

**2ND ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE
HISTORY DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
“THINKING HISTORICALLY”
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 2010
WALB 222-224-226**

- 8-8:30 AM Breakfast (coffee, bagels)**
- 8:30-8:45 AM Opening Remarks, Dr. Bernd Fischer, Chair, Department of History**
- 8:45-10 AM Panel: “Modernity, Gender and Social Engineering”**
Presenters:
David Brandon (English/History), ”Tearing off the Mask: Reappraising the Public and Private Lives of Soviet Women in the 1930s”
Ashley Nix (History), “Religion and the Soviet State: How Differences Became Similarities and Meaning Made All the Difference”
Christine Taylor (History/Communications), “Dziga Vertov and Sergei Eisenstein: Constructing a New Society Through Film”
Eve Eiler (History), “Scientific Crimes: Eugenics in the United States and Germany”
Chair/Discussant: Dr. Ann Livschiz (History)
- 10-10:10 AM Break**
- 10:10-11:25 AM Panel: “Social and Cultural History of the Cold War ”**
Presenters:
Josh Bacon (History), “Echoes of the Cultural Revolution in Hong Kong”
Eric Pepperman (History), “Lysenko’s War on Science in the Soviet Union”
Keith Beaudin (History), “The American Business Consultants and the War on Hollywood”
Ted Konger (Secondary Education), “The Rosenberg Case: Touchstone of a Changing America”
Chair/Discussant: Dr. Chris Erickson (History)
- 11:25-11:35 AM Break**
- 11:35-12:50 PM Panel: “America as a Work in Progress”**
Presenters:
Joshua Harshman (History), ““This Army Must Not Retreat:’ Great Britain’s Misguided Strategy for the Campaign of 1777”
Amanda Parker (History/WOST), “Behind Every Bad Man Stood an Even Worse Woman: Female Criminals of the Depression Era”
Jim Mladenovic (History), “Imagery or Substance: The Legacy of the Black Panther Movement”
Elizabeth Lehmann (History/WOST), “Radical Feminist Organizations in the 1960s”
Chair/Discussant: Dr. David Schuster (History)
- 12:50-2 PM Lunch for faculty, participants and invited guests**

Student Biographies and Abstracts

Panel: “Modernity, Gender, and Social Engineering”

David C. Brandon

Title: “Tearing off the Mask: Reappraising the Public and Private Lives of Soviet Women in the 1930s”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: J495: Senior Seminar: Soviet Civilization (Spring 2010)

David C. Brandon is a recent graduate with a Bachelor’s in English and a minor in History. The focuses of his academic endeavors are gender, sexuality, and literature in Imperial Russia and the early Soviet Union. In 2009, he was the recipient of the Sharon Alt Piepenbrink Award for “Her Head Was Working, Her Soul Seemed to Rise: The Intersection of Soviet Literature, Politics, Gender.” In the fall, he plans to begin applying to graduate programs, which have specializations in Russian/Soviet history. With that goal in mind, he is currently attempting to learn the Russian language independently.

Abstract

The general thesis of this paper is that there exists a greater continuity between the lives of Soviet women during the 1920s and 1930s than is often acknowledged. Many historians who focus on women’s history tend to take the idea of a “Great Retreat” from the revolutionary ideals of the Bolsheviks immediately following the Revolution as a given, thus stating that the reemergence of traditionally patriarchal attitudes and policies toward women in the 1930s was a total reversal from the policies of the 1920s. The implication of this statement is that the 1920s were an era of actual gender equality, or at least a move toward it, whereas the 1930s is construed as a backlash against equality.

Historians often make the mistake of assuming that the laws of the 1920s and representations of the “new woman” were based on reality, whereas the 1930s laws and representations were a gross rejection of what was essentially equality in law and practice, thus assuming they were accurate representations of a forced domestication of women. The judgment historians have made misses an essential point: the 1920s, despite the theoretical and political claims about the advancement of women, were still largely conservative and so the 1930s and the cult of motherhood and domesticity in *representation* were not necessarily the momentous reversal of women’s *actual* equality, as is generally assumed. The patriarchal attitudes toward women, no matter the officially promoted position, were present in the 1920s and therefore the 1930s position on women was essentially an official embracing of those traditions. Finally, this paper also explores the diversity of Soviet women’s individual experiences in order to come to a better understanding of how the Soviet woman interacted with the State and the “official” ideology of the era. The often complex and contradictory relationship that women had with the State reveals that the line between “official” culture and the “unofficial” or everyday life were often blurred. What one sees is that within the Stalinist era there were women who supported the Soviet system, women who despised the system, and much more frequently, there were women whose relationship with the system was more or less ambivalent. But without dismissing the varying degrees of relative autonomy that can be found in the period, one essential factor remains: the continuation of patriarchal and traditional attitudes about gender, which existed long before Stalin rose to power, were clearly a defining factor in how women’s lives would be led.

