

GREATER TOLEDO: THE CITY IN THE WORLD

AN EXHIBITION

WARD M. CANADAY CENTER FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
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University Libraries, The University of Toledo

SEPTEMBER 24, 2015-MAY 6, 2016

A PRESENTATION OF CAUSES

TENDING TO FIX THE POSITION OF THE

FUTURE GREAT CITY
OF THE WORLD

IN THE

CENTRAL PLAIN OF NORTH AMERICA:

SHOWING THAT

THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE,

NOW REPRESENTED BY THE

CITY OF LONDON,

IS MOVING WESTWARD TO THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AND THENCE, WITHIN ONE HUNDRED YEARS, TO

THE BEST POSITION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

BY J. W. SCOTT.

SECOND EDITION (REVISED)
1876.

A reprint of the second edition of Jesup
Scott's pamphlet predicting that Toledo,
Ohio, would be the Future Great City of
the World.

GREATER TOLEDO: THE CITY IN THE WORLD

INTRODUCTION

By choosing the name “Toledo,” the founders of the city in 1837 seemed interested in promoting it as a place with an international focus. It is uncertain why “Toledo” was selected as the name for the new entity. At the time, all things Spanish were in vogue, and the name may have been a way to not only honor Toledo, Spain, but also as a way to portray the new Toledo as fashionable, trendy, and perhaps exotic.

It was not only its name that seemed to predict the city’s global focus. In 1868, one of its early land investors, Jesup W. Scott, published a pamphlet promoting Toledo titled “A Presentation of Causes Tending to Fix the Position of the Future Great City of the World in the Central Plain of North America.” In the pamphlet, Scott laid out his theory that since ancient times, the world’s economic center had been moving westward, and it would only be a matter of time before the next great commercial center would be located in the interior of the United States. It is perhaps not surprising that someone who owned a great deal of real estate in Toledo would promote the city as that Future Great City of the World.

The dream of Toledo as the world’s future great city would influence generations. Every new industry, every new development, all were evidence of the greatness of Toledo and its future as a center of world commerce. It even influenced Jesup Scott to endow a university to provide educational opportunities to the young people of Toledo, who would help to establish the Future Great City. And while Toledo would never become the world’s greatest city, it did, through its largest industry, establish itself as the Glass Capital of the World.

This exhibit looks at both the influence of Toledo on the world and the influence of the world on Toledo. It examines individuals from Toledo who traveled to far-flung places and brought back ideas that shaped their future and that of the city. It also looks at how people from Toledo changed the world, the ways in which soldiers from the city were affected by their international military service, how the immigration of people from foreign lands impacted the city’s ethnic diversity, and finally, how Toledo businesses and industries expanded to become global corporations.

This exhibit is an historical one, but it is important to remember that globalization is an ongoing movement that has been hastened in recent decades by technology. Globalization has had both a positive and negative impact on Toledo. While the world seems ever closer, its closeness brings uncertainty. It is hoped that this exhibit will remind us that Toledo’s interactions with the world have been mutually beneficial and that embracing globalization will continue to provide opportunities for exchange that will improve the city and the world.

SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- An Act to Incorporate the City of Toledo, January 7, 1837, included as a preface to the Minutes of the Toledo City Council, April 3, 1837. By this act, the city of Toledo, named after the city of the same name in Toledo, Spain, was created.
- Scott, Jesup W. *A Presentation of the Causes Tending to Fix the Position of the Future Great City of the World in the Central Plain of North America*. Reprint of 1876 Second Edition. Blade Printing Company, 1937.
- Articles of Incorporation, Toledo University of Arts and Trades, 1872. To fulfill his dream of Toledo as the Future Great City of the World, Jesup Scott founded the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, which became the University of Toledo. Board of Trustee minutes, UR 83/109, University of Toledo Archives.

An Act to incorporate the City of Toledo

- Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general Assembly of the State of Ohio as follows: So much of the County of Lucas, to be divided by a line beginning at the South west Corner of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) Township nine South of Range seven East, thence drawn through the Southeast Corner of Section twenty three and twenty seven same township same range, till it is intersected by a line drawn in a due Northwest Course from the Southeast Corner of the west half of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty, Township nine South of Range eight East, thence by said intersecting line to its place of beginning, thence by the Northwest line of land owned by Benjamin D. Shickney on the east half of Southeast fractional quarter of Section thirty, Township nine South of Range ^{Eight} East, thence by a line drawn in a Southwest Course to the Center of the east Channel of the Maumee River thence up and along the Center of said Channel in a Southwesterly direction to that point which would be intersected by a continuation across said river of the South line of the land hereinafter described as tract number six, in the twelve mile square reservation at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie; thence West to the Southwest Corner of the Northwest quarter of Section ten in Township three and seven Reservations; thence by a line drawn in due West Course to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is declared to be a city, and the inhabitants be created a body Corporate and politic, by the Name and Style of the "City of Toledo;" and by that name shall be capable of Contracting & being Contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered in all Courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever: with power of purchasing, receiving, holding, occupying, and conveying, real and personal estate, and may use a corporate Seal, and change the same at pleasure.
- Sec. 2. The government of said City, and the exercise thereof of its corporate powers, and the management of its fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns shall be vested in a Mayor and Council, which Council shall consist of three Aldermen from each ward, actually residing therein, and shall be denominated the City Council.
- Sec. 3. Said City, until the Council see fit to increase or alter the same, shall be divided into two wards, by the line of the South west side of Cherry Street and the continuation of said line to the Northwest boundary line of the City which wards shall be numbered or named by the Council shall determine.
- Sec. 4. The Elective Officers of said City shall be a Mayor, Aldermen, Treasurer, and Marshals who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are chosen & qualified. The election for said officers shall be held in each of the wards of said City, on the first Monday in March in each year at such place as the Council shall appoint: and the days before thereof shall be given by them in one or more of the newspapers of said City: such election shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The founding document for Toledo, Ohio, 1837. No one is certain why, but the city founders selected the name of the Spanish city for the new entity.



The original artwork commissioned by UT President Henry Doermann for the new seal of the University of Toledo in 1932. The seal was modeled after the coat of arms of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, and the motto was written in Spanish rather than the more common Latin. The seal reflects the ties between Toledo, Ohio, and Toledo, Spain.

CHAPTER 1.

TOLEDO IN THE WORLD

Toledo has experienced an influx of international influences from residents who traveled abroad and embraced the cultures they experienced and brought back with them global ideas. These international influences of Toledo residents have shaped the city in many rich and significant ways.



Edward Drummond Libbey and his wife, Florence Scott Libbey, founders of the Toledo Museum of Art.

EDWARD DRUMMOND LIBBEY

Edward Drummond Libbey is arguably the most important citizen who ever called Toledo home.

In 1888, enticed to relocate his struggling New England Glass Company from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Toledo, Libbey brought his factory machinery and many

of his workers to Toledo. The city turned out in a huge celebration to welcome him, and many residents hoped his company signaled the city's industrial future.

The first years of Libbey Glass were unsuccessful, however. The cheap natural gas that Libbey had been promised as one of the enticements proved more expensive than he had been led to believe. The glass produced in the furnaces of his new factory was subpar. Many of his skilled workers left Toledo and returned to the more civilized east coast.

Libbey took a long shot by investing significant company resources in a pavilion at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, a world's fair to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Chicago. The exposition was one of the

largest such fairs ever planned. And thanks to the help of a glass worker Libbey had recruited from West Virginia named Michael Owens, the Libbey Glass Pavilion was a huge success. People from all over the world who visited the pavilion were able to take back with them small glass trinkets emblazoned with the name Libbey Glass, thus helping to make the company a national—and international—brand.



The passport of Florence Scott Libbey, who traveled the world with her husband acquiring art for the Toledo Museum of Art.

Libbey and Owens would have many other business successes which would make both men wealthy. But by 1901, Libbey had moved from being focused on his businesses to being equally—if not more—interested in culture. Through the encouragement of his wife, Florence Scott Libbey, he founded the Toledo Museum of Art. In 1903,

Libbey appointed a new director for the museum, George Stevens, who envisioned not only a place to display fine art, but also a place where people could be educated about art. As Stevens noted, "A great manufacturing centre is a prison house unless it provides something for the leisure hours...Hospitals do much; they make sick men well—Museums of Art do much more; they make well men better."

To fill the museum's walls, Edward Drummond Libbey and his wife began to travel the world collecting art. They traveled to Egypt and throughout Europe. In 1907, Libbey acquired a collection of Egyptian antiquities that he had shipped back to Toledo. He bought so many works of art that the museum ran out of room. With land donated by his wife's father, and donations from many in Toledo, including children, a grand new Toledo Museum of Art opened in 1912. Until he died in 1925, Edward and Florence Libbey continued to travel the world acquiring art for the museum, bringing great masterpieces back for the people of Toledo to see. Today, the Toledo Museum of Art has a world-renowned reputation, and there is no question that Toledoans have an opportunity to appreciate the great splendors of art from everywhere in the world thanks to Libbey.

ADAM GRANT

Toledo artist Adam Grant's connection to Poland influenced his work throughout his life. Born as Adam Grochowski to a Warsaw doctor in 1925, the soft-spoken Grant developed a passion for art at a young age. But fate, and world events, intervened in Grant's life. In January 1943, Grant was arrested by Nazi soldiers and interred at concentration camps at Mauthausen and Auschwitz. After winning a contest to sketch for the Nazi commandant, he was spared the harsh labor of working in quarries and allowed to continue drawing for the guards; his art was rewarded with cigarettes, which he traded for food.

After World War II, Grant immigrated to the United States in 1950—first to Detroit, where he worked as an artist for a paint-by-number company, Palmer-Pann Corporation. He later moved to Toledo when the company relocated and became the Craft Master Corporation. Grant continued creating original works for the paint-by-number business, but he also invested time into his own art, becoming an award-winning artist renowned for his use of old master light effects and the female figure. Grant's works are in the

permanent collection of the Butler Institute of American Art in Youngstown and in several corporate, university, and regional collections. His paintings, such as his "Holocaust Series," have also been featured in exhibitions the world over, from Toledo to Poland to Paris.

Although Grant suffered from severe depression throughout his life related to his incarceration in the concentration camps, he used his art as therapy and created a career that spanned the globe. To his adopted home of Toledo, he brought beauty through his painting.



A certificate thanking Betty Mauk for her efforts to bring French culture to Toledo.

BETTY MAUK

Betty Mauk was a tireless advocate for Toledo's riverfront throughout her life, and also for French culture. She was born in 1918 in Toledo, and grew up during the heyday of the fashionable Old West End. She was 18 when she made her first trip to France, an Atlantic Ocean voyage with her aunt and uncle, Jim and Mary Blair. She returned at least 50 times, and France became her second home.

In 1964, Mauk began what would be her first of many efforts to bring France to Toledo by founding the Alliance Française, which accentuated the teaching and appreciation of French language and culture. In 1972, she left a permanent mark on Toledo's landscape with the founding of Promenade Park, and in 1973, the French consul general in Detroit, on behalf of the French government, bestowed her with a silver medal.

Mauk had a vision of what the downtown Toledo waterfront could be; and it was no surprise that her vision was inspired by France. Mauk was invigorated



Ella P. Stewart (middle) at a conference of the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association at Manila in the Philippines in 1955.

by the beautiful waterfront parks in France, and she wanted to share this beauty with her fellow Toledoans. One of her personal touches she brought to the Toledo waterfront was La Creperie, a food stand where she made and sold the delicate pancakes that were so popular in her beloved France. Mauk also imported a French kiosk that was installed in Promenade Park to hold notices about upcoming cultural events in the city.

Because of her love of the waterfront, in 1973 Mayor Harry Kessler named her chairman of his committee on its development. She and community leader Paul Block Jr., the late co-publisher of *The Blade*, used to walk along the river downtown and talk about revitalization, she told *The Blade* in 1989. The northwest Ohio chapter of the American Marketing Association gave her a "marketer of the year" award in 1974 in recognition of her efforts to bring urbanity and rich culture to downtown Toledo. Throughout her life she continued to inspire others with her tireless efforts and convictions for a beautiful Toledo waterfront. Mauk died in 2012 at the age of 93.

WILHEM EITEL

Wilhelm Eitel was born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, in 1891 and graduated from the Universities of Tübingen and Heidelberg with a doctorate in chemistry in 1912. He later taught petrology, mineralogy, and crystallography at several German universities. During World War I, he was a pilot with the German army and was a pioneer in the use of aerial military photography.

In 1925, Eitel visited several American universities before returning to Germany and organizing the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Silicate Research (now the Max Planck Institute) in 1926. He served as the Institute's director until 1945. He was the author of a multi-volume work on silicate science that became the standard reference work in the field.

At the end of World War II, the U.S. Joint Intelligence Agency organized Operation Paperclip, a program to lure the best scientists out of Communist Europe. The goal was to not only bring their talents to the United States where they might contribute to post-war research, but also to insure that their knowledge was not exploited by the governments behind the Iron Curtain.

Wilhelm Eitel was brought to America through the Operation Paperclip program by John H. Waggoner,

an employee at Owens-Corning Fiberglas. Once in the United States, Eitel served as a consultant and research scientist to the U.S. Navy until 1952, when he came to the University of Toledo. He taught chemistry at the university and also founded the Silicate Research Institute, which he served as director of until he retired from teaching in 1962. The Silicate Research Institute, which had an international reputation and did much for further research in silicates, was later re-named The Eitel Institute for Silicate Research in recognition of his many contributions to the field.

ELLA P. STEWART

Ella P. Stewart was born near Berrysville, Virginia, in 1893. In 1916, she became the first black woman to graduate from the University of Pittsburgh's College of Pharmacy. A few years later, in 1922, she moved to Toledo with her husband. She purchased a building at the corner of Indiana and Park City, which became Stewart's Pharmacy.

The Stewarts soon became important fixtures of Toledo's black social scene. Ella Stewart also became more involved in community service, participating in the League of Women Voters, the Red Cross, and various other local civic and welfare organizations. Her involvement in international affairs began in 1945, when she attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization. She witnessed the signing of the United Nations Charter, which occurred at the conclusion of the conference. In 1948, she became president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc. In this role, she travelled frequently and while in Athens, Greece, in 1951, she became interested in the Pan-Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), an organization dedicated to promoting peace, understanding, and cooperation among women throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific. She founded a Toledo chapter of the organization in 1957 and served as its first president from 1957 to 1958. She also later served as vice president of the New York chapter and as international vice president, and was named "Woman of the World" at the organization's Samoa conference.

Stewart's involvement in international affairs was not limited to the PPSEAWA. In the spring of 1953, she was recommended by Senator Robert A. Taft as a consultant on international problems, and from 1954 to 1955 she embarked on a four-month goodwill tour of several Southeast Asian countries as a representative

of the U.S. State Department. Among the countries she visited were India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. Part of an educational exchange, she traveled throughout the region, studying living conditions in each country and discussing education, politics, and community with women leaders.

