosophy of History and was recently elected as presiding officer of the IPFW Faculty Senate for the 2016-2017 academic year.

Dr. David G. Schuster studies the history of American culture and medicine from 1865 to the present. In particular, he is fascinated with how Americans have developed often competing ideas of what constitutes “normal” and “abnormal” behavior. 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 has been collaborating with History majors. An article he coauthored with Jessica Cortesi titled “Andre Gunder Frank” and an article he coauthored with Alexander

Special Announcements

Did you enjoy today’s presentations? Interested in learning about presentations from earlier conferences? Information about the 2009-2015 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 in the next few weeks.

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The IPFW History Club is a student-run organization that brings together lovers of history to: discuss topics of contemporary and historical significance; develop local history; take field trips to regional museums and archives; engage in lively play over historical simulation games.
For more information, check out their Facebook page ("IPFW History Club").

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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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.
Conference Planning Committee

Dr. Ann Livschiz
Teri Luce

Department of History Full-Time Faculty

Dr. Deborah Bauer
Dr. Christine Erickson
Dr. Benton Gates
Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Dr. Ann Livschiz
Dr. Jeffrey Malanson
Dr. David Schuster
Dr. Richard Weiner, Chair

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