Ashley Nix

Title: “Religion and the Soviet State: How Differences Became Similarities and Meaning Made All the Difference”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: J495: Senior Seminar: Soviet Civilization (Spring 2010)

Ashley Nix was born in Fort Wayne. She became interested in History through conversations with her father growing up and also as a result of her growing curiosity in the nature of people and societies. Ashley will be receiving her BA in History in May 2010.

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the extent to which the Soviet system looked and behaved like an organized religion, despite constant assertions that the analogy was not even intellectually plausible, the degree to which it was or was not effective in its campaign to eradicate religion from the people once and for all, and the potential reasons attributed to their ultimate success or failure in this endeavor. Through an analysis of official Soviet statements and actions, it will be shown that the Soviet authority employed many of the same tactics commonly used by religion in order to establish and maintain its own power and to replace religious sentiments with socialist ones, but that this similarity in method, obvious even to the people living during the early Soviet period, would ultimately undermine its goals and expose the fundamental problem with a materialist ideology.

Primary and secondary sources are used to illustrate the connections between the Soviet system and traditional religious structures and behaviors. Primary sources provide the ideological foundations of Soviet ideology and allow for the comparison with the behavior of the Soviet state following acquisition of power in 1917. Conclusions are based primarily on first-hand Soviet experiences articulated through Soviet diaries from the 1930s and interviews from the Harvard Refugee Interview Project to illustrate the degree to which the state was effective and any possible reasons for this outcome. Analysis of a large number of these interviews led to the conclusion that the Soviet state ultimately failed in its attempt to erase religion from society because it lacked principles higher than man with which to inform morality and calm the soul.

Christine Taylor

Title: “Dziga Vertov and Sergei Eisenstein: Constructing a New Society Through Film”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: J495: Senior Seminar: Soviet Civilization (Spring 2010)

Christine Taylor is a Major in History and Communication with a minor in Media Production. Last year she participated in a discussion panel involving the significance of human rights called Rightsapalooza as part of the Remnant Trust exhibit. She is also a volunteer member of the Student Activities Board.

Abstract:

In the 1920s two Soviet directors emerged, Dziga Vertov and Sergei Eisenstein. Both Vertov and Eisenstein believed in the new country’s ideals and shared in the hopes that the new Marxist state promised. Immediately after the revolution Vertov became chief editor of the *Kino-Nedelia*, the weekly newsreel. Eisenstein fought in the Red Army and became part of a group of young artists who were drawn to theater, but wanted to create a new style that was not influenced by bourgeois tendencies. While Vertov sought to capture life as it was without narrative structure and Eisenstein used more theatrical influences in his film, they both created a new form of art under Constructivism that reflected what people hoped for out of the new country: something modern, industrious, democratic, and full of anticipation.

Vertov and Eisenstein used cutting edge techniques and camera movements. They not only heavily influenced the film industry in the Soviet Union but abroad as well. A cultural shift occurred as political power shifted from the 1920s to the 1930s. Both Vertov and Eisenstein’s films came under great criticism. Their content and techniques did not fit with the emerging doctrine of Socialist Realism. Their films and personal biographies show this transition in Soviet culture. Art shifted from a reflection of how individuals and groups believed that the Soviet Union could become a utopia with its own distinct culture to that of Socialist Realism, a strict government interpretation of what should be contained in products of Soviet culture. The artists that emerged after the revolution, including Vertov and Eisenstein, brought forth new art forms that they believed would become a part of a distinct Soviet identity. Socialist Realism erased the individualistic tendencies of the 1920s and replaced Vertov and Eisenstein’s visions with strict film standards that left little room for anything else but a reflection of the Soviet state’s shifting agendas and Stalin’s creation of the cult of personality. Their lives reflect men who made themselves out of the revolution and their own ideal of the new Soviet citizen. Their works show an attempt to directly influence the population into creating and becoming a part of a new utopia. Their disappearance from the Soviet film landscape in the 1930s shows a culture shift that erased individualistic tendencies and progressed toward Socialist Realism.

Eve Eiler

Title: “Scientific Crimes: Eugenics in the United States and Germany”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Christine Erickson

Paper written for: H217: The Nature of History (Spring 2009)

Eve Eiler was born in Fort Wayne. She enjoys World War II, U.S. and Atlantic History. She plans to continue on to graduate school after graduation. Eve was the recipient of the Phillip A. Kennell Scholarship for the 2010-2011 academic year. Eve was also awarded the Undergraduate Summer Research Program Grant for her project “Perceived Threats: Government Rationale for Internment and Concentration Camps, 1933-1948” (Faculty Sponsor: Dr. Richard Weiner).

