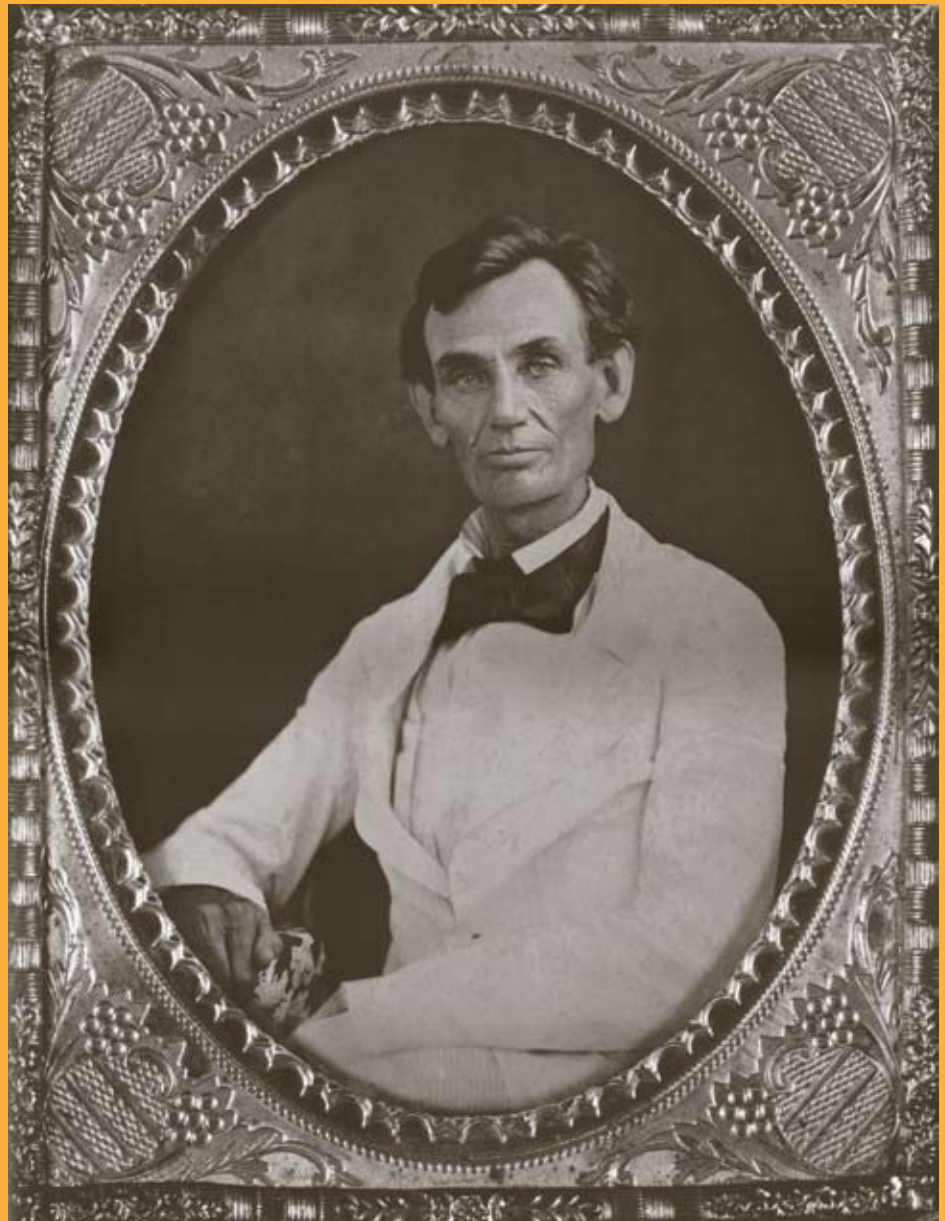


History Illinois



University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign
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Spring 2009



The Bicentennial

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Letter from the Chair



“*In pursuit of more interaction and engagement with our alumni community we have created a new group, Friends of History.*”

I have spent much of the past year engaged in projects aimed at developing more dynamic relationships between the department and our many alumni, former undergraduates and PhDs alike. It has been a genuine pleasure getting to know people from around the region and the country whose lives have been shaped for the better by their exposure to great history and great historians through our department. I’ve been humbled by graduates’ love for History at Illinois and often frankly astonished by their willingness to contribute to its future with gifts of their time, money, and expertise. We are lucky indeed to have such boosters, especially because they recognize many of the principles we hold true, chief among those being the indispensability of history not just to a liberal arts education but to the shaping of civic-minded humanists in the 21st century.

The coincidence of this project with the Lincoln Bicentennial has been fortuitous, as it has allowed me to get to know a number of our alumni in a variety of contexts. With help from the Chancellor’s Lincoln Bicentennial Committee and especially through the good offices of now-emeritus Professor Vernon Burton, we were able to kick off our series of Lincoln events last March with a public lecture by James McPherson, “Tried by War: Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief.” In addition to alums Craig Rosenberg (BA ’84) and Tim Garmager (BA ’73), the event drew several hundred people, many of them from outside the university: a general public audience of the kind we are working harder to cultivate these days. In October 2008, we hosted a visit by historians James and Lois Horton, who addressed us in October on the subject of “Abraham Lincoln and African American Memory.” In spring 2009, we heard a bracing lecture by Professor James Oakes on “Lincoln: The Conservative Becomes Radical.” Both of these events were introduced by Professor Bruce Levine, the J.G. Randall Professor and a renowned scholar of the Civil War era, and were the result of planning by a faculty committee that includes Professors Max Edelson, Elizabeth Pleck, and Clare Crowston. We are grateful to Craig Rosenberg and Gayle Edmunds and to Tim Garmager for their support of these efforts, which have enabled us to reflect as a community on the legacy of Lincoln through the eyes and the work of some of the country’s finest historians of the age of emancipation. The department also put up two senior seminars on Lincoln this year, developed a website for K-12 teachers on Lincoln curricular resources and, with the help of our History Honor Society Phi Alpha Theta, ran a Lincoln film series in the spring. For more on our Lincoln programming, see lincoln.history.uiuc.edu/. Under the direction of Clare Crowston, we hosted two local teachers’ workshops as well.

In pursuit of more interaction and engagement with our alumni community we have created a new group, Friends of History, which is designed to strengthen our ties with

Cover photograph: An “ambrotype” of Abraham Lincoln taken in Beardstown, Illinois, on May 7, 1858. A rare image of Lincoln wearing a white linen suit, the portrait captures him on the day that he won his most famous legal case, defending the farmer Duff Armstrong against the charge of a moonlit midnight murder. The picture was taken by Abraham Byers, a local amateur photographer only eighteen years old at the time. The ambrotype process, patented in 1854 by James Ambrose Cutting of Boston, is a type of photography that creates a positive photographic image on a sheet of glass using the wet plate collodion process. Ambrotypes supplanted the better-known but more expensive daguerreotypes and, when developed and dried, could be used as negatives to produce an unlimited number of duplicate pictures.

History @ Illinois Editors:
Mark S. Micale
Carol Symes

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Photographs by Jerry Thomspson

graduates and others who are invested in the continuing success of History at Illinois. A distinguished alumni board of the Friends gathered for the first time at the Illini Center in Chicago in September to discuss how we can link alums with current history majors and minors, and contribute more generally to the aspirations of the department. Our faculty liaison this year is Professor (and former department chair) James Barrett, who led a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences tour of Chicago neighborhoods the day after our first Friends of History Board meeting and who is planning some alumni events for the coming year. For a list of Friends of History Advisory Board members, see pp. 9–10. If you would like to contact Jim Barrett directly, his email is jrbarret@illinois.edu.

Despite the current global fiscal pressures, whose impact is felt by all of us—and indeed, because of them—we remain ambitious for History at Illinois. This past year we have made great strides in helping to make our plans for a Center for Historical Interpretation a reality, through a combination of alumni and university support. Under the direction of Professor Clare Crowston, who is chair of the CHI steering committee, we have developed a theme for the incipient Center’s activities for 2009–2010: **Catastrophe: Global Histories of Natural, Technological and Social Disaster**. Clearly, this is a timely moment to think historically about the concept. The word catastrophe derives from the Greek *katastrephein*, meaning “to overturn”; in Greek drama, it is the resolution of the plot that leads to the final conclusion, in other words, the beginning of the end of the story. Today, the International Organization for Standardization defines a catastrophe as an event that causes \$25 million or more in insured property losses and affects a significant number of policyholders and insurers. We are interested in the long-term historical trajectory implied by this transition. How did catastrophe transform from a singular event generated by the inner moral failings of an individual to a billion-dollar industry established to deal with natural and man-made disasters across the globe? What kinds of histories do we as global citizens need to know in order to fully apprehend contemporary crises and catastrophes, from Katrina to Wall Street and beyond?

Even as the forces of global capital implode all around us we remain convinced that humanists in general and historians in particular have much to tell us about how catastrophic events have unfolded in the past, how societies have dealt with them and, of course, what we in the present can and should learn from those experiences. In this respect, History at Illinois is carrying on a great tradition of civic humanism with a sense of urgency specific, if not unique, to these times. If you are interested in hearing more about this initiative or anything else we are doing, please don’t hesitate to contact me (aburton@illinois.edu). If you are ever in town and would like to stop by Gregory Hall, we would love to meet you and show you, up close, what we are doing. And if you are willing to be a Friend of History in deed as well as in name, we would be most grateful.

