

History at Illinois

Fall 1994—Winter 1995

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Notes from the Chair

Those of you who participated in the activities celebrating the department Centenary this past year will be aware that we enjoyed remarkable success with the Centenary Lectures, the College of LAS Alumni events, and the Centenary Capital Campaign. In fact, the goal for the campaign was exceeded in a brief eight months (see story on page 3), leading my colleagues to question whether we should not celebrate our centenary more frequently!

If the last academic year found us looking back at the traditions and accomplishments of the past one hundred years, this year is one of looking forward to the kind of training we should be offering to historians in the twenty-first century. Such exercises bring home the rapidity of change in our discipline, as well as a certain reluctance we all share, to some extent, to admit those changes. Both the graduate studies and the undergraduate studies committees are reassessing our curriculum offerings this year, but it is the latter

that is receiving primary attention—with a focus on our three clienteles: students fulfilling their General Education requirements; our majors (now numbering over 500), and the history honors program. In order to highlight the last of these, we hope to offer three Summer School Term I courses next May: in York,

England; in Mexico City; and in Illinois. They are intended as a pilot program for honors-bound students under faculty direction. Our Graduate and Undergraduate Studies Committee would be pleased to learn of any ideas or reflections that you may have on the most valuable part of your undergraduate or graduate training in history.



Celebrating one hundred years of history at Illinois.

One of the most gratifying experiences evoked by this past year's celebration was hearing from many of you who contributed to the Centenary Campaign and who took the time to update us on your activities and to provide your recollections of the department in its earlier years. I do hope that you will take a moment to keep us up to date this year by filling out and returning the "Let Us Know What You Are Doing" form on the back page of this newsletter. Your department is distinguished by its scholars whose work is summarized in the "Faculty News" section, but it is also measured by your accomplishments. I look forward to hearing from you.

Charles C. Stewart



Report from the Directors of Graduate and Undergraduate Studies

Graduate Studies

It is a pleasure once again to report that the graduate program is flourishing. In the course of recent years, student interest in the program has jumped. Whereas we filled 800 requests for applications in 1989, we now send out more than 1,200. Of these, nearly 400 students actually applied, up from 200 in the late 1980s. At the same time, the quality of the students who accept our offer of admission continues to improve. Our 1994 entering class of 23 students includes graduates of Berkeley, Brandeis, Cornell, and Michigan.



Our students have also realized their high promise. Growing numbers of doctoral students are embarking on predissertation research in the United States and abroad and are awarded prestigious national and international research grants from SSRC, CSSHRC, DAAD, IREX, Fulbright-Hays, and comparable agencies. In addition, about half of all third- and fourth-year students deliver papers at major conferences. More and more research papers have also been reworked into published articles and chapters. The gifted and hard-working classes of the last several years have been a great credit to the department.

In 1995 we anticipate almost as many Ph.D.s as during the record-breaking year 1993. In 1993–94 the University of Illinois ranked sixth nationally in the number of Ph.D.s in history conferred. Despite the grim job market, we have also been successful in placing our students. For the future, we intend to maintain the size of our incoming classes at under thirty students, but we shall continue to work hard to attract the most talented students possible, to support them for longer periods with fellowships, grants, and teaching assistantships, and thereby to enhance the proud tradition of one hundred and one years of history at Illinois.

Peter Fritzsche
Associate Chair and
Director of Graduate Studies

Undergraduate Studies

If judged by total department enrollments (close to 8,000), the number of majors (508 in the spring of 1994), or the quality of work produced by our undergraduates (see, for example, the list of undergraduate prize winners in another section of *History at Illinois*), the state of the undergraduate program is good. But never content to leave well enough alone, the Undergraduate Studies Committee pushed on—under the nominal stewardship of MARK LEFF and the more in-



formed leadership of SHARON MICHALOVE, the Assistant to the Chair for Undergraduate Studies. Our main challenge was to restructure undergraduate courses in response to a problem of our own making: reducing the number of weekly discussion sections in introductory courses from two to one, thereby liberating some TAs to add an element of student-teacher interaction to large 200-level general education lecture courses that had previously lacked discussion sections.

We also continued to support a fledgling Under-

graduate History Association, which prospered through a combination of free pizza, a forum on applying to graduate school, and invited presentations by faculty members. In addition, the year provided a trial run of a special honors colloquium designed to prepare honors students for writing what we hope will be a deluge of crackerjack honors theses. Finally, we built on a clear strength—the many faculty members and TAs who have received recognition for their teaching—by expanding our teaching workshops. These focused on the teaching of writing and the utilization of the expanding number of computer resources available to us. In developing both courses and workshops designed to enhance the writing skills of our students, the department has taken a widely recognized leadership role in the college.

Mark Leff
Director of Undergraduate Studies



Promotions for Chow and Michel

In the spring of 1994, the University of Illinois Board of Trustees formally approved promotion to the rank of associate professor with tenure for both Kai-wing Chow and Sonya Michel.

A joint member of the Department of History and the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures since 1988, KAI-WING CHOW, who holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of California at Davis, is a specialist in the intellectual and cultural history of early modern (Ming and Ch'ing) China. His book, *Ethics, Classics, and Lineage Discourse: The Rise of Confucian Ritualism in Late Imperial China, 1600–1830*, was published in 1994 by the Stanford University Press. The work is described in greater detail elsewhere in *History at Illinois*. Another recent publication is "Discourse, Examination, and Local Elite: The Invention of the T'ung-ch'eng School in Ch'ing China" in Benjamin A. Elman and Alexander Woodside, eds., *Society and Education in Late Imperial China* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994). His entry, "The Great Wall of China," appeared in the most recent edition of the *World Book Encyclopedia*.



SONYA MICHEL, who also joined the department in 1988 and who holds a Ph.D. from Brown University, is the co-editor (with Seth Koven) of *Mothers of a New*



World: Maternalist Politics and the Origins of Welfare States (Routledge, 1993). Her article, "The Powers of the Weak, the Weaknesses of the Strong: The Dynamics of Gender in Theda Skocpol's *Protecting Soldiers and Mothers*," appeared in *Studies in American Political Development* 8:1 (Spring 1994). In

1995, Yale University Press expects to publish her monograph, *Children's Interests/Mothers' Rights: A History of Child Care in America*. She is one of three editors of a new journal, *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, published three times a year by the University of Illinois Press; its first issue appeared in the spring of 1994. In January 1994, she presented a paper to the AHA Convention in San Francisco, "Theatres of Good Works: Spectacle and Female Benevolence in Nineteenth-Century America," and in April 1994 she spoke to the German Historical Institute (Washington, D.C.) on "Gender and the Early U.S. Welfare State: Maternalism Reconsidered." Between May and July 1994, Professor Michel held an appointment as a Senior Fulbright Fellow at the Center for Women's Studies of Stockholm University in Sweden.



The Centenary Celebration: David Donald Looks Back

A series of events marking the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the History Department at the University of Illinois reached a climax on March 23, 1994, when Professor David Donald, Charles Warren Professor of History Emeritus at Harvard University, looked back on "Giants in the Earth: Fifty Years of History and Historians at the University of Illinois." A large audience in the Levis Faculty Center was delighted by Professor Donald's sparkling reminiscences dating back to the fall of 1941 when the young man from Mississippi—attracted by a \$300 scholarship plus tuition and fee waiver—was first introduced to a department that then included seventeen individuals, nine of them tenured. The total department budget for the year was \$67,000, and the clerical staff was limited to a single part-time secretary.

Among the "giants" whom Donald remembered were William S. Robertson, the thrifty Scot who pioneered Latin American history at the university and who would rearrange his typing chair at home every fifteen minutes so that it would not mar his oriental



Left to right: Charles Stewart, David Donald, and Robert Johansen.

carpet. Another was the awe-inspiring department chairman, Theodore Calvin Pease, who would punctuate his brilliant lectures on the history of American West with a piece of chalk that he would toss into the air at regular intervals and catch in a wooden box. His concluding sentence almost always coincided with the final bell. Then there was Paul Van Brunt Jones, the rambling Europeanist who, because he was almost totally deaf, carried with him a breadbox-sized hearing aid that had to be plugged into an electrical outlet. Whenever he did not wish to be interrupted in the course of a lecture, he simply disconnected the machine. Yet another giant was Fred Shannon, a bantering and even sentimental teacher who could also be a stickler for factual accuracy and a battler against historical clichés. Professor Donald devoted most attention to his own doctoral supervisor, James Garfield Randall, the great Lincoln scholar of the era. A towering figure in the scholarly world, Randall was relatively ineffectual as an undergraduate teacher. His lectures were all based on collections of three-by-five note cards bound together by rubber bands which he would extract from his brief case and from which he slowly proceeded to read, first one side then the other. "From time to time he would come upon a note card that seemed totally to surprise him, and he examined it with a theatrical air of disbelief." It was outside the classroom that Randall showed himself to be "a great man and a great teacher," who took enormous interest in the work of his students. He and Mrs. Randall became almost surrogate parents for graduate students far from home. Often they would be invited to informal Sunday suppers featuring scrambled eggs and bacon that would be followed by hotly contested games of rummy. Then "the great professor, doffing his coat and putting on a green eye shade, dealt the cards with all the skill of a Mississippi riverboat gambler."

Professor Donald concluded with some general reflections on the nature of both undergraduate and graduate education in history at that time. Little attention was paid either to "the philosophy of history" or to the art of teaching. A great deal of attention was paid, however, to upholding the significance of historical inquiry—even if the conclusions reached by professional historians flew in the face of their personal predilections—and to "civility in public discourse." Thus even graduate students remained largely oblivious to the manner in which the department's cohesion had been disrupted by sharp differences over American foreign policy during 1939–41 between committed isolationists such as Shannon on the one hand and ardent interventionists such as Randall on the other.

Another centenary event was a "double feature" cosponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the College of Law. The performers were ROBERT W. JOHANNSEN, who spoke on Lincoln's 'House Divided' Speech: A Look From the Other Side," and CULLOM DAVIS, a University of Illinois Ph.D. who is the director of the Lincoln Legal Papers Project, who saw himself "In Search of the Missing Linc(oln)." The event was held in the new Pederson Pavilion of the College of Law building against the backdrop of Lorado Taft's sculpture of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln at one of their historic debates. The two speakers captivated a large audience in with an all-too-rare appreciation of Douglas's response to Lincoln's well-known speech and with an intriguing insight into the recent effort to recover Lincoln's legal papers and to reconstruct his quarter-century career as a lawyer. Professor Johannsen's presentation was taped by C-SPAN for later broadcast in connection with the televised reenactments of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

The final centenary event was a program arranged by the LAS Alumni Association in Pullman, Illinois, on July 23, 1994, featuring Professor JAMES BARRETT. The day's activities included lunch at the Victorian-era Florence Hotel and Professor Barrett's slide lecture on both the community, a planned company town on the far south side of Chicago, and the famous strike of 1894 as experienced by two of the key figures, George Pullman and Eugene V. Debs. A walking tour of the area followed. With the help of the Chicago Actors' Union, Professor Barrett was also able to secure the services of an actress who took on the character of Jenny Curtiss, a leader of the young women at Pullman, and he discussed with the alumni her experiences in the midst of the strike. Many more alumni registered for the event than could be accommodated on July 23, and there was a repeat performance in late August. Altogether more than two hundred LAS alumni and history undergraduates attended.



The Centenary Campaign

The Centenary Capital Campaign launched in mid-January 1994 under the chairmanship of DANIEL DOYLE brought together a distinguished campaign committee of department graduates and friends including: Daniel M. Doyle (Campaign Chair), ROBERT M. BERDAHL, LEON E. BOOTHE, EARLANDI CARLSON, GEORGE L. COIL, ROBERT W. JOHANNSEN, JERRY J. NERAD, CAROL I. NOVOSEL, WILLIAM G. ROSING, EDITH A. STOTLER, STANLEY S. STROUP, and THOMAS WARNE.

A goal of \$100,000 was set to finance an electronic classroom in Gregory Hall that might provide access to the vast array of data sets, information networks, and "courseware" now coming on the market for our students. By the end of August we surpassed that goal, thanks to a doubling of the number of graduates who have normally contributed to our department; many B.A. history graduates contributed for the first time. With the proportion of state support for the University of Illinois continuing to shrink (it now constitutes about 36% of the university budget), private gifts will provide a significant opportunity for our department to continue to provide quality education. The success of this campaign confirmed what we have always wanted to think: graduates value their training in this department and want to help future generations of students to participate in a similarly rich experience.

Architects are now drawing up plans for the renovations necessary to install the facility, and we anticipate that it will be available for students to use in time (September 1995) to enable us to describe their experience in the next issue of *History at Illinois*.