Abstract

Before World War II, much of the world and many leading scientists, statesmen and other prominent figures supported the eugenics movement. They touted the movement as the answer to many of the world’s problems including crime, alcoholism, hereditary diseases and mental illness. Most eugenicists believed eugenics was necessary for the survival of the human race. But in order to accomplish their goals the “unfit” had to be removed from the gene pool while the “fit” were encouraged to have more children. This led to segregation and exploitation of the weak and poor. Legislation in the United States went so far as to legalize the forced sterilization of criminals and mentally ill persons. Worse than this, however, was the support given to the eugenics programs in Nazi Germany. This paper explores the segregation, sterilization, and exploitation of the unfit in the U.S. and how these policies contributed to the Nazi Holocaust.

The eugenics movement in the United States was a “movement of experts,” as stated by Mark Haller, a leading scholar of eugenics. Yet it was able to infiltrate the country through laws and education, despite the fact that it was not a popular movement. For example, by 1928 three hundred and seventy six American colleges and universities offered courses in eugenics. It was also included in ninety percent of high school biology textbooks and even found a way into leisure activities. Supporters erected educational stands and sponsored “Fitter Family” contests at state and local fairs throughout the country. Laws supporting eugenics became more and more common. In 1907, Indiana passed the first state law that allowed forced sterilization of “criminals, idiots, imbeciles, and rapists.” By 1921 seventeen more states had similar laws. The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the laws in the case *Buck v. Bell* in 1927. This also led to further restrictions on immigration and marriage between races based on eugenic principles.

All of these laws together gave the Nazi regime ammunition to fight allegations of racism and the ability to use the United States as an example for their own laws. The Nazis passed sterilization laws within six months of taking power in 1933 and based it on the Model Eugenic Sterilization Law created by Larry Laughlin, a leader in American eugenics and head of the Eugenic Record Office in Cold Harbor, New York. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 were an extension of this also, though they were more clearly racist than the sterilization laws. This racism did not seem to bother anyone within the eugenic movement. In fact, they encouraged and praised the German laws, which allowed for the mutilation of thousands of people. This support delayed aid to those abused by the German system and drew attention away from the issues, which led to the Holocaust. In this way, American eugenics and eugenicists contributed to the Holocaust.

Panel: “Social and Cultural History of the Cold War”

Josh Bacon

Title: “Echoes of the Cultural Revolution in Hong Kong”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: T325: Cold War History (Fall 2009)

Josh Bacon’s primary interest is in Asian History. He was the recipient of the Neff Scholarship in 2007-2008. He received the China Government Scholarship and the IPFW Overseas Study Scholarship in the spring 2009, which allowed him to spend the semester studying at Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou, China.

Abstract

The Hong Kong riots of 1967 rocked the city of Hong Kong and threatened the stability of the city. The riots were inspired by labor disputes in Hong Kong, the Cultural Revolution taking place in mainland China, and by ultra-left wing ideology. The showdown in Hong Kong between communist backed rioters, wishing for China to invade Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong colonial government, seeking to maintain stability, served as a strategic Cold War political background. Through Mao’s Cultural Revolution, China was not only seeking to show its communist credentials to the capitalist world, but also to the Soviet Union. With the madness of Mao’s Cultural Revolution in China serving as an inspiration to Hong Kong communists, mixed with the social concerns of Hong Kong society, Hong Kong soon found itself under siege with riots and bombs. But, the terror tactics used by the communists actually had the upset effect, as the riots brought the Hong Kong people and the Hong Kong government closer together and allowed for massive amounts of social legislation to pass through the Hong Kong government. The Hong Kong riots played a crucial part in transforming Hong Kong into the modern city is it today, but also played a part in preparing for the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997.

Eric Pepperman

Title: “Lysenko’s War on Science in the Soviet Union”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Ann Livschiz

Paper written for: T325: Cold War History (Fall 2009)

A native of Syracuse, NY, my family and I moved to Fort Wayne in 1995. I graduated from Homestead High School in 2004 and began my undergraduate studies at IPFW the following spring with the intent of earning a BA in Education. Following the spring 2006 semester, I realized that history was my real passion and began my pursuit of a BA in History in the fall of 2006. As I continued my studies, I became involved with the IPFW Model UN team and served as a delegate to the 2009 and 2010 Midwest Model UN Conferences. After four years of blood, sweat, and tears as a student of the History Department, I had amassed a BA in History, a minor in French, and a Certificate of International Studies.