Yours,

Antoinette Burton
Professor and Chair, History
Bastian Professor of Global and Transnational Studies

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Lincoln's 200th and the University of Illinois

As recent commentators have not failed to note, the historical coincidences are clear and quite compelling. Exactly two hundred years after the birth of Abraham Lincoln, probably the most written-about figure in American presidential history, the state of Illinois has produced another politician and president of tall physical stature, uncommon intelligence, high rhetorical gifts, and great reformist vision whose historical significance is also integrally linked to the saga of race in America. President Barack Obama has yet to sport a thick beard or don a stovepipe hat; but from the announcement of his candidacy on the Old State Capitol steps in Springfield, to his selection of Cooper Union in New York City as the site for a key speech during the campaign, to his decision to travel by train from Philadelphia to his inauguration in Washington D.C., Obama's meteoric path has been deeply informed by Lincoln's life and career. Whereas American voters and journalists have used the story of the 16th President selectively to illuminate the rise of the new 44th President, students of history in a celebratory frame of mind can happily reverse the process: the "historic" election of the first African-American as the nation's chief executive, 233 years after the founding of the republic, provides a remarkably rich (and entirely unexpected) position from which to contemplate Lincoln's two hundredth birthday.

At times over the past year, it has seemed that the entire country was part of one huge Lincolnfest. Inside "the Land of Lincoln," Chicago, Springfield, and Urbana-Champaign have been the greatest centers of the bicentennial festivities. Lincoln did not know the University of Illinois; he never had a direct relationship with the institution because it was founded in 1867, two years after his assassination. But the U of I claims a special kinship with him, not only because it is the leading public institution of higher learning in a state in which he resided for over 30 years, but because it was Lincoln, himself self-educated, who in 1862 signed the Morrill Act that established land-grant universities across the country. Few pieces of legislation have yielded more brilliant, long-term results in American history. Only after the Civil War, which

Lincoln guided to its end, were the first such land-grant universities, with their new democratic educational franchise, founded.

Not surprisingly, then, all manner of events and activities in Urbana-Champaign have been marking the bicentennial. For instance, John Hoffmann, curator of the Illinois History and Lincoln Collections at the main university library, organized the "Living with Lincoln" series last fall. This was a three-part series of late afternoon "conversations," staged at the Illini Union Bookstore, with six different Lincoln scholars from the state. Included among the speakers were: Wayne C. Temple, Deputy Director of the Illinois State Archives; Cullom Davis, Professor Emeritus of the University of Illinois at Springfield; James Cornelius, Curator of the Lincoln Collection at the new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield; Tom Schwartz, the Illinois State Historian at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency; and Stacy Pratt McDermott, an editor at *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln*. The "Living with Lincoln" programs were planned as informal conversations between Lincoln specialists and audiences on a wide range of topics in Lincoln's life and times. Each of the six participating scholars earned a Ph.D. in History from UIUC.

The bicentennial has also brought to campus historians from farther afield. On March 12, 2008, the Lincoln Bicentennial Lecture featured James M. McPherson, professor emeritus from Princeton University and winner of the Pulitzer-Prize, who is sometimes cited as the greatest living historian of the Civil War. In "Tried by Fire: Abraham Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief," a standing-room-only lecture in the Alice Campbell Alumni Center, McPherson pointed out that military matters unexpectedly took up more of Lincoln's time than anything else, in many ways defining his presidency. Lincoln quickly discovered that, despite his lack of military experience or qualifications before coming to the White House, he had more or less to take over the running of the Civil War himself. McPherson described in his lecture how Lincoln gave himself a crash course on tactics, field-tested new rifles in the White House yard, spent hours in the nearby War Department reading and composing



Visiting historian James McPherson, flanked by U of I Civil War scholars Bruce Levine (left) and Vernon Burton (right)

classic public performances such as his 1858 “House Divided” speech in Springfield and the Gettysburg Address, but also in countless private letters. In addition to their lectures, many of the visiting participants in the bicentennial have also appeared on WILL-AM, the local public radio station, for hour-long interviews on the program *Focus 580*.

telegraphs, and was forever goading his cautious and recalcitrant generals to take more aggressive tactics. Under the same title, McPherson’s U of I lecture has since been published in book form.

Two other presentations sponsored by the History Department and the Lincoln Bicentennial Committee followed McPherson’s: on the evening of October 9, 2008, James O. and Lois E. Horton, respectively professors of history at George Washington University and George Mason University, presented “From Slavery to Emancipation: Abraham Lincoln in African American Memory” in the Levis Faculty Center. And on February 1, 2009, Professor James Oakes of the City University of New York delivered “Becoming Lincoln: From Conservative to Radical.” Amidst the avalanche of books and articles on Lincoln, it is difficult to make many major discoveries. Yet the presentations of Oakes and the Hortons illustrated nicely how the meaning and interpretation of Lincoln’s life for our own time remains as vibrant an enterprise as ever. The final lecture in the bicentennial series will bring British socialist historian Robin Blackburn to campus in the fall. Blackburn’s intriguing topic will be “The Republican and the Revolutionary: Abraham Lincoln and Karl Marx.”

Running alongside the official bicentennial lectures was another three-part offering of lectures titled “Lincoln’s Rhetorical Worlds.” This series featured prominent Midwestern scholars (historians, literary scholars, and experts in communication studies) who discussed aspects of one of Lincoln’s most remarkable skills: his use of simple but immensely moving moral rhetoric, not only in

critical commemorations on campus have occurred in the arts. Also joining the statewide celebration, for instance, was the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. This might seem an unlikely venue, but one of the first bicentennial events, taking place last June, 2008, was “Abraham Lincoln in Song.” Lincoln was a great lover of music. In an extensively researched and historically accurate program, taking place in the lobby of the Krannert Center, the anthropologist/guitarist Chirstopher Vallillo used Lincoln-era music, played on period instruments, along with Lincoln’s own stories, to weave the tale of the 16th president’s life. Vallillo resourcefully located a trove of popular songs from Lincoln’s days as a flat-boater, through his time at New Salem, his years as a circuit lawyer, and on up to his presidency. These he performed, prefaced with colorful historical commentary. School children, town citizens, and university students, staff, and faculty attended Vallillo’s interactive program.

Similarly, a highly interesting film festival held throughout February of this year also accompanied the scholarly events. Overseen by the campus history fraternity Phi Alpha Theta, the “Myths of Lincoln Film Series” explored four popular images of Lincoln that have been codified in cinematic representations and have prevailed over the past century and half of American history. Lincoln “Man of the People,” “Self-Made Man,” “Savior of the Union,” and “the Great Emancipator” were the chosen themes. In addition to their considerable value as entertainment, the featured films were a powerful reminder of how the collective memories

At times over the past year, it has seemed that the entire country was part of one huge Lincolnfest.

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Lincoln's 200th and the University of Illinois, continued

of past major events and personalities operate over time to serve the purposes of national identity formation.

Needless to say, the University of Illinois' own faculty and staff have been vigorous participants in a wide spectrum of bicentennial activities, both on and off campus. Professor David Roediger, recognized nationally as one of the most important and prolific voices on American racial identity, lectured on presidents Lincoln and Obama at Eastern Illinois University and on Lincoln and Emancipation at Logan Community College in Carterville, Illinois.

John Hoffmann, the abovementioned librarian at the Illinois History Collections, was a prime mover behind a Lincoln exhibition in the main university library. Furthermore, Hoffmann's book-length study of Lincoln Hall on the UIUC campus will be published later this year by the University of Illinois Press: in it, we learn that this much-maligned building on the quad, which is now undergoing a thorough renovation, includes terracotta panels depicting Lincoln's life and times, portraits of his contemporaries, and wall excerpts from his writings. Who knew? On the same subject, an undergraduate documentary titled "Lincoln's Hall: Perspectives on Collective Memory," was produced earlier this year by undergraduates in Professor Ned O'Gorman's course, Communication 396: Lincoln's Legacies. The student film was screened on May 6 in the Courtyard Café of the Student Union.

Professor Orville Vernon Burton, a distinguished scholar on the history of the American south, retired last year after a quarter century of teaching at the University. However, Burton this year has been crisscrossing the country, discussing

and signing copies of his acclaimed book *The Age of Lincoln* (2007). In this expansive reappraisal of the period, Burton finds Lincoln to be the pivotal figure in the decades of American history running from 1830 to 1900.

Last fall, Bruce Levine was formally installed as the James G. Randall Professor of History. As we learn elsewhere in this issue of the newsletter, Levine's endowed chair honors the great Lincoln biographer who taught at the U of I from 1920–1950. (See pp. 24–25 below.) Levine's book *Confederate Emancipation: Southern Plans to Free and Arm Slaves during the Civil War*, published with Oxford University Press in 2006, won last year's Seaborg Award for outstanding Civil War scholarship. Levine's expertise is much in demand this year: he has been speaking widely, including participating in two roundtable discussions at the "Lincoln Authors" conference held at the Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield, giving a talk on "Lincoln as a Revolutionary Leader" to a group of visiting Chinese scholars hosted on campus by the Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies, and speaking about his recent book to an audience of public school teachers in town. Levine is also helping to organize a two-day symposium to be held at the Law School in April 2010 on Lincoln and his contemporary significance. Along similar lines, this fall a number of history faculty will take part in a conference highlighting Lincoln's nation-wide work on land grant institutions.