Ella P. Stewart's community and international service did not go unrecognized in Toledo. In 1960, she received the *Blade's* Distinguished Citizen Award for community service, and in 1968, the Toledo Council on World Affairs presented her with a citation for her outstanding work. Stewart Elementary School—now known as Ella P. Stewart Academy for Girls—was named for her in 1961.

WARD AND MARIAM CANADAY

Ward M. Canaday was born in Indiana, but moved to Toledo in 1916 to become director of advertising at Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. But his interests were far beyond business—both he and his wife, Mariam, were lovers of classical history, art, and architecture.

Ward Canaday took over Willys-Overland after the death of John Willys in 1935. In the years preceding the United States entrance into World War II, Canaday worked to create an all-purpose military vehicle to meet the demands of the government. Willys-Overland won a sizeable share of the contract to build the vehicles, which became known as the Jeep. Through the production of the Jeep, the company became one of the most successful in the country, and Canaday amassed a significant personal fortune, particularly after selling Willys-Overland to Kaiser-Frazer Corp. in 1953 for \$62 million. This fortune allowed the Canadays to support many causes, particularly the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece.

As supporters of the school, the Canadays were instrumental in funding the excavations of the Athens Agora and the reconstruction of the ancient Stoa of Attalos, which dated back to 143 B.C. The couple also created a \$1 million endowment for the American School of Classical Studies, where their daughter, Doreen, was a student. In November 1953, the international reach of the Canadays was evident when King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece visited Toledo as the guests of the Canadays. The royal couple was touring several cities in the United States as a way to thank Americans for their support during World War II. Ella P. Stewart was also part of the committee that welcomed the couple.

The Canadays were also early investors in the American Virgin Islands. They built an estate on the island in the 1950s, and operated a sugar cane and cattle ranch. The estate was later sold to the Rockefeller family.



Photograph of the visit by King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece to Toledo, November 5, 1953. Ward M. Canaday is speaking to the king.

SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- Passport of Florence Scott Libbey, 1927; and the deed for the original Toledo Museum of Art building at 13 Street and Madison, downtown Toledo, 1902. Even after the death of her husband in 1925, Florence Scott Libbey continued to travel the world searching for art for the collections of the Toledo Museum of Art. Owens-Illinois Glass Company Records, MSS-200.
- Catalog, "American Painters in Paris" exhibit. This international exhibit included works by Toledo artist Adam Grant. Adam Grant Papers, MSS-106.
- Scrapbook and related materials documenting the work of Betty Mauk to bring French culture to the downtown Toledo riverfront. Betty Mauk Papers, MSS-105.
- Photographs from the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute, Berlin, Germany, ca. 1930s; and brochure from the Institute of Silicate Research, the University of Toledo, ca. 1955. These materials document the research efforts of Wilhelm Eitel, both before his escape from Germany while he was director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, and after the founding of the Institute of Silicate Research at the University of Toledo. Wilhelm Eitel Papers, UM-24.
- Scrapbook, Ella P. Stewart, documenting activities in the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association USA, Inc. These photographs and other memorabilia illustrate the activities of Stewart to spread global understanding. Ella P. Stewart Papers, MSS-052.
- Program and newsletter from the Centennial Celebration of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, 1981. These materials document the significant contributions made by Ward and Mariam Canaday to support the efforts of the school in Greece to preserve and restore the Athens Agora. Ward M. Canaday Collection, MSS-072.
- Scrapbook and photographs of the visit by King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece to Toledo, Ohio, November 5, 1953. The King and Queen of Greece were escorted through the Jeep factory and one of Toledo's glass factories by Ward and Mariam Canaday. Ward M. Canaday Collection, MSS-072.

TOLEDO CHANGES THE WORLD

Toledo's global connections are about more than how the world impacted the city. Toledoans have also impacted the world through their personal actions and organizations they had a role in founding. Many of these efforts have been focused on helping to end wars, stopping others from happening, and promoting global understanding. While isolationism has historically been the predominant worldview of most people living in the American Midwest, Toledo is perhaps unique in the way its citizens have viewed their responsibilities to the global community.

GUSTAVUS OHLINGER

Gustavus Ohlinger was a citizen of the world from the moment of birth. Ohlinger's parents were missionaries with the Methodist Church serving in Foochow, China, when Ohlinger was born in 1877. He attended high school in Chefoo, China, until 1898, after which he came to the United States to attend law school at the University of Michigan. After graduation, he returned to China to practice law in Shanghai, where his law firm represented the Russian government in post-war negotiations to end the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. That war began when Russia attempted to exert its influence in Asia, and ended in the country's humiliating defeat. The peace treaty was negotiated by President Theodore Roosevelt, who won the Nobel Prize for his efforts. During the peace negotiations, Gustavus Ohlinger developed a friendship with Roosevelt that continued after Ohlinger settled in Toledo in 1906. Roosevelt corresponded with Ohlinger often, and even visited him at the family home in the Westmoreland section of Toledo.

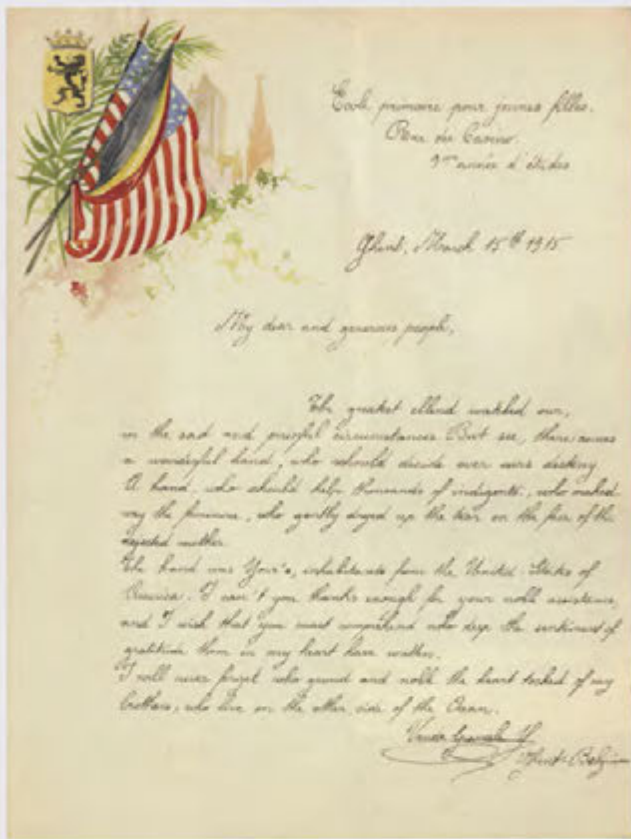
Ohlinger's interest and involvement in international affairs did not end there. When World War I broke out, Ohlinger spoke out against German aggression, and wrote two books on what he saw as conspiracies of German-Americans to influence public opinion in the United States. In 1918, he

testified before the United States Senate about one such organization, the National German-American Alliance. His anti-German sentiment also influenced his views on Prohibition, which he supported because of the predominance of Germans in the brewery industry. He testified again before Congress about the issue, and helped to sway many representatives to support Prohibition because of these ties. Ohlinger also served in World War I, and in the Army intelligence division after the war.

BRAND WHITLOCK

Brand Whitlock also served in World War I—not as a soldier, but rather as a savior. While a journalist by training, Whitlock became one of the great Progressive era mayors of Toledo, following Samuel “Golden Rule” Jones into office after Jones's death. Whitlock served as mayor for four terms from 1904 to 1914. He was appointed minister to Belgium in 1913, a position he assumed after leaving the mayor's post.

At the start of World War I, Germany invaded Belgium, and within three weeks controlled the country. Because Belgium was dependent on imports for most of its food, the closure of the ports by the Germans quickly led to deprivation. Whitlock recognized the increasingly desperate needs of the Belgium people. Working with the American Relief Committee led by Herbert Hoover and with the U.S.



One of over 7000 letters sent by the people of Belgium to Brand Whitlock, thanking him for his efforts to provide relief to the country during World War I. Many of the letters were beautifully illustrated.

ambassador to England, Whitlock helped to set up the Committee for the Relief of Belgium in October 1914. Within a few months, hundreds of thousands of metric tons of needed food arrived in Belgium, saving the population from starvation.

In response to the efforts of the Americans, schoolchildren in Belgium wrote over 7000 letters of thanks to the American people, which they sent to Whitlock because he most personified the American spirit to them. The letters show the heartfelt appreciation of Belgians for the efforts of the Americans. Many of the letters were beautifully illustrated.

Once the United States declared war against Germany in 1917, Whitlock was forced to leave Belgium, but he returned in 1918 as minister (and in 1919, his position was elevated to ambassador). He died in 1934.

PHILIP C. NASH

Another strong advocate for world peace was Philip C. Nash. Before becoming president of the University of Toledo in 1933, Nash served as executive director of the League of Nations Association, a national citizens' group that advocated for the United States to join the League. The League of Nations was the idea of President Woodrow Wilson, which he presented as one of his "Fourteen Points" to end World War I. The League of Nations was envisioned by Wilson as a general assembly of nations that would help to ensure peace and make certain that mankind never witnessed another "War to End All Wars."



University of Toledo President Philip C. Nash, who prior to becoming president of the university was executive director of the League of Nations Association. The group unsuccessfully advocated for the United States to join the League.

As director of the League of Nations Association beginning in 1923, Nash traveled the country giving lectures and speeches in support of the League. But with the growing isolationism prevalent in the United States after the end of the war—and with opposition from powerful senators like Henry Cabot Lodge—the United States failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and as a result, was not a member of the League of Nations. Without America's presence, the League was too weak to be effective, and could not stop German aggression that brought about World War II.

While he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to get the United States to become part of the League, Nash never gave up on world peace. While UT's president, he continued to write on the subject. As the clouds of war were once again circling in 1939, Nash told UT's graduating class, "One of the greatest human catastrophes is war, and for 20 years I have been fighting against it. But we in this country, and the people as a whole, appear not to have learned the lesson that the only cure for anarchy is organization, and the only cure for war is law."

Nash did much to influence Toledo's interest in world affairs. In 1943, even before the war ended, Nash pulled together a group called the Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace.




*UN Day, Toledo - 1981 Joint American-Soviet Program
B. Emery, Toledo Chapter President - speaking*

Photograph from the United Nations Day celebration at the University of Toledo, 1981. Included in the program was a delegation representing the Soviet Union.

The program from the 1962 Amateur World's Wrestling Championships, held in the UT Field House. The championships brought world attention to Toledo.


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The 1953 program for the Institute on the United Nations at the University of Toledo. The institute featured speakers talking on the successes of the UN in helping to establish world peace.

That group sponsored the Toledo Forum on Peace Problems in the spring of 1943. The conference brought national attention to Toledo with speakers advocating for an international organization stronger than the League of Nations.

When the war ended, Nash was invited to San Francisco to the United Nations Conference on International Organization as a consultant to the U.S. delegation. There, he witnessed the signing of the charter of the new United Nations.

In 1945, the Committee on the Organization of Peace changed its name to the Toledo United Nations Association (TUNA). The group was the first such organization in the country, and it influenced the creation of similar groups in New York, Florida, and Cleveland, Ohio. In Toledo, it included as charter members many of the movers and shakers of business and politics—John D. Biggers, Ward M. Canaday, Grove Patterson, and Andrew Townsend.

TUNA sponsored speakers who visited Toledo, including Senator Robert Taft, historian Henry Steele Commager, and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The group also planned annual celebrations around United Nations Week.

Nash died of a heart ailment in 1947. TUNA continued to be an active organization, reaching a peak membership of 1500 people. But the conservative political climate of the 1950s, and the Korean War, caused its membership to decline. In 1954, the group changed its name to the Toledo Council of World Affairs. It continued to sponsor talks to promote world peace. In 1981, it brought ten Soviet citizens to Toledo to celebrate United Nations Day at a time when few Russians were allowed to travel outside their country.

WILLIAM S. CARLSON

William S. Carlson was not only one of the longest serving presidents of the University of Toledo (1958 to 1972), but he was also an important researcher with an international reputation in Arctic geology. As a graduate student at the University of Michigan, he was a participant in four of the university's expeditions to Greenland between 1928 and 1931 under the direction of noted geologist William Herbert Hobbs. Carlson led the expedition of 1930. His published scientific reports of that expedition sought to connect the influence of Greenland's weather on the world's climate.



Tickets and a brochure for the Toledo Forum on Peace Problems, an event planned by the Toledo Committee on the Study of the Organization of Peace. The forum sought to develop plans for peace once World War II ended. It brought national attention to Toledo.

In 1941, Carlson was appointed special consultant to Arctic problems by the U.S. Army Air Force, and moved through the ranks to become colonel and director of the Arctic, Desert, and Tropical Information Centre, a research organization he helped to organize which studied the effects of extreme climate on the military. He also helped to establish air bases and a route to Britain over Canada, Greenland, and Iceland, and he assisted in the rescue of 40 downed fliers from Arctic regions. His work led to the publication of several books, including *Greenland Lies North* (1940) and *Lifelines through the Arctic*, (1962). While never published, Carlson also kept a detailed diary of the time he spent on the Greenland expeditions which reveals often harrowing tales of life in this difficult land.

After leaving the military, Carlson became president of the University of Delaware in 1946. There he established a program in cold-region research that continues to this day. In 2008, the university celebrated Carlson's research through the "W. S. Carlson International Polar Year Events," co-sponsored by the American Geographical Society. Upon retiring from



Foy D. Kohler, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, talking in the Oval Office with President John F. Kennedy, September 17, 1963.

the presidency of the University of Toledo in 1972, Carlson chose to have his official portrait painted with a map of Greenland hanging in the background.

