

Tuesday, September 1, 2009

Royall Room, George Watts Hill Alumni Center, 4:00 P.M.

Carl Kell

Professor of Communication, Western Kentucky University

“Build the Wall . . . Save the Castle: Southern Baptists and Race Relations”

The Southern Baptist Convention was founded in 1845 at Augusta, Georgia, in part as a response to the slavery question and as an assertion of fundamental, conservative rhetorics about the Trinity. In recent years, the SBC has confessed its shame for earlier positions on race and Holy Scripture. The SBC and the exiled moderate Baptist community have both embraced their brothers and sisters in the African American community, but there remains an uneasy peace in matters of race and religion. Kell examines and evaluates the rhetoric on both sides of the street to ascertain what is and is not working in the name of the Father.

Thursday, September 10, 2009

Pleasants Family Room, Wilson Library, 4:00 P.M.

James Applewhite

Poet and Professor Emeritus of English, Duke University

“The Changing Atmosphere of Southern Time”

Studying the impulse of the American South to “stop time,” Applewhite argues that Southerners re-created a pattern set in Eighteenth-Century England: persons resistant to the historic change around them, and in their own lives, created Gothic atmospherics. In this regard, Dickens’ Miss Havisham and Faulkner’s Miss Emily Grierson have much in common. Applewhite connects this temporal stance with his own experience of Southern time and examines how the theme impacted his poetry.

Tuesday, September 22, 2009

Royall Room, George Watts Hill Alumni Center, 4:00 P.M.

Theodore Rosengarten

Lecturer in History, College of Charleston and University of South Carolina

“The Holocaust and the Spirit of Colonialism: Race, Rhetoric, and Policy in the Nazi Occupied East”

When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June, 1941, Nazi policy makers had no intention of turning Ukrainians and Russians into Germans, but rather of replacing them with ethnic German colonists. Motivated by early victories and fantasies of empire building, the Nazis began to implement the most radical colonization scheme ever attempted on European soil. In spite of the enthusiastic participation of local Ukrainians in the German-sponsored mass murder of Ukraine and western Russia’s three million Jews, Germans envisioned Ukrainians as a servile population useful only as a source of slave labor. Germany’s prior colonial history in southwest Africa supplied an “archive” of dominative language and genocidal policies,

whose application in Ukraine highlights connections between colonialism and the Nazi obsession with ideas of *race* and *space*.

Tuesday, October 13, 2009

Royall Room, George Watts Hill Alumni Center, 4:00 P.M.

Allen Tullos

Professor of American Studies, Emory University

“Southern Spaces: Critical Regionalism and the Digital Humanities”

Created at Emory University in 2004, *Southern Spaces*

<<http://southernspaces.org>> is a peer-reviewed, multi-media, internet journal of critical regional studies. It is distinguished from other online scholarly journals by its range of content, which includes text, audio, still images, and video. *Southern Spaces* is further distinguished for offering all of its content to users without any charge or subscription fee. Essays, short documentaries, interviews, performances, conferences and more provide a multi-faceted examination of the South. In this lecture, Senior Editor Tullos will explore the editorial and production processes of *Southern Spaces* and examine how this unique journal engages regional studies, U. S. southern studies, and the emerging field of digital humanities.

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

Royall Room, George Watts Hill Alumni Center, 4:00 P.M.

Theda Perdue

Atlanta Distinguished Professor of Southern Culture, UNC Chapel Hill

“Native Americans, African Americans, and Jim Crow”

In this lecture, Perdue focuses on the ways in which white racism has divided Indians and African Americans. Race relations in the South developed in the context of a colonial economic system that rested on Indian land and African labor. The dispossession and expulsion of most Native peoples by 1850 meant that the Indians who remained became a small minority scattered across the region. They struggled to retain their ethnic identity, especially in the Jim Crow era when whites sought to preserve their own racial purity by categorizing both Indians and African Americans as “colored.” Native communities often set up their own churches and schools, which they closed to African Americans and defended against integration. The result was the marginalization of Indian people at the time and the subsequent exclusion of Indians from histories of the period.

Tuesday, November 17, 2009

Royall Room, George Watts Hill Alumni Center, 4:00 P.M.

Elizabeth Barthold Dreesen

Clinical Assistant Professor of Surgery, UNC Chapel Hill

“Susan Dimock and the Company She Kept”

Washington, North Carolina native Susan Dimock became the first woman member of the North Carolina Medical Society in 1872. When she died three

years later at age 28, she was already a well-respected surgeon, author and medical educator. She merited a *New York Times* obituary and pallbearers drawn from the luminaries of Harvard Medical School. Dimock's life was one of liminality—a Southerner who moved to Massachusetts in the middle of the Civil War, an American student in a Swiss medical school, a woman surgeon in orthodox male medicine. Dreesen's exploration of Dimock's life sheds light on women's education in antebellum North Carolina, the entry of women into medicine, and the rise of nursing education, public health, and anti-sepsis procedures.