As this recital of activities makes clear, 2008–2009 has brought an embarrassment of historical riches, enough to sate the most passionate Lincoln enthusiast. And the bicentennial year is not even half over!

U of I Historians Outside of Academia

by CAROLINE HIBBARD

“Recovering historian” is how a senior editor of *Book World* describes himself, and this has been adopted as a moniker by a variety of writers and others, including one of our own former graduates. The phrase suggests an ongoing identity, both professional and intellectual, that can never be fully shrugged off, as well as a set of continuing interests. Although we history faculty realize very well that few of our undergraduate majors, and not all of our grad students, will end up as academic historians, we do not know much about the ways that history training has played out in the lives and careers of the majority of you, our former students.

Our most famous non-historian graduate is probably **Thomas Siebel**, who after his B.A. (1975) earned M.B.A. and M.S. (in Computer Science) degrees here and went on to found the computer software company Siebel Systems. Siebel is now a noted philanthropist and provided the funding for the Siebel Center for Computer Science (2004) on the Urbana-Champaign campus as well as endowing the Thomas Siebel Chair in the History of Science in our department. This chair now supports a leading historian of science (Professor Lillian Hoddeson is the first holder), graduate research and fellowships in the field, and library acquisitions.

Many of our undergraduate majors proceed on to law school, as they always have; we are proud of the high rate of success they have both in law school entry and in their subsequent careers. **Mark Filip**—Class of '88 and then a Marshall Scholar at Oxford—went on to Harvard Law School and in fact was an editor of the *Law Review* there. Filip has had a distinguished career, including clerking for Justice Antonin Scalia and teaching at the University of Chicago Law School. He was a Federal judge for the Northern District of Illinois from 2004-2008, then Deputy Attorney General in 2008-2009, and finally Acting Attorney General just before the confirmation of Eric Holder. One of his former law students, commenting in the *Wall Street Journal* Law Blog about then Attorney-General Mukasey's choice of Filip as his deputy, described him as “blindingly intelligent” and “a genuinely nice guy.” He has now returned to private law practice in Chicago.

Although we hear *about* our former students who are now lawyers, we seldom hear *from* them. We might expect to receive reflections about the relation between history and law—since they, and we, usually say quite a lot about that connection in those admission applications that we toil over every year. More than three decades after my first year of teaching, I did hear from such a student and will quote him anonymously:

Much of what little sanity and peace of mind I have despite my stressful career [in criminal defense law] is attributable to reading history . . . Over the years I have collected and read a fair selection of the books trying to find “the road to the [English] civil war.” Next year I will be dragging my wife on a tour of Civil War battlegrounds.

These wistful comments suggest that law and history are largely separate spheres—vocation and avocation. Is that how it seems to other lawyer alums out there?

At the other end of some kind of spectrum are the rare students who move from “fiction in the archives” (the title of a great book by retired Princeton historian Natalie Zemon Davis) to overt fiction-writing. Most spectacular in this category, the Department recently heard from our former undergraduate **Geoffrey Edwards**, who graduated in 1999 and who remembers the inspirational lectures by Professors Peter Fritzsche in German history and Mark Steinberg in Russian history. Edwards recently published a novel set in mid-nineteenth-century America. Two years in the writing, Edwards' *Fire Bell in the Night* was published by Simon and Schuster in 2007. The novel relates the story of the young New York newspaper reporter John Sharp as he travels to antebellum Charleston during the summer of 1850 in order to cover the trial of a white farmer accused of harboring a runaway slave. Sharp finds a city smoldering with anger and fraught with sedition. Edwards' protagonist gradually comes to understand the social and political dynamics of the situation. Along the way, he meets men at opposite poles of South Carolina society—Darcy Nance Calhoun, the accused farmer standing trial for his life, and the plantation owner Tyler Breckenridge, heir to one of Charleston's

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most powerful families and owner of two hundred slaves. Edwards' remarkable first novel is dense with historical references.

In yet another career path, a love of books and the experience of roaming our wonderful university library have led numerous history graduates into library and archival work. With a B.A. earned in the 1970s and M.A.s in Middle East Studies and Library Science (all from UIUC), **Bonnie Mangan** took her first job at a university library in Isfahan, Iran—just before the fall of the Shah. After her hasty retreat from Iran with other Americans, she landed in the somewhat safer precincts of the Library of Congress, where she now works for the Congressional Research Service as an Information Research Specialist. Mangan has recently developed an interest in the American Civil War and is currently on the board of directors for the Society for Women and the Civil War. There, she researched and wrote a screenplay about Elizabeth Jennings, an African-American schoolteacher in New York City who won a court case against a trolley company that barred her from riding the trolley in 1855.

Closer to home, a number of U of I graduates work at the archives and libraries in Springfield, researching and publishing as part of these jobs. **Wayne C. Temple** (Ph.D. 1956) is currently deputy director of the Illinois State Archives. R.G. Randall's last doctoral student, Temple has authored no fewer than eight volumes on Abraham Lincoln. Along similar lines, **Tom Schwartz**, a 2000 Ph.D., is Illinois State Historian and works at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. So does **James Cornelius** (Ph.D. 2001), who since May, 2007, has served as Curator of the Lincoln Collection, the most complete holding of Lincoln's pre-presidential materials found anywhere. **Bryon Andreason** (Ph.D. 1998) is a research historian there, too, and **Stacy Pratt McKermott** (Ph.D. 2007) is an assistant editor with the Lincoln Papers. Right here at UIUC, **Christopher Prom**, who completed his dissertation in 2004, is assistant university archivist and teaches an online course through the university Library School.

Not all of our students have moved in their careers far enough from history to be described as

“recovering.” We have several grads, for instance, who are active fulltime historians in government service, in publishing and in other educational activities. Two of them are in the National Park Service, where historians of the American West have been working for decades. **Bob Spude** spent over ten years on the job in Alaska, then was based in Denver, and currently is situated in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as Program Manager of the History Program, Inter-Mountain Region, of the National Park Service. One of Spude's more interesting assignments has been to survey what the Richard Evelyn Byrd Expedition left behind in Antarctica—including powdered foods and a World-War-I tank! Currently there are ninety-plus parks in his eight-state region, which need varied kinds of assistance in presenting their histories to the public. Among his recent published essays was one in the American Historical Association's newsmagazine *Perspectives on History* (May, 2008). This article discusses new approaches to the incorporation of Native American History at western parks, as exemplified in the sites of Washita Battlefield and the Sand Creek Massacre. In addition to his work in preservation, Spude has published several monographs on mining history and historical photography.

Another of the department's Ph.D.s in the National Park Service is **Harry Butowsky**, whose doctoral work was in German history (Ph.D. 1975). Shortly after beginning work at the National Park Service in 1977, Butowsky was asked to write a history of Appomattox Manor/City Point Virginia, which the National Park Service was considering adding to Petersburg National Park. Completed in 1978, Butowsky's account became the foundation document for the subsequent planning and interpretation of the park's resources. Since moving to the History Office of the National Park Service in the District of Columbia in 1978, he has worked on funding proposals for park history research, interpretive studies, and National Historic Landmark Studies, among other projects. As he points out:

One of the differences between working for the National Park Service and the academic world is that I do not get to choose either the topic or timing of my work. Work is almost always assigned depending on the needs of the agency. In addition, as a



James
Cornelius
(left)

government historian I have to complete my assignments within a limited period of time. [They] are reviewed by other historians and sent to other agencies of government and the general public. They form the official knowledge base of the agency on the topic concerned so they have to be done right.

Moving to Washington D.C. also opened for Butowsky an opportunity to teach at a community college in northern Virginia as an adjunct, where he still teaches a course on Historic Preservation. Meeting the chair of the History Department at George Mason University in 1980 led to an adjunct position there, first in American history, then to courses on the space program, World War I, and World War II in Europe and the Pacific. Presently, Butowsky's Park Service work is concentrated on managing the agency's history web site. The site has more than 2,500 book-length manuscripts and publications available to any one with a computer. Interested readers can visit the site at: www.nps.gov/history/history/index.htm.

James Ducker received his Ph.D. in the early 1980s, published his dissertation soon thereafter, and went to work in Alaska for the United States Bureau of Land Management. He quickly took over the editorship of the then-defunct *Alaska History*, the journal of the Alaska Historical Society, and revived it. Twenty-five years later, Ducker still retains that post. Starting as a research historian with the Bureau of Land Management, he has moved into planning and environmental impact assessments. He has given us this account of how his career evolved:

My first job out of grad school in 1981 was as an historian for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Alaska. In fact it was a job that Bob Spude had just moved out of, and Bob was very helpful in alerting me to the position. . . . I worked for six years as an historian with BLM, writing three book-length "regional histories." The agency wanted these studies done for obscure reasons associated with conveying lands to the state as required by the Alaska Statehood Act. The good thing about a large federal bureaucracy is that if you can research, analyze, write, and get along with co-workers—all

skills enhanced by the U. of I.'s 1970s history graduate school environment—other opportunities become available. I took a job as a planner in 1987. I have spent nearly all of the last two decades writing and leading teams developing environmental impact statements, mostly associated with oil and gas leasing and development in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the state's North Slope. . . . But I did not leave history behind. The historical research I did those first six years with BLM introduced me to some great primary sources, which I have used for a series of scholarly articles.