Kevin Doak Joins Department

Our newest faculty member is KEVIN DOAK, a specialist in modern Japanese history who holds a joint appointment with the Department of East Asian languages and cultures. A native of Rock Island, Illinois, he was inspired by a year in rural Japan as a high school exchange student to focus his academic interests on the history and culture of the island kingdom. He went on to earn his B.A. at Quincy College and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in East Asian languages and civilizations at the University of Chicago. From 1989 to 1994 he was a member of the Department of History



at Wake Forest University (North Carolina), and between July and December 1993 he directed that institution's "Study Abroad" program at Tokai University in Japan. He has held both a Fulbright Fellowship and a SSRC/ACLS Dissertation Fellowship. His book, *Dreams of*

Difference: the Japan Romantic School and the Crisis of Modernity, was published by the University of California Press during the summer of 1994, shortly before he, his wife Therese, and their two young sons moved to Champaign.

Scheduled to join the department in August 1995 is CYNTHIA RADDING, a specialist in the history of Colonial Latin America. Next year's issue will provide further details.



Visiting Faculty Members (1994-1995)

EMILY M. HILL, who hails from Toronto, is teaching modern Chinese history as well as an introduction to Vietnamese history. She is a doctoral candidate at Cornell University, where she is completing a dissertation entitled, "The Life and Death of Feng Rui (1899-1936): Sugar, the Government of Guangdong, and the Economy of China." She has held an ACLS Chinese Studies Dissertation Fellowship and an Andrew Mellon Dissertation Completion Fellowship. She has taught on a visiting basis at the following universities: Cornell, Georgetown, Toronto, and Zhongshan (in Guangzhou, China).

ELIZABETH H. PLECK moved to Urbana from the Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College. Her numerous publications include *Domestic Tyranny: the Making of Social Policy Against Family Violence* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987). Her current research project is a study of American family rituals. She is teaching both graduate and undergraduate courses in American history.

SIGFRIDO REYES, a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago who taught last year at Carleton College (Northfield, Minnesota), is the department's first Fellow in American Latino History. He is at work on a comparative study of colonialism in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in the spring of 1995 he is scheduled to teach a course on American Latino history.

BARRY D. RICCIO has taught in recent years at Eastern Illinois University. His book, *Walter Lippmann:*

Odyssey of a Liberal, was published in 1993 by the Transaction Press of New Brunswick, New Jersey. His article, "Popular Culture and High Culture: Dwight MacDonald, His Critics, and the Ideal of Cultural Hierarchy in Modern America," was published in 1993 in the *Journal of American Culture*. It garnered him the Carl Bodé Award for the best article published in that periodical. He is currently editing an anthology on American conservatism. During spring 1995 he will again be teaching American history for the campus Unit One program.

WILLIAM B. SUTTON received his Ph.D. from the Department of History in 1993, and during the past several years he has been teaching at University High School. He is teaching both introductory courses in American history and upper-level courses focused on American intellectual and cultural history. His book, *"To Grind the Faces of the Poor:" Journeymen for Jesus in Jacksonian Baltimore*, scheduled for publication by the Pennsylvania State University Press, has been awarded the Kenneth Scott Latourette Prize in Modern Religious History. His article, "Tied to the Whipping Post: New Labor History and Evangelical Artisans in the Early Republic," is slated for publication during 1994 in *Labor History*. He is the son of a long-time member of our department, ROBERT SUTTON.

CLARA GARCIA AYLUARDO will also again be teaching courses in Latin American history. She holds a Ph.D. from Cambridge University and serves as Research Professor at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia in Mexico City.

Four graduate students currently completing Ph.D. degrees in the department are teaching courses during the 1994-95 academic year. NANCY VAN DUESEN is teaching a survey course in Latin American history during the fall semester. Her article, "La doncella mestiza y el recogimiento: los casos de Lima y Cuzco, 1550-1580," has been accepted for publication by *Allpanchis* (Lima, Peru). ALAN BAUMLER is teaching a survey course in East Asian history during spring 1995. During the same semester, JOHN DWYER and HENRY KAMERLING will be teaching undergraduate colloquia.



Honors



Schroeder Presents Jubilee Lecture

In 1992, PAUL W. SCHROEDER became the second member of the Department of History to be named a Jubilee Professor of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and on April 18, 1994, he presented his Jubilee lecture, "Does the History of International Politics Go Anywhere?" to a large audience of faculty colleagues, students, and alert grandchildren. In his survey of the history of several centuries of international relations, Paul Schroeder made it clear, first of all, that such history represented not an irrelevant eddy in the tide of events but a driving force analogous to "every other great collective human enterprise." Second, he insisted that—in defiance of the fashionable cynicism of our day—the answer to the question was a provisional but definite "yes." The history of international politics *does* go somewhere. International politics was radically transformed in the course of the time period discussed in his newly published 894-page magnum opus, *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763–1848* (Oxford University Press, 1994). The transformation, he contended, replaced an environment marked by conflict and competitiveness with a system far more clearly based in rights and obligations. Despite the setbacks of the first half of the twentieth century, he went on, the "quest for a viable principle of international order" has been discernable during the half century that has elapsed since the end of 1945. Excerpts from his book may be found elsewhere in *History at Illinois*.

Another honor received by Paul Schroeder in the course of the year was an honorary degree as Doctor of Letters awarded by Valparaiso University (Indiana) in May 1993. His comment, "Economic Integration and the European International System in the Era of World War I," appeared in the October 1993 issue of the *AHR*, and his article, "A New World Order: A Historical Perspective" was published in the February 1994 issue of the *Washington Quarterly*. In September 1993, he spoke on "Britain, Russia, and the German Question, 1815–1848" to the twelfth annual conference of the Prince Albert Society in Coburg, Germany, and in November 1993, he addressed the American Anthropological Association on the topic, "Great Power Responses to Conflict in the Balkans, 1680–1950." In January 1994, he presented a paper, "The Vienna Settlement and Its Stability" to a conference held in Munich,

Germany, and in March he gave the luncheon address at the annual meeting of the Consortium on Revolutionary Europe (at Huntsville, Alabama). The sites of other lectures include Yale University, the University of Chicago, the Central Illinois World Affairs Council (Peoria), and Austin Peay University (Tennessee).



Burton Appointed NEH Fellow

VERNON BURTON, a member of the department since 1974, has been named to a one-year appointment (1994–95) as fellow at the National Humanities Center at the Research Triangle Park in North Carolina. He has also been appointed a fellow by the University of Illinois Center for Advanced Study. Professor Burton was a significant contributor to *Documents Collection America's History*, Vol. 1 (New York: Worth Publishers, 1993). He was also a co-author of "It Ain't Broke, So Don't Fix It: The Legal and Factual Importance of Recent Attacks on Methods Used in Vote Dilution Litigation," in the *University of San Francisco Law Review* 27:4 (Summer 1993). He contributed three articles to the *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy* and two to the *Encyclopedia of Social History*. His other publications include three articles recently reprinted in *African American Life in the Post-Emancipation South, 1865–1900* (Hamden: Garland, 1994). At the University of Illinois in May 1993, he organized the annual meeting of the Computing and Social Sciences Organization. In July, he presented a two-day workshop, "Exploring the African American Experience in South Carolina," at a NEH Summer Institute at South Carolina State College. He also made presentations in Charleston, South Carolina, at the Southern Regional Voting Rights Conference (Atlanta, Georgia), at the Southern Intellectual History Group, before the Congressional Black Caucus Summit of Social Science Scholars, and at the Organization of American Historians. He remains a member of the Board of Editors of the *History Microcomputer Review*, and he has been named chair of the Nominating Committee of the Agricultural History Society.



Walker at Princeton as Davis Center Fellow

JULIET E. K. WALKER is spending the fall semester of 1994 at Princeton University as a research fellow at the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies. She was also awarded a Hewlett Foundation Grant for the summer of 1994 by the UI

Office of International Programs and Studies. In the course of the 1993-94 academic year, she presented papers on different aspects of the African American business experience at five major conferences: those of the Canadian African Studies Association (Toronto, Canada), the National Council of Black Studies (Accra, Ghana), the DuSable Museum of African American History (Chicago), the Illinois Women's Public Policy Conference (Urbana), and the Sojourner Truth Conference (Scripps College, California). In November 1993, she participated in a seminar at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and in March 1994, she was keynote speaker at a Women's Conference at North Carolina Central University. Her topic was: "Having Our Say": Black Women Historians, Scholars and Scholarship in the Forefront." She has been named editor by Greenwood Press of the *Encyclopedia of African American Business History*, and she remains a member of the editorial board of *Sage: A Scholarly Journal of Black Women*.



Lynn Named to Oppenheimer Chair

JOHN A. LYNN, a member of the department since 1975, has been appointed to the Brigadier General H. L. Oppenheimer Chair of Warfighting Strategy at the Marine Corps University at Quantico, Virginia, for the 1994-95 academic year. He is the fourth scholar to hold this chair since it was endowed through the Marine Corps Command and Staff College Foundation by the family of Brigadier General H. L. Oppenheimer. Duties of the chair include presenting lectures and holding seminars at the constituent colleges of the university: Amphibious Warfare School, Command and Staff College, School of Advanced Warfare, and Marine Corps War College. Professor Lynn resided at Quantico during August, and he is making a few short visits to Quantico while classes are in session in Urbana. He also expects to lecture at east coast bases during Illinois' spring break and at west coast bases after the close of our spring semester.



Moser Wins Teaching Award

JOHN MOSER was one of five graduate teaching assistants in the entire College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to be honored in April 1994 for the excellence of his teaching in the history of western civilization. A graduate of Ohio University, Moser has suc-

cessfully passed his preliminary written and oral examinations for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois. His major field is "The History of International Relations," and he is working on a Ph.D. dissertation, "The England-Haters: The Politics of Congressional Anglophobia, 1920-1945" under the supervision of Professor William C. Widenor.



Departmental Awards

At the spring Phi Alpha Theta banquet, the department awarded the Martha Belle Barrett Prize for the best grade-point average to four graduating seniors, CHARLES W. GOLDEN, PAUL F. MARTY, CATHERINE A. RICCA, and ELIZABETH SILVERMAN. The Martha Belle Barrett Prize for the best senior honors thesis also went to Paul Marty. His thesis, "The Seeds of Their Own Destruction: Imperial Expansion, Moral Decline and the Fall of the Roman Republic," was written under the supervision of Professor RICHARD E. MITCHELL. The Michael Scher Award for the best undergraduate research paper was given to KATHERINE SMOLEN, whose paper, "Anabaptist Women: Reformation or Transformation," had been written under the supervision of Professor GEOFFREY PARKER. Robert H. Bierma Scholarships were awarded to four juniors with the highest grade point averages, KELLY S. JONES, JAMES A. PAZ, EUN H. RYO, and PETER D. CALDER. MARK A. CAMPANINI was named the Elizabeth and Charles Ellis Scholar. The following history students who received B.A. degrees in May 1994 were graduated "with distinction": ALLISON ANGELL, THOMAS GIGIANO, CHRISTINA HERRERA, BRIAN J. KOMAR, LARA E. LEVY, PAUL F. MARTY, JOHN D. McDONALD, DAVID A. NAHMOD, JOHANNA L. NATION, MARC S. PITTINARO, ELIZABETH S. SILVERMAN, SALLY A. SPEER, SANDRA L. WALDIER, and AMY S. WOLDEK.

The Joseph Ward Swain Prize for the outstanding graduate seminar paper went to HEATHER J. COLEMAN (whose paper, "Imagining the Soviet Volunteer: The International Society for Aid to Revolutionary Fighters and the Problem of Mass Work in NEP Russia," was written under the supervision of Professor ANDREW VERNER.

The Laurence Marcellus Larson Prize for the outstanding graduate student in English or medieval history went to PONGRACZ SENNYEY, and the Frederick S. Rodkey Prize for outstanding work in Russian history went to HEATHER J. COLEMAN.

The department's George S. and Gladys W. Queen

Prize for excellence in teaching by a member of the faculty went to ROBERT W. JOHANNSEN. The newly endowed John G. and Evelyn Hartman Heiligenstein Award for excellence in teaching by a graduate teaching assistant was given to DAN MONROE.



Ph.D.s Awarded

During the 1993–94 academic year, the following doctorates were successfully completed.

PATRICK D. KENNEDY (B.S. & M.A., Bowling Green State U.) “‘A Sturdy Native Plant’: The American Catholic Education System, the American Catholic Philosophy of Education, and American Catholic Identity, 1919–1972” (Winton U. Solberg). 1994–1995: Auburn U. at Montgomery, Alabama.

ROBERT C. KENNEDY (B.A., Quincy College; M.A., Western Illinois U.) “Crisis and Progress: the Rhetoric and Ideals of a Nineteenth Century Reformer, George William Curtis (1824–1892)” (Robert McColley). 1994–95: Illinois Wesleyan U. and Springfield College.