FOY D. KOHLER

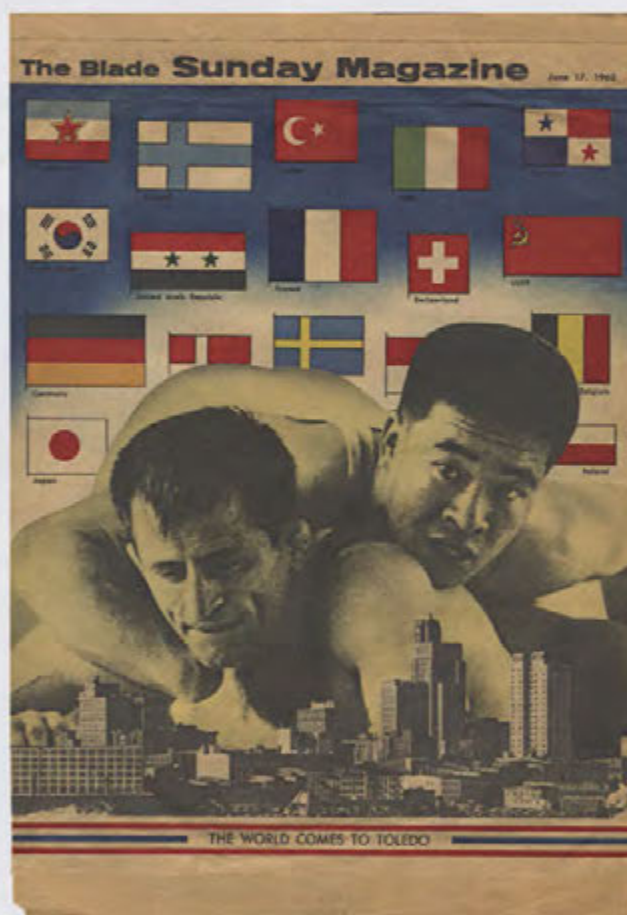
Foy D. Kohler was a career diplomat who was inspired to enter the Foreign Service by Brand Whitlock. Kohler attended the University of Toledo from 1924 to 1927, but graduated from Ohio State University in 1931. He began his Foreign Service career right after graduation, serving in Canada, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Greece, among other posts.

In 1958, as the Cold War was heating up, he became Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. In this capacity, he coordinated the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the United States in 1959, and the subsequent visit of Vice President Richard Nixon to Moscow. It was during this visit that Nixon and Khrushchev had their famous "kitchen debate," which Kohler witnessed. Kohler also advocated for a massive military build-up in Berlin during the crisis that resulted in that city being divided between Communist East Berlin and democratic West Berlin.

In subsequent foreign posts, Kohler dealt with many other crisis situations. His most important diplomatic post was as ambassador to Soviet Union from 1962 to 1966, which he assumed just before the near nuclear showdown with Russia known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. When President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963, it was up to Kohler to officially convey the news to the Soviet leadership, and to communicate the peaceful

transfer of power to Vice President Lyndon Johnson. The ambassador also hosted a memorial service at the American Embassy for the slain president which was attended by all of the Soviet leaders, who signed a memorial book. As ambassador, he also worked to promote nuclear non-proliferation talks between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

After his Russian post, Kohler was promoted to Career Ambassador, and received the Distinguished Honor Award from the Department of State. He retired and became a consultant and professor at the Center of Advanced International Studies at the University of Miami in Florida.



The cover of The Blade's "Sunday Magazine," promoting the Amateur World's Wrestling Championships with the slogan "The World Comes to Toledo."

JOSEPH SCALZO

In 1962, one Toledoan attempted to create greater global understanding among Cold War adversaries through the sport of wrestling. In June of that year, Joe Scalzo, a one-time wrestler himself and a long-

time coach of the sport, brought the world to Toledo with the Amateur World's Wrestling Championships, which were held in the Field House on the University of Toledo campus. Wrestlers from 28 countries around the world—including from the Soviet Union and many Soviet-bloc countries—participated in the championship matches. The tournament included both freestyle and Greco-Roman style of competition.

The event was huge for the city, and for the sport. While politics remained largely on the sideline during the tournament, one issue of contention was that East Germany athletes were barred from entering the country and could not participate. The Russians took the world title, with the United States placing sixth. But perhaps more important than the matches

were the informal interactions between Toledoans and the world wrestlers. They were invited to many social events, including a pool party at the home of Harold Anderson, patriarch of the Anderson family. The tournament created publicity for the city around the world, with over 1700 stories carried in newspapers about the tournament.

While the 1962 Amateur World's Wrestling Championships may not have ended the Cold War, it did provide an opportunity for Toledo to showcase itself as a city of tolerance. Due to the success of the event, Joseph Scalzo was invited to join the International Olympic Committee, and he remained involved in world sports for the rest of his life.

SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- Letter from Gustavus Ohlinger to his father, written from Chefoo, China, September 5, 1891. Typical of the letters Ohlinger sent to his parents in the United States during the time he was attending school in Chefoo, China. Gustavus Ohlinger Papers, MSS-013.
- Testimony of Gustavus Ohlinger before a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee concerning the National German-American Alliance, February 23, 1918. In this testimony, Ohlinger spoke to what he perceived as a German conspiracy to impact U.S. public opinion in favor of Germany. Ohlinger's testimony was instrumental in getting the National German-American Alliance banned from operating in the United States. Gustavus Ohlinger Papers, MSS-013.
- Letters from Belgian schoolchildren to Brand Whitlock, 1915. These letters are examples from over 7000 letters sent to Brand Whitlock by the children of Belgium, thanking him and the American people for their efforts to bring vital food and supplies to the country during World War I. Brand Whitlock Letters, MSS-023.
- Brochures, the Toledo United Nations Association and the Toledo Council of World Affairs, ca. 1947-1954. These brochures promoted membership in and activities of the two organizations that promoted the United Nations. Toledo United Nations Association Records, UR PA/84, University of Toledo Archives.
- Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace and the Forum on Peace Problems scrapbook, May 8-9, 1943. This scrapbook contains newspaper clippings and other material related to the gathering of national leaders of the peace movement who spoke about ways to end World War II that would result in lasting peace. The committee and the forum were led by UT President Philip Nash. National speakers included Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells, Professor James G. Shotwell, and Ely Culbertson. Toledo Committee for the Organization of Peace, UM 59, University of Toledo Archives.
- Telegram from President Harry S Truman, July 30, 1945. This telegram from President Truman to Clark M. Eichelberger, president of the American Association for the United Nations, announces the ratification of the United Nations charter by the United States Senate, July 30, 1945. Toledo United Nations Association Records, UR PA/84, University of Toledo Archives.
- Program, the Institute on the United Nations at the University of Toledo, 1953. The program for this institute featured talks by Gustavus Ohlinger, Grove Patterson, and Ella P. Stewart from Toledo as well as Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Toledo United Nations Association, UR PA/84, University of Toledo Archives.
- Photograph of the joint American-Soviet program for United Nations Day, 1981. This photograph shows Dr. Byron Emery, UT professor of Geography, speaking before a delegation from the Soviet Union who were part of the United Nations Day celebration in 1981. Toledo United Nations Association Records, UR PA/84, University of Toledo Archives.
- Survey notebook and published report by William S. Carlson on the 1930 to 1931 scientific expedition to Greenland. William S. Carlson Papers, UM-14.
- Photograph of Ambassador Foy D. Kohler in the Oval Office, September 17, 1963. Ambassador Kohler is seen here conferring with President John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office of the White House. Foy D. Kohler Papers, MSS-036.
- Guest book, memorial service for President John F. Kennedy held in the American Embassy, Moscow, December 1963. After the assassination of President Kennedy, it was the official responsibility of Ambassador Kohler to inform the Soviet leadership of the succession of the U. S. presidency to Lyndon Johnson. Kohler's embassy also hosted the official memorial service for President Kennedy that was held in the Soviet Union. This book includes the signatures of all of the guests who attended that service, including all of the top Soviet leaders. Of particular note are the signatures of Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his wife. Foy D. Kohler Papers, MSS-036.
- Amateur World's Wrestling Championships scrapbook, 1962. This scrapbook contains newspaper clippings about the Amateur World's Wrestling Championships held in the Field House at the University of Toledo, June 1962. Mark Camp Papers, UM 97, University of Toledo Archives.

FROM THE SHORES OF LAKE ERIE TO THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY: TOLEDOANS IN FOREIGN WARS

Foreign wars have impacted the lives of many Toledoans. These conflicts have had many causes: imperialism, nationalism, the fight against tyranny, and the protection of U.S. interests and citizens around the globe. At the end of the 19th century, the United States aggressively pursued an imperialistic war against Spain, and in the 20th century, entered World War I and World War II as part of larger coalitions of governments fighting against the enemy. In the latter half of the century, the country fought Communism in Korea in the 1950s and Vietnam in the 1960s. Today our foreign conflicts are fought in the Middle East, with many soldiers deployed in wars that had their roots in the attack on America on September 11, 2001.

Most historical study of the involvement of the United States in foreign wars has been concentrated on the causes and politics surrounding the wars. It is easy to forget the impact of war on individual soldiers, including both those who volunteered and those who were drafted into the military services. The firsthand accounts of soldiers from the Toledo area recorded in their journals, letters home, and keepsakes provided documentation of how such wars changed their lives and impacted those at home.

For Toledoans involved in foreign wars, the opportunity to travel and experience new things was certainly something worth writing home about. They endured long separations from their loved ones and home. "When I went in I wasn't 21 and next time I see you I'll be 23," Gordon Deye wrote in a letter home. Being overseas allowed for soldiers to experience new places and cultures, and created opportunities that may not have been possible without their service to their country. "We have seen some wonderful sites we cannot appreciate on an account of our ignorance of French history." Herbert White wrote to his family about areas he visited in France during World War I. "Nothing but jungle here," William Barlow described to his rural Ohio family.

In correspondence with family and friends, as well as journal entries, the soldiers tend to record their thoughts about everyday events, coupled with a longing for home and the desire to know news of family and friends. But their letters also reveal how they reacted to the new experiences presented to them, including new languages, cultures, ideas, and situations that they may never have experienced in the United States. Soldiers made new friends with their fellow soldiers and even with the locals while on duty.

They also record their bleak experiences of war. For some, they had been forced to leave so quickly that they were robbed of the chance for a proper goodbye, which made the separation even harder, and they struggled with keeping in touch with those they loved in the heat of battle. The death and destruction that surrounded them made them question their own mortality. Some paid the ultimate price of war, and for these soldiers, their letters home are particularly poignant.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

As America expanded into an imperial power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it became entangled in foreign conflicts. One of the first such wars was the Spanish-American War in 1898. The war was the result of United States intervention into the Cuban revolution which sought to gain Cuban independence from Spain. While President William McKinley was opposed to war, American sentiment in favor of the conflict was fed by two of the loudest voices of anti-Spanish propaganda of the day, newspaper publishers Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst. The war quickly expanded to the Philippines, when America became involved in a similar revolution on that island nation. Outnumbered and outgunned, the Spanish government surrendered after ten weeks, and the treaty that ended the war expanded U.S. territory to include Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine islands.

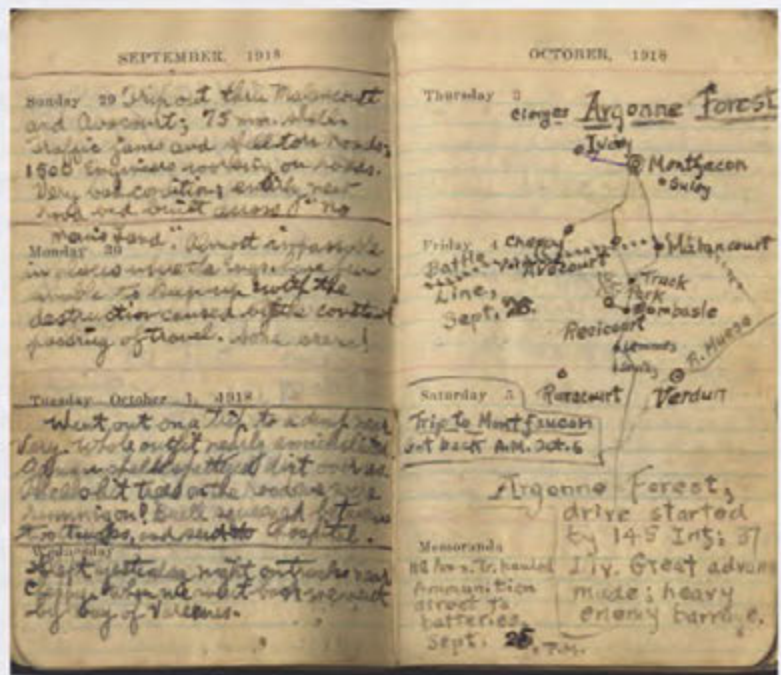
Despite the briefness of the engagement, the Spanish-American War had a profound impact on those who fought in it. The Toledo command (Egbert Camp No. 10) of Spanish War Veterans was chartered on May 17, 1901, as a fraternal organization for those who had served in the U.S. military during the Spanish-American War. The Toledo command preceded the formation of the United Spanish War Veterans, which was created in 1904 through the merger of the three largest societies for Spanish-American War veterans. Egbert Camp became affiliated with United Spanish War Veterans the same year the latter was formed. Some members of Egbert Camp served in the military during World War I, primarily in France. For some years, Egbert Camp was one of the largest veterans groups in Ohio. But by the 1970s, the number of surviving Spanish-American War veterans was few, and the organization appears to have become defunct by 1972.

HERBERT WHITE

Herbert White, known as "Chick" to his loved ones, was born in Youngstown, Ohio. He volunteered for the Army in 1917 after attending one year of college at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. During World War I, White was sent to Europe as a truck driver and mechanic. In addition to sights that "far

eclipsed anything I'd ever seen before," White saw the true devastation of war. Many of his letters reflect how his feelings on war changed as he got into the thick of it, the struggles he and his fellow soldiers endured, and the frustrations of censorship when writing home to loved ones.

In the beginning of his deployment, White wrote in his diary about his feelings of awe about Europe. He was soaking in the new food, culture, and sights. White would sneak off on day trips if he was able, accompanied by his friend and fellow soldier who



Pages from Herbert White's small diary showing troop movements in the bloody battle of the Argonne Forest during World War I.

ironically had the last name of Black. He became a regular at a local café while in France and would have acquaintances he met there write letters home to his loved ones in French. White wrote home in one letter how he was "impressed with the French people's politeness." He even reported at one point that the "money system is becoming less of a mystery." White was making the best of his journey but still was concerned with matters at home. He frequently asked about his friends and family and shared (in as much detail as allowed) stories of his life in Europe.

The closer to the front that White got, the more devastation he saw. "We are now in a place where everything is knocked down to the level of ground. The destruction is complete. Nearby was a German

stronghold; the French lost thousands of men in attempting to take it.” His letters home express his feelings about how wasteful war could be. As a boy from the rural areas around Youngstown, he saw waste in not only the destruction of buildings and equipment, but also in the vast fields that went uncultivated. He also shared with his family that it was “no uncommon sight to see unburied Germans.” With the hostility of war surrounding him, he also feared he might never make it back to Ohio. In one letter about the food he was eating, he stated he “might as well enjoy the good stuff now; liable to get knocked off at any moment.”

At the end of his service, although he was barely 21 years of age, White had witnessed more than many do in a lifetime. His letters, diaries, and photographs provide a detailed account of the events of a soldier on the western front in World War I. White was able to take his engineering experience from the war and utilize it upon returning home. He settled in Toledo in 1924, and got a job working for the Ohio Highway

Department.