Interestingly, other branches of the Federal government have also absorbed our graduate students. **Bill Harwood** (Ph.D. 1977) studied Eastern European history at a time when the job market was very poor. Upon completion of his dissertation, he took the Foreign Service examination and continued on to a career of 22 years there, the last phase of which saw him de-classifying material from the United States Information Agency for use by scholars at the National Archives. Harwood had tours of duty in Poland and Russia and recently has used his academic credentials and linguistic skills to help negotiate a tour in Russia for the opera group he belongs to. In retirement, he has volunteered at the Holocaust Museum on the Mall in Washington, D.C., assembling readers' guides for the Polish Nazi War Crimes Trials and translating many documents. He has also worked on historical preservation in his Washington neighborhood. I suspect this work on local history and historical preservation is a theme for many of our graduates at all levels.

Last but hardly least, **Judith Yaphe's** story has particular current interest. Earning her doctoral degree in Middle Eastern history in 1972, Yaphe upon graduation found very little hiring going on in that field; after two years in a temporary appointment at UIUC, she ultimately accepted a position as an analyst of Middle Eastern and Persian Gulf issues in the Central Intelligence Agency. She served there for 20 years, in the Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Analysis, Directorate of Intelligence. As an Iraq specialist, she spent a great deal of time following (from a distance) Saddam Hussein. Her doctoral dissertation

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on the Arab revolt in Iraq in 1916–1920 leapt into relevance during the Gulf War of 1990–1991, when she found the patterns that she had traced in that revolt coming to life again on the contemporary map. For her role at that time as senior political analyst on Iraq and the Gulf, she received the Intelligence Medal of Commendation.

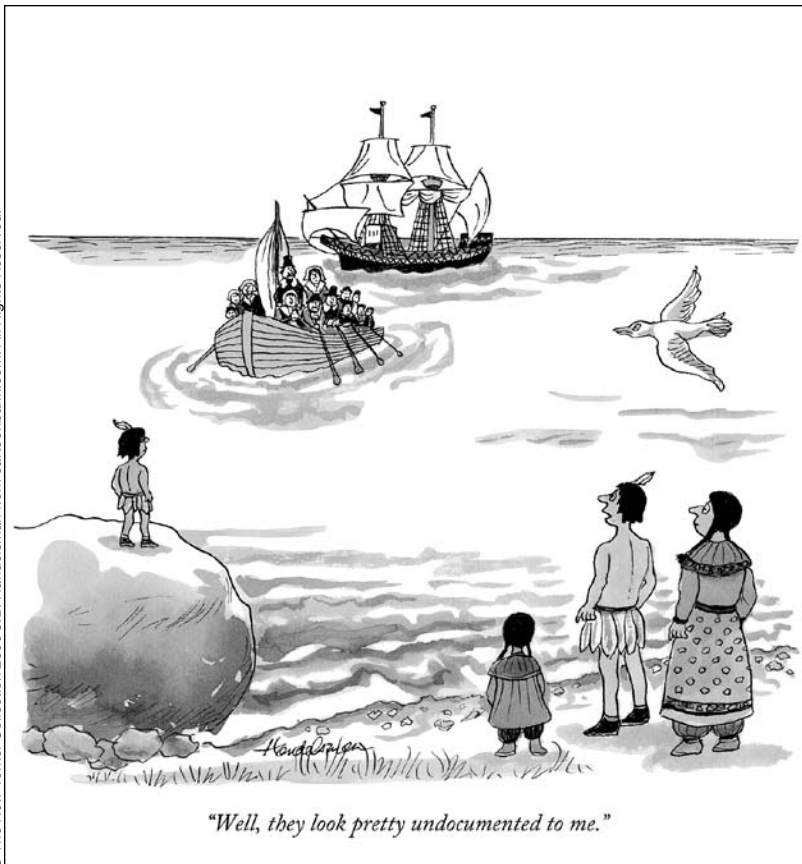
Resigning from the CIA in 1995, Yaphe became Distinguished Research Fellow for the Middle East at the National Defense University in Washington, as well as a Professorial Lecturer in the Institute for Middle East Studies at the Elliott School for International Affairs, also in Washington. There she teaches courses at the graduate and undergraduate level on the making of American foreign and security policy in the Middle East, revolutions and reactions in the modern Middle East, and myths

and realities in Iraqi and Iranian history, political culture, and U.S. policy.

Yaphe has been interviewed a number of times in recent years on national and international television and radio in connection with the current situation in Iraq. She was one of the experts advising the Baker-Hamilton Commission, and she has provided articles for the *Middle East Journal*, *Current History*, the *Baltimore Sun* (see her statement of October 8, 2006, titled “Iraq Isn’t About Us Anymore”) and other newspapers. Last spring she visited our campus, giving a public lecture on Iraq and its future, followed by an address at the annual Phi Alpha Theta Banquet, in which she reflected on the turns in her own career and offered advice to young historians. Joining the CIA initially had been very worrying, she remembered, because she feared that she would never afterwards get a teaching job—and teaching was a real love. But she did ultimately teach, at Goucher College in Baltimore, where another UIUC History Ph.D., Judy Mohraz, served as president from 1996 to 2002.

Yaphe’s advice to history graduates at the Phi Alpha Theta dinner was clear and apt: expect the unexpected, keep on looking around you, don’t neglect to “network,” and have faith that, with your talents and training, career opportunities will arise. Our cluster of graduates in Springfield, in the federal government, and elsewhere all bear testimony to the effectiveness of these strategies.

This article brings an invitation to all readers to tell us about themselves since their years in Urbana-Champaign. Perhaps we could even have a regular column in the newsletter on “historians outside of academia.”



Friends of History Founded

The Department has developed a new advisory board, made up of alumni, called Friends of History. These individuals have given very generously of their time this year to help us brainstorm new sources of revenue and funding for the many projects that we want to cultivate. Below are their brief biographies. UIUC History alums interested in joining the “Friends” should contact Chair Antoinette Burton at aburton@illinois.edu. To become a Friend of History, make your check for \$100 payable to the University of Illinois, 810 South Wright Street, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Mr. J. Steven Beckett (BA '70, JD '73)

Email: sbeckett@law.uiuc.edu

Steve Beckett is the Director of Trial Advocacy at the University of Illinois College of Law. He has been on the faculty of the College of Law since 1987. He also remains counsel to the Urbana firm Beckett & Webber, P.C. that he founded in 1988. He has practiced law in Urbana-Champaign since 1973 with a primary focus in litigation and appeals, both criminal and civil.

Mr. John R. Butler (BA '68)

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John Butler currently runs his own business that deals in historic documents, with a primary focus on personal letters. A retired executive with Country Companies, he attended the MFA program at the University of Iowa, where he studied playwriting, and has an MBA from Illinois State University.

Mr. R. Peter Carey (BA '70, JD '73)

Email: peter.carey@sbcglobal.net

Peter Carey recently retired from the law firm Mandel, Lipton, Roseborough and Lifshitz, Ltd. in Chicago. His practice focused on construction litigation, commercial litigation, labor and employment, labor relations, litigation, college and university law. He was named Super Lawyer for 2005 by *Chicago* magazine.

Dr. Janet D. Cornelius (BA '68, MA '69, PhD '77)

Janet Duitsman Cornelius served on the faculty and administration of Danville Area Community College until her retirement in 1999 and is now an adjunct faculty member at Eastern Illinois

University. She is the author of *When I Can Read My Title Clear: Literacy, Slavery, and Religion in the Antebellum South* (1991); *Slave Missions and the Black Church in the Antebellum South* (1999); and co-author of *Women of Conscience: Social Reform in Danville, Illinois, 1890–1920* (2008), all published by the University of South Carolina Press. She currently serves on the board of the Illinois State Historical Society and is a Road Scholar for the Illinois Humanities Council’s special Lincoln project, 2008-2009. She and her husband still live on their Champaign County farm.

Mrs. Gayle Edmunds (BA '85)

Email: gayleedmunds@mac.com

After completing graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Gayle Edmunds went to work for the Smithsonian Office of Museum Programs in Washington, D.C., where she provided training and support for museums and cultural centers. Her work there focused on tribal museums. After returning to Chicago, she headed the public programs department at the Chicago Historical Museum, organizing its Lincoln Exhibition and starting its Chicago Neighborhoods project. She is currently a work-at-home mom.