A versatile individual with a wide assortment of interests and talents, I am currently employed as a pharmacy technician at a local pharmacy as I continue to save money for my Teaching Assistantship post in Orléans, France for the 2010-2011 school year. Upon my return, I will consider my career options, which include graduate school, Peace Corps opportunities in francophone countries, and returning to France.

Abstract

This paper, concerning the scientific movement in Soviet biology from the 1920s to the early 1970s known as Lysenkoism, attempts to develop a multi-faceted examination of the intersection of ideology, science, and international and domestic politics of the Soviet Union. Many of the conditions that facilitated the Cold War, such as the fear of capitalist encirclement and the ideological blinders of Marxism, allowed Lysenko's ideas and grand pronouncements to gain traction. Furthermore, the political culture and ideological constraints placed upon Soviet science under Stalin's rule and the all-encompassing competition between the two superpowers helped to allow the politically savvy Lysenko to eliminate his rivals and to shield his ideas from effective criticism for several decades until their intellectual bankruptcy became glaringly obvious.

Keith Beaudin

Title: “The American Business Consultants and the War on Hollywood”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Christine Erickson

Paper written for: T325: Cold War (Fall 2009)

Keith Beaudin moved around for the first eight years of his life but has lived outside of Fort Wayne for the last 13. Keith is most interested in the history of American culture, specifically film and music. He graduated high school in 2007 and won the Silver Pen award in Journalism. Keith recently won 1st place for an original screenplay at the 2010 Purdue Literary Awards. After graduating Keith hopes to study film/screen-writing at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Abstract

In 1950 a booklet called *Red Channels* was published and immediately became a bestseller with film studios in Hollywood. The book was written by a group called The American Business Consultants (ABC), who, thanks to influence from the FBI for whom they used to work, and the House Committee of Un-American Activities, were able to become one of the most influential anticommunist watchdog groups of the Second Red Scare. After working on a magazine called *Counterattack*, the ABC soon focused all their attention on Hollywood actors, directors, musicians, and writers suspected of being communists. Some of the most prominent cases they listed were those of Zero Mostel, Orson Welles, Edward G. Robinson, Jean Muir, and Walter Bernstein, who wrote one of the most important memoirs of the blacklist. In addition to *Red Channels*, the ABC influenced other copy cat groups led by men they worked with personally including the vicious writer Vincent Hartnett and clever grocer Laurence Johnson. Even after the ABC disbanded their influence saw to it that actors and writers had a very difficult time finding work thanks to their political views.

Theodore A. Konger

Title: “The Rosenberg Case: Touchstone of a Changing America”

Faculty Advisor: Professor David Schuster

Paper written for: History A315: US History, 1945—Present (Fall 2009)

Ted Konger is a senior at IPFW, majoring in Secondary Education-Social Studies with a minor in mathematics. He worked as a merchandiser/buyer for SuperValu Corp. for twenty-nine years before returning to school. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. In 2010 he received the Sharon Alt Piepenbrink Award for his paper “The Rosenberg Case: Touchstone of a Changing America.”

Abstract

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States on 29 March 1951. The married couple was sentenced to death for their crimes under Section 2 of the Espionage Act of 1917 by Judge Irving Kaufman on 5 April 1951. The Rosenbergs were executed in the electric chair at New York’s Sing Sing Prison before sunset on Friday, the 19 June 1953. The controversy surrounding this infamous case lived long after the Rosenbergs were dead. If the Rosenbergs had been given prison sentences rather than the death penalty, their names would be no more remembered than those of their co-conspirators Harry Gold, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass. However, they did not receive prison sentences, and their case remained highly controversial through five decades of American history. Moreover, the public perception of the Rosenberg case is a touchstone of the social, cultural and political changes which occurred in the United States following their conviction and subsequent execution. This paper will examine how the perception of Rosenberg case mirrored the social, cultural and political changes that took place in America in the proceeding decades following their executions.

Panel: “America as a Work in Progress”

Joshua Harshman

Title: "'This Army Must Not Retreat': Great Britain's Misguided Strategy for the Campaign of 1777"

Faculty Advisor: Professor James Haw

Paper written for: History A302: American Revolution (Fall 2009)

Josh Harshman will be graduating at the end of this semester. This coming fall he will attend Western Illinois University, where he will pursue an M.A. in History. He intends to specialize in Civil War and military history.