A page from the diary of Dr. Max Schnitker, 1945. Schnitker recorded his time spent in India, including a trip to the Taj Mahal.

he was awarded the opportunity to study and work in London, where he met his wife Enid. Schnitker returned to Toledo and set up a medical practice here and had a family. A year after the birth of his second child, Schnitker enlisted as a surgeon in the U.S. Army in 1942. Though he was aware that doctors were needed at home, Schnitker understood the urgency of medical attention for wounded military personnel.

MAX T. SCHNITKER

Max T. Schnitker had already experienced living abroad when he entered the Army during World War II. Born in Toledo, Schnitker graduated from the University of Toledo and went to medical school at the University of Michigan. Schnitker specialized in head trauma and brain surgery. While working in Boston,

Schnitker and his twin brother, Maurice, received attention in the Toledo *Blade* for their service in a story titled “Two Prominent Surgeons Commissioned Army Majors.” Max was sent to work at Bushnell General Hospital in Brigham City, Utah, until 1945 when he was sent to India. In India, Schnitker met colleagues in medicine, experienced new cultures, and was able to use his skills on some particularly difficult medical cases. He also took many photos of exotic animals, natives of the land, and even a few of his patients.

GORDON DEYE

Gordon Deye, a native of Sylvania, enlisted in the Navy in 1942 at the age of 20. Following two years in Norfolk, Virginia, Deye was sent to California, Hawaii, and spent his last enlisted days on the islands of the Philippines. Deye was a storekeeper and spent much of his time on ships. Though his letters make no mention of combat, he met many challenges with being away from his home. On being transferred to the Philippines, Deye wrote home, “I never realized that life on any ship could be so awful.” Being away from his family was difficult, and he was worried that his younger brother might have to experience the same thing. “Boy I’d hate to think of him having to get drafted,” Deye stated.

Despite his lack of combat duty, Deye did experience much. He was able to live on a ship, in a new country, and see beautiful sites such as the coral reefs of the Pacific. He wrote to his family about these things and about the people he encountered. He described the natives to his family as having “straight black hair, short, and speak a different language.”

But fighting in a foreign war zone generated strong feelings about the enemy. “I wish they’d develop a bomb that would sink the whole string of Japanese Islands,” Deye wrote home while in the Philippines.

STEVEN PECSENYE

Steven Pecsénye was born in Toledo to Hungarian parents who immigrated from Felső (Upper) Méra in Abaúj Megye (county) located in the northeastern region of Hungary today. After graduating from Macomber High School, Pecsénye entered military service from 1945 to 1947, which gave him the opportunity to travel throughout Europe as a scout in the U.S. Army’s 7th Infantry.

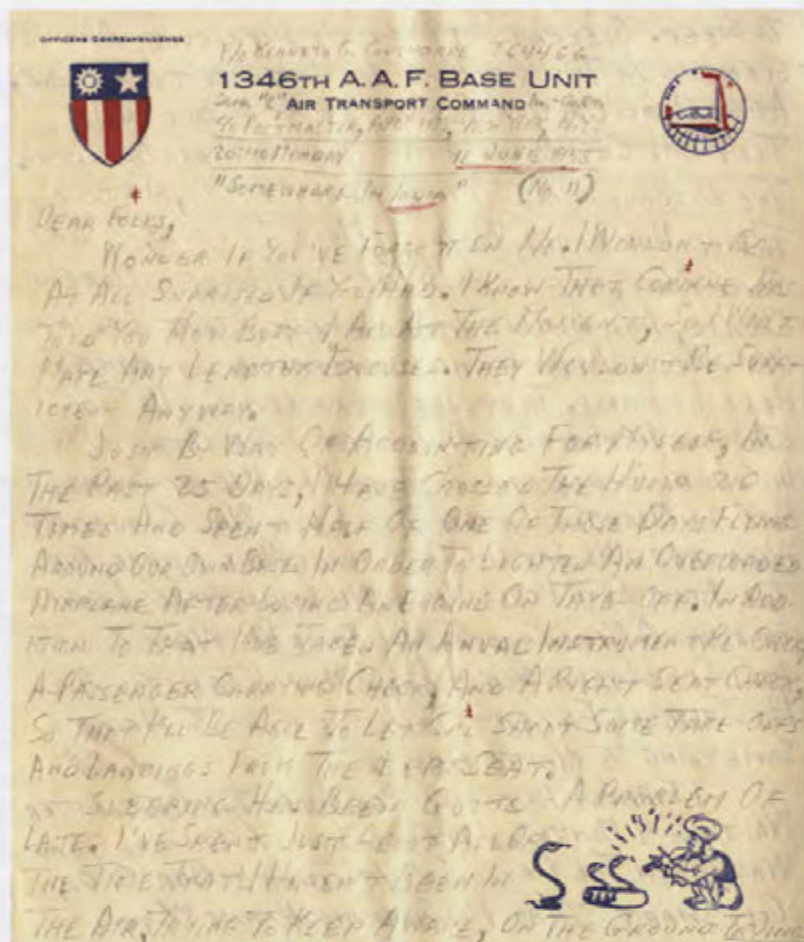
While serving in the war, he often sketched what he observed. His artistic abilities were evident

in his drawings of European sites and war-inspired images. His later sketches reflected his interest in Hungarian folklife and his ancestry. His drawings also reveal his deep-rooted connections in the Toledo Hungarian community. While of mixed English and Hungarian heritage, he fought the very alliance that Hungary was a part of. Yet, he did not deny that he was Hungarian just as much as he was an American patriot.

V-mails were the most commonly used methods of correspondence during the war. Pecsénye sent many V-mails home to keep in touch with family and friends. These presented an opportunity to Pecsénye to sketch miniature drawings as part of the V-mail messages and he included depictions of landscapes he had seen. Scrapbooks created by him or by family members contain a rich collection of photographs, postcards, and holiday greeting cards showing German, Italian, North African, and French landscapes he witnessed during his tours of duty during the last two years of the war. This is a unique visual documentary of the war through Pecsénye's eyes. The images collected and created during the taking of Rome are significant since they depict everyday Italians (including children) during the last days of the Axis Powers' alliance and fight. He added captions to the postcards, which made these artifacts even more personal, as he pointed out buildings where he had stayed. Some items depict Hitler with German soldiers.

KENNETH G. COLTHORPE

Ken Colthorpe's aviation career began at DeVilbiss High School in Toledo, where he majored in aeronautics. He became a licensed pilot in 1938 at the age of 16. When the United States entered World War II, he became a civilian flight instructor in the Army Air Force, and trained pilots in Texas and Florida. In 1944, he moved into active service in the Air Transport Command and was sent to India as part of the China-Burma-India campaign. That campaign sought to establish Allied control of the airspace in the region, and pilots who "flew the hump" over the Himalayas between China and India suffered some of the highest casualty rates of the war. Colthorpe made

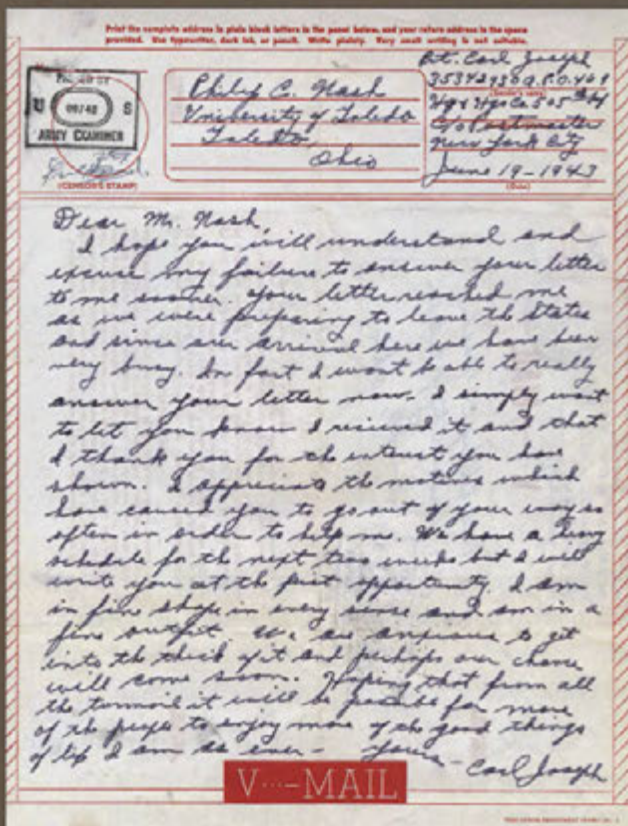
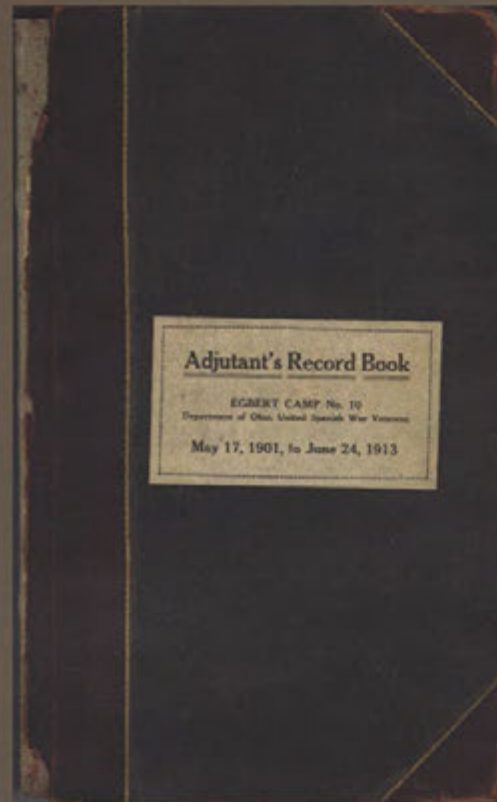


A letter from Ken Colthorpe to his parents, written during his service as a pilot in the China-Burma-India campaign during World War II.

144 crossings, many while flying the world's largest transport aircraft of the time to supply Allied troops in Asia. His many letters written back to his family in Toledo describe the hardships of the war, and reflect a pilot's unique attention to detail.

After the war, Colthorpe intended to return to Toledo, but instead was hired by the China National Aviation Corporation, a joint venture of Pan American Airways and the Chinese Nationalist government. He flew the company's inaugural route between Shanghai and San Francisco, and frequently transported money and gold between the United States and China. He also helped to supply the Nationalist troops during the war with the Chinese Communist revolutionaries. After the defeat of the Nationalists, he returned to Toledo and became co-owner of Metcalf Flying Services at Metcalf Airport, and later became Senior Pilot and Director of Flight Services for the Champion Spark Plug Corporation.

The minute book of Egbert Camp No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans, 1901-1913. The organization consisted of veterans from Toledo who fought in the war.



Carl Joseph sent letters back to UT President Philip Nash recording his thoughts on serving in World War II. "We are anxious to get into the thick of it and perhaps our chance will come soon," Joseph wrote. He was killed on D-Day in 1944.

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA VETERANS ASSOCIATION

For some Toledo veterans of foreign wars, the experience was so profound that they sought to maintain the friendships many years after the war ended. The Toledo China-Burma-India Veterans Association was formed as a local chapter of the national organization for veterans of World War II who fought in Asian campaigns. Because of the extreme danger and difficulties of the campaign to secure the Silk Road, those who survived were a close-knit group.

Recognizing the unique experiences abroad that connected them, these veterans produced a variety of publications like the *Tea Leaf*, *Ex-CBI Round Up*, and *Sound Off* newsletters to educate their members about their shared experiences in the war and current events in the organization. Topics in these publications ranged from adapting to civilian life to personal stories from the war. The Toledo chapter was also active in local fundraising campaigns for veterans' memorials and gatherings such as conferences and reunions. Because of a declining number of surviving members, the Toledo C-B-I Veterans Association disbanded in 2005.

MARIAN GILBERT ELFRING

Not all Toledoans who participated in foreign wars were men. Marian Gilbert Elfring enlisted in the U.S. Navy W.A.V.E.S. in 1943. While most of her service was state-side, her work in radio communications did take her to Japan for six months. Some of her work was so sensitive that she did not document exactly what she did during portions of her time in the military.

WILLIAM AND LEO BARLOW

William and Leo Barlow were brothers who both served their country overseas. William was older, and spent time as an infantryman in the Army during World War II mostly in the Pacific Theater. Leo served in the Marine Corps during conflict with Korea, and was also deployed to Japan. Both William's and Leo's letters mostly expressed a concern with what was going on at home. These letters reveal what life was like in times of war, including what people would do to survive.

Leo Barlow expressed the hardships he felt in his descriptions of the food he ate. "All we are eating is c-rations." Two months later he described how he had

received a little bit of bread along with the c-rations. At one point, Leo noted that he and his fellow soldiers had succumbed to eating moldy food in desperation. Soldiers also feared for their lives, and some were so frightened by the idea of war they would go AWOL. William wrote to his parents about two men who were missing for over three years, losing their identities, cutting all ties with their loved ones, and facing prison terms.

CARL JOSEPH



Far too many Toledoans paid the ultimate sacrifice for their service in foreign wars. While their lives were cut short, some of them continued to impact their families and their communities long after their deaths.

Carl Joseph was one such soldier. His commitment to improving the world was so profound that it continues to be felt over 70 years after his death. Joseph was admitted as a student at the University of Toledo in 1941 over the objections of UT Dean

of Administration Raymond Carter, who felt that Joseph's outspoken views and militant pro-unionism history made him unsuitable for college. But UT President Philip Nash saw in Carl Joseph a man of strong convictions who should be given a chance. Nash and Joseph struck up a friendship while Joseph was a student, the two finding a common bond in their love of books. When Joseph left UT in 1943 to enlist in the Army as a paratrooper, he kept up a correspondence with President Nash where he expressed his fear of war, but also his duty to serve his country. Joseph periodically sent back books he bought in Europe for UT's library. He hoped that the students of the university would come to love the books as much as he did.

Joseph proved his loyalty to the country when, on June 6, 1944, he parachuted out of a plane in enemy territory in France, and was killed almost instantly by a German sniper. His family was devastated by his loss, as was President Nash. But the books he donated to the UT library remain in the collection today as evidence of Carl Joseph's devotion to education and learned discourse. And in 2012, a memorial reading commons was dedicated in UT's library, funded by an endowment established in his honor by his brother Albert and other family members.

SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- Minute book, 1901-1913, of the United Spanish War Veterans Egbert Camp No. 10, documenting the earliest history of the organization. United Spanish War Veterans Egbert Camp No. 10 Records, MSS-028.
- Anonymous letter from France, August 16, 1918. Although founded as an organization for veterans of the Spanish-American, Philippine, and China conflicts, some members of the United Spanish War Veterans camps later served in Europe during World War I. In this letter, written "some where in France," a soldier writes to his fellow Toledo U.S.W.V. members describing the fighting as well as the sights in that country. He also mentions being in the first Ohio division to capture German prisoners and taking one of the prisoners' belts as a souvenir to present to Egbert Camp No. 10. United Spanish War Veterans Egbert Camp No. 10 Records, MSS-028.
- Philippine flag. United Spanish War Veterans Egbert Camp 10 Records, MSS-028.
- Herbert White, letters home, July 17, 1918-November 23, 1918. White conveys his thoughts about the amazing sites he has been able to see in Europe, and the devastation and waste of war. One letter was heavily censored. Herbert White Papers, MSS-096.
- Herbert White, diary, 1918. In this small diary, White recorded the daily events of his life during World War I, including detailed information on the battle at the Argonne Forest in France in October 1918. Herbert White Papers, MSS-096.
- Max Schnitker kept this diary from 1945 to 1946 to record his thoughts about his wartime service in India. Included are many photographs that captured his perception of Indian culture at the time, including a snake charmer, people bathing in the street, and Schnitker and his comrades riding camels. Max T. Schnitker Papers, MSS-142.
- Gordon Deye wrote home to his family about his time in the Philippines between February 21 and August 9, 1945. Though it was hard for him to be away from his family and he was constantly hoping for the war to end, he takes time to describe the native population and the beauty of the Philippines. Gordon Deye Papers, MSS-229.
- During his service as scout in the Army between 1943 and 1944, Private Steven Pecsénye collected photographs and postcards, and sent V-mails (short for Victory Mails) home on an almost daily basis. His artistic skills are evident in the miniature drawings which looked even smaller in the microfilm reproductions of his correspondence with loved ones. Steven Pecsénye Collection, MSS-084.
- While in the military, Private Pecsénye had ample opportunity to further develop his artistic skills in the areas of cartoons, and he displayed a great sense of humor. After returning from the war, he focused his energies on Hungarian folkloristic themes inspired by memories of village scenes with people dressed in traditional Hungarian costumes. Steven Pecsénye Collection, MSS-084.
- "Somewhere in India" (No. 1) letter from Ken Colthorpe to family in Toledo, November 22, 1944. In his first letter home, Colthorpe describes his experiences stationed in India during WWII. He writes of the difficulty he has adjusting to life in a different climate, mentioning his concerns of catching malaria and the "basha" housing made out of bamboo. He details the furniture in his "grass shack" that is made of repurposed military supplies, including tables and chairs made of the tail assemblies of bombs with "parachutes for cushions." Kenneth G. Colthorpe Papers, MSS-299.
- "Somewhere in India" (No. 11) letter from Ken Colthorpe, written on China-Burma-India officer's stationery, June 18, 1945. Seven months after his first letter in this series, Colthorpe discusses how he still has difficulty sleeping in the climate of India with its heat, humidity, and monsoons, not to mention the "whole army of frogs living in our basha." Despite his difficulty in adjusting to the environment, Colthorpe writes that he is enjoying his flight missions over "The Hump" of the Himalayan Mountains: "There have been moments when I was sure I had enough of flying, but I guess I never really will. It's quite a thrill to coax 30 tons of metal around the sky." Kenneth Colthorpe Papers, MSS-299.
- Newsletters of the Toledo China-Burma-India Veterans Association document the efforts of some of the men who survived one of World War II's most difficult campaigns to stay connected many years after the war ended, lasting until 2005. Toledo China-Burma-India Veterans Association Records, MSS-209.

TOLEDO

- In letters written home between January and September 1945, William Barlow reflects on the differences he perceived between the Pacific and Ohio, and his concern for those he knew back home. He also discusses when he learned the war had ended, and comments on the Japanese enemy. Leo and William Barlow Papers, MSS-219.
- Marian Elfring collected newspaper clippings documenting her career and those of other area women who had enlisted in the U.S. Navy W.A.V.E.S. during World War II and assembled them in a scrapbook. Marian Elfring Scrapbook, MSS-213.
- Carl Joseph correspondence with UT President Philip Nash, 1943-1944. In these few letters between these two men, they each expressed their sorrow about the reality of war, and their hopes for peace. Philip C. Nash Collection, PA/44, University of Toledo Archives.
- *The Universities of Italy*. Bergamo, Italy: Institute d'arti grafiche, 1934. While in Europe, Carl Joseph would regularly send books to President Nash that Joseph hoped University of Toledo students would enjoy, including this one that contains illustrations of universities in Italy. The books were added to the collections of the UT library.
- In letters written home during the spring and summer of 1951, Leo Barlow describes life in Korea, Japan, and on a supply ship in the Pacific. He also tells his family that he was recently hospitalized for "combat fatigue." Leo and William Barlow Papers, MSS- 219.

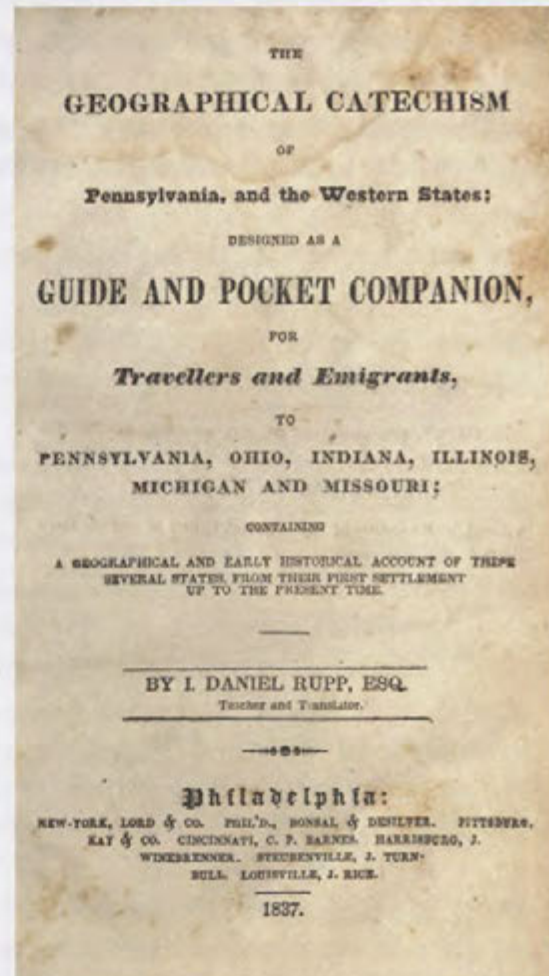
CHAPTER 4.

CULTURAL CHANGE THROUGH CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Perhaps because it bears the name of a European city, Toledo has had a long history of cultural exchange organizations that have sought to foster greater international understanding and peace. In addition to formalized relationships with cities and regions in other parts of the world (including the creation of the oldest sister city organization in the world), Toledo's immigrant populations have done much to remember their heritage through organizations created to celebrate their homelands. These immigrant groups came to Toledo for the same reason immigrants have always resettled in new parts of the world—human conflict and persecution that drove people from their homelands combined with the prospect of greater economic opportunity.

The earliest foreign settlers moved into the Maumee Valley after the defeat of the Native Americans in the War of 1812. By 1843, the last of the Native American reservations in northwest Ohio was abolished, and immigrants from England, Ireland, France, and Canada moved in. Upheavals in Europe in the last quarter of the 19th century brought significant numbers of Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, and other Central/East European immigrants to the United States. The industrial economy of Toledo attracted many to settle here. The arrival of Lebanese and Syrians around this time also added a new dimension to Toledo's diversity. Finally, the Great Migration of African-Americans from the south was a result of World War II employment opportunities and post-war work in the automotive-related factories.

How did immigrants find their way to Toledo? Even before the city's official founding, guides were published to attract travelers and settlers. *The Geographical Catechism of Pennsylvania, and the Western States* was published in 1836, one year before Toledo (spelled as Tolido) was



And early guide for those traveling or settling in Ohio and surrounding states. It was published the year Toledo incorporated.

incorporated as a city. *Western Tourist and Emigrant's Guide*, published in 1853 but compiled in 1850, was a prospectus that invited new settlers and travelers into an urbanized and industrialized area connected by roads and various modes of transportation. Toledo—with only 4,000 residents then—is described as “constantly progressing” with significant potential for becoming a commercial depot.

IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN TOLEDO

The city's nickname "Holy Toledo" is believed to be attributed to the many places of worship that the city offered, including many founded by immigrants. Although most settlers came from Christian backgrounds, Toledo also saw the early establishment of synagogues (B'Nai Jacobs and B'Nai Israel had formed before the 1880s) and mosques. The first permanent Protestant religious services were held at the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Germans founded other Methodist Episcopal churches including Emanuel in 1850, German Evangelical Reformed Church in 1853, Zion in 1870, East Toledo German M. E. Mission in 1887, and the First German Presbyterian Church in 1871. Germans were particularly active in the Lutheran community: they established St. John's, St. Peter's, St. Lucas, and St. Mark's churches between 1862 and 1887.

The earliest permanent Roman Catholic worship activities date to 1841 and served Catholic laborers working on the Miami and Erie Canals and on the Maumee River. St. Francis de Sales (serving the Anglophone, including the Irish, community of Toledo) was the first parish, founded even before the Dioceses of Cleveland and Toledo were organized in 1849 and 1910, respectively. Prior to the late 1880s, the ethnic composition of the Catholic labor force mainly included Irish, German, and French immigrants. Germans established St. Mary's Church in 1854, which included a school. In 1854, St. Joseph formed to serve French and Francophone Canadians. St. Patrick was built in 1863, followed by the Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1866 and Good Shepherd Church in 1873—all serving Irish communities. In 1871, St. Louis Church was established for French-speaking Catholics and in 1883, the Church of the Sacred Heart began services for Germans.

The Polish community settled in two areas: along Lagrange Street (known as *Lagrinka*) and southwest Toledo (also called *Kuhschwantz*). Both were predominantly Catholic and prior to 1870, Poles worshipped at German parishes such as St. Mary's on Cherry Street. By 1875, Poles established the first St. Hedwig's Church in the downtown and St. Anthony's Church at Nebraska and Junction Streets in 1876. The rapid growth of Toledo resulted in a thriving Polish community, eventually leading to new parishes such as St. Adalbert in 1907, St. Mary Magdalene in 1905,

St. Stanislaus Kostka in 1908, Nativity in 1922, and St. Hyacinth in 1927.

Toledo also had a small Polish Jewish community. Other early Jewish settlers came mainly from Germany in the 1840s. The earliest Jewish religious celebrations were documented in the 1860s at Eagle Point, the site of a Jewish cemetery. By the end of the 1860s, Toledo had its first Jewish mayor, Wilhelm Kraus, elected to lead a city that had just 75 Jews listed in the city directory. The first Jewish Orthodox congregation formed before 1857 and its first synagogue (a building—formerly a church—leased in 1871) was on Lynn Street near the Maumee River. In 1875, the first Reform synagogue opened on the corner of Adams and Superior streets. Also that year, Toledo elected a second Jewish mayor, Guido Marx.

Germans comprised the third largest immigrant community after the English and Irish, moving into the Toledo area in the 1830s. Many more arrived after the 1848 revolution. The German population peaked in the 1910s, followed by a sharp decline. They settled in areas bordered by Michigan, Ontario, and Cherry streets and Forest Cemetery, also along Oliver and South St. Clair streets, and the Lenk's Hill neighborhood.

In the 1880s, Greeks, Hungarians, Lebanese, Slovaks, and Syrians moved to Toledo from other American cities seeking better economic opportunities, while others came fleeing conflict and persecution in their native lands. The first wave of Syrian and Lebanese immigrants were Christians who left "Greater Syria" under Ottoman Turkish rule and arrived in 1881. After the two world wars more followed, including Muslims. Toledo's "Little Syria" spanned several blocks in downtown Toledo bordered by Michigan, Mulberry, Huron, and Walnut streets. Early churches included St. Elias and St. George Antioch Orthodox, but the arrival of Muslim communities eventually led to the founding of the Syrian American Moslem Society in Toledo in the 1950s, and the Islamic Center of Greater Toledo in 1983. The Greek community grew along Superior, Summit and Walnut streets but it did not have a permanent church for Greek Orthodox services until 1920 when they built the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church.

In recent years, the Irish communities thrived until the construction of Interstate 75 dissected the Irish community between St. Patrick and Immaculate

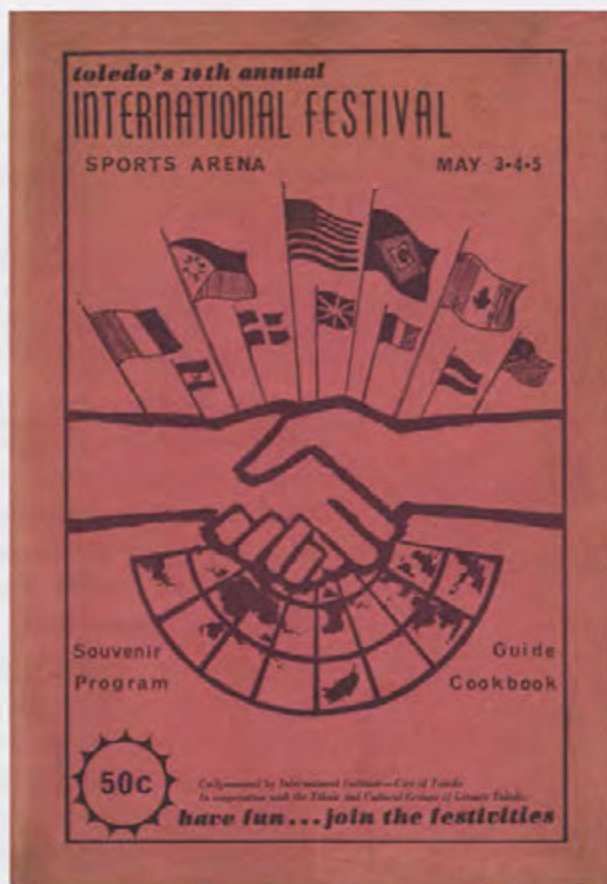
Conception churches, and the old Irish communities vanished by 1970. Many Irish still worship at the historic churches.

Many Hungarians settled in the Birmingham neighborhood just east of the downtown across the Maumee River. This area had been settled as an agricultural community by the Irish, French, and Germans, but it morphed into an industrial zone. The Hungarian community established the Church of St. Stephen in 1898.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Two Toledos is the earliest known sister city organization in the world. It developed because of the common name of its members.