Mr. Steven A. Felsenthal (BA '71)

Email: sfelsenthal@sff-law.com

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from Illinois, Steve Felsenthal attended Harvard Law School. He has been practicing law since 1974, concentrating primarily in the areas of taxation, business transactions, estate planning, business representation and real property transactions. He is currently a partner at Sugar and Felsenthal LLP in Chicago. He is married to author Carol Felsenthal, the author of several biographies, including *Citizen Newhouse: Portrait of a Media Merchant; Power, Privilege, and the Post: The Katharine Graham Story; and Princess Alice: The Life and Times of Alice Roosevelt Longworth*. She has just published *Clinton in Exile: A President Out of the White House*, a book about Bill Clinton’s post-presidency.

Mr. Timothy R. Garmager (AB '73)

Tim Garmager is an executive coach and leadership consultant in his Florida-based firm “Success and Happiness Coaching, LLC.” Prior to his

These individuals have given very generously of their time.

continued on page 10

Friends of History Founded, continued

coaching career, Tim was a senior management consulting partner with Deloitte in Chicago and Washington, D.C. He received his bachelor's degree in European history from the University of Illinois and received his J.D. degree from Loyola University of Chicago School of Law.

Mr. Robert J. Hauser (BA '67)

Email: l1hauser@sbcglobal.net

Bob Hauser is considered one of the preeminent civil and criminal litigators in Illinois, with cases covered by Court TV and at least two used as plots for the television show *Law and Order*. He has also served as an adjunct professor of trial practice at DePaul Law School and as a guest lecturer at Chicago-Kent College of Law.

Mr. Craig M. Rosenberg (BA '84)

Email: crosenberg@proxyvoteplus.com

Craig Rosenberg is a principal in ProxyVote Plus, LLC. The focus of his work is managing the proxy voting of, and advising institutional investors on shareholder activism and corporate governance strategies. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Illinois with a double major in English and History and received his J.D. degree from the George Washington University Law School.

Mr. David A. Shotts (BA '64)

Email: dashotts@comcast.net

David Shotts, now retired, has been President / CEO of several organizations, including Allied Tube, Frisby PMC (a subsidiary of Intermet Corporation), and Schiegel, Rochester Division (currently BTR US). He was the Hyneman Fellow in Political Science at the University of Illinois 1993-94 and is the author of *American Government and Politics in Crisis: A Private Citizen's Call to Challenge and Responsibility*. He has also served on the Board of Trustees of Garrett Theological Seminary at Northwestern University, where he was a Visiting Professor and Fellow in Ethics.

Mrs. Emily J. Wilson (BA '72)

Email: auntieem422@aol.com

Emily Wilson spent her career teaching social studies at Belleville East High School. Since her retirement, she has become active in the Belleville community, including the Optimists Club, where she is an officer, and she helps to run Belleville's "Art on the Square Festival." In 2006 she received the Award of Excellence from the mayor of Belleville for her work as competition director for the festival.

Women and Warfare in Early Modern Europe

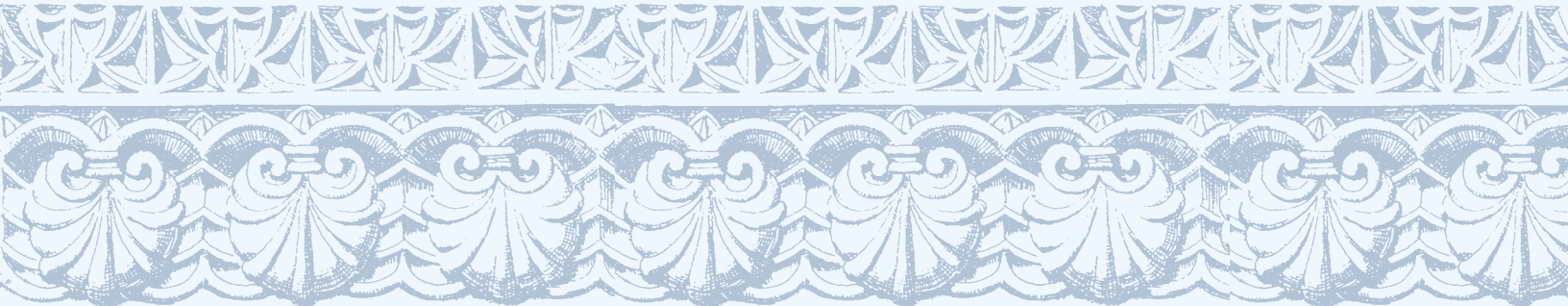
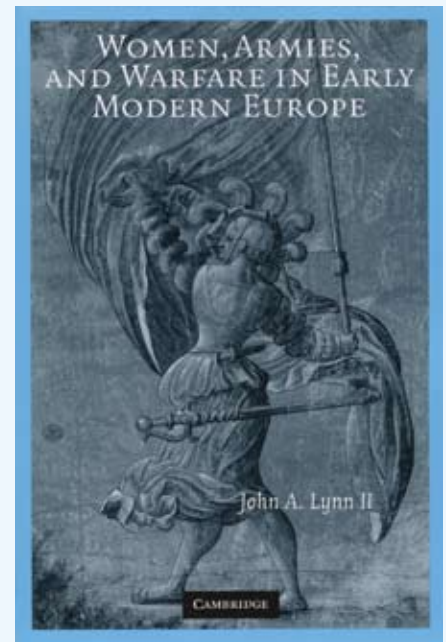
John Lynn, the U of I's distinguished military historian and prize-winning undergraduate teacher, has produced another path-breaking study. Published in 2008, Lynn's *Women, Armies, and Warfare in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge University Press) is the first book-length study of the thousands upon thousands of women who accompanied European armies on campaigns between 1500–1815. These women were not simply present; rather, Lynn shows, they performed essential services and, particularly before 1650, shaped the actual conduct of war at a time when armies were fed and compensated largely by pillage, rather than being regularly supplied and paid.

It is common to dismiss these women, Lynn points out, as “camp followers,” but while some of them did provide sexual services, women were more likely to be partnered with specific men in marriages or “free unions.” In camp they were tasked with laundering, sewing, nursing, some cooking, and a variety of hard physical jobs; additionally, they played a role in foraging. Women were so numerous before 1650, he finds, that they greatly increased the material demands imposed by armies upon the surrounding civilian communities. Armies, it is often said, march on their stomachs, and logistics are always key. Since European women had a great impact on logistics, they have to be considered as important factors in the maintenance of armies in the field and in the relationships between armies and civilians.

According to Professor Lynn's innovative study, it is also likely that women were the managers of the plunder gained from pillage similar to the way

in which artisans' wives at this time were business managers for their husbands. They were thus vital players in the pillage economy that sustained warfare. After 1650, when states undertook to supply and pay their forces in a much more regular fashion, the role and numbers of women declined, Lynn discovered; however, there were always women with military units to perform the gendered tasks thought proper for them.

Current historiography, which is fascinated with the malleability of gender and the phenomenon of cross-dressing, makes a good deal of those women who passed as men to serve in the ranks. As interesting as such women are, however, Lynn shows importantly that they were far less important than the legions of women who, as women, marched with armies on campaigns. Lynn's latest study provides a historical case in which the daily lives of common women exerted an influence upon the great state issues of war and military reform. “I hope that I have succeeded not only in dealing with my subject,” Lynn comments, “but in presenting it in a way that interests military historians, historians of women and gender, and the profession in general.”



New to the Department

Two distinguished scholars joined the department's faculty in the fall of 2008, adding new strengths to the study of history at Illinois.

Associate Professor **Teresa Barnes**, formerly Associate Professor of History at the University of the Western Cape (Cape Town, South Africa) and Research Coordinator of the African Gender Institute's Gender and Institutional Culture in African Universities Project, earned her Ph.D. at the University of Zimbabwe in 1994. She also holds a B.A. in international relations from Brown University and both a B.A. and M.A. in African

settled in Urbana-Champaign, Professor Barnes' association with the department dates back to 2005, when she was named to the editorial board of the *Journal of Women's History*. She holds a joint appointment in Gender and Women's Studies.

For Assistant Professor **James Brennan**, recently Lecturer in the Department of History at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, the move to Urbana-Champaign is actually an academic homecoming: he earned his B.A. in history and political science here in 1991 and went on to pursue graduate studies at the University of Alabama (M.A. 1994) and Northwestern University. There, he specialized

in the interconnected histories of modern East Africa and the Indian Ocean Diaspora, completing his Ph.D. in 2002. He is currently completing two books: the first examines the history of nationalist and racial thought in Tanzania through the lens of Dar es Salaam's colonial and post-colonial urban history; the second reframes the political history of East Africa's decolonization from the perspective of the losing parties along the coast. Professor Brennan is the co-editor of *Dar es Salaam: Histories from an Emerging African Metropolis* (2007), and he also co-edited a special issue of the journal *Social Identities*, 12:4 (July, 2006). He has authored

articles and book chapters on urbanization, race, competing nationalisms, and colonialism and decolonization in Africa. His next project will be a study of public media—especially radio—and political culture in eastern Africa, from 1925 to 1980.

Newly Promoted

Three of the department's faculty members were promoted to the rank of associate professor with tenure in the summer of 2008, augmenting the department's already strong record of successful mentoring and support for junior colleagues.