Abstract

This paper addresses the campaign on October 17, 1777, when Great Britain's Northern Army, under General John Burgoyne, capitulated to American forces at Saratoga. Although the defeat was not the first the British had suffered during their attempt to thwart American independence, it was the most decisive. Beyond the numerous rewards of triumph, such as providing France the incentive necessary for their subsequent involvement in the war, the American victory at Saratoga exposed the fallibility within British planning and strategy for the campaign of 1777. The campaign's strategy and planning were perceived by some 18th century contemporaries to be a flawed one. And since the British surrender at Saratoga, historians have formulated multiple theories to further explain Burgoyne's surrender. Ultimately, the strategy agreed upon in London was one which instructed two armies, a northern army under General John Burgoyne, and a southern army under General William Howe, to execute a pincer movement designed to sever the northern colonies from their southern counterparts. These two generals, and their political master, Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord George Germain, however, allowed their flawed personalities, political positioning, overconfidence, and general self-righteousness to dictate all aspects of the campaign. As a result, the campaign was headed for disaster long before the first cannon were ever fired on the battlefield.

Amanda Parker

Title: “Behind Every Bad Man Stood an Even Worse Woman: Female Criminals of the Depression Era”

Faculty Advisor: Professor Christine Erickson

Paper written for: History H217: The Nature of History (Spring 2009)

Amanda Parker is currently a Senior at Indiana-Purdue Fort Wayne, majoring in Women’s Studies and History. She enrolled at IPFW in January 2007 as a returning student. She grew up on a family farm in Noble County, Indiana where her and her family raised grain crops and livestock. She is an Honor Student at IPFW. She was invited to lecture on this subject at the 2008 Annual Reunion of the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Club (a group that is interested in the ACD era of the 1920's & 1930's). She also presented at the IU Women's Studies and Gender Studies Undergraduate Conferences held in 2008, 2009, and 2010 and is a returning presenter at this conference. She is a co-founder and newly elected President of the Women of the World Student Organization at IPFW.

Abstract

For a few years in the early and mid 1930s several outlaws and outlaw gangs ran wild in the American Midwest. They robbed banks with machine guns, kidnapped the rich for ransom, engaged in furious shootouts with lawmen, and when apprehended, often made spectacular jailbreaks. Everything they did was considered newsworthy. It was exciting: cops and robbers entertainment for the public in the grim 1930s. A few of these criminals are known today by their colorful names and bloody reputations such as John Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, Clyde Barrow, and the Barker Gang. Yet many were supported by women who were equally devoted to the cause. The Lady in Red, Kathryn Kelly, Bonnie Parker, Ma Barker, and other strong women influenced their men throughout the Depression Era, so much, that some became criminals themselves. Due to the determined tactics of the newly formed FBI and its leader, J. Edgar Hoover, these women were marked as molls, and thus they were degraded. Although the women criminals of the Depression Era appeared to be doting wives, girlfriends and mothers, some of them were also masterminds of some of the criminal activities to which they are attached.

Jim Mladenovic

Title: “Imagery over Substance: The Legacy of the Black Panther Movement”

Faculty Advisor: Professor David Schuster

Paper written for: History A315: US History, 1945—Present (Fall 2009)

Jim Mladenovic has called Fort Wayne home since 1984 when he moved here from New York City. He holds two bachelor degrees and a masters degree in clinical psychology from St. Francis U. and has spent the better part of the past 20 years working with troubled teens. At this time he is exploring graduate programs with the goal of earning a PhD with a focus on the history of technology.

Abstract

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (1966-1976) was a revolutionary left-wing organization, born in the slums of Oakland, California. Its founders, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, were dedicated to the promotion of black power, primarily through confrontation and aggressive “self defense.” They saw the United States as a racist police-state and openly carried shotguns and rifles to emphasize that police brutality against the black community would be countered with hostile force. The purpose of this paper is to assess the impact of the Black Panther Party on American society from two diametrically opposite perspectives: Bobby Seale, a Black Panther leader, in his autobiography *Seize the Time* (1970) and Jane Rhodes’s *Framing the Black Panthers* (2007), which examines the media’s take on the black power organization.

The comparisons and contrasts of these two authors are numerous and multilayered - insider versus outsider, purpose versus perception, application versus exploitation, imagery versus substance. These insights create a framework by which to assess whether the Black Panther Party made a significant contribution to the Civil Rights movement or was simply, as William Shakespeare so eloquently put it, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing". In retrospect, the Black Panther Party’s aggressive tactics actually did bring some positive changes to the black community. The hiring of more black police officers to patrol inner city neighborhoods was one such change. Another was the re-evaluation by the police of their methods of investigating complaints against officers and dealing with those officers who broke the rules.