THOMAS KRUGGELER (M.A., Universitaet Bielefeld) “Unreliable Drunkards or Honorable Citizens? Artisans in Search of their Place in the Cusco Society (1825–1930)” (Nils Jacobsen). Auburn U. at Montgomery, Alabama.

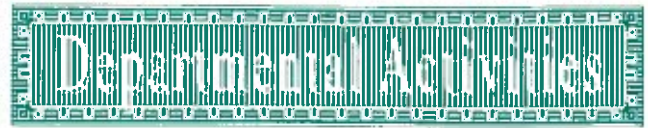
DANIEL PERIS (B.A., Williams College; M.Phil., Oxford U.) “‘Storming the Heavens’: The Soviet League of the Militant Godless and Bolshevik Political Culture in the 1920s and 1930s” (Diane Koenker). U. of Wyoming.

LAURA L. PHILLIPS (B.A., U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; M.A., UIUC) “Everyday Life in Revolutionary Russia: Working-Class Drinking and Taverns in St. Petersburg, 1900–1929” (Diane Koenker). Eastern Washington U.

JUDITH A. RICE (B.A., Missouri Southern State U; M.A., UIUC) “Abraham Lincoln and Progressive Reform, 1890–1920” (Robert W. Johannsen). Southwest Missouri State U.

SUSANNE M. SCHICK (B.A., Muhlenberg College; M.A., UIUC) “‘For God, Mac, and Country’: The Political Worlds of Midwestern Germans During the Civil War Era” (Robert W. Johannsen). Messiah College (Pennsylvania).

DANIEL SOLOFF (B.A., UIUC; M.A., U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) “Unemployment and the Working Class: Bolton, Lancashire in the 1930s” (Walter L. Arnstein). Antioch U. at Seattle, Washington.



The Social History Group

The History Department’s Social History Group met almost every month during the academic year. At each meeting, professors shared work-in-progress with each other and discussed historical research and writing. Along with critical debate, cookies, popcorn, and other treats were enjoyed by all. In September 1993, ED DIENER from Psychology discussed his work on “Happiness,” and on October 19, DIANE KOENKER’S topic was “Comrades or Despots: 1922 Competitions for Best and Worst Red Directors.” In November KEN CUNO talked about “Joint Households in Rural Nineteenth-Century Egypt, and in December CHARLES STEWART’S topic was “Colonial Justice and the Resurgence of Islam in West Africa.” In January 1994, PETER FRITZSCHE discussed the early twentieth-century German capital in “Reading Berlin,” and in February, LILLIAN HODDESON’S subject was “Physics and the Frontier.” “The Meaning of Revolution in Latin American History” was NILS JACOBSEN’S topic in March, and “The Biography of William Z. Foster” was JIM BARRETT’S subject in April. The year concluded with DOROTHEE SCHNEIDER’S examination of “The Henry George Campaign of 1886” in May and KATHRYN OBERDECK’S discussion in June, “From Civilization to Display: Sylvester Poli, Vaudeville, and the Transformation of Cultural Hierarchy in Turn-of-the-Century America.”

Leslie J. Reagan



Phi Alpha Theta

Epsilon Chapter of Phi Alpha Theta greeted the 1993–1994 academic year by hosting the department’s annual picnic in Urbana’s lovely Crystal Lake Park. Despite having to fend off the perennial invasion of stinging yellow jackets, faculty members, graduate students, and their families enjoyed a delightful September afternoon replete with food, fun, and fellowship.

As in other recent years, Epsilon Chapter welcomed a large number of new members to the fold. On April 5, 1994, thirty-six undergraduate and graduate

students pledged their oath and were treated to an engaging reminiscence by chapter adviser WALTER ARNSTEIN about his own introduction to Phi Alpha Theta as an undergraduate some years ago.

On April 16, 1994, chapter members MICHAEL CONLIN, MARSH JONES, NICOLE KOLAZ, and MICHAEL SHIRLEY attended the regional Phi Alpha Theta meeting at Greenville College in Greenville, Illinois. Marsh Jones received the award for the best paper by a graduate student (for his presentation on early nineteenth-century British Methodism), and Nicole Kolaz captured top honors in the undergraduate category for her illustrated talk on Winston Churchill as seen by cartoonists.

The annual department banquet was held on Friday evening, April 29, 1994, in the Illini Union. Department chair CHARLES STEWART advised attendees of the state of the department, and Professors MARK LEFF and PETER FRITZSCHE presented awards to graduate and undergraduate students. The keynote address was delivered by Professor PHILIP S. PALUDAN of the University of Kansas, who received his Ph.D. from the department in 1968 and who is a prominent scholar of the American Civil War. He spoke about new approaches to old historical questions and referred also to the hazards of listening to RUSH LIMBAUGH. Outgoing chapter president DAVID RANEY concluded the evening by introducing the chapter officers for 1994-95: Michael Conlin (president), JAMES CORNELIUS (vice president), ELIZABETH MILNARIK (secretary), Nicole Kolaz (treasurer), and MARGARET CEDEROTH (director of special events).

David Raney



The British History Association

Professors and graduate students alike enjoyed a number of thought-provoking papers during the British History Association's twenty-third year, beginning with "Eton College, 1440-1951," presented in September 1993 by Professor NICHOLAS TEMPERLEY of the School of Music. In early November, Professor A. COMPTON REEVES of Ohio University examined "Leisure Time in Late Medieval England." Professor JOAN PERKIN of Northwestern University spoke later that month on "Women and Marriage in Nineteenth-Century England: Class Differences." In February 1994, Professor LEE BEIER, Chair of the History Department at Illinois State University, presented a paper entitled "*Past and Present: Innovation and Tradition.*" Professor WALTER L. ARNSTEIN, BHA faculty adviser since the

organization's founding, spoke late that month on "Queen Victoria and the Challenge of Roman Catholicism." It was a special privilege in March to honor Professor PAUL W. SCHROEDER on the publication of his *magnum opus*, *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763-1848*, and to hear his presentation, "Britain, Russia, and Germany, 1815-1848: Emerging Rivalry or Benign Neglect?" Professor DAVID KAY of the Department of English closed a successful year in April with an examination of "Patronage and Poetry at the Early Stuart Court: The Case of Ben Jonson."

The BHA wishes to extend special thanks to Margot and Richard Jerrard, Mary and Nicholas Temperley, Vi and Paul Schroeder, and Charlotte and Walter Arnstein for opening their homes for meetings. Cabinet officers for 1994-95 are JAMES CORNELIUS (prime minister), STACEY MCCORMICK, DAN MONROE, JULIAN PARROTT, and CHAD BECKETT.

Marsh Wilkinson Jones



Thematica

In the course of 1993-94, a number of graduate students in history cooperated to produce the first issue of *Thematica: Research and Review*, a scholarly journal, copies of which were mailed to libraries and departments of history all over the United States. RANDALL S. HOWARTH served as editor, and the following students contributed articles and reviews to the first issue: JOHN DWYER, TOBIAS HIGBIE, THOMAS JORDAN, RICHARD LUNDELL, PAMELA MCVAY, LAWRENCE MARVIN, SHARON MICHALOVE, JOHN MOSER, DANIEL PINKERTON, EDWARD SCHOENFELD, and HEATHER SHARKEY. A second issue is scheduled to appear during the current academic year. Both potential subscribers and contributors are invited to write to *Thematica* c/o the Department of History.



The Department Staff

The most significant news among members of the nonacademic staff is the addition to NADINE MILLER's family. Ryan Miller made his debut on April 4, 1994, and enjoyed the full-time attention of his mother until she returned to work in August as secretary to the department chair.

JUDY PATTERSON continues to preside over the

(increasingly computerized) student records in Room 300, where she serves as aide to the Director of Graduate Studies and to the Assistant to the Chair for Undergraduate Studies.

The tasks required of DARLENE DEVORE, department receptionist, have grown to include art and design. One example of her efforts may be seen as you reach the third floor of Gregory Hall, the lighted bulletin board displaying pictures of faculty and staff members.

JAN LANGENDORF, in addition to her normal typing duties, has taken on the task of putting together the department's weekly newsletter. As of 1994-95 anyone with a computer may peruse the newsletter electronically by accessing on Gopher.

PAT PROTHE handled her normal duties as well as many normally assigned to Nadine Miller, during the latter's absence on family leave. Her other duties continue to include the processing of the perennial text-book orders for the faculty and the preparation of personal acknowledgements from the department to donors.

In the meantime SANDY COLCLASURE continues, in her soft-spoken but efficient manner, to administer the department's business affairs. On May 11, 1994, at a Humanities Staff Reception, she was honored for twenty-five years of dedicated service to the University of Illinois. The most recent fifteen of those years have been devoted to the Department of History.



The Douglas-Lincoln Debates —Then and Now

by Robert W. Johannsen

A member of the Department of History since 1959, Johannsen has since 1973 held the title James Garfield Randall Distinguished Professor of History. His numerous publications include The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858 (1965), Stephen A. Douglas (1973), To the Halls of the Montezumas: the Mexican War in the American Imagination (1985), The Frontier, the Union, and Stephen A. Douglas (1989) and Lincoln, the South, and Slavery: the Political Dimension (1991).

It was the summer of 1858, and Illinoisans were enthusiastic witnesses to a political campaign that not only had national significance but also enabled them to see their senior senator, Stephen A. Douglas, in action as he sought election to a third six-year term. Bold, dynamic, and so full of energy that he reminded people of a scrappy fighting cock, Douglas had been a principal actor in national politics for the past fifteen years, first in the House of Representatives, then in the Senate. Standing five feet four inches tall and affectionately dubbed The Little Giant, he had been involved—deeply involved—in virtually every major issue confronting the republic during one of its most critical periods. New England-born, educated in upstate New York, he had been identified with the state's political life from the moment he arrived in Illinois in 1833, a penniless but ambitious twenty-year-old. A tireless fighter on behalf of Andrew Jackson's new democracy against the forces of aristocratic privilege, he had become a powerful leader of the Democratic Party, known in every quarter of the nation.

The 1858 campaign was unique because Douglas had chosen to take his quest for re-election directly to the people of the state, even though they could not vote for him. United States senators were elected by state legislatures until early in the twentieth century. Douglas was asking the voters to cast their ballots for Democratic candidates to the state legislature, who in turn would vote for him. The campaign was the first in which Senate candidates took their appeals to the people; heretofore, candidates had simply waited for the legislature to meet, then lobbied its members.

The campaign was unique, moreover, because of the unusual (perhaps bizarre) political alignment on the Illinois election in the rest of the country. On the one hand, Eastern Republican leaders were anxious that Douglas be re-elected without opposition, a source of consternation to Douglas's Republican challenger. On the other hand, Democratic President James Buchanan, his supporters, and the slave-state leaders insisted that Douglas, who had taken a strong stand against the extension of slavery into Kansas Territory, be defeated and removed from national politics, a source of some embarrassment to Douglas's challenger.

Abraham Lincoln, a prominent Springfield attorney and former member of the state legislature, whose political ambitions had thus far been largely unfulfilled, was selected by Illinois Republicans to oppose Douglas's bid for re-election. He was a logical choice, for Lincoln had been building support ever since his defeat for the Senate three years before. By challenging Douglas, he hoped, even if defeated, to gain national recognition in his party.

Lincoln opened his campaign in Springfield in mid-

June; Douglas returned to the state three weeks later, following the adjournment of Congress. Both candidates toured the state, traveling thousands of miles and delivering scores of speeches in towns and villages (63 for Lincoln, 76 for Douglas), but the campaign's centerpiece was a series of seven joint debates. Thousands of people flocked to the debate sites, with their families, amply stocked with food and drink and prepared to stand for three hours listening to the candidates in the heat, dust, humidity, and rain-showers of late summer and early fall. Railroads offered special excursion fares and ran special trains. Parades and rallies, with brass bands and glee clubs, were on hand to provide proper pageantry. Douglas traveled in style, in a special train made available by the Illinois Central Railroad, with a brass cannon, called "Little Dug," mounted on a flat car to announce his arrival. He was accompanied by his vivacious young wife, who added charm to the occasion. Lincoln traveled by more modest means.

The Douglas-Lincoln debates attracted considerable attention outside the state, because of Douglas's involvement and the opportunity they gave the senator to articulate publicly, before his constituents, the positions he took in Congress on such questions as the Dred Scott decision and the proslave Kansas Lecompton Constitution. Furthermore, they enabled him to reaffirm his deeply felt support of local self-government and states' rights (what he called popular sovereignty) against the consolidating tendencies of the Republican platform. The debates, one New York newspaper declared, touched "some of the most vital principles of our political system."