Associate Professor Teresa Barnes and Assistant Professor James Brennan

economic history from the University of Zimbabwe. Professor Barnes is the author of *To Live a Better Life: An Oral History of Women in Zimbabwe, 1930-1970* (1992, with co-author Everjoice Win) and *We Women Worked So Hard: Gender, Urbanization, and Social Reproduction in Colonial Harare, Zimbabwe, 1930-1956* (1999), alongside numerous essays, articles, and research reports on labor and economic history; education; women's history; African feminist movements; and the politics of race, gender, and ethnicity in contemporary Africa. Another strand of her research chronicles structural changes in institutions of higher learning after Apartheid. Although she has only recently

Associate Professor **Tamara Chaplin**, who joined the department in the fall of 2002, completed the Ph.D. in modern European history at Rutgers University in 2002, having made a graceful transition from a career in classical ballet via a B.A. in history at Concordia University in Montreal. The book based on her dissertation, *Turning on the Mind: French Philosophers on Television*, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 2007, in both hardcover and paperback, and is transforming prevailing assumptions about the relationship between popular culture and elite intellectual discourse by showing that television can be an effective medium for conveying complex ideas; at the same time, it shows that the history of France and of French national identity after World War II was profoundly shaped by television programs showcasing the work of philosophers like Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida. Related articles have recently appeared in the *Journal of the History of Ideas* and *French Historical Studies*, among other publications. Her new book project focuses on the history of the sexual revolution in postwar France, and she has also begun work on an essay surveying the history of sex education in France, which will appear in a volume published by Editions Autremont. In the meantime, Professor Chaplin continues to serve as a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Women's History* and to offer popular courses on modern European history, the history of gender and sexuality, and the history of contemporary France.

Associate Professor **John Randolph** came to Illinois in 2001, after earning the Ph.D. in modern European history at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1997, where he specialized in the history of imperial Russia; he also spent two years as a postdoctoral Fellow in the Humanities at Stanford University. His book, *The House in the Garden: The Bakunin Family and the Romance of Russian Idealism* was published by Cornell University Press in 2007 and has since won the W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. In addition, it received honorable mention in the competition for the Wayne S. Vucinich Prize for the most important contribution to the field. He has published articles in *Gender & History*, the *Russian Review*, and *Kritika*, as well as contributing essays to numerous

edited collections. An article looking forward to his new project recently appeared in the *Journal of Early Modern History*: "The Singing Coachman: The Road and Russia's Ethnographic Invention in Early Modern Times." Along with department colleague and fellow Russianist Eugene Avrutin, Professor Randolph is the recipient of a major grant from the John P. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which will bring scholars to Urbana-Champaign from all over the world in June of 2009, for an intensive three-day workshop under the aegis of the Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum. The topic, "Russia's Role in Human Mobility," intersects with his current research on Russian roads, travelers, and networks of communication.

Carol Symes, now Associate Professor of History and Medieval Studies, moved to Urbana-Champaign in 2002. She received the Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1999 and for several years taught European history and drama at Bennington College while pursuing a parallel career in theatre: dual pursuits nurtured at Yale, sustained at Oxford, and exacerbated at the Bristol Old Vic Theatre School. A book informed by this checkered past, *A Common Stage: Theater and Public Life in Medieval Arras*, was published by Cornell University Press in 2007. In 2008, it was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize of the American Historical Association, the David Pinkney Prize of the Society for French Historical Studies, and the David Bevington Award of the Medieval and Renaissance Drama Society. At the same time, Professor Symes has been honored by the designation of Helen Corley Petit Scholar in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and was the recipient of the Dean's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. Thanks to a fellowship from the Center for Advanced Study in the spring of 2008, she was able to begin work on a new book project, tentatively titled "Modern War and the Medieval Past: The Middle Ages of World War I," and she also spent two months in England as Distinguished Research Scholar at the University of York. In the fall of 2008, she was Visiting Associate Professor of History at Harvard, where she was disconcertingly installed in the office of her former advisor.

Historians of Science and Medicine Have Their Say

What do physics, medical films, mad men, and menstruation have in common? They are all the topics of books published during the 2008-2009 academic year by scholars at the University of Illinois working in the history of science and medicine.

Lillian Hoddeson's *Fermilab: Physics, the Frontier, and Megascience* was published by the University of Chicago Press. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, located in the western suburbs of Chicago, has stood at the frontier of high-energy physics for nearly forty years. Created by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1967, the National Accelerator Laboratory was later renamed in honor of the Italian-American Nobel Prize winner Enrico Fermi, one of the preeminent physicists of the atomic age. Since 1972, when the laboratory's original particle accelerator began producing the world's highest-energy protons for research, this American government-supported research facility has been home to many scientific breakthroughs, including the discoveries of the top and bottom quarks.

A nationally-renowned historian of technology and the physical sciences, Hoddeson has been studying the intellectual and institutional history of Fermilab for many years. She co-authored her book with Adrienne Kolb, Fermilab's archivist, and Catherine Westfall, formerly the historian at Argonne National Laboratory. Focusing on the first two decades of research at Fermilab, during the tenure of the laboratory's charismatic first two directors, Robert R. Wilson and Leon M. Lederman, the book traces the rise of what they called "megascience" or the collaborative struggle to conduct large-scale international experiments in a climate of limited federal funding. This dramatic period of innovation was shaped by an inevitable tension between Fermilab's pioneering ethos and the practical constraints of tightened budgets. Told from the point of view of the people who built and used the laboratory for scientific discovery, the authors conceptualize this history of the modern research laboratory and the science done there during the Cold War, drawing on the notion of the frontier as applied in histories of the American West. This is the first history of this premier laboratory, its community, and its scientific achievements.

Three other works emerging from the Department in the past year deal with the history of medicine. **Leslie J. Reagan's** new edited volume *Medicine's Moving Pictures* explores the representation of health, medical science, and bodies in the radio, television, and film industries of the United States. Throughout the twentieth century, Reagan observes, diverse audiences of American viewers have learned about health, disease, medicine, and the body from movies. Heroic doctors and patients fighting dread diseases are staples familiar to millions of viewers. Amid evolving media formats and technologies, medicine's moving pictures have touched, instructed, and entertained us about the body's journey through life. Perennially popular, as Reagan and her co-editors Paula Treichler and Nancy Tomes show, health and medical media are also complex texts reflecting many interests and constituencies, including the U.S. government, various voluntary health agencies (such as the American Cancer Society), and of course the medical profession, all of which have often sought with mixed results to influence their content, circulation, and interpretation.

Reagan makes a persuasive case that health and medical media are "more than illustrations" and have exerted a power to shape health perceptions, practices, and politics. Leading historians of medicine and media/communications scholars contribute fascinating case studies, ranging from World-War-II public health films about syphilis, to post-war Hollywood depictions of black physicians, to the television coverage of AIDS. Reagan's own chapter focuses on a 1950s campaign to teach women breast self-examination through the movies. Filmmakers carefully produced a film that would be regarded as decent and educational rather than prurient and subject to banning. The film was hugely successful, and millions of women saw it in movie theaters as well as churches and factories. This ambitious collection not only draws on a rich historical archive of images that has been underappreciated by scholars but makes a powerful case for the place of these visual documents in modern American cultural history.

Reagan's Americanist colleague **Sharra Vostral** takes gender, personal hygiene, and the female body as the subject of her new book.

Focusing on the first two decades of research at Fermilab, the book traces the rise of "megascience."

Vostral's *Under Wraps: A History of Menstrual Hygiene Technology* examines the social and technological history of sanitary napkins and tampons. Menstruation provides one of the few shared bodily functions that most women experience during their lifetimes. Yet these experiences are anything but uniform. In the United States, for the better part of the twentieth century, menstruation went hand-in-glove with menstrual hygiene. Vostral innovatively approaches this subject as a chapter in the history of modern technology, emphasizing menstrual artifacts, how the artifacts have been used, and how women gained the knowledge and skills to use them.

Throughout history, menstruation in many cultures has been fraught with shame, controversy, and misinformation; it has also been politicized as a debility, serving as grounds for denying women equity in education, employment, and even citizenship. However, American women over the past century, Vostral shows, developed great savvy in manipulating belts, pins, pads, and tampons. These ubiquitous but invisible technologies provided women with the means to hide their periods. The political histories embedded in menstrual technologies reveal that they can be used both as artifacts of control and as empowering tools of change. The story of how American women have used technologies of "passing," and the resulting politics of secrecy, is a part of women's history, she demonstrates, that has remained under wraps.

Finally, **Mark Micale** takes up a theme in men's history that played out in European rather than American medical cultures. The concept of "women's diseases," including such gendered diagnoses as hysteria, is among the most familiar historical tropes of Western medicine. Conversely, over the course of several centuries European masculinity successfully established itself as the voice of reason, knowledge, and sanity, even in the face of massive testimony otherwise. Micale's *Hysterical*



Men: The Hidden History of Male Nervous Illness challenges the dominant, triumphant vision of the stable and secure male by examining the central role played by modern science and medicine in constructing and sustaining it.