The earliest contact between Toledo, Spain, and Toledo, Ohio, occurred in 1876 when a delegation came to Ohio from Spain. Although Toledo was not home to an identifiable Spanish community, the city embraced a relationship with its namesake rooted in a nearly two-millennia-old culture. In 1931, University of Toledo President Henry Doermann and Russell G. C. Brown, a teacher at Waite and DeVilbiss high schools in Toledo who had inspired his students to learn Spanish, founded the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, after visiting the country. A delegation representing the committee returned to Spain in 1934. Germán Erausquin, a naturalized American citizen born in Vizcaya, Spain, worked closely with the organization from 1935 to 1967. When he died, Erausquin was remembered as one who “removed obstacles, stirred good will, got the press and radio interested, promoted scholarly activities, concerts, and other activities dedicated to Spain and to our Toledo, and when the official delegation of that



A program from the 10th annual International Festival, held at the Sports Arena in 1968. The festival was one of the largest such ethnic festivals in the country.

city visited ours, he [urged] the corresponding acts which were celebrated there (in Toledo, Ohio) and which succeeded because of his initiatives and his tenacity.”

The interest from the Spanish side was equally great; correspondence between President Doermann and various academics and newspaper publishers speak to genuine excitement about this relationship between the two Toledos. Prior to his 1931 visit, Doermann approached Dr. Tomas Navarro Tomas of the Centro de Estudios Históricos in Madrid for a recommendation on a new university coat of arms. Despite Doermann’s death in 1932, there was enough momentum for continuing the relationship. In June 1934, Toledo, Spain, awarded its special Gold Medal to Toledo, Ohio.

Phillip Nash, who followed Doermann as UT’s president, continued the efforts to build stronger ties between the two cities. In 1933, UT sent a student to Spain to present a new university seal inspired by the coat of arms of Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella to the Council of Toledo, Spain. The university’s motto on the seal—*Coadyuvando El Presente, Formando El Porvenir*—was in Spanish rather than the more traditional academic language of Latin. In 1935, Nash was appointed to the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain by Toledo Mayor Solon Klotz. In a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Nash urged greater support for the exchange program.

A visit to Spain was planned by the committee to coincide with the centenary of Toledo’s founding in 1937, but those plans were disrupted by the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, followed by General Francisco Franco’s rise to power, the beginning of World War II, and Spain’s initial alliance with Germany and Italy against the Allied powers.

In 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Spain, ending the country's isolation. The year before, the Committee on Relations with Toledo had resumed activities, forming a scholarship committee to provide support for students and lecturers to study in each country.

Toledo mayor John Yager was involved with the organization (which changed its name to the Association of Two Toledos in 1962) between 1958 and 1982. In 1968, on behalf of the city, Yager applied for membership in the Town Affiliation Association (also known as the Sister City Program), which had formed in 1967 and was affiliated with the National League of Cities. Cultural exchanges continued between the two cities in the years that followed, including a major exhibition at the Toledo Museum of Art in 1982 titled "El Greco of Toledo." The exhibit featured works by the master that had never traveled outside of Spain before, and it brought international attention to the relationship between the two cities of the same name.

The focus of Toledo Sister Cities International (TSCI) is on developing relationships between Toledo and cities around the world because of ties between Toledo's immigrant communities and their homelands. The formalized cultural exchange programs of Toledo Sister Cities International include Poznan, Poland; Szeged, Hungary; the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon; and Delmenhorst, Germany. China and India are new participants, and while these groups were not among the early immigrant communities that shaped Toledo's cultural landscape, these two additions speak to the impact of globalization on the city.

TSCI was founded in 1992 and spearheaded by U.S. Representative Marcy Kaptur. Its mission is to "build mutually beneficial economic, educational, and cultural relationships between Toledo and her sister cities, sister county, and their nations." In 2002, the mission statement was broadened to include: "TSCI is dedicated to enriching our community through the spirit of international cooperation. We provide, promote, and invite global understanding through mutually beneficial economic, educational, and cultural exchange." The goals include helping local businesses to expand internationally as well as open local markets to foreign interests. Activities of the group include the International Youth Academy that engages high school students to visit and study abroad; the Cultural Development program that has collaborated with the Szeged (Hungary) Committee to invite folk artists for music and dance performers

to Toledo; and the Poznan, Poland relationship that was developed to foster a better understanding of democracy during a time that Poland was still part of the Soviet Bloc.

The Sister Cities organization has sponsored conferences, business development, summer reading programs, educational exchanges, sister libraries, youth development, Americorps volunteering, youth ambassador programs, and new sister cities relationships with similar approaches. Some support has come from the city of Toledo and from corporations. After years of difficult relationships between the Association of Two Toledos and Toledo Sister Cities International, the two organizations have recently renewed their mutual interests.

OTHER TOLEDO CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to larger groups like Sister Cities and the Association of Two Toledos other smaller organizations in the city have celebrated cultures with roots among immigrants who came to Toledo and particular foreign cultures of interest.

One such group is the l'Alliance Francaise de Toledo. A chapter of a national organization of the same name, it is rooted in the Alliance de Paris, which was established in France in 1883 to promote French language and culture. The Toledo chapter developed in the late 1950s when Betty Mauk and other French-speaking Toledo residents hosted regular meetings to converse in French and discuss French culture. The group officially joined the national organization in 1967 when it became larger—with more than 200 participants—and more formal.

The organization's mission to "foster cultural, intellectual, artistic, and friendly exchanges between the French-speaking world and local and regional communities" was demonstrated by Mauk and other members through French language instruction, French lectures, films, trips to France, and a program devoted to French culture. Membership numbers grew in the 1960s, as did the demand for more services. A formal school for language instruction was established, and in 1967 Alliance Francaise sponsored a famous troupe of French actors, Le Tretau de Paris, to perform *Turcaret*, an 18th century French play.

Many other cultural events were sponsored by the organization in the ensuing years. Films, lectures, poetry readings, concerts, cooking classes, group



20th CENTURY-FOX
PRESENTS

EL GRECO

AMERICAN PREMIERE
Valentine Theatre
Wednesday, October 26
8:30 P.M.

Seat location on reverse side

Sponsored by Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain

PATRON



A ticket and program for the American premier of *El Greco*, the 20th Century-Fox movie on the life of the artist from Toledo, Spain, in 1966. The premier was sponsored by the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, and was a fundraiser for a scholarship fund in the name of Russell G. Brown, one of the founders of the organization.

A pamphlet promoting a festival in Toledo, Spain. It was acquired on trip to the city by a delegation from Toledo, Ohio, representing the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, in 1934.



trips to France, and participation in the International Festival filled the activity roster. Alliance Francaise of Toledo received numerous awards, including several from the International Institute of Greater Toledo for its “cooperating in improving intercultural understanding in the community.”

Alliance Francaise de Toledo continues its interest in French culture today despite the death of Mauk in 2012. Members have regularly hosted events such as film viewings, dinners wherein only French is spoken, and book clubs featuring novels written by French authors. They also have a scholarship program to fund student trips abroad. The organization’s office is currently in the Common Space Center for Creativity on Reynolds Road.

Many of the German immigrants who came to the United States after the failed 1848 revolution (popularly known as the Forty-Eighters) followed the principles of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, a high school teacher in Germany who supported physical education with the belief that it could rekindle patriotism in Germans who were still reeling from the defeat by Napoleon in 1806. Jahn had been imprisoned in 1824, and his teachings banned by the King of Prussia because of his revolutionary ideas. Many of his pupils opened gymnasiums in the United States and followed Jahn’s educational ideas. The first Turnverein, or gymnastic union, was established in Cincinnati in 1848. The clubs were commonly known as Turners.

In the decade that followed as more Germans immigrated to the United States, more clubs were established, including a chapter in Toledo in 1858. Professor E.W.E. Roch directed the Toledo School Turners Chapter, under the supervision of the Toledo Board of Education, pursuing the objective of making “fit members of our republic,” both in physical health and good behavior.

The Toledo School Turners Chapter fulfilled their objective by providing classes to practice sports and other activities such as sewing, singing, and dramatics. Members of the club originally met in a frame building called a Wigwam at Division and Belmont streets. A new Turner hall was dedicated in 1895 by the Turnverein Vorwaerts, as the Toledo group was then known. They moved again in 1904, as the Sozialer, to Germania Hall until they were offered space in the former Toledo Yacht Club in the Calvin Building. In addition to a bowling alley, the building boasted a

dance hall, stage, and two story-high gym. The Toledo Turnverein organized in Liberty Hall a few years later.

In August 1926, the club was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio as the German-American Athletic Association. The group eventually purchased a facility on Collingwood Avenue in 1934. In 1940, the German-American Athletic Association became the Toledo Turners until 1954 when they changed their name yet again to the current American Turners—Toledo, and after the Collingwood property was sold in 1991, they operated mainly as providers of gymnastic classes out of a facility in Rossford. The gymnastics program has since moved to Perrysburg, as the Toledo Turners Club.

Throughout the moves and name changes, the Toledo Turners provided for its members and families the opportunities for sports activities, health education, cultural involvement, and social engagement. The organization participated in large-scale events such as the Turn Fest, a German gymnastic festival that fostered international competition. In 1937, the University of Toledo hosted the Lake Erie District Turnfest, an event that returned to the area in 1950 and 1956. In 1958, the West German gymnastic team toured America and held a demonstration at the Field House at the University of Toledo.

The cultural education of the association manifested as German-language newsletters, dramatic performances such as cabarets and dinner theater, folk dancing, and social events. Most notably, the German American Athletic Association joined the German American Festival Society, an organization comprised of seven societies, including Bayerischer Unterstutzungs Verein, Bavarian Sports Club, Toledo United Swiss, and a handful of other clubs that celebrate German and Swiss cultures. The German American Festival Society was founded in 1966 to host a “Continental Day” for those of German and Swiss heritage. That August they held a festival at Raceway Park on Telegraph Road that became the first large-scale event celebrating a distinct ethnic group in Toledo. It has continued ever since to draw in over a quarter of a million visitors each year.

Another important cultural celebration has been the International Festival, which until 1989 was said to be the second largest ethnic festival in the United States. Tracing back to World War II when America became home to war refugees from Austria, Germany,

and Poland, the Toledo International Festival originated in 1958 as a combination of smaller ethnic pageants.

Originally held in the Navy Armory Building at Bayview Park until 1964 when it moved to the Toledo Sports Arena, the festival honored different ethnic groups and their respective countries with food, arts, crafts, music, and dances. The annual event brought in as many as 60,000 visitors, and served as a model for festivals in other states. It was sponsored and hosted by the International Institute of Toledo until November 1989. Since then, other international festivals have sprung up, including the Toledo Sister Cities International Festival, held since 2009; and the Islamic Center of Greater Toledo's International Festival, held since 2000.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Outreach to the global community by the University of Toledo began in the 1960s with an international programs office under the direction of Prof. Harry Hutter. It expanded in the 1970s to include the creation of new interdisciplinary majors for UT students in the areas of Asian, Latin American, Middle Eastern, and European studies, and was called the Center for International Studies.

In 1977, UT began to actively recruit international students through the establishment of the American Language Institute. The ALI provided English language proficiency classes for students seeking admission to UT. In 1979, the university established the Office of International Student Services to provide a full-range of services to international students, including admission services and assistance with immigration issues. "The most difficult part is helping the foreign student adapt to America and its customs, and perhaps the most important part, is making the international student feel at home at the University of Toledo," said Nancy Lapp, foreign student adviser, about the mission of the office.

In 1989, UT President Dr. Frank Horton addressed the need for the university to expand its international initiatives in his inaugural address. His vision included expanding recruitment, and also offering UT students opportunities to study abroad. The new office was called the Center for International Studies and Programs (CISP). It served as an umbrella for the Office of International Students,

the American Language Institute, and the Center for International Studies. By the mid-1990s, the program actively recruited in many regions of the world to attract international students to the programs of the university.

Also during the presidency of Dr. Horton, the university began planning for a residence hall and learning center for international studies. The International House—later renamed the Frank and Nancy Horton International House—opened in 1995.

In 1999, the Center for International Studies and Programs was briefly abolished, and was reconstituted as the Office of Global Initiatives. CISP was reestablished in 2011. Today, the mission of the office is to support the university's international initiatives through educational, cultural, and service learning programming. It also includes the Confucius Institute, a cooperative program between UT and China to provide education in Chinese language and culture.

An important aspect of international student life at UT has been the International Student Association, founded in the 1960s. The group brought together students from many separate student groups that represented a single country or region into one umbrella group. One of the biggest events each year of the ISA is the International Dinner, where students present food and programs representing their cultural customs.