By combining the anecdotal work of Bobby Seale with the extensive analysis of Dr. Rhodes, this paper presents the opinion that although the Black Panther Party often used tactics which were at best questionable and at worst lethal, their efforts did forward the cause of Civil Rights in America. Though their methods were far from Martin Luther King’s concept of non-violent civil disobedience, my paper nonetheless places the Black Panther Party as an integral, and contributing member of the larger Civil Rights movement that included organizations such as SCLC, SNCC, CORE and even the Nation of Islam.

Elizabeth Lehmann

Title: “Radical Feminist Organizations in the 1960s”

Faculty Advisor: Professor David Schuster

Paper written for: History A315: US History, 1945—Present (Fall 2009)

Elizabeth Lehmann graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne majoring in History and Women's Studies in May of 2009. She has been on Dean's and Semester Honors list since the 2006 academic year and was the 2008 recipient of the Joan Daley Ubelhoer Award. Her research presentations include serving as an invited student panelist on “Pope John Paul's Visit to Poland” (part of “Cold War: Twenty Years Later” series), an invited student presenter at the “American Identity Conference: Development of the American Character” (part of Remnant Trust programming), a presenter at the Indiana University Gender Conference in 2007-2010, and a second year presenter at this conference. She is a co-founder and President of the Women of the World Student Organization at IPFW. This summer she will be attending an intensive Czech language program at Indiana University and applying to graduate school in the Fall.

Abstract

This paper examines radical feminist organizations that sprang up in the years of 1968 and 1969 in New York City. The purpose of the study is to explore and demonstrate the differences in ideology of each group even though they each fall under the broad context of Women's Liberation, and more specifically, Radical Feminism. There was disconnect within these groups that is particularly interesting. While their goals were the same, the movement was so divided due to methodological and ideological differences. The three groups to be studied are the Redstockings, FEMINISTS, and New York Radical Feminists (NYRF). Their manifestos, which were all written in the same year, will be used as a point of comparison, along with the narratives of their respective development, structures, and activities.

The history of radical feminism provides a vantage point from which to study the organizations separately. This particular line of second wave feminism came about in the late 1960s, as a splinter from both the National Organization for Women (NOW), which worked within the system, and other social movements, that would not allow women the active participation they were seeking. Women's dissatisfaction with such groups manifested in radical interpretations of social protest. Radical feminist groups agreed that gender, not class or race, was the primary contradiction. Consequently, all other forms of social domination originated with male supremacy. These groups wanted to address the root of oppression and did so in many different ways. By brief descriptions of their origins, one can find that even dissenter groups have their own dissenters. While all groups agreed that male supremacy was the problem, threads of dissent ran through each organization regarding such issues as ideology, levels of activism, and internal structure.

Faculty Updates

The Department of History bids farewell to Professor **James Haw**, who will be retiring this spring after 38 years at IPFW.

James Haw came to IPFW in 1972 with a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia and a year of full-time teaching experience on a temporary appointment at St. Olaf College. His main research field is the era of the American Revolution. Jim has published two books, eleven journal articles, and various other works. His books, which were very well received, are both biographies of American Revolutionary leaders, Maryland's Samuel Chase and John and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina. Both are the first and only full-length scholarly biographies of their subjects.

Professor Haw has taught a variety of courses in U. S. history from the colonial period through the Civil War plus U. S. foreign policy. Most of those courses had not been offered at IPFW before his arrival and represented important additions to the curriculum.

Jim has effectively served the University and community in a variety of capacities. He chaired the Colleges Committee for the City of Fort Wayne's American Revolution Bicentennial celebration, and served as chair of the History Department for six years. Perhaps his most enduring service contribution came during the period when the Indiana and Purdue programs at IPFW were being combined into one. Jim was one of the four-member committee that wrote IPFW's unified academic regulations. As chair of the Educational Policy Committee of the Senate in 1983-1985, he helped design a number of important policies, including the Campus Connection for high school students and policy governing departmental involvement in Continuing Education.

Jim's career is a model for his younger colleagues. He is a respected and active scholar and one of the most effective teachers in the department. On a somewhat more personal note, his collegiality and wit enlivened department functions and very much contributed to making the History Department the pleasant place to work that it is. In the midst of pursuing his great extracurricular passions - bird watching and the St. Louis Cardinals - we hope that he will visit us on occasion and continue to share his sage advice and good cheer.

Bernd Fischer

Dr. Bernd Fischer, professor and chair of the Department of History, was chosen to be one of the 2009-2010 IPFW Featured Faculty. In November 2009 he delivered his Featured Faculty lecture "Enver Hoxha, the little Stalin of Albania." In 2010, Dr. Fischer was selected as the Internal A&S Distinguished Lecturer. He delivered his lecture "Albanian Authoritarian Leaders: Have We Seen the Last of Them?" in April 2010.