Micale reveals the hidden side of this vision, that is, the innumerable cases of disturbed and deranged men who passed under the eyes of male medical elites from the seventeenth century onward. Since ancient times, physicians had closely observed and extravagantly theorized female weakness, emotionality, and madness. According to Micale's account, what these male experts signally failed to see—or saw but did not acknowledge, or described but did not theorize—was masculine nervous and mental illness among all classes and in diverse guises. While cultural and literary intellectuals pioneered new languages of male emotional distress, European science was invested in cultivating and protecting the image of male, middle-class detachment, objectivity, and rationality, despite rampant counter-evidence in the clinic, in the laboratory, and on the battlefield. Under the greatly altered circumstances of today's gender revolution, however, Micale's work allows this suppressed story finally to be heard.

(left to right) Lillian Hoddeson, Mark Micale, Sharra Vostral, and Leslie J. Reagan

by DANA RABIN

The undergraduate curriculum at the University of Illinois features an average of 70 courses a semester ranging from the surveys of global history, western civilization, American history, African history, East Asian history, the world of Islam, and Latin American history to specialized seminars on baseball and integration, the empires of the Mongols, Mughals, and Turks, the history of medicine and technology, and soldiers' reflections on war. One of the most exciting additions to our undergraduate program is History 200, "Introduction to Historical Interpretation," adopted in 2004 as the "gateway" to the major. These free-standing sections capped at 25 students offer in-depth analysis of a variety of topics including visuality, childhood, women and gender in East Asia, and digital history, to name but a few. The course delivers a mixture of methodology and content, introducing students to specific topics that allow them to isolate historical questions, identify methodological problems, and evaluate primary sources against secondary accounts.



Scott Bartlett, the Department's Undergraduate History Advisor

The course de-centers traditional areas of study by encouraging students to reflect on the analytical units deployed in writing about history. It offers students a series of problems provoked by specific questions and provides them with hands-on experience with the analytical and argumentative nature of history.

Helping our undergraduates to navigate our course offerings and develop their own intellectual interests is the job of our undergraduate advisor. This summer we bid farewell to Chris Cosat, who served in that position from November 2006 until August 2007. In September, we welcomed Scott Bartlett as our new Undergraduate History Advisor. Scott came to us most recently from Biochemistry, where he served as Coordinator of Student Academic Affairs. Prior to that, Scott worked in the Department of

One of the most exciting additions to our undergraduate program is History 200, "Introduction to Historical Interpretation," adopted in 2004 as the "gateway" to the major.

Philosophy as an Admissions and Records Representative. With his seemingly endless supply of energy and initiative and his indefatigable advocacy of our 600+ majors and our 100 double majors and minors, Scott has already proven an invaluable new addition to our staff.

The undergraduate program is overseen by the DUS, in conjunction with the undergraduate studies committee. In addition to reviewing course proposals and cross-listing requests, this past year the undergraduate studies committee was charged with preparing an outcomes assessment report as part of a new campus program review process. This useful exercise asked us to map our pedagogical goals onto our curriculum. Our other important task was to continue to make the History Honors Program more visible to our majors. Last April, four of our thesis writers participated in a "History Showcase" at the Provost's Undergraduate Research Symposium. This year, the growth and visibility of the Honors Program is apparent in our expanded numbers: twelve students have undertaken the task of writing a senior honors thesis in 2008-2009. The diverse topics they have chosen to study include Japanese colonialism in Korea, race in early modern Ireland, Chinese-American history in the midwest, and cabarets and modernism.

The undergraduate program at the University of Illinois is thriving. Should your travels bring you through Urbana, please drop by or keep up with our latest news at www.history.uiuc.edu/.

News from Phi Alpha Theta

Since the expansion of membership to undergraduate students in the fall of 2006, Phi Alpha Theta at the University of Illinois has grown to over 100 members. The new-found interest in a history honors society spurred a group of changes to the executive structure and to events offered. At the spring 2008 general meeting, those present took a vote to change the traditional executive positions to a president with three cabinet members, each heading a specific event, and a public relations position to manage communication and outreach to the history community. Led by President Lauren LeBental, Cabinet Members Samantha Cohn, Kyle Libberton, and Myles Womack, and Public Relations Coordinator Sara Campbell, Phi Alpha Theta began the fall 2008 semester with plans to initiate even greater participation within the history community.

So far this year, Phi Alpha Theta has hosted a fall general meeting with a speaker from Teach for America and a fall picnic. The fall general meeting gave a brief introduction to the society and opened membership once again to interested history majors and minors. The fall picnic was held at the Illini Grove Pavilion and brought together history undergraduates, graduates, and faculty members in order to promote our goal of creating a cooperative community. We have also held tutoring sessions for students enrolled in history survey classes. The student tutoring project is in its second year of operation and gives upper-level students in history an opportunity to help those in the entry-level survey classes during midterms and finals.

In the past year, Phi Alpha Theta has also hosted two book sales and two movie nights featuring historical films, followed by a discussion led by a faculty member. It also sponsored the annual banquet, which was held on Saturday, April, 25, 2009 from 6 to 9 pm at the Colonial

Room in the Illini Union. The banquet was open to history majors, minors, graduate students, and faculty. This year, we extended a special welcome to alumni. Students and faculty received a variety of history awards for accomplishments during the academic year. The keynote speaker was Professor John Lynn.

In addition to these traditional events, the executive board planned a Lincoln Bicentennial Film Festival held during the month of February. It also hopes to create a bridge between the alumni on the Friends of History Advisory Board and the undergraduate and graduate history students at the university. We have created a website where all of our events are posted, and a link to describe the newly instated points system is available. You can find our website link through the History Department website: phialphathetauiuc.weebly.com.

As our history undergraduates reach their final year at U of I, a number of avenues are available for post-graduate plans. Phi Alpha Theta has begun to bring speakers from Teach for America, the Secondary Education Program, and graduate students from U of I to show its current members possible job options and to get them in contact at an early stage. Phi Alpha Theta promotes education at all levels, encouraging its members to continue to push themselves in challenging careers. We are open to suggestions for possible future events and look forward to continuously expanding our membership, in order to create a vibrant history community here at U of I. Please contact us at PhiAlphaThetaUIUC@gmail.com.

LAUREN LEBENTAL, PHI ALPHA THETA
PRESIDENT

SARA CAMPBELL, PUBLIC RELATIONS
COORDINATOR

We hope to create a bridge between alumni and undergraduate and graduate history students.

Undergrad Honors Thesis Writers 2007–2008

Matthew R. Filter

“Bricks, Blockades, and Brutality: Race, Class, and Labor in Chicago During the 1905 Teamsters Strike” – Winner of the Martha Barrett Thesis Prize

Advisor: James Barrett

Alexandra G. Katzman

“Post-Soviet Russian Foreign Policy in the Bosnian War of 1992-1995

Advisor: Diane Koenker

Megan MacDonald-McGinnis

“To Spille My Husbands Blood’: Social Order and Gender Relations in Seventeenth-Century England, From the Courtroom to the Kitchen”

Advisor: Dana Rabin

Casey E. Nygard

“Unto a Good Story: Swedish Emigration between 1840 and 1914 through the Lens of Vilhelm Moberg’s *Emigrant Novels*”

Advisor: David Roediger

Jennifer R. Rush

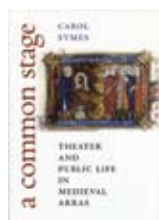
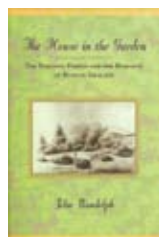
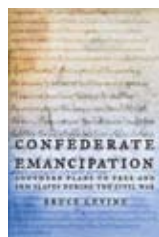
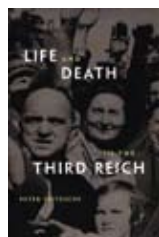
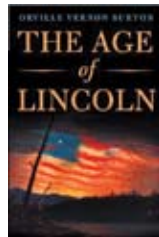
“Examining Genetics, Scientific Racism, and Human Subjects Via the Epidemiology of Hepatitis B”

Advisor: Rayvon Fouché

Kevin W. Vlasek

“Thinking with Evil in England, 1660–1735”

Advisor: Craig Koslofsky



I on the Prizes

Recent Book Awards Won by Historians in the Department

Adrian Burgos, *Playing America's Game: Baseball, Latinos and the Color Line* (University of California Press)

- ▶ **Latino Book Prize**, best book, Latin American Studies Association
- ▶ **Seymour Medal**, Finalist, 2008, best book of baseball history/biography

Orville Vernon Burton, *The Age of Lincoln* (Hill and Wang)
Heartland Prize for non-fiction, *Chicago Tribune*

S. Max Edelson, *Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina* (Harvard University Press)

- ▶ **Theodore Saloutos Memorial Award**, Agricultural History Society, best new scholarly interpretation or reinterpretation of agricultural history scholarship
- ▶ **George C. Rogers Jr. Book Award**, best book on South Carolina history, South Carolina Historical Society

Peter Fritzsche, *Life and Death in the Third Reich* (Harvard University Press)

- ▶ **Inaugural Cundill International History Prize**, recognition of excellence

Bruce C. Levine, *Confederate Emancipation: Southern Plans to Free and Arm the Slaves during the Civil War* (Oxford University Press)

- ▶ **The Seaborg Award** for outstanding Civil War scholarship, George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War