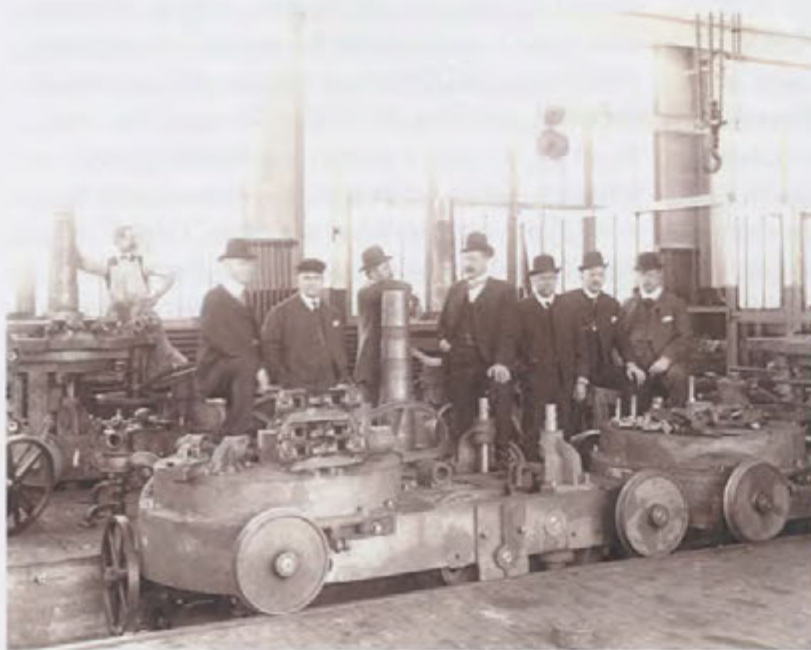
SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- Rupp, I. Daniel. *The Geographic Catechism of Pennsylvania and the Western States: Designed as a Guide and Pocket Companion for Travelers and Emigrants to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri*. Philadelphia: Bonsal & Desilver, 1837. Typical of the guide book published for early travelers and settlers, this book—published the year Toledo was incorporated—describes Ohio in detail, and outlines the major stage coach routes throughout the state.
- *Western Tourist and Emigrant's Guide through the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin*. New York: J. H. Colton, 1853. This guide, compiled in 1850, describes Toledo as “constantly progressing.”
- Correspondence and water color illustration, the University of Toledo seal, 1932. After the university decided on a basic design for its new seal based on the coat of arms of the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella, President Henry Doermann asked a Chicago engraver to prepare a final sketch of the seal. Unfortunately, after receiving the engraver's drawing, he noticed that one of the words in the motto was misspelled, and had to request that the sketch be redone. University seals and logos collection, OS 25, The University of Toledo Archives.
- Illuminated parchment, May 9, 1934, commemorating the relationship between the Toledos of Spain and Ohio. It bears the signature of then Mayor Guillermo Perezagua. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- Correspondence of Philip Nash and German Erausquin of the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, 1935-1936. This correspondence outlines efforts by Nash, a strong supporter of the Toledo, Spain relationship and others to arrange a visit to Toledo, Spain, in honor of Toledo, Ohio's centennial. Unfortunately, the trip did not occur because of the Spanish civil war that brought dictator Franco to power. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- Correspondence of UT President William Carlson, Toledo Mayor John Yager, and Felipe Rodrigues Gonzalez outlining efforts to revitalize the city's relationship with Toledo, Spain, 1962. The UT president and the mayor sought to reconnect the two cities after the disruption caused by Spanish Civil War and World War II. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- Speech of William S. Carlson at the annual meeting of the Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, marking the 125th anniversary of the founding of Toledo, Ohio. William S. Carlson Papers, UM 14, University of Toledo Archives.
- Scrapbooks of news clippings, program notes, and photographs related to the activities between the two Toledos, 1962-1966. The relationships between the two Toledos involved not only local leaders but those of international significance such as Ambassador Robert F. Woodward and mayors Don Lius Montemayor (Mayor of Toledo, Spain) and John Potter (Mayor of Toledo, Ohio). Toledo, Ohio has also received Toledo-made swords from the Spanish sister city, including two oversized souvenir swords. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- Plaster crest of Toledo, Spain, n. d. Nearly every city in Europe has a crest or coat of arms symbolizing the city. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- The large fabric banner commemorates the relationship between the two Toledos. Association of Two Toledos Records, MSS-071.
- Artifacts and documents from Toledo Sister Cities International regional committees, 1992-ca. 2000. These artifacts and documents, on loan from the regional committees of Toledo Sister Cities International, are from the various cities and regions that are represented in the Sister Cities organization. They include materials from the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon; Poznan, Poland; Londrina, Brazil; Qinhuangdao, China; Szeged, Hungary; Csongrad County, Hungary; Toyohashi, Japan; Tanga, Tanzania; Delmenhorst, Germany; Coimbatore, India; and Hyderabad, Pakistan. Also included are administrative documents related to the Toledo Sister Cities International organization. All items on loan from Toledo Sister Cities International and related committees.
- Scrapbooks, artifacts, documents, and photographs related to the Alliance Francaise de Toledo, ca. 1950s to 1975. Included is an engraved medal presented by the Federation of Alliances Francaises to Betty Mauk for her contribution to the promotion of French culture in the United States. Alliance Francaise de Toledo Records, MSS-143.
- Scrapbook, photographs, and documents of the Toledo Turners, 1934 to 1985. Included is information on the club's move to a new building on Collingwood Avenue, newsletters printed in both German and English, and a program from the inaugural German American Festival in 1966. Toledo Turners Records, MSS-103.

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- Because of their interest in physical education, the Toledo Turners brought several international athletic events to Toledo. Included are programs from the International Soccer Game, Glass Bowl Stadium, 1951; and the West German Gymnastics team performance, 1958. Toledo Turner Records, MSS-103.
 - Program, 10th Annual International Festival, 1968. Toledo's International Festival expanded in 1968 to mark the 10th anniversary of the event, and included over 60 exhibitors.
 - Documents and photographs, Center for International Studies and Programs, ca. 1970s-2010. These materials document some of the many ways that the University of Toledo has been involved in cultural education and exchange. Center for International Studies and Programs Records, UR 99/36, University of Toledo Archives.
 - Programs and newsletters, the International Student Association, 1989-1998. The International Student Association has assisted students from abroad studying at UT since the 1960s. An important event each year is the International Student Dinner. International Student Association vertical file materials, University of Toledo Archives.

TOLEDO BUSINESSES AND WORLD MARKETS

While it took time for Toledo to establish a successful industrial base, once it did, it did not take long for the companies to develop international markets. The global focus of Toledo business and industry continues to shape the city's economy both positively and negatively. While globalization has brought international markets for Toledo-produced goods, it has also meant competition for the Toledo labor force with workers in other countries who earn considerably less in wages. International trade agreements that have encouraged globalization continue to be a subject of controversy in Midwest industrial cities like Toledo, especially among unionized workers who have seen their ranks diminish as production is shifted to cheaper countries.



Michael Owens with his bottle machine in Trafford Park, Manchester, England, 1906.

OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE COMPANY

One of the first Toledo companies to expand into international markets was the Owens Bottle Machine Company. Founded in 1904 to produce and license the invention of Michael Owens that, for the first time in history, produced bottles automatically, the company found early success in selling its machines overseas.

In 1905, the Owens European Bottle Machine Company was spun off as its own separate entity by Owens and Edward Drummond Libbey, who had invested in the Owens bottle invention. The European market was seen as a potentially lucrative one for Owens and Libbey because there were almost no efforts underway at the time in Europe to automate bottle production. To show off its machine to skeptical European investors, the company built a full-scale demonstration bottle plant in Trafford Park in Manchester, England. Michael Owens himself traveled to England to oversee the installation of two of his machines at the plant.

The factory was in full production by April 1907. The machine sold itself by proving that bottles could be made consistently and cheaply using the automated process. A European syndicate of glass producers quickly purchased the rights. Owens machines were installed in Germany in 1907, Holland and Austria in 1908, Sweden and France in 1910, Denmark and Italy in 1912, Norway in 1913, and Hungary in 1914.

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD

In addition to glass bottle production, Toledo also had two companies making flat glass at the beginning of the twentieth century—the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company and the Ford Plate Glass Company. Both companies had international connections.

Early in his career before he founded his Ford Plate Glass Company in Rossford, Edward Ford had traveled to England to tour the plant of one of the largest flat glass producers in the world at the time, Pilkington Brothers Ltd. Ford found the factory to be the most advanced he had ever seen. Ford's company continued to look to European manufacturers for new production techniques, and in 1928, the company purchased the rights to a flat glass production method developed in Belgium called the Bicheroux process, which utilized water-cooled processes to control glass thickness.

The Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, founded in 1916, perfected its own new technique for producing flat glass that drew molten glass through a series of rollers to achieve even thickness and width. In 1920, Japanese glass investors were so impressed with the process that they purchased three of the Libbey-Owens machines and created the American-Japan Sheet Glass Company, which would later become Nippon Glass. Company executives came to the United States in 1920 and toured the Libbey-Owens factory to learn about the process for running the machines. In addition, Libbey-Owens machines were installed in Canada, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, and France.

In 1929, after the deaths of their founders, the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company merged with the Ford Plate Glass Company to produce Libbey-Owens-Ford. After the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor and the start of World War II, L-O-F executives were uncertain about the fate of the company that they partly owned, Nippon Glass. Fortunately, they found the company intact after the war, and were able to protect it from being dismantled by American interests seeking to diminish Japan's industrial capacity after the war.

John Biggers, president of Libbey-Owens-Ford from its founding in 1929 to 1959, also played an important international role during World War II. In 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Biggers to the Office of Production Management as a "dollar a year" executive. In this capacity, Biggers helped to prepare American industry for the impending war with

Germany. Biggers was sent to England, where he was to support the British war effort through the lending and leasing of military equipment. Biggers had an office in the American embassy, and a bomb shelter near St. Paul's Cathedral which offered him protection during the German bombing of London. On several occasions, he met and conferred with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. William Levis, president of Owens-Illinois, and Harold Boeschstein, president of Owens-Corning Fiberglas, also worked for the War Production Board during World War II, helping to coordinate industrial production to support the war effort.

TOLEDO SCALE

One company that literally took the name "Toledo" around the world was Toledo Scale. Founded by Henry Theobald, who had purchased the patents for the DeVilbiss Computing Scale from Allen DeVilbiss of Toledo in 1900, the company quickly expanded. The company's motto of "No Springs, Honest Weight" stressed accuracy and performance, and the company soon found a global market for its scales. At one time, Toledo Scale had factories in almost every country in the world, including the Belgian Congo, Cuba, Iraq, Brazil, and Bolivia. And even if not made in those countries, Toledo Scales were used throughout the world. Since every scale had the name "Toledo" in its name printed prominently on its face, the company promoted the city internationally. Because of their durability, even today, long after the company has ceased to manufacture scales, Toledo "No Springs, Honest Weight" Scales are still in use in far-flung countries.

WILLYS-OVERLAND JEEP

Without a doubt, the Toledo-made Jeep is one of the most important vehicles in automotive history, and it helped America and its allies win several world wars. In many ways, the Jeep has come to symbolize American ingenuity, grit, and power around the world.

What would become the Jeep Corporation was founded in 1908, when John North Willys purchased the Overland Automotive Division of the Standard Wheel Company. Four years later, he re-named it the Willys-Overland Motor Company. Over the next several years the company grew as Willys acquired several other manufacturers. In 1916, Ward M. Canaday became the advertising director for Willys-Overland. He took over the company in

1936, three years after it went into receivership because of the economic downturn during the Great Depression. Willys-Overland survived when it was able to find its niche due to a call from the U.S. Army for a manufacturer to produce a new type of reconnaissance vehicle.

The Jeep's origins can be traced to the aftermath of World War I, when U.S. Army personnel began experimenting with various types of vehicles to replace the horses and motorcycles that were used at the time. By early 1940, the Army Quartermaster Corps had released specifications for a lightweight reconnaissance vehicle based on a design created by American Bantam. Quartermaster Corps officials contacted over 100 manufacturers, requesting submissions of prototypes of the vehicle for testing, but only American Bantam and Willys-Overland initially responded. Willys-Overland—and later Ford—designed their own, similar version of this vehicle. After extensive testing of all three companies' models, Willys-Overland won the contract to build what eventually became known as the Jeep, with Ford serving as the secondary supplier.

Debuting shortly before America's entry into World War II, the Jeep's fame spread quickly once it reached the battlefield. Reports of its exceptional performance poured in from the war's various fronts, and advertising focused on its durability in environments ranging from the Libyan desert to the Malay swamps. Newspapers from around the world, as well as such well-known magazines as *Collier's*, *Life*, and *Popular Mechanics*, began reporting on the Jeep's versatility. The Jeep's growing popularity meant that it began appearing in popular culture as well, which ensured that the vehicle became a fixture in the consciousness of the American public.

The end of World War II did not spell the end of the Jeep. Only ten days after the European front was won, the first Jeeps for civilian use rolled off the assembly line at the Willys-Overland plant. The "CJ" (Civilian Jeep) was used mostly for farm and factory work and was similar to the military Jeep, with some



An early prototype developed by Willys for the vehicle that would become the Jeep, 1940.

modifications. Recreational use soon followed, and hunting, fishing, and off-roading in Jeeps became popular pastimes. Production of the CJ ended in 1986.

In 1953, Willys-Overland was purchased by Kaiser-Frazer Corporation. In addition to manufacturing Jeeps in Toledo, Kaiser signed agreements to assemble Jeeps and other vehicles in several countries, including France, the Netherlands, Brazil, Japan, and Argentina. Kaiser later established overseas headquarters in Switzerland, and expanded assembly of the Jeep to Iran, Sweden, and Holland, among other countries. Most of these facilities, however, eventually either closed or were sold to other car manufacturers.

In 1970, American Motors Corporation (AMC) purchased Kaiser Jeep and re-named the company the Jeep Corporation. As part of an attempt to expand into the recently-opened Chinese market, AMC explored the idea of manufacturing Jeeps in China. The first AMC representatives arrived in Beijing in 1979, and agreed on a contract with Beijing Automotive Works in 1983. The new joint venture was fraught with difficulties ranging from cultural misunderstandings to financing problems to disputes over what type of vehicle was to be built before the two sides finally decided to manufacture a newer version of the Jeep Cherokee. Beijing Jeep later became Beijing Benz as part of a joint venture between Beijing Automotive Group and Daimler AG, and ceased producing vehicles

under the Cherokee name in 2005. More recently, a special edition Jeep Wrangler was sent for exhibit to the Beijing International Automotive Exhibition in 2012.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG

Champion Spark Plug was a company that owed its success to the burgeoning automobile industry. It was founded in 1907 in Boston by Robert and Frank Stranahan with an international focus on importing aftermarket car parts from Europe. After graduating from Harvard, Robert developed a design for a new spark plug that improved on the existing designs of the day with an asbestos lining and copper gasket. While most automakers were unwilling to try the new design, John Willys of Willys-Overland agreed to purchase the plugs and use them in the company's cars if the Stranahan brothers would relocate to Toledo. In 1910, the two set up shop in a loft of a laundry near the Willys plant in north Toledo, and by 1912 they had become so successful that they moved the company to a facility on Upton Avenue, where it would remain for a century.

Champion's superior design for the spark plug quickly led the company to expand, and Ford Motors became a customer. The company also expanded globally early in its history, establishing a plant in Canada in 1917 and incorporating in England in 1922. In 1941, Robert added a ceramic insulator to the spark plug, and marketed it to the aviation industry because existing spark plugs could not withstand the rigors of military aircraft. By 1942, the new design was used on a large scale on many military aircraft used in World War II.

In the post-war years, the company continued to expand, purchasing the DeVilbiss Company of Toledo in 1967, and Anco Windshield Wipers in 1977. At one point, the company controlled 41 percent of the spark plug market globally. The company built production facilities around the world, including Belgium, South Africa, Ireland, Venezuela, Mexico, New Zealand, and Australia. The company maintained a fleet of private aircraft to chauffeur company managers to the various plants.

Unfortunately, Champion Spark Plug was an example of the downside of globalization. By the 1980s, the development of electronic car ignitions and competition from cheaper labor in Asia led the company's market share to decline dramatically. In 1989, Cooper Industries of Houston, Texas, purchased

the company and closed the Toledo plant, moving jobs to places where labor costs were less. By 2010, Champion Spark Plug closed the last vestiges of its Toledo operation.

OWENS-ILLINOIS

In 1929, the Owens Bottle Company merged its operations with the Illinois Glass Company, and became known as Owens-Illinois. Like other Toledo glass companies, it quickly established operations



A promotional photo for the international operations of Owens-Illinois, ca. 1970.

in factories around the world. While the company struggled during the era of Prohibition, the end of Prohibition meant a return to profitability, and the company promoted itself to the world at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

Not all of O-I's worldwide endeavors were successful, however. In 1956, after acquiring the National Container Company, a manufacturer of cardboard boxes that had huge timber holdings worldwide, O-I decided to diversify the new division's product line. With timber operations on the Great Abaco Island in the Bahamas winding down by 1966, the company decided to turn the island into a sugar cane operation. Company officials felt they could take advantage of a new sugar quota system put in place by the United States government that was meant to insure a domestic supply of sugar. The company invested heavily in the operation, expecting to make profits of over 12 percent above costs. But poor harvests in 1969 and 1970 showed the operation to be a poor investment, and the company discontinued operations after losing \$22 million.