Dr. Fischer is a Balkans scholar and expert on Albania. In 2006, he was appointed to the Albanian Academy of Science, the country's most prestigious intellectual and scientific institution. In 2007, he became a special advisor to the Albanian Royal Court. He is consulted routinely by various government intelligence agencies to analyze the current political climate in the Balkan region. In 2009, the Serbian language translation of his book *Balkan Strongmen: Dictators and Authoritarian Rulers of Southeast Europe* was published in Belgrade. In 2009, he also contributed a number of articles to edited volumes, including "Albania since 1989: the Hoxhaist Legacy" and "The Second World War in Albania: History and Historical Agendas."

His current projects include the Cambridge Concise History of Albania, the Hoxha biography, an edited volume on the Holocaust in Albania and an edited volume on Albanian American relations.

Christine Erickson

Dr. Erickson teaches H106 (US history since 1877), upper division courses in 20th C. U.S. history (women's history, Cold War, 1919-1945), and the intensive writing class for History majors—H217: The Nature of History. She is currently working on a book about the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920s in Montana. Dr. Erickson supervises for-credit internships for History majors. In 2009, she was the recipient of multiple Continuing Studies Distance Learning Grants.

Suzanne LaVere

Suzanne LaVere has made a tremendous start to her career by being recognized for outstanding research with the Van Courtland Elliot Prize from the Medieval Academy of America for best first article in medieval studies awarded for "From Contemplation to Action: The Role of the Active Life in the *Glossa Ordinaria* on the Song of Songs" published in *Speculum* and for the Harold Perkin Prize presented by the Department of History at Northwestern University for the outstanding dissertation of the year, which she is now reworking into a publishable manuscript. She received a 2010 IPFW Summer Grant to conduct supplementary research in the archives in France. She presented a paper entitled "'Preach, O Gathering of My Friends!' The Active Life in Anselm of Laon's Song of Songs Commentary and the *Glossa Ordinaria*" at the annual meeting of the Medieval Academy of America in March 2010.

Ann Livschiz

Ann Livschiz teaches courses on Russian, Soviet, and world history. In the summer 2009, she spent two months doing archival research in Minsk for her new project "Holocaust in Belorussia: Exploring a 'Site of Forgetting'," supported by the Indiana University Faculty Research Support Grant and New Frontiers Exploration Grant. She presented a paper "Art of the Nation: Jewish Artists and Belorussian Postwar Nationalism" at the Association for the Study of Nationalities Conference this April, and is currently revising it for submission to *Nationalities Papers: The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity*.

David Schuster

David hails from California, where he completed his bachelor's degree at the University of California, Berkeley, and his Ph.D. at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He teaches United States history and is currently finishing a book entitled *Neurasthenic Nation: America's Search for Comfort, Happiness, and Health, 1869-1920*. His interests gravitate towards cultural issues and how things such as music, health care, games, literature, and fashion can be studied as relics from the past.

Richard Weiner

Over the past few years Dr. Weiner has been researching the wide-ranging impact that Alexander von Humboldt's Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain (1811) had on Mexico. He has studied and written about the text's impact on Mexico's Revolutions of 1810 and 1910, the nineteenth-century "scramble for Mexico," and Mexican economic culture. His most recent presentations were "Social Consequences of the Porfirian export boom from the perspective of intellectual history" and "Discourse on Silver in 19th Century Mexico," both of which were presented this year in Mexico City at the Segundo Congreso Latinoamericano de Historia Económica.

The Department of History celebrates **Barbara Blauvelt**, in recognition of her forty years of service at IPFW.

In the Fall 2010, the Department of History will welcome Assistant Professor **Jeffrey Malanson** (PhD 2010, Boston College), a specialist in Colonial and Revolutionary American History.

For 2010-2011, the Department of History will be hosting **Xin Fan**, a Future Faculty Fellow from Indiana University, Bloomington, who will be offering courses on history of Asia, including Modern and Contemporary China.

Student and Alumni Updates

Eve Eiler was the recipient of the Phillip A. Kennell Scholarship for the 2010-2011 academic year.

The scholarship honors Dr. Phillip A. Kennell, an important figure in IPFW history and associate faculty in the History Department. Dr. Kennell came to IPFW in 1968 and served as Director of Admissions. He founded the International Student Services office and served as its director until his retirement in 1998. Dr. Kennell was also the head baseball coach at IPFW. He received the Ulmer Award, given for significant service to assist disabled persons or minority group members, in 1994 and Bob F. Jesse Medal, for unique and significant contributions to IPFW, in 1998. Dr. Kennell died April 22, 2007 in Fort Wayne.

The scholarship will provide tuition and fees (up to \$4200) for one year of fulltime study at IPFW.