One-hundred and thirty-six years later Americans have recently had a chance to re-live all the drama and excitement that attended the original debates. C-Span, cable television's public affairs network, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by producing "complete historical re-enactments" of the seven debates, at each of the sites, as close to the original date as possible, with local actors taking the parts of Douglas and Lincoln. Audiences, appropriately dressed in period costume, were recruited. The 1858 debates, it has been said, were C-Span's "historical antecedent." Videotapes of the debates, "in several versions," a companion volume to help "gain historical perspective," and a Lincoln-Douglas Debates mug "dishwasher and microwave safe" have been offered for sale.

The original debates were clearly the product of the political environment of the 1850s. The Dred Scott decision and the Lecompton Constitution may not seem as relevant today as they did in 1858; Lincoln's Slave Power Conspiracy charge against Douglas is likely to lack the sinister meaning it had then. Despite minor

anachronisms—such as that Lincoln, in at least two of the re-enactments, wore a beard and that the debaters have had the luxury of a microphone—the pageantry will no doubt repay C-Span for its efforts. The debates have not enjoyed so much attention for years, but then, as one observer commented, "People hold Lincoln near and dear."

But...it has been my understanding that it was Stephen A. Douglas who won the debates—and the election.

"GLORY TO GOD AND THE SUCKER DEMOCRACY."



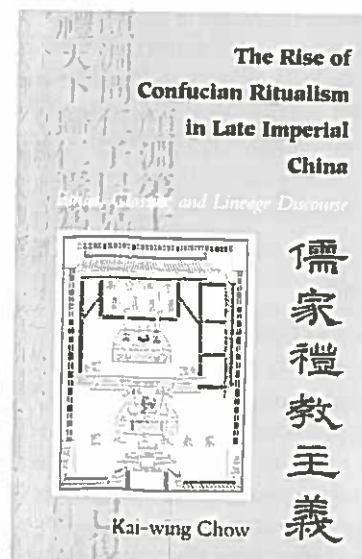
ew Books

In the course of 1993–94, seven members of the Department of History published new monographs. The excerpts and the summaries that follow throw detailed light on the variety of scholarly interests that are represented in our faculty.

Kai-wing Chow. *Ethics, Classics, and Lineage Discourse: The Rise of Confucian Ritualism in Late Imperial China, 1660–1830* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994).

From the seventeenth through the early nineteenth centuries, Confucian ritualism was the dominant intellectual force that shaped the discourses of ethics, classics, and lineage in China. This intellectual movement originated as a response to a profound crisis in the state and in society during the late Ming era (1368–1644), when forces of commercialization, urbanization, and a paralysis of the Chinese government combined to precipitate widespread

urban riots, peasant rebellions, and finally in 1644 the conquest by an alien people, the Manchus. Confucian thinkers and gentry attributed these social and political problems and the eventual conquest to two major developments: (1) Buddhism and its various forms of syncretism that undermined the Confucian doctrine and that had eroded Confucian



values; (2) the over-centralization of power in the government. When that government collapsed, the gentry therefore lacked the resources and the capacity to maintain local order in the face of rioters and rebels.

This diagnosis helped inspire the rise of ritual purism and the lineage building movement. In order to combat Buddhism and other heterodox beliefs, the Confucians began to emphasize pure doctrine by reexamining the Confucian Classics to make certain that they had not been corrupted textually or conceptually. Rituals were regarded as the most reliable method of distinguishing pure Confucian ethics from those that had been adulterated by an admixture of Buddhist and other unorthodox beliefs about human nature.

Reformers who emphasized ritualistic ethics joined forces with those who sought to build lineages in order to maintain local order under the hegemony of the gentry. Such lineages were organized according to the rules of ancestor worship and the kinship system. To ensure the purity of the rituals of worship and the method of kinship reckoning, Confucian scholars devoted themselves to the investigation of the classics. These efforts resulted in the early eighteenth century in a revival of the exegetical traditions of the Sung dynasty (960–1279). In due course, the quest for pure doctrine and rituals led, however, to a repudiation of the Sung exegetical traditions (because it was felt that they too had been sullied by Buddhism) and to a rediscovery of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) exegetical tradition (which had not).

Despite the manner in which their ritualist movement was divided into Sung and Han wings, Confucians of the Ch'ing period were agreed on the desirability of rebuilding a social order based on what were believed to be pure Confucian rituals. Those rituals tended to subject the individual to the authority of the father, the family, the lineage, the government, and tradition, both classical and popular. Confucian ritualism was a powerful legacy with which all revolutionaries in twentieth-century China have had to struggle with in their attempts to build a modern nation.

Keith Hitchens. *Rumania 1866–1947* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994). A volume in the *Oxford History of Modern Europe* series.

"This book is about modern nation-building, a process that absorbed the energies of the Rumanian political and intellectual élite between the latter half of the nineteenth century and the Second World War. It traces the efforts of that élite to form a national state encompassing all Rumanians and to provide it with modern political institutions and an economy and social structure based on industry and the city rather than on ag-



riculture and the village. As the leaders of a lesser power they also recognized how crucial shifts in the international order were to the success of their undertakings at home. Thus, this account of nation-building keeps constantly in view Rumania's relations with the great powers. Of all these contacts, those with Western Europe were the most decisive: the West,

or 'Europe', as many Rumanians referred to it, served the élite as a model of development, to be followed or avoided but never ignored...."

"The evolution of modern Rumania took place over some two centuries, between the latter half of the eighteenth century and the end of the Second World War. Discernible in this long process were two stages, each with its own distinct characteristics. The first was one of transition as the Rumanians of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia moved away from the patriarchal traditions of the Byzantine-Orthodox South-east toward the dynamic innovations of the West. During the second stage currents of change already manifest coalesced, and modern Rumania, in the strict meaning of the term, came into being. The critical date separating the two stages, to the extent that a single year may represent such a division, is 1866."

"That year is an appropriate starting-point for a study of modern Rumania, since its characteristic institutional framework and mental climate were largely in place. The union of Moldavia and Wallachia had recently been accomplished, and the independence of the 'United Principalities' had been assured *de facto*, if not yet *de jure*. The internal political foundations of 'Rumania', as the Rumanians themselves preferred to call their country, had been laid: a constitution adopted in 1866 would serve as the fundamental law, with modifications as circumstances required, until the eve of the Second World War; a new dynasty, the Sigmaringen branch of the Hohenzollerns, ascended the princely throne in the same year and enhanced the prospects for political stability; the principles that would determine the governance of the country—a strong executive and a centralized administration—had been codified; and the dominant philosophies of the modern state—liberalism and conservatism—were represented by political parties in the making. By this time, too, the country's political and intellectual élite had thoroughly assimilated the modern idea of na-

tion and had accepted the duty it laid upon them to redraw political frontiers in accordance with ethnic boundaries."

Nils Jacobsen. *Mirages of Transition: The Peruvian Altiplano, 1780-1930*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994).

"In the comparative perspective of Western Europe, Sereni considered the Italian transition toward a capitalist national market excruciatingly slow, held back by 'feudal remnants.' But the Peruvian case was quite different. Before 1930 no national market emerged; foreign trade and modern industry, rather than functioning as battering rams bringing down the walls of southern Peru's traditional modes of production and exchange, accommodated themselves to regional interests; agriculture and industry remained highly linked, and domestic household production grew along with foreign trade and modern industry, whose capacity to expand thus remained limited. Low productivity in agriculture and artisanal production, as well as the neocolonial structure of the society, made the southern Peruvian highlands resilient to the forces of change...."

"The practices of paternalism, coercion, and violence, through which the hispanized provincial elite defined the community peasants and colons as Indians and subordinate, reinforced the Indians' own perception of their identity as distinct and taught them the continued usefulness of communal solidarity and of maintaining their peasant livelihoods. In a real sense neocolonialism informed both the strength of the landlord offensive and the strength of peasant resistance against it...."

"The ambivalence toward private property was shared by community peasants and large landholders.

Members of the provincial elite made fine speeches about the 'defense of private property,' which was, after all, one of the key planks of the worldview through which they hoped to distinguish themselves from the Indian peasantry. Yet in moving border posts, leading their livestock onto neighbors' fields, impounding neighbors' livestock, and, *manu militari*, occupying lands claimed by others, they

were ready to disregard precepts of private property if in doing so they could broaden their own control over land. The courts, the notaries, and the land registry office in Puno functioned not as indisputable arbiters and guarantors of property rights but as arenas for contesting power between various gamonales and their clients...."

"After long judicial procedures and representations before President Leguia in Lima, the comuneros of Huancho in Huancané, on the border of Azangaro province, began to boycott that urban market and refused to render any more labor services for the hispanized authorities. Led by local members of the Comité Pro-Derecho Indígena 'Tawantinsuyo,' they proceeded to build a new, politically autonomous urban center in their community, which they named Huancho-Lima because it was based on the street layout of the capital. They allotted ample space for a school and the church, designated special streets for the various artisanal trades, appointed new political authorities and committee of public hygiene, and prohibited the speaking of Aymara. Most important, they established a weekly market on the plaza of their new city. The idea caught on, with other communities in Azangaro and Huancané provinces holding their own autonomous markets and heeding the calls of messengers from Huancho-Lima to cease recognition of local authorities...."

Frederic Cople Jaher. *A Scapegoat in the New Wilderness: The Origins and Rise of Anti-Semitism in America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1994).

Home to nearly half of the world's Jews, America also harbors its share of anti-Jewish sentiment. In a country founded on the principle of religious freedom, with no medieval past, no legal nobility, and no national church, how did anti-Semitism become a presence here? And how have America's beginnings and history affected the course of this bigotry?

Frederic Cople Jaher considers these questions in *A Scapegoat in the New Wilderness*, the first history of American anti-Semitism from its origins in the ancient world to its first widespread outbreak during the Civil War. Comprehensive in approach, the book combines psychological, sociological, economic, cultural, anthropological, and historical interpretation to reveal the nature of anti-Semitism in the United States.

Jaher sets up a comparative framework, in which American anti-Semitism is seen in relation to other forms of ethnic and religious bigotry. He compares America's treatment of Jews to their treatment in other eras and countries, and notes variations by region, social group, and historical period. Jaher shows us that

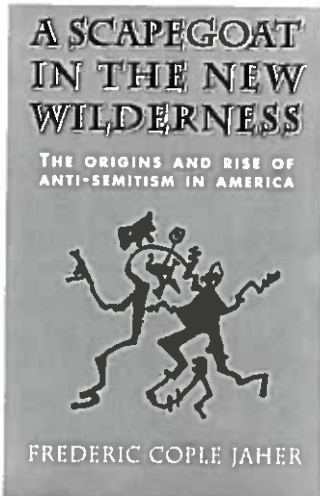
Mirages of Transition

The Peruvian Altiplano, 1780-1930



NILS JACOBSEN

although anti-Semitism has been less pronounced in America than in Europe, it has had a significant place in our culture from the beginning, a circumstance he traces to intertwining religious and secular forces reaching back to early Christianity, with its doctrinal animosity toward Jews. He documents the growth of this animosity in its American incarnation through the 1830s to its virulent and epidemic climax during the Civil War. Though Christianity's dispute with Judaism accounts for the persistence of anti-Semitism, Jaher reveals the deeper roots of this pathology of prejudice in the human psyche—in primal concerns about defeat,



enfeeblement, and death, or in visceral responses of intergroup and interpersonal envy and rivalry.

An in-depth study of all phases of anti-Jewish feeling as it is manifested in politics, economic behavior, cultural myth and legend, religious and social interaction, and the performing arts, this uniquely comprehensive work offers rare insight into the New World's oldest ethnic and religious hatred.

Ronald C. Jennings. *Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus and the Mediterranean World, 1571–1640*. (New York: New York University Press, 1993).

"Zimmis, the Law, and the Court

In accordance with Islamic law, Ottoman subjects were divided into two broad classes: Muslims and zimmis (Arabic *dhimmi*, protected people). The law knows no Turk, Arab, or Kurd, only those who have come to God and are true believers, i.e. Muslims; likewise it knows no distinctions between old believers and new converts. All non-Muslims who had submitted themselves to the authority of the Ottoman state and paid taxes were as a consequence entitled to protection of their lives and property and the right to practice their own religion. In the court of Lefkosa the name Greek Orthodox (*Rumi*) was never used; that group were always called zimmis. Although other zimmis—the minorities—were often identified as Armenian (*Ermeni*), Maronite (*Suryani*) or Jew (*Yahudi*), those distinctions had no significance in regard to legal rights, only for administrative organization. Popularly, and even in official communications, zimmis may have sometimes been referred to as infidels (*kafir*, pl. *kefere*), deniers of God, but in legal records

almost without exception they were simply zimmis. Protecting their interest was one traditional charge to kadis...."