The King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Saudi Arabia, covered in 5.5 million square feet of fabric produced by Owens-Corning Fiberglas in 1978.



THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE MIGHTY JEEP

AVENGING JEEPS BLAST JAPS FROM CHINESE VILLAGE!

BLAZING the way in fierce counter-attacks—rough, hot, hard-hitting Jeeps, manned by courageous Chinese fighting men, have captured the remnants of enemy vital positions for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In China, and in every other flaming front of this war, the Jeep is doing its job magnificently—and with amazing results.

No assignment is too tough for the Jeep. No weather is too hot or too cold, or too wet, no

terrain is too deep with mud or snow—no dangerously strewn with rocks and ruts.

Set it down anywhere in the world. Point its aggressive nose at the job to be done—and the willing Jeep gives its best, every time.

On every fighting front the Jeep, by its spectacular performance and ability to stand the gaff, is proving itself a worthy weapon for our fighting soldiers, sailors, marines and our allies.

We on the home front must give the same

level, unspinning, all-out service to our Government and our country, that our fighting men and the Jeeps are giving, if we hope to win this war. That war, and that war alone, has Victory and the preservation of our precious liberty.

We are proud of the Willys-Overland engineers who created the U.S. Quartermaster Corps in designing the Jeep. And it is to their credit that the Willys-designed "Go-Devil" engine drives all Jeeps being built for the U.S. Army and our allies. Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.



WILLYS
MOTOR CARS TRUCKS AND JEEPS



THE GO-DEVIL ENGINE—power-heart of WILLYS CARS and ALL JEEPS

At the end of World War II, Willys celebrated the impact the Jeep had on winning the war through an advertising campaign featuring watercolors by artist James Sessions. This one shows the Jeep engaged in capturing a village in China.

In 1958, O-I expanded its bottle making plants into Latin America. It built new factories in Cuba, Panama, and Venezuela. But Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba in 1960 meant the company lost its entire investment there when the factory was nationalized.

The Venezuelan operation showed yet another downside to international expansion by corporations. On February 27, 1976, the home of William Niehous, vice president and general manager of O-I's Venezuelan operation, and his wife Donna was raided by terrorists with machine guns. They bound Donna and their maid with tape, and then kidnapped William.

At the time of his kidnapping, William Niehous was 44 and had spent his entire career with Owens-Illinois. He began as an accountant in 1953 after graduating from college, and worked his way up the corporate ladder to his position in Venezuela by 1974.

Eventually, a leftist group came forth with demands, including bonuses for O-I's Venezuelan workers and the publication of a 3,000-word manifesto attacking the company and the Venezuelan government. Although Owens-Illinois complied with these demands, Niehous was not freed. The kidnapers then demanded a ransom of \$3.4 million, accompanied by a photo of William, alive, and guarded by two hooded figures.

Despite the offer of reward money for information that would lead to his release and the arrest of twelve suspects, Niehous was not found. After three years of being held in the Venezuelan jungle bound in chains, Niehous was able to daringly escape in June 1979, an event that made headlines around the world.

But that was not the end of the bad news for the Venezuelan operations of Owens-Illinois. In 2010, the country's new Leftist president, Hugo Chavez, nationalized the factory and expropriated all of the company's assets it had invested there. The loss cost O-I \$12 million.

OWENS CORNING

Owens-Corning Fiberglas was a company spun off from Owens-Illinois in 1938. In its early years it struggled to find product lines for its glass fibers, but by the 1950s, it had developed a strong market worldwide for its insulation, fabrics, and composite materials.

One of its most important product applications was not only of worldwide significance, but cosmic significance. In 1967, following the tragedy of the Apollo 1 mission when three astronauts lost their lives in a fire within a flight simulator, Congress demanded that all future space crafts have flame-resistant fabrics within the capsule. That included the suits of the astronauts. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Beta Cloth, a cloth woven of glass fibers coated in Teflon, was selected for the spacesuits of Apollo astronauts, including those of Apollo 11 when they landed on the moon.

Another application of Owens-Corning fabric was as covers for large sports arenas such as the Pontiac Silverdome near Detroit. The fabric was strong because of its Fiberglas threads, and it had insulation properties. In 1978, Owens-Corning fabric was selected as the cover for a unique new structure being built in the desert of Saudi Arabia near Mecca. The King Abdul Aziz International Airport was designed by architects to resemble a series of linked Bedouin tents. The airport had to be able to accommodate between 50,000 and 80,000 people who arrived there during the yearly Muslim pilgrimage, and able to withstand 130-degree heat which was typical for the desert. Owens-Corning was selected to supply the 5.5 million square feet of fabric for the airport, which was the largest fabric structure built in the world at the time of its construction.

DANA HOLDING CORPORATION

"Putting Power to Work Around the World" has been the motto of the Dana Holding Corporation for decades. The company evolved from its beginning in a small shop in Plainfield, New Jersey, into a global industry providing automobile parts to customers worldwide.

The company was founded by engineer Clarence Spicer in 1904, having been awarded a patent for his encased universal joint for automobiles, a cleaner and stronger alternative to the previous sprocket and chain drive mechanism. Soon, Spicer Universal Joint Manufacturing Company received more orders than the staff of three and small warehouse could handle. By 1913, demand for increased production led Spicer to seek an influx of cash, and Charles Dana, an attorney from New York, loaned Spicer \$15,000 that contributed significantly to the company's expansion.

The company moved operations to a large complex in South Plainfield, providing a means of increased production that put Spicer in a good position as a supplier to the troops when the United States entered World War I in 1917. Spicer's other contribution to the war was the design of the Class B "Liberty," a standardized truck that was easy to maintain.

The war was not the only thing that perpetuated Spicer's influence in the world. Throughout the 1920s, Charles Dana eyed opportunity for growth overseas and by 1929 the company had stakes in E.J. Hardy & Co. in England and Societe Spicer-Glaenzer in France, as well as a few others. That same year the company moved to Bennett Road in Toledo to be closer to the automobile manufacturers of Detroit. The move, combined with increased production and expanded international sales, helped Spicer's bottom line land at \$17 million, a 70% increase from 1922.

World War II led to an increase in production, specifically transfer cases and front axles for the pilot Jeep. In 1945, to honor Charles Dana and his contributions to leading the company, Spicer Manufacturing Corporation was renamed Dana, with Spicer remaining the brand name for many core products.

Despite his push for an international hold in the market, the company's new namesake decided to unload the European companies during the 1950s. However, with a resulting 55 percent drop in market share, soon international markets again became priority for Dana. After the 1961 purchase of Brazilian company Albarus, Dana constructed production factories in Argentina, Venezuela, and Mexico. By 1966 Dana had licensing agreements with 34 companies and partial ownerships of 10 endeavors all over the world, a complete turnaround from the international housecleaning of the previous decade. The international market accounted for \$100 million of its sales.

In the 1970s, an oil-induced recession motivated consumers to seek more fuel-efficient vehicles. As a result Dana, along with the automotive companies it supplied, lost business to Japan. This led the company to produce industrial equipment to offset the losses of the automobile components side. Growth continued in the 1980s and 1990s with more acquisitions both

overseas and stateside. Dana expanded their reach throughout Asia and by 1995, the company had 3,500 employees in Asia and business with Japan alone netted \$240 million in sales. Foreign subsidiaries and factories won awards for excellence and Clarence Spicer was inducted into the Automotive Hall of Fame.

However, another downturn hit the company in the early 2000s and Dana filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2006. But by 2010, the company's global market led it back to profitability. The company is the leading supplier of complete drivelines in South America and boasts a presence in 26 countries worldwide, a truly global industry.

SELECTED ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

- Photographs of Michael Owens in the Trafford Park, Manchester, England, bottle plant, 1906. Owens and engineer Emil Bock personally traveled to England to establish a plant to demonstrate the Owens Bottle Machine to possible European investors. Owens-Illinois Glass Company Records, MSS-200.
- Photograph album of the American-Japan Sheet Glass Company, 1919. These photographs document the establishment of the joint venture between the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company and what would become Nippon Glass in Japan. Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Records, MSS-066.
- International agreements between Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company and manufacturers in Belgium, Spain, France, and Germany, 1923-1938. Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Records, MSS-066.
- License agreement for the Bicheroux flat glass production process, Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, 1927. Edward Ford Plate Glass in Rossford purchased the rights to use the Bicheroux process from the company in the Netherlands that had invented it. The Bicheroux machine used water-cooled iron rollers to control the thickness of flat glass, reducing the grinding and polishing previously required. Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Records, MSS-066.
- Letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to John Biggers, August 29, 1941. This letter instructs Biggers to travel with W. Averell Harriman, Roosevelt's special envoy to Europe, to assist in implementing the U.S. government's Lend-Lease Program. The program helped to equip Allies during World War II before the United States entered the war. Libbey-Owens-Ford Company Records, MSS-066.
- Photographs of international installations and promotions of Toledo Scales, ca. 1920s-1950s. More than any other company, Toledo Scale took the name of its home city around the world. All Toledo Scales were emblazoned with the company's name. The scales were (and sometimes still are) used in nearly every country. Pictured here are Toledo Scales in France, Sweden, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Japan, Columbia, Ecuador, Germany, and Brazil. Toledo Scale Collection, MSS-153.
- Watercolor paintings and ad proofs for the "Jeep at War" advertising campaign. These two original watercolor paintings were from a series of works done by James M. Sessions for a post-World War II advertising campaign for the Jeep automobile. The dramatic painting emphasized the role of the Jeep in liberating Europe and the Far East. The focus of the advertisements was not just on the war, however—they were designed to show the versatility of the vehicle, and help to fuel a civilian market. Ward M. Canaday Collection, MSS-072.
- Photographs of an early Jeep and the 1,000,000th. These photographs show the development of the Jeep as produced by Willys-Overland, from its prototype to the celebration of a landmark in production. Ward M. Canaday Collection, MSS-072.
- Table of worldwide organization for Champion Spark Plug Company and affiliates, 1970. At the height of the company's success, it owned plants and subsidiaries throughout the world. Kenneth G. Colthorpe Papers, MSS-299.
- Photographs of Owens-Illinois plants in Belgium, Germany, Cuba and Venezuela, ca. 1950s. While many of the company's overseas ventures were successful, the Cuban operations were lost during the Castro revolution in 1959. Owens-Illinois Glass Company Records, MSS-200.
- Photographs of the sugar cane operations on Great Abaco Island, Bahamas, 1969. The efforts of O-I to replace its timber operations with a sugar cane factory in the Bahamas was largely unsuccessful, and ultimately cost the company \$22 million. Owens-Illinois Glass Company Records, MSS-200.
- Documentation regarding the kidnapping of William Niehous, 1976-1979. Included are a press release announcing the kidnapping of O-I executive William Niehous, the manifesto published by O-I in numerous newspapers worldwide as demanded by the kidnappers, and a news article announcing Niehous's miraculous escape after 3 years in captivity. Owens-Illinois Glass Company Records, MSS-200.
- Promotional brochure for King Abdul Aziz International Airport, Saudi Arabia, 1980. Owens-Corning Fiberglas produced the fabric which covers the airport near Mecca where hundreds of thousands of worshippers come each year to pray. Its unique architecture won praises. Owens Corning Records, MSS-222.

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- Photographs of the Paris Auto Show, 1928-1950. One of the early international acquisitions for Dana was France's Society Glaenzer Spicer. As early as 1911, the export-import house of J. Glaenzer in Paris were contracted to sell Spicer universal joints. It was not until Ralph Carpenter's visit in 1925 that direct relations between Spicer and Glaenzer were developed and after Charles Dana traveled to France in 1930 Glaenzer built a manufacturing plant in Courbevoie. That year, Dana's foreign business tripled. Dana Holding Company Record, MSS-242.
 - Photographs of Dana operations in England, 1920s. Other early foreign interests of Dana included Forgings and Presswork Ltd. and E.J. Hardy and Company (which became Hardy-Spicer in 1926), both part of the Birfield Group in Birmingham, England. Dana Holding Company Records, MSS-242.
 - Photographs of Dana foreign factory installation, ca. 1960s and 1970s. By 1961, global operations had expanded to Argentina, Mexico, Japan, Sweden, and Spain. In the 1970s, Dana exported products to more than 123 countries and broke ground on a plant in Korea. In the 1990s, Dana documented their growth with what they termed the "People Wall," a series of photographs of the people and places that manufactured Dana products all over the world. All of this generated foreign language manuals and promotional materials, with Dana becoming a household name no matter what language the customer spoke. Dana Holding Company Records, MSS-242.

CONTRIBUTORS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A project as large and complex as this exhibit represents the work of many. First, I would like to thank my colleagues in the Ward M. Canaday Center for Special Collections who helped to research and write the catalog, gather the items displayed, and assemble the exhibit: Tamara Jones, librarian; Sara Mouch, curator and assistant university archivist; Brandy Raymer, undergraduate intern from the Department of History; Arjun Sabharwal, digital initiative librarian; Mark Troknya, Canaday Center volunteer; and Lauren White, manuscripts librarian. In addition to his work on the catalog and actual exhibit, Arjun is also preparing a virtual version of it, which will allow its content to remain available to those interested long after the exhibit has closed.

The Wood County Historical Society graciously loaned some of the artifacts displayed in the exhibit. My thanks to Holly Hartlerode, curator, for her assistance with arranging this loan.

I would also like to thank Julie Gibbons, clerk of the Toledo City Council, for her assistance in the transfer of the early City Council minutes dating from 1837 to 1905 to the Ward M. Canaday Center. It is rare that such a complete set of documents for a local government exists, and to have these items preserved in the Canaday Center is a privilege. This exhibit represents the first time that the handwritten official act that incorporated Toledo in 1837 has been displayed publicly, and it is an honor to be able to make this item and the rest of the minute books available to the citizens of our city and researchers around the world.

Emily Mohn from the UT Department of Marketing and Communication helped oversee the catalog production, and Anthony Tscherne did the beautiful design work.

Lastly, the opening of "Greater Toledo: The City in the World" coincides with the inauguration of the University of Toledo's 17th president, Dr. Sharon Gaber. The theme of Dr. Gaber's inauguration is "Tradition, Collaboration, and Transformation." It is my hope that this exhibit will celebrate the connections between the city and the university as well as the many traditions, collaborations, and transformations of both that reflect our mutual connections to the world.

— Barbara Floyd

Director, Ward M. Canaday
Center for Special Collections

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