Eve Eiler was also awarded the IPFW Undergraduate Summer Research Program Grant for her project “Perceived Threats: Government Rationale for Internment and Concentration Camps, 1933-1948” (faculty sponsor: Dr. Richard Weiner).

Ted Konger received the Sharon Alt Piepenbrink Award for his paper “The Rosenberg Case: Touchstone of a Changing America.”

The Sharon Alt Piepenbrink award is given for the best history paper written in the past year. The award was established in memory of an outstanding history graduate of the 1970s.

Cortney Cantrell 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.

Keith Beaudin won 1st place for an original screenplay at the 2010 Purdue Literary Awards.

May 2010 saw the inaugural issue of *Living History Zine*! History Major **Megan Stier-Cabrera** assembled a group of dedicated IPFW students, who used their different talents to put together the first issue. The issue included original artwork and articles on historical topics, written by IPFW students and members of the Fort Wayne community.

Living History Zine Staff:

Presidents: Meghan S. Stier-Cabrera and Robin Losey

Editor: Mandy Parker and M.S.S.C.

Graphic Design: Pedro Cabrera and M.S.S.C.

The co-presidents are currently accepting submissions for future issues. They plan to donate a substantial amount of the profits from the *Zine* to the Fort Wayne historical community. Contact them at livinghistoryzine@gmail.com.

The History Club sponsored a fundraiser for the benefit of the Veterans National Memorial Shrine in Fort Wayne on April 30, 2010. If you are interested in joining the club, please contact **Shane McCord**, Club President.

Elizabeth Lehmann was accepted to the 2010 Summer Workshop in Slavic Eastern European and Central Asian Languages to study Czech at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Cheryl Truesdell (B.A. 1978), Dean of Helmke Library, has been elected as one of two Indiana University and Purdue University regional campus representatives to the Academic Libraries of Indiana Board of Directors.

Stephen T. Hoffman (B.A. 1996) was recently appointed Director, Community Action of Northeast Indiana (CANI).

Jared Staller (B.A. 2005), ABD at Corcoran Department of History, University of Virginia, received a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship to conduct archival research for nine months in Portugal and Sao Tome beginning in December of 2009. His research involves trying to understand local conceptions of justice and inequality within a slave society in Africa.

Leanna Harney (B.A. 2007) is an Education Coordinator at the History Center, Fort Wayne.

Chad Cussen (B.A. 2008) will be defending his M.A. thesis “Re-Living the Franco-Prussian War: Emotion, Memory, and the Culture of Commemoration” at Eastern Illinois University in June 2010. While working on his M.A. Chad has had an article “Fractured Fraternity: *Altérité* and the FLN” published in the journal *Historia* (2009), has presented papers at a number of conferences in the United States and in France, and was a recipient of numerous awards, including Best History Graduate Student Paper in 2010 and 2009, research and conference travel grants, and the “Transitions” Fellowship from New York University and Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France in 2010.

Alexander Miller (B.A. 2009) received the Verizon Scholarship as the top intern for the Indiana Senate Republican Caucus for 2010. Miller was interning for Majority Floor Leader Senator Connie Lawson (R-Danville).

Rachel Hinson (B.A. 2009) was accepted to the graduate program at IUPUI for Library and Information Sciences.

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Upcoming Events and Special Announcements

The Living History Zine Call for Papers

The next issue of *The Living History Zine* will focus on Historical Summer Travel. If you are interested in submitting, please contact Meghan Stier-Cabrera or Robin Losey at livinghistoryzine@gmail.com.

Preliminary Call for Papers for the 2010 3rd Annual Undergraduate History Conference

If you wrote an excellent paper for your Spring 2010 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.

The Department of History will continue to sponsor the "Lunch with a Historian" series in 2010-2011. The speakers will be announced in the fall of 2010.

The Department of History will host an Open House for History Majors in early Fall 2010. Check your mailbox this summer for more information!

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 Obringer in Career Services.

Did you enjoy today's presentations? Would you like to see the full-length papers? Interested in learning about last year's presentations? During the summer the materials from the 1st and 2nd History Department Undergraduate Conferences will be made available by Helmke Library on Opus: Research and Creativity at IPFW (opus.ipfw.edu).

Conference Planning Committee

Barbara Blauvelt, Secretary, History Department
Elizabeth Lehmann, Student Coordinator
Dr. Ann Livschiz, Assistant Professor, History Department

History Department Faculty

Dr. Bernd Fischer
Dr. Christine Erickson
Dr. James Haw
Dr. Suzanne LaVere
Dr. Ann Livschiz
Dr. David Schuster
Dr. Richard Weiner

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