"Priests and Monks

Among the groups of zimmis which can be identified in the judicial records, one of the most conspicuous is the clergy, that is, priests and monks of towns, villages, and monasteries. Despite the obvious sacramental differences between Christian clergy and Muslim ulema, and despite the absence of monasticism in Islam, the two groups played very similar roles in the socioeconomic system. Most of the Christian clergy were no less exempt from having to earn their living than Muslim religious functionaries. They shared the same tax-exempt status. Like the ulema, the clergy owned land, or rented it, they engaged in trade and commerce, they lent and borrowed money. Christian clergy seem to have had no more aversion to dealing with Muslims than other zimmis did."

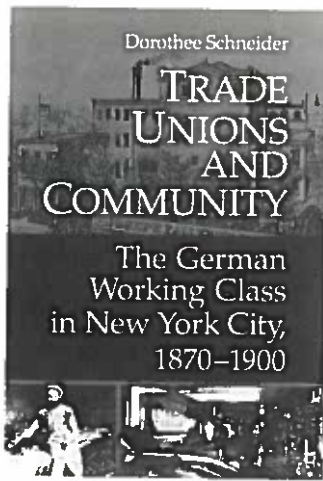
Dorothee Schneider. *Trade Unions and the Community: The German Working Class in New York City, 1870–1900*. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994).

"Within the field of German-American relations this study tries to address an important but little-studied topic: the influence of German immigrant workers on the formation of the mainstream American labor movement. The German role in making an institution as 'American' as the American Federation of Labor goes beyond the traditional perspectives of 'ethnic' influence. It reaches into the world of centralized and bureaucratized institution-building which has long been considered an indigenous North American product with little connection to the supposedly more community-focused organizations of immigrants. This study will first give a portrait of the community and the local organizations of German immigrants as the soil on which the more bureaucratized and centralized structure of American labor grew in the nineteenth century. By connecting the history of the community of workers with that of institutional labor I hope to overcome one of the more dissatisfying aspects of the 'new' social history: its lack of connection to the 'old' labor history, that is, the history of institutions and organizations of mainstream organized labor in the United States."

New York University Studies
in Near Eastern Civilization
Number XVIII

Christians and Muslims in
Ottoman Cyprus and the
Mediterranean World, 1571-1640

RONALD C. JENNINGS



"In many ways the study of German working-class immigrants lends itself very well to this kind of connection. Germans played a core role in the early American Federation of Labor; certain leaders and certain organizational of AFL unionism were clearly influenced by traditions of organizing and politics that German immigrants had brought with them

and adapted to the American political landscape. This connection may seem obvious, but it has been obscured by the desire of AFL leaders who, from the earliest beginnings of the federation, were devoted to projecting a solidly 'American' identity...."

"I have chosen the largest American city—home to the largest community of German-speaking immigrants in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century—as my main field of inquiry. As New Yorkers have always maintained (and many scholars have agreed), New York is neither typical for the history of North American political and social movements nor just a peculiar case. For the origins of working-class movements at least, nineteenth-century New York was the most important national center, from which much activism and many organizations came forth. An examination of labor politics in this city is therefore more than a case study for the origins of mainstream labor organizations in industrial America. To trace the origins of the American Federation of Labor in one of the largest, most highly organized and politicized working-class communities in the country is to shed light on the social, political, and cultural origins of twentieth-century organized labor in the United States in general."

Paul W. Schroeder. *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763-1848*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994). A volume in the *Oxford History of Modern Europe* series.

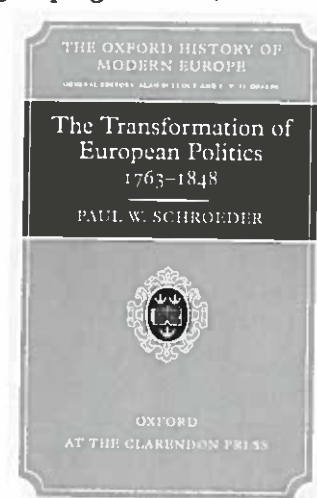
"When someone like Metternich said, as he did at every turn in every crisis, that the existence of the social order was at stake, he meant first and foremost this international order. Like many others, he understood it in a narrow, aristocratic way and used it in a repressive one, and thereby helped to stultify its development and ultimately undermine it. Yet he and many of his generation also understood that an international order

is not simply the instrument for the foreign policy of individual states, and must finally not be made into one. Beyond a certain point it cannot be manipulated for particular ends; nor, if destroyed, can it readily be replaced or a new one contrived. Existing to make foreign policy possible, the international order must to a considerable degree control and limit it; the central question the statesman must ask is not how he can use the international system to achieve his goals, but what kinds of goals a workable international system allows him to pursue."

"This sense of inherent limits, acceptance of mutual rules and restraints, common responsibility to certain standards of conduct, and loyalty to something beyond the aims of one's own state distinguished early nineteenth-century politics from what preceded and would follow it. It made a different international politics, a different system, and a more stable, peaceful era possible."

"It could not last forever, and did not. The élites which supported it and profited from it were too narrow in their outlook and limited in their social base. The system they set up, despite its undeniable improvement over previous systems, contained a number of unjust and unworkable features. The capacity of this system for absorbing and facilitating change and meeting new problems and challenges, though far greater than that of previous ones, was limited from the outset, and was stunted in important ways later on. Above all, the international order established in 1815 was too closely linked in the public mind, justly or unjustly with a domestic political and social order already past its peak when this system was created, certain to be superseded or overthrown, and widely perceived as oppressive and stifling...."

"Yet it left behind real accomplishments and lessons: the uses and importance of intermediary bodies, the values of concert and grouping methods, the management functions of restraining alliances and *ententes*, and more. Above all, this era proved that a political equilibrium in international affairs is possible without a balance of power, and more easily attained without balance-of-power methods, and that international politics, even if they remain structurally anarchic, involving relations between juridically coordinate states rather than superordinate



and subordinate ones, can none the less be restrained by consensus and bounded by law."

"The light that thus began to shine in international politics in 1815 was brief, fitful, and wintry. It would be followed by a long twilight and an even longer, bitterly cold night. Let there be no mistake, however: 1815 was not a false dawn. It marked a new day, and it helps make other new days thinkable."



News about the following faculty members has not been noted elsewhere in *History at Illinois*:

WALTER L. ARNSTEIN was elected to a two-year term as vice president (and therefore as president-elect) of the North American Conference on British Studies, the organization to which most teachers of British history in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada belong. His article, "My Interview with Bertrand Russell" appeared in the Winter 1994 issue of the *American Scholar*, and a review essay on recent books about Queen Victoria was published in the Spring 1993 issue of *Victorian Studies*. Other reviews appeared in *The Historian*, the *Journal of Social History*, the *Victorian Periodicals Review*, and *Albion*. He served as chair and commentator at a session of the Midwest Conference on British Studies (at Kent State University), gave a guest lecture at Wichita State University, and served as luncheon speaker at Phi Alpha Theta's Regional Conference at Greenville College (Illinois). His topic was "What Is History?"

JAMES R. BARRETT was on leave during the year, combining a sabbatical and a fellowship awarded by the Program for the Study of Cultural Values and Ethics. He contributed an essay on William Z. Foster to *The American Radical* (Routledge, 1994), ed. by Mari Jo Buhle et al. He also provided four entries to the *Encyclopedia of American Business History and Biography* and two entries to *The Times Atlas of World History*. Reviews by him appeared in the *Journal of American History* and the *Illinois Historical Journal*. He served as commentator at a meeting of the North American Labor History Conference (at Wayne State University). His guest lectures included presentations to the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, the Institute for Labor and Industrial Relations, the

Champaign-Urbana Kiwanis Club, and the Illinois State Postal Workers' Conference. He also served as consultant, interviewer, and narrator for a documentary television film, "Labor in Illinois."

PAUL P. BERNARD contributed a chapter, "Poverty in Eighteenth-Century Austria" to *State and Society in Early Modern Austria*, ed. Charles W. Ingrao (Purdue University Press, 1994) and reviews to the *AHR*, *Choice*(2), and *Shofar*. He was also interviewed by BBC television.

JOHN BUCKLER contributed "Epameinondas and Pythagoreanism" to *Historia* 42 (1993) and "Some Thoughts on Ploutarkhos' Approach to History" to *Boeotica Antiqua* 2 (1994) and a review to the *AHR*. His name appeared on the List of Excellent Teachers.

RICHARD W. BURKHARDT, JR. has returned on a full-time basis to his post as director of the Campus Honors Program. From July 1993 to January 1994 he held a Guggenheim Fellowship. In June 1993, he spoke to an international conference in Paris marking the two-hundredth anniversary of the Museum of Natural History there on "The Menagerie and the Life of the Museum." In July 1993, he addressed a meeting of the International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology at Brandeis University on "Ernst Mayr: Biologist-Historian."

DONALD CRUMMEY continued as director of the Center for African Studies. He is the co-author of "The Lands of the Church of Dabra S'ahay, Qwesqwam, Gondar" in the *Journal of Ethiopian Studies* 26 (1993) and the author of "Church and State in Ethiopia: the Sixteenth through Eighteenth Centuries" in *African Zion: The Sacred Art of Ethiopia* (Yale University Press, 1993). He remains a member of the board of the African Studies Association.

KENNETH M. CUNO has been appointed to a fellowship in the University of Illinois Center for Advanced Study. His article, "The Origins of Private Ownership of Land in Egypt: a Reappraisal," has been reprinted in A. Hourani et al., *The Modern Middle East: a Reader* (Berkeley, 1994). He also provided book reviews for the *Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* and for the *American Ethnologist*. He presented papers at a meeting of the Middle Eastern Studies Association and gave guest lectures at Villanova University and the University of Pennsylvania. His book, *The Pasha's Peasants* (1992) received "honorable mention" for the Albert Hourani Book Prize. The reviewer of the book in the *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin* expressed the hope "that its careful and painstaking use of all available sources will serve as a model for those working on similar issues throughout the Middle East."

PETER FRITZSCHE remains Department Associate Chair and Director of Graduate Studies. A paperback edition of his recent book, *A Nation of Fliers: German Aviation and the Popular Imagination*, was published by the Harvard University Press in 1994. According to the *AHR*, "Fritzsche has beautifully articulated the way in which technology has shaped, formed, and influenced the life of twentieth-century Germany, its popular imagination, and nationalism." He presented a paper, "Vagabond in the Fugitive City: Hans Ostwald, Imperial Berlin, and the Grossstadt-Dokumente" to a meeting of the German Studies Association (Washington, D.C.) in October 1993. He also gave guest lectures at the University of Chicago and Northern Illinois University.

CAROLINE M. HIBBARD served as a member of the program committee of the North American Conference on British Studies. At its meeting in Montreal in October 1993, she chaired a session on British politics during the Restoration era. During the same month, she presented a paper, "The Theatre of Dynasty," to a conference at Amherst, Massachusetts, on "Whitehall and Europe."

KEITH HITCHINS' new book, *Rumania 1866-1947* (Oxford, 1994) is described in another section of *History at Illinois*. His article, "Hilfsvereine und Gegenseitigkeit in Ungarn, 1830-1941" appeared in the *Internationale Revue für Soziale Sicherheit*, 46 (1993), and another article, "East or West? Orthodoxism and Nationalism in Rumania in the 20th Century," was published in Ilina Gregori and Angelika Schaser, *Rumanien in Umbruch: Chancen und Probleme der europäischen Integration* (Bochum, 1993). He also contributed "Eminescu and Rumanian Intellectuals between the World Wars" to *Europa: Annales*, 1 (Budapest, 1993) and "Abdulla Goran, Kurdish Poet" to the *Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century* as well as two articles, "Moldova" and "Romania: History" to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Reviews by him appeared in the *AHR*, the *English Historical Review* (3), and two other publications.

LILLIAN HODDESEN is the co-author of *Critical Assembly: A History of Los Alamos during the Oppenheimer Years, 1943-1995* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993). Her article, "The Discovery of Spontaneous Fission in Plutonium During World War II," appeared in *Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences* 23/2 (1993), and a co-authored article, "The Mirage of the World Accelerator for World Peace and the Origins of the SSC" appeared in issue 24/1 of the same journal. She presented a paper on the invention of the transistor to the Paris Centre de Recherche en Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques, and another,

"Los Alamos and the Empirical Approach to Science," to the annual meeting of the History of Science Society (Nov. 1993). She also spoke at Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois, and at Stanford University, and she organized and chaired a session at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society (March, 1994). She remains a member of the executive committee of the Forum on the History of Physics of the American Physics Society.

NILS JACOBSEN'S new book, *Mirages of Transition*, is described elsewhere in *History at Illinois*. His review essay, "Republican Peru," appeared in Vol. 52 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. In July 1993, he delivered guest lectures at two Peruvian universities (in San Marcos and Arequipa), and in March 1994 he spoke to the Society for Latin American Studies in Liverpool, England, on "The Meaning of Revolution in Latin American History." He also served as co-organizer of a workshop on "Region, Regionalism, and State Formation in Latin American History" held on the Urbana-Champaign campus in April 1994. He presented a paper to that workshop on the experience of Peru between 1880 and 1931.

FREDERIC C. JAHNER'S new book, *A Scapegoat in the Wilderness*, is described elsewhere in *History at Illinois*. He also contributed reviews to the *Journal of Social History*, the *JAH*, the *Illinois Historical Journal*, and *Shofar*. He currently serves on the department executive committee.

RONALD JENNINGS' new book, *Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus and the Mediterranean World, 1571-1640*, is described elsewhere in *History at Illinois*. His article, "Divorce in the Ottoman/Sharia Court of Cyprus, 1580-1640," appeared in *Studia Islamica* 78 (1993); another paper, "Plague in Trabizon," was published in *Essays in Honor of Andreas Tietze* (Istanbul, 1993).

ROBERT W. JOHANNSEN'S contribution to "James Buchanan and the Political Crisis of the 1850s: A Panel Discussion" appeared in *Pennsylvania History*, 60 (1993). A review was published in the *AHR*. On the UIUC campus, he was recognized as an "Outstanding Staff Member" by the Panhellenic Council and as Distinguished Faculty Member by the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He gave several guest lectures on campus and one at Western Illinois University. He remains chairman of the board of directors of the Great American People Show, a member of the board of directors of the Abraham Lincoln Association, and a member of both the board of advisers and the editorial board of the Lincoln Legal Papers Project.

BLAIR KLING served as chair of the Academic Program of the campus Rabindranath Tagore Festival. He contributed a review to the *Journal of the American-Oriental Society*.

DIANE P. KOENKER remains director of the Russian and East European Studies Center as well as member of the AHA Committee on the George Louis Prize. She also helped coordinate the Midwest Russian History Colloquium in April 1984. Her paper, "Comrades and Despots: The 1922 Competitions for Best and Worst Red Directors," was presented in absentia to the November 1993 meeting of the American Association of Slavic Studies. She contributed reviews to both the *AHR* and the *Journal of Modern History*.

MARK H. LEFF served as the department's Director of Undergraduate Studies and also as a member of its executive committee. He presented a paper, "American Capitalism's Finest Hour?" to the May 1993 meeting of the World War II Studies Association and served as commentator at the October 1993 meeting of the North American Labor History Conference. He contributed a review to the *Journal of American History*; and he remains a member of that journal's editorial board.

HARRY LIEBERSOHN contributed a chapter, "Weber's Historical Concept of National Identity" to *Weber's Protestant Ethic....*, ed. Lehmann and Roth (Cambridge, 1993) and another, "Troeltsch's Social Teachings and the Protestant Social Congress," to *Ernst Troeltschs Soziallehren*, ed. Graf and Rendtdorff (Mohn, 1993), as well as a review to the *Journal of Modern History*. He presented guest lectures at the University of Bayreuth (Germany) and at Montana State University. He was also an organizer of the Ninth International Conference of Europeanists in Chicago in April 1994. He presented a paper to that conference, "Colonial Resentment and Romantic Definitions of Europe."

In 1993 DANIEL C. LITTLEFIELD was a Distinguished Faculty member at the University of New Mexico Summer Institute. In the course of the academic year, he served as panelist at the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association and as commentator at both the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History and the second annual meeting of the Saint George Tucker Society. In February 1994 he appeared in a production of the United States Information Agency's WorldNet Television and Film Service. The subject was the "Africans' Impact on the Development of Colonial South Carolina." He also contributed reviews to the *International History Review* and the *Journal of Southern History*.

JOSEPH L. LOVE remains Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. He contributed chapters to two books. "Federalismo y regionalismo en Brasil, 1889-1937" appeared in Marcello Carmagnì, ed., *Federalismos latinoamericanos: Mexico/Brasil/Argentina* (Mexico, 1993) and "Nueva vision del entorno intelectual internacional de las decadas de los años treinta y carenta," was published in Enrique V. Iglesias, ed., *El legado de Raul Prebisch* (Washington, D.C., 1993). His essay, "Reflections on the Revolution of 1893," appeared in Francisco das Neves Alves and Luiz Henrique Torres, eds., *Pensar a Revolucao Federalista* (Rio Grande, Brazil, 1993) and his essay, "The Origins of Dependency Analysis" was reprinted in David A. Baldwin, ed., *Key Concepts in International Political Economy*, Vol. 2 (Aldershot, England, 1993). In the course of the year he also contributed a review to the *AHR* and led a one-day seminar at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. He delivered a paper and directed a six-session seminar at the Universidade de Rio Grande (Brazil) and gave a guest lecture at Emory University.

ROBERT MCCOLLEY is the co-editor of *Refracting America: Race, Gender, Ethnicity, and Environment in American History to 1877* (Brandywine Press, 1993). His 21-page essay, "Slavery in the British Colonies" appeared in Jacob E. Cooke, ed., *Encyclopedia of Colonial North America*, Vol. II (Scribners, 1993). In December 1993, he spoke to the Illinois State Historical Society Symposium on "Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893." He completed a nine-year stint (the last two years as chair) of the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Illinois Historical Journal*, and he began a three-year term as a member of the Editorial Board of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. He was also chosen as President Pro Tem of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Publications Committee of the Illinois State Historical Society.

JOHN MCKAY was on leave during 1993-94 working on a prospective fifth edition of *A History of Western Society*. He contributed reviews to the *Journal of World History* and the *Business History Review*.

MEGAN MCLAUGHLIN delivered a paper, "The Bishop as Bridegroom: Marital Imagery and Ecclesiastical Authority in Eleventh-Century Europe," to the AHA meeting in San Francisco in December 1993. At the International Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo in May 1994, her topic was: "Engendering Memory: Women, Men, and Liturgical Commemoration in Twelfth-Century France." She has been named to the Editorial Board of the University of Illinois Press Medieval Monograph Series.

EVAN M. MELHADO remains the department's link with the College of Medicine and the Medical Scholars Program. In November 1993, he served as a formal faculty opponent in a dissertation defense at the Office for History of Science, Uppsala University, Sweden. Early in 1994 he was appointed head of the Medical Humanities and Social Sciences Program in the College of Medicine. He also served as member of the department's executive committee. Four books were reviewed by him in the *Archives internationales d'histoires des sciences*.

SHARON D. MICHALOVE remains the department adviser to undergraduate students. Her paper, "Departmental Advising: Same or Different?" was published in the *ACADV Electronic Journal* 1(1993), and her essay, "The Educational Crusade of Jonathan Kozol" appeared in the *Educational Forum* 57(1993). "Women and Urban Life in Medieval Europe" was published in *Medieval History* 2 (1992), and "Giles Daubeny: Courtier, Soldier, and Diplomat" appeared in the *Ricardian Register* 18 (1993). She also contributed four reviews to the *NACADA Journal*. She presented one paper, "Women and Education in Fifteenth-Century England," to the annual conference of the Medieval Association of the Midwest and another, "Captain of Calais: Giles Daubeny, Henry VII, and the Security of the Realm" to the International Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo. She is a member of the editorial board of the *NACADA Journal* and a moderator of H-Albion, the computer network for British and Irish history.

RICHARD MITCHELL'S chapter, "Demands for Land Redistribution and Debt Reduction in the Roman Republic," appeared in M. Silver, ed., *Social Justice in the Ancient World* (Westview Press, 1994). He was elected to represent the department in the Urbana-Champaign Senate.

KATHRYN OBERDECK presented one paper, "Vaudeville, Women, and Cultural Hierarchy in Turn-of-the-Century America" to the Berkshire Conference on the History of Women in June 1993, and another, "Class Hierarchy and Ethnic Rivalry in American Vaudeville, 1890-1920," during the same month to a conference sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh.

DAVID PROCHASKA'S article, "Art of Colonialism, Colonialism of Art: The *Description de l'Egypte* (1809-1828)" appeared in the Summer 1994 issue of *L'Esprit Createur*. In November 1993, he spoke on "Moving Beyond Orientalism" at a conference held at the University of California at Santa Cruz and in December 1993 on "Photography of Colonialism, Colonialism of Photography" at an AHA Convention session.

JOHN PRUETT'S name appeared on the Incomplete List of Excellent Teachers.

Three co-authored articles by DONALD QUELLER were published in the course of the academic year. "Some Further Arguments in Defense of the Venetians on the Fourth Crusade" appeared in *Byzantion* 62 (1992). "Family, Faction, and Politics in Early Renaissance Venice: Elections in the Great Council, 1383-1387" appeared in *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History* 14 (1993). "Father of the Brides: Daughters and Dowries in Late Medieval and Early Renaissance Venice" was published in *Renaissance Quarterly* 46 (1993).

LESLIE REAGAN held an appointment as fellow at the university's Center for Advanced Study during the fall of 1993. In June 1993, she served as chair and commentator at a session of the Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, and in December, she presented a paper, "Practicing and Policing Abortion," to Harvard University, and in April 1994, she presented a paper, "Medicine in the Courtroom: Defining 'Legal' and 'Illegal' Abortion in the 1950s" to the American Association for the History of Medicine. In May 1994 she gave a presentation to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. She also contributed two reviews to the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*.

DOROTHEE SCHNEIDER'S book, *Trade Unions and Community: The German Working Class in New York City, 1870-1900*, is described elsewhere in *History at Illinois*. She also provided reviews for *Labour/Le Travail*, *Central European History*, and the *JAH*. In June 1993, she spoke at the University of Bayreuth (Germany) about "Jewish Memoirs: Identity and Community Before 1933," and at the November 1993 meeting of the Social Science History Association she participated in a Roundtable on "Labor Historians and the Decline of Organized Labor."

CHARLES C. STEWART'S five-volume bilingual *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscript Collection at the Institut Mauritanienne de Recherche Scientifique* was published at Nouakchott and Urbana in 1993, and "A Comparison of the Exercise of Colonial and Precolonial Justice in Mauritania" appeared in E. Bernus, P. Boilley, et al., *Nomades et Commandants* (Paris, 1993). In May and June 1993, he presented several papers at research institutes in Beijing, China. He also contributed to a festschrift at Northwestern University in May and participated in a NEH workshop in Arkansas. He remains on the editorial boards of the Northwestern University Press series, *Islam in Africa* and of *Islam et Sociétés en Afrique subsaharienne* (Paris). In April 1994 he was named chair of the campus General Education Board.

RONALD P. TOBY'S article, "Changing Credit in Nineteenth-Century Japan," appeared in *Local Suppliers of Credit in the Third World, 1750-1960*, eds. Kaoru Sugihara & Gareth Austin (New York, 1993). He also contributed brief articles to several Japanese periodicals as well as seven articles to *Japan: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (1993). In May 1993, the *Tokyo News* devoted a front-page article to the implications of his thesis that the extent of Japan's diplomatic and cultural isolation before the middle of the nineteenth century has been vastly exaggerated. In 1993, he was awarded a Senior Fellowship by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, and in 1994, he was awarded an NEH Summer Research Fellowship. In May and June 1993, he presented guest lectures at the Seoul National University (Korea) and at Waseda University, Osaka University, and three other institutions in Japan. During the spring of 1994 at the annual meeting of the Association of Asian Studies, he presented a paper, "China in the Tokugawa World: the External in Japanese History" and he organized and participated in a "Roundtable: China in Japanese Eyes: the Historical Vision of Marius B. Jansen." He also gave a guest lecture at the University of Michigan. He was elected to a two-year term as a member of the executive committee of the University of Illinois Graduate College. He remains vice president of the Early Modern Japan Group and also a member of the Joint Task Force appointed by the American Association of Universities and the American Library Association to appraise Foreign Language and Area Studies holdings by North American research libraries.

ANDREW VERNER received an IREX Senior Travel Grant to participate in a Russian-American Conference, "Mentalité and Agrarian Development in Russia," held in Moscow in June 1994. His paper, "Russian Peasant Petitions and Why Not to Take Them Literally: the Case of Iur'ev District, Vladimir Province," presented the first results of a logistic regression analysis conducted on his computerized data bases. His article, "What's in a Name: of Dogkillers, Rasputin, and Jews," was published in the Fall 1994 issue of the *Slavic Review*. During 1993-94 he served as chair of the department's undergraduate honors program.

MICHAEL WEST has been awarded for the period 1994-1996 a Carolina Minorities Postdoctoral Fellowship. His article, "Pan-Africanism, Capitalism, and Racial Uplift: The Rhetoric of African Business Formation in Colonial Zimbabwe," appeared in *African Affairs* 92 (1993). He gave numerous guest lectures to campus classes and organizations as well as to a group at Parkland College. He remains chair of the Current Issues Council of the African Studies Association and a

member of the editorial board of *South Asia Bulletin: Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East*.

In April 1994, WILLIAM C. WIDENOR presented a paper, "The Construction of the American Interpretation of Versailles: The Pro-Treaty Version," to a conference sponsored by the University of California at Berkeley and by the German Historical Institute to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the drafting of the Treaty of Versailles. In June 1993, he served as commentator at a session of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. He remains a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Study of International Relations. In the course of the year his name appeared twice on the campus List of Excellent Teachers.



Among Our Emeriti

JOHN and VI DAHL report that their daughter in Florida tells friends, "My backup baby-sitters live in Illinois." Consequently, they "now spend about half the year performing this labor of love." LARRY STEWART (formerly with WDWS radio) and John Dahl golf regularly in the Ford Lauderdale area during the winter months. This past spring they spent a week at the golf Mecca of the United States at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where one has a choice among eighty courses. "Needless to add, we're enjoying our status as 'senior citizens,' even though inn keepers no longer ask to see our AARP card."

RALPH T. FISHER has completed a manuscript tracing the early development of the Russian and East European Center and the Slavic and East European Library at the University of Illinois. It has been accepted for publication in the journal *Russian History/Histoire russe*. In his presidential address to the initiation ceremony of the campus chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Fisher focused on the last decades of the tsarist period in a paper called "How Autocratic Was Russian Autocracy?" He contributed two reviews to *Nationalities Papers* and one to the *Russian Review*. He remains a member of the editorial board of the latter journal as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Illinois Library Friends.

WINTON U. SOLBERG completed a series of travels that took him to South Korea in the fall of 1992 and to India on two different occasions to teach, consult, and lecture for a total of nearly six months in 1993 by a trip to Moscow in February 1994 to participate in a

week-long conference celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Fulbright program in American history at Moscow State University. At this gathering of former Fulbright professors and Russian scholars he presented a paper on "Law in Early America." During the spring semester of 1994 Professor Solberg taught a seminar on "The University in Modern America" for the Campus Honors Program. In June 1994 he commented on papers at a conference held at Indiana University (Bloomington) devoted to "Jonathan Edwards: Text and Context, Criticism and Interpretation." His edition of Cotton Mather, *The Christian Philosopher*, with an Introduction and Notes, was published in April by the University of Illinois Press. His article, "Contemporary Trends in American Religious Life," was published in the May and June 1994 issues of the *Bulletin of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture* (Calcutta). He also provided a book review to *Academe*.

In June 1993 in Golden, Colorado, CLARK C. SPENCE attended the Third International Mining History Conference, for which he served chair of the program committee. In October, he gave a paper at the Western History Association conference at Albuquerque. During the year he published two articles: "I Was a Stranger and Ye Took Me In': Con-artistry in Western Mining," in *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, 44 (Winter 1994) and "Alaska Gold Dredging," Mining History Association, *1994 Annual* (Reno, 1994).

MARY LEE SPENCE is the author of a chapter in the volume *Encounters with a Distant Land: Exploration and the Great Northwest*, edited by Carlos A. Schwantes and published by the University of Idaho Press. In the course of the academic year she also contributed book reviews to the *Journal of American History* and the *Pacific Historical Review*.

CHESTER STARR reports that "All goes well with Gretchen and myself." On October 5, 1994 he celebrated his eightieth birthday. He observed that, inasmuch as his father lived to the age of 89 and his mother to the age of 93, "I have just begun."

ROBERT SUTTON'S personal check list reads as follows: health—good; mobility—poor; memory—warm; recall—noninstantaneous; spirits—high. General conclusion: often more tired than retired. He continues to serve as a member of the Council for Illinois History whose task is to raise an endowment in the Chicago area to assist the work of the Illinois State Historical Society—not an easy task. He has recently written brief biographical sketches of five early leaders of Illinois (four of them governors) for the *American National Biography* that is being published by the Oxford University Press. His introduction for the De-

cember 1994 issue of *Illinois History* is entitled "Railroads for the 21st Century: A Look Back; A Look Ahead." He and Betty (who is also well) send sincere greetings to those generations of students, undergraduate, graduate and professional, who have enriched their lives.

Alumni News



about Our Ph.D.s

1941

JAMES HARVEY YOUNG retired in 1984 from Emory University, where he was Candler Professor of American Social History. He was elected honorary president of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. His recent publications include *American Health Quackery: Collected Essays* (Princeton University Press, 1992); *The Medical Messiahs: A Social History of Health Quackery in Twentieth-century America* (new, paperback edition, with update chapter, Princeton University Press, 1992); "Crawford W. Long in His Medical Setting," *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia* 81 (1992); "A Tale of Pursuing Health Deception," *Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* 14, ser. 5 (1992); "Food and Drug Enforcers in the 1920s: Restraining and Educating Business," *Business and Economic History* 21, ser. 2 (1992); with George B. Griffenhagen, "Old English Patent Medicine in America," *Pharmacy in History*, 34 (1992); "Two Hoosiers and Two Food Laws," *Indiana Magazine of History* 88 (1992); "The Paradise of Quacks," *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 93 (1993); and "Sex Fraud," *Pharmacy in History*, 35 (1993).

1943

LEROY H. FISCHER, Oppenheim Professor of History Emeritus at Oklahoma State University, was reappointed by Governor David Walters for a three-year term on the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors. He chaired several committees of the board, including one for the 1993 Centennial Commemoration. In 1992, he published *A History of Oklahoma State University Governance*.

1955

CHARLES G. NAUERT, JR. is Professor of History, University of Missouri-Columbia. In October 1991, he was the invited annual Erasmus Lecturer of the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, Victoria University in the University of Toronto, where he discussed "Refashioning the Universities: Renaissance and Reformation."

1956

WAYNE C. TEMPLE is Chief Deputy Director, Illinois State Archives in Springfield. In 1994, he received a gold medal from the Illinois Lodge of Research for Excellence in Research and Writing, and in 1993 he received the Silver Good Citizenship Medal from the Sons of the American Revolution. His book, *Abraham Lincoln: From Skeptic to Prophet*, was expected out in the fall of 1994.

1962

JOSEPH F. ZACEK is Professor of History, SUNY at Albany. He received the Josef Hlávka Medal for Scholarship from the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague, in September 1992. He has also been appointed editorial adviser on Czechs and Slovaks for the *Encyclopedia of Modern Eastern Europe* (Garland Publishers). His recent publications include "The Czechoslovak View," in *Reappraising the Munich Pact: Centennial Perspectives*, ed. Maya Latynski (Johns Hopkins, 1992) and "Czech National Consciousness in the Baroque Era," *History of European Ideas*, 16 (1993). At the the International Symposium on The Hapsburg Legacy, held at the University of London in 1992, he presented "František Palacky and the Construction of Czech National Identity"; at the National Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, held in Phoenix in 1992, he presented "Bedrich Smetana: A Late-blooming Czech Nationalist?"; and at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies, held in Albuquerque, in April 1994, he presented "The Second Czechoslovak Republic: Societal Adjustment to Political Crisis."

1963

GEORGE PILCHER is Professor at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. He was named to the editorial board of *The Historian*, and he has lectured at Eastern Illinois, Bradley, and Oakland Universities.

1964

EUGENE H. BERWANGER, Professor of History at Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, was elected chair of the Department of History. He recently published two books, *The Civil War Era: Historical Viewpoints* (Harcourt Brace) and *The British Foreign Service and the American Civil War* (University Press of Kentucky).

1965

LEON E. BOOTHE has served as president of Northern Kentucky University since 1983. He was chair of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities in 1993, and in 1994 he served on the Committee on Mission and Characteristics of Urban and Metropolitan Colleges and Universities.

1970

JACK DUKES, who holds an appointment at Carroll College, received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Beloit College in the fall of 1994 for his promoting educational exchanges with Russia and Kazakhstan as well as medical aid to those lands.

1971

J. DAVID HOEVELER, JR. is Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee. He published "Original Intent and the Politics of Republicanism," *Marquette Law Review* 75 (1992, published September 1993).

1972

DONALD R. HICKEY is Professor of History at Wayne State College in Nebraska. He published *Nebraska Moments: Glimpses of Nebraska's Past* (University of Nebraska Press, 1992), and he wrote a dozen articles for new reference books by Simon and Schuster (*The Encyclopedia of the American Presidency*, *The Encyclopedia of the United States Congress*, and *James Madison and the American Nation*). In 1993 he was appointed to the editorial board of the *Journal of the Early Republic*, named Pi Gamma Mu's Outstanding Faculty Member, and received a Burlington Northern Award for outstanding scholarship. He spent the spring of 1994 teaching in the Czech Republic and Belgium through the Nebraska Semester Abroad Program.

1973

LERONARD SCHLUP is History Bibliographer at the Akron-Summit County Public Library in Ohio. He recently chaired a session at the Ohio Valley History Conference, and he accepted a commission from the *American National Biography* to write 50 biographical entries. His recent publications on the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era have appeared in such journals as the *Annals of Iowa*, the *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, and the *Southern Social Studies Journal*.

1976

JOHN D. KLIER has been promoted to Reader in Modern Jewish History at University College London and Head of the Department of Hebrew and Jewish Studies. He is the author of "The Russian Jewish Intelligentsia and the Concept of Sliianie," *Ethnic Studies* 10 (1993), and "The Russian War against the Hevra Kaddisha" (in Russian) in D. El'iashevich, ed., *Istoriia Evreev v Rossii* (St. Petersburg, 1993).

1977

JANET DUITSMAN CORNELIUS, who is the author of "When I Can Read My Title Clear": *Literacy, Slavery, and Religion in the Antebellum South* (University of South Carolina Press, 1991), has been named to the Marquis' *Who's Who of American Women*.

1979

RANDALL E. MCGOWEN, Associate Professor of History at the University of Oregon, is the author of "Civilizing Punishment: the End of the Public Execution in England," *Journal of British Studies* (July 1994).

1980

DENNIS R. DAVIS lives in Minneapolis and does program evaluation and research as an independent consultant. His clients have included Duluth Public Schools, St. Paul Public Schools, and the Minnesota Department of Human Services. His evaluation reports include "A Comparison of the Minnesota Work Experience Program and the St. Paul Homeless Work Experience Program," "The Minnesota Workforce Education Center," and "Work Readiness Adult Education Program."

JAMES J. FARRELL is Professor of History at St. Olaf College. He was the keynote speaker at the 1994 Peace Prize Forum and has been appointed to an endowed chair as Distinguished Teaching Professor in the Humanities.

1989

TAMARA L. HUNT has served since 1993 as Assistant Professor of History at Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles). In April 1994, she presented a paper, "Women, Publishing, and Authorship in 18th Century England" to the annual conference on 18th and 19th Century British Women Writers meeting at East Lansing, Michigan.

1990

KI SOON KIM has been appointed Assistant Professor of History at Hallim University (South Korea)

KENNETH NOE is Assistant Professor of History at West Georgia College. Before the Southern Historical Association in November 1993, he presented "'Exterminating Savages': The Union Army and Mountain Guerillas in Southern West Virginia." He recently published *Southwest Virginia's Railroad: Modernization and the Sectional Crisis* (Urbana, 1994) and "Toward the Myth of Unionist Appalachia, 1865-1883," *Journal of the Appalachian Studies Association* 3 (1993).

1991

YOUN-JIN KIM is Assistant Professor at Kankook University, Seoul, South Korea. She published "Ethnic Success: Myth and Reality," *Journal of the American Studies Association* 24 (1993), "Chinese Immigration and the Causes of the Anti-Chinese Movement in Late-nineteenth-century America," *Sahakji* 26 (1993), "Japanese Immigration and Assimilation," *Sahakji* 25 (1993), and "A New Approach to White

Ethnics," *Miguksa Yon'gu* 1 (1993). At the annual conference of the American Historical Association in South Korea (Miguksa Yon'guhoe) she spoke on "Immigration and Assimilation," and at the annual conference of the Historical Associations of Korea (Yoksahakhoe) she presented a paper, "The 1965 Immigration Reform."

LAWRENCE E. RANKIN, SR., USN Retired, lives in Riverside, California. He has lectured on a variety of topics, including Columbus's use of the Bible in persuading Queen Isabella to pawn her jewels to pay for Columbus's ships.

1992

FRANK R. FREEMON has been teaching the medical history course at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee.

THERESA KAMINSKI is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point.

1993

CHARLES E. CLARK is Associate Lecturer in History and the University Governmental Relations Officer at the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point. He published "The Russian 'Down with Illiteracy' Society, 1923–1927," *East/West Education* 14 (1993).

THOMAS F. MADDEN is Assistant Professor at St. Louis University. He has published two articles with Professor Donald E. Queller of this department and several articles individually. With Queller, he published "Father of the Bride: Fathers, Daughters, and Dowries in Medieval and Early Renaissance Venice," *Renaissance Quarterly* 46 (1993); and "Some Further Arguments in Defense of the Venetians on the Fourth Crusade," *Byzantion* 62 (1992). He also published "Vows and Contracts in the Fourth Crusade: The Treaty of Zara and the Attack on Constantinople in 1204," *International History Review* 15 (1993); "The Fires of the Fourth Crusade in Constantinople, 1203–1204: A Damage Assessment," *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 84/85 (1992); "The Serpent Column of Delphi in Constantinople: Placement, Purposes, and Mutilations," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 16 (1992). His conference papers include "Reassembling the Venetian Past: Training New Relational Database Technologies on Old Problems," Midwest Medieval History Association, 1993; and "Mystical Protector of the Roman Frontier: Urban Folklore and the Column of Justinian in Medieval Constantinople," Missouri Conference on History, 1994.



about Our M.A.s

PAUL E. WUEBBEN (M.A., 1993) died in Urbana in August 1993, some six weeks before his 24th birthday and just after completing requirements for his M.A. The family suggested that memorials may be made to the American Cancer Society.

1951

DEANE FRANKLIN KRAMER retired in 1979 from over twenty years of teaching local government at Watsonville (California) High School. He represents his local community (La Selva Beach) before county bodies and prepares historical background papers (available in the Pajaro Valley Historical Association Museum) for medals sponsored by the Pajaro Valley Coin Club.

ROLAND J. MCSHANOOG is Professor in the Department of History at Aiken Technical College in Aiken, South Carolina. He has been teaching American history and western civilization there since August 1992.

1960

BARBARA L. METZGER, now living in Carefree, Arizona, retired in 1993 after thirty years of teaching, the last seventeen as Chair of the Foreign Language Department, at Glenbard West High School, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

1962

EDWARD A. GALLAGHER retired as president of the Auburn Hills campus of Oakland Community College (Michigan), where he continues as a faculty member. He received a Spencer Foundation grant for a book on early California community college history, and he presented papers at the History of Education Society annual meeting at Michigan State and at the Northern Illinois International Symposium (summer, 1994). He also prepared two papers on California junior colleges for the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

1970

WILLIAM J. FITZPATRICK is an attorney in Tower Lakes, Illinois. Reelected to a second four-year term as a trustee of the Village of Tower Lakes, he serves as Road Commissioner and Chair of the Tree Commission. He obtained a grant from the Illinois Department of Conservation for planting trees on municipal land, the "Tree City" designation from the National Arbor Day Foundation, and a grant from the Illinois Department of Transportation for a bridge/bike path.

1971

DAVID ODELL KEMP obtained his J.D. in 1974 from the University of Tennessee and his L.L.M. from Southern Methodist University in 1991. He is employed at Kemp and Riggs, Attorneys at Law, in Dallas, Texas, which has a regional subrogation practice (a term that sent the editors to the dictionary) and publishes a newsletter on insurance-related topics.

1972

RICHARD L. BATES, who obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, is an adjunct faculty member at Villanova University and at the Penn State Ogontia Campus. In 1993, he published a translation, with commentary, of Magna Carta, part of the volume, *Magna Carta in America*, issued by the Magna Carta Research Foundation.

1978

THOMAS F. SCHWARTZ was appointed by Governor Edgar to be State Historian at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. He created a collaborative exhibition with the Henry E. Huntington Library entitled, "The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America," and he coauthored the exhibition catalogue of the same title. He edits the *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, has published articles in it, and has provided reviews for *Civil War History*, the *Lincoln Herald*, and the *Presidential Studies Quarterly*.

1979

S. ELIZABETH PENRUY (PITZER) is a Ph.D. candidate in Latin American history at the University of Miami. Her thesis research concerns Andean ethnohistory. She received a dissertation research fellowship from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research (Spain) and a Fulbright/IIIE Fellowship (Bolivia). Her paper, "The Moral Economy of the Andean World," appears in *Southeastern Latin Americanist*, 37:2 (Fall 1993).

1981

TERRIE L. GAY, a claim litigation specialist with Allstate Insurance Co. in Decatur, Illinois, recently completed a six-month course on fraud, thereby earning the designation of Fraud Claim Law Specialist.

1983

NOBOYUKI FUJII is Assistant Professor at Kawamura College in Tokyo, Japan.

PAUL W. HENRIKSEN is a technical writer and editor at Los Alamos National Laboratory. He is working on his dissertation, in this department, on the history of Los Alamos. He cochaired the local arrangements committee for the History of Science Society annual meeting in Santa Fe, and he gave a paper there on the post-war history of the laboratory. Together with Professor Lillian Hoddeson, of this department, and two others, he coauthored *Critical Assembly: The Wartime Technical History of Los Alamos* (Cambridge, 1993).

1989

WILLIAM F. BAUM is manager for intermodal budgets and profit planning at the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company.

1991

ROBERT BLANKENBURGER has become dean of students at Springfield College.



about Our B.A.s

ALTA MARIE (MILLER) CARLSON (B.A., 1926) died in January 1994, at Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

VIRGINIA PAULINE BEITH (B.A., 1968) died in Atlanta, Georgia, in March 1993, and was interred in Champaign.

THOMAS M. RUBERRY (B.A., 1972) died in May 1993. He served as co-founder and senior vice president of Dev-Tech Associates, a computer software firm in Naperville, Illinois.

CHRISTINE K. RUST (B.A., 1973) died in Boston in March 1993. She had obtained her Master of Science in Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois in 1975, and she was employed as a software engineer for Bull HN. Her family suggested that memorial contributions be made to the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Brookline, Massachusetts.

1956

JOAN LUNDSTRUM is a coastal analyst for the San Francisco Bay Commission. She has been mayor of the City of Larkspur and was elected to a fourth term on the city council.

1959

JOHN M. ALLSWANG is Professor of History at California State University, Los Angeles, where he owns that he is surviving as Chair of the Department. His recent publications include *California Initiatives and Referendums, 1912-1990*, and "Tom Bradley of Los Angeles," *Southern California Quarterly* (1992).

1963

MARGOT STERN STROM is Executive Director and President of the Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation. She was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Law by Hebrew College in 1990 and the Gimbel Child and Family Scholars Award in 1994. She was recognized in 1993 by *Newsweek* as one of "50 Americans," and was invited as speaker for the Jewish Funders Conference in Baltimore on Social Justice Education. Her recent publications include a co-edited volume, *Learning for Life: Moral Education Theory and Practice* (1992), to which she contributed "A Synthesis of History and Ethics in Effective History Education."

1964

DAVID A. SCHOTTS, who majored in both history and political science, recently retired as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Atcor Corporation (a large manufacturer of steel pipe and tubing). In 1993 he was named Charles S. Hyneman Fellow by the University of Illinois. He also delivered the annual Hyneman Lecture, speaking on "American Government and Politics in Crisis: A Private Citizen's Call to Challenge and Responsibility."

1966

MILTON BLACK is an attorney in Chicago. In 1993, he was elected Chair of the Adler Planetarium Inner Circle Steering Committee, which pursues fundraising, education, and outreach.

ROBERT I. WERTHEIMER lives in Glencoe, Illinois, and in 1993 joined Rudnick & Wolfe as a partner in the firm's corporate law practice. He is active in Jewish charitable organizations in Chicago. RUTHANN SWANSON is Director of Adult Services, Alsip-Merrionette Park Public Library, Alsip, Illinois.

1969

LARRY TRATTLER was elected to the Board of Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, a national public-interest law firm that uses the skills of trial lawyers to protect people and the environment.

1971

MICHAEL HAZELKORN (Ph.D., University of Georgia, 1986) is Associate Professor of Special Education at the University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire. He was Vice Chair of the University Senate, Chair of the Senate Academic Policies Committee, President of the Wisconsin Association for Children with Behavioral Disorders, and director of a state grant for certifying emergency licensed teachers. He published "It Takes Two: Mainstreaming Is Easier When Special Educators and Vocational Teachers Team Up," *Vocational Educational Journal* 68(8); and "A Survey of Accessibility to Secondary Vocational Education Programs and Transition Services for Students with Disabilities in Wisconsin," *Career Development for Exceptional Teachers* 15.

BRUCE R. WOLF moved with his family to Germany in August 1993, to serve for three (and possibly five) years as Historian for the 17th Airforce.

1978

RICHARD A. MCNENAMIN sold the manufacturing company he headed for nine years (Current Technology) and is now President of the Equus Financial Corporation. He and his wife recently became the parents of their third child, Michaela Jane.

1980

MARY P. GASSMAN, who also earned an M.S. in Library Science from UIUC in 1984, is an account representative for Legi-Slate, an online database that tracks federal legislation and regulations. This past June she travelled abroad, experiencing, inter alia, the midnight sun in Norway.

MARK A. MORENO was appointed in February 1993, as a half-time United States Magistrate Judge for the District of South Dakota. He is also a shareholder in a six-person law firm in Pierre, South Dakota.

PAMELA WOODARD joined the U.S. Information Agency as a foreign service officer following nearly four years as the training coordinator for the Office of International Agriculture at the Univer-

sity of Illinois. In the fall of 1994, she begins her first assignment as an Assistant Cultural Affairs Office in Amman, Jordan.

1981

ERIN MCCARTHY is a part-time instructor in history at Loyola University and Columbia College, both in Chicago. In May of 1994, he completed the Ph.D. in history at Loyola University, Chicago, with a dissertation entitled, "Making Men: The Life and Career of Amos Alonzo Stagg, 1862-1933."

1984

ELIZABETH STATION is Executive Administrator of the Center for International Development Research, Sanford Institute of Public Policy at Duke University. She runs international training programs in public policy and administers faculty research projects. She was expecting her second child in November 1994.

1985

KASS A. PLAIN is an attorney who, as an Assistant Public Guardian, represents abused and neglected children at the Office of the Cook County Public Guardian in Chicago.

1986

CARRIE A. HAMILTON is a doctoral candidate in art history at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. During the fall of 1994, she expects to defend her dissertation, "The Politics of Display: The Academy, the Bâtiments, and the Salons, 1699-1739."

1988

JEFFREY D. ABBOTT, who received his Master of International Management degree from the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird, Arizona) in 1992, is Professor of Management at the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Mexico. He is the co-author of *NAFTA: Managing the Cultural Differences* (Houston: Gulf Publishing Co., 1994), a book designed to furnish "the foundations needed for building successful international trade ventures."

1989

BILL SULLIVAN graduated from DePaul University College of Law in 1992, gained admission to the Illinois Bar early in 1993, and opened his own practice in Oak Park, Illinois.

1991

DAVID V. MCGUITE obtained his M.A. in History from the University of Michigan in 1993. He is spending two years as a Peace Corps volunteer teaching English in Moldova.

LAURA A. MAGNAVITE received her M.A. in History from Ohio State University and enrolled as a Ph.D. student in history at the University of Illinois at Chicago. There she holds a research assistantship to help edit the *Historical Encyclopedia of Chicago Women*, a project supported by the NEH and cosponsored by UIC and the Chicago Area Women's History Conference.

JEANNETTE E. PIERCE, who in 1993 received her Master of Science degree in Library and Information Science from UIUC, is a reference librarian at Pius XII Memorial Library in St. Louis, Missouri.

1992

ANDREW W. JOHNSON has been enrolled at the University of North Carolina School of Law, has served on the staff of the *North Carolina Law Review*, and has been clerking at Cheshire, Parker, and Manning. He won the American Jurisprudence Award in Criminal Law and took First Place in the Oak Hill Poetry Contest.

JENNIFER ERICA SWEDA obtained her M.S. in Library and Information Science from UIUC in 1994. She has been working as a graduate assistant in the U of I Library, and she edited the workbook sections of Lois Mai Chan's forthcoming textbook, *Dewey Decimal Classification: A Practical Guide*.

JULIANNE M. FOX works for UIUC as a part-time flight instructor and as a part-time research assistant. She was accepted in the graduate program in engineering psychology and will pursue research in aviation psychology. She recently co-authored "Instrument Scan and Pilot Expertise."



Contributions to History Funds

The History Centenary Capital Campaign inspired a number of new contributors last year, but we were gratified to note that the History Graduate Student Fellowship Fund was not entirely forgotten, nor was the "LAS Development Fund—History" which provides general resources for our undergraduate program. All three funds remain active in 1994-95, and you will be hearing from us about opportunities to contribute again this year. We remain in the debt of each of you who has taken the time to reconfirm the quality education that you received while in the department.

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