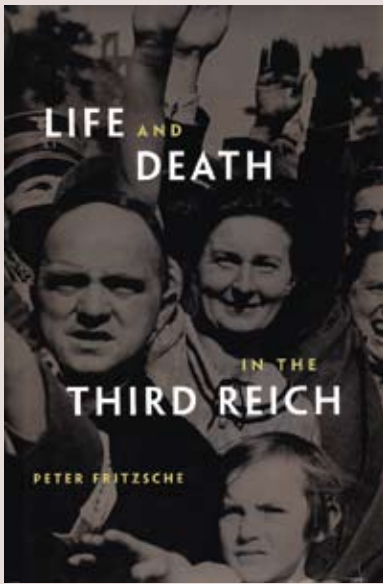
John Randolph, *The House in the Garden: The Bakunin Family and the Romance of Russian Idealism* (Cornell University Press)

- ▶ **W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize**, for exceptional merit and lasting significance for the understanding of Russia's past, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
- ▶ **Best Book in Literary/Cultural Studies Award**, American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages

Carol Symes, *A Common Stage: Theater and Public Life in Medieval Arras* (Cornell University Press)

- ▶ **David Bevington Award** for Best New Book in Early Drama Studies, Medieval and Renaissance Drama Society
- ▶ **David Pinckney Prize**, best book in French history, Society for French Historical Studies
- ▶ **Herbert Baxter Adams Prize**, best first book in European History, American Historical Association

Everyday Nazism



to his new book *Life and Death in the Third Reich*, published in 2008 by Harvard University Press, Fritzsche observes that the politics of the Third Reich were “premised on both supreme confidence and terrifying vulnerability; both states of mind co-existed and continuously radicalized Nazi policies.” “The sense of ‘can do’ was wrapped in ‘must do’—including the eventual large-scale murder of Jews, which most Germans were well aware of—because they believed they were fighting for their very existence as a nation,” he writes. “The Nazis delivered upon their enemies the very destruction they imagined awaited Germans.”

One might think that yet another book on the Nazis is unnecessary. But Fritzsche has provided a single volume that highlights the nature of the support for Nazism among ordinary Germans over the course of the twelve-year dictatorship, including the degree to which Germans thought of themselves as “Aryans” or a part of a racial group that distinguished itself from Jews, and the scale of complicity in the Holocaust. Relying heavily on the diaries, memoirs, and letters of victims, perpetrators, and bystanders, Fritzsche’s narrative recreates the countless points at which individual Germans encountered and negotiated Nazism in their daily lives. Thus Karl Dürkefalden sketched out how Social Democratic workers in the Lower Saxon town of Peine explained to themselves their “adjustment” to National Socialism. Lore Walb’s diary discussed what it meant to be a “comrade.” Elisabeth

Seventy years after the nightmare of Nazism, historians still struggle to explain how the Nazis could have taken such effective hold of Germany and brought it to such murderous extremes in war and genocide. Peter Fritzsche, U of I professor of modern European history, argues that much of the Nazis’ appeal was driven by deep German fears of national destruction. At the same time, however, most Germans during the fascist era ultimately were not seduced by Hitler and the Nazis, but made deliberate and informed political choices. In the introduction

Brasch’s 1940 autobiography weighed the good and bad of the Reich Labor Service experience. In her letters, Elisabeth Gebensleben attempted to justify to her incredulous daughter the persecution of German Jews, while her own son struggled to square his National Socialist convictions with his love for a Jewish *Mischling*. In his diary entries, the vigilant democrat Erich Ebermayer made sense of his joy over Anschluss with Austria. Franz Göll’s diary recorded the deep impression that Otto Dix’s great triptych, “Der Krieg,” made on him after he visited the “Exhibit on Degenerate Art” in Berlin in March 1938. Similarly, the sight of Erich Maria Remarque’s *All Quiet on the Western Front* on a bookshelf launched countless arguments among German readers about whether Hitler meant war.

What becomes clear from Fritzsche’s compelling, compulsively readable account is that Germans between 1933 and 1945 debated for themselves the whole question of *becoming* a National Socialist, a comrade, and a race-minded German. They grappled with questions about the importance of fitting in, the convenience of going along, and the responsibilities that the individual owed to the collective. There was also considerable discussion about the morality of anti-Jewish policies, euthanasia, and the conduct of war. The outcomes of these examinations varied from person to person, he shows, but the *process* of thinking about Nazism gave them an ideological inflection. This struggle is what Germans came to share in the Third Reich. Scholars may continue to argue whether the glass was half empty or half full when they scrutinize popular support for the regime. More important to the author is the finding that Germans made individual efforts to become Nazi in varying ways and degrees.

Life and Death in Nazi Germany also documents that Germans knew quite a bit about the Holocaust, starting with the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, during which Jews were killed en masse. The knowledge was common enough that Germans on the home front were warned by the government in 1942 that they would hear some “pretty hard stuff” from soldiers returning on leave from the eastern front. However, rather than being duped by government propagandists, German citizens to a large extent made “deliberate, self-conscious, and knowledgeable political

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The Heart of Our Intellectual Mission



by DIANE P. KOENKER

I stepped into the new office of the Director of Graduate Studies in August with much trepidation at the thought of huge shoes to fill. In her three years as DGS, Kathy Oberdeck set a heroic example of hard work and dedication, shepherding through a series of programmatic reforms, admitting and recruiting three outstanding classes of new graduate students, and representing the department and its interests in myriad echelons of the university. My report this year

represents the work that she accomplished in her final year in office, not the least of which is passing on her knowledge and experience in a careful and thorough transition process. But I can already convey from my own experience the same sense of appreciation and enthusiasm for the talents, ideas, initiatives, goals, and achievements of our graduate students. We can be proud to work together with them as they prepare to become the next generation of historical scholars.

A great deal of collective effort over the past several years was spurred by ideas from the Carnegie Initiative on the Doctorate. All the pieces of these reforms are now in place, and I look forward to consolidating their effect and implementation. A new first-year sequence, called Approaches to History, brings all new students together in a fall seminar that raises issues of historiographical debates and historical skill sets and that leads to a proposal for a research seminar paper that is executed in the second semester seminar, Introduction to Historical Writing (History 594). After three years' experience, this sequence was intensively evaluated and debated last year; with some modifications based on this experience, the sequence is henceforth the foundation of our graduate program.

A second area of graduate reform has concerned establishing better and more regular measurements of student progress through the program. First- and second-year students now meet every May, together with the DGS and their adviser, in a session that helps consolidate the past year's work, looks to future plans, and engages both the student and the adviser in this programmatic planning. Prior to signing up for preliminary exams, all students now undergo a more thorough PhD review: each assembles a portfolio consisting of a statement of progress, samples of their best historiography paper and best research paper, and a letter of support from their adviser. All of the student's past instructors are asked to comment on the student's course work and to note the student's development as represented in this portfolio. The outcome is a much more careful and instructive evaluation of the student's progress and readiness to continue to the preliminary exams.

New measures have also been introduced to keep track of dissertation writers, including a required report to the adviser one year after prelims and an obligatory dissertation pre-defense six to twelve months before the anticipated final defense. The history department has been singled out as a model within the Graduate College for its assessment practices, but most importantly, our students appreciate the greater visibility (and logic) of the many stages of the PhD process.

In August, 2008, we welcomed seventeen new graduate students who came to us from all corners of the United States and from abroad. They join the approximately 120 graduate students currently in the program, and they represent the best of the best of 200 applicants in the 2008 admissions round. We are extremely pleased with the diversity of their backgrounds, intellectually and culturally, as well as geographically. This year an active Committee on Diversity, ably chaired by Augusto Espiritu, launched a new effort to extend the reach of our graduate program to students from under-represented groups. Adrian Burgos continues in his capacity as Assistant Director of Graduate

Studies for Diversity Initiatives, and the committee planned a series of events for the Spring 2009 recruiting season that extends our great commitment to diversity recruitment.

The continuing excellence of our program can be seen not only in the outstanding students we recruit but also in the awards, degrees, and prestigious outside fellowships that they receive. Eight students received their PhDs in 2007–2008. (See page 22 below.) Ten students found new jobs last year, including five new tenure-track jobs. Over the past five years, we have consistently met our goal of placing at least 75 percent of our PhDs in tenure-track jobs within three years of receiving their degrees. This year, our current cohort of near-PhDs are making their own mark on the job market, aided by an active placement workshop that offers advice and training events, including mock interviews and mock job talks. Our students also continue to land an impressive range of external and internal grants to support their research, including fellowships from the Social Science Research Council, the German Academic Exchange Service, the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and Fulbright-Hays. Three of our incoming graduate students brought with them Mellon Fellowships. Numerous other students have won university-wide grants, such as the coveted Graduate College Dissertation Completion Fellowship, Graduate College Dissertation Travel Grants, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, and fellowships from the Illinois Program for Research in the Humanities and Human Dimensions of Environmental Systems.

At home in the department, our graduate students have initiated and manage reading groups in a variety of subjects, and they participate in many more, through their attendance, sharing their research, and commenting on others' work and on scholarship in their fields. It is one of the great advantages of our residential university community that its intellectual life continues even after the door to the Gregory Hall mailboxes is locked every day at 5.

Finally, I have been pleased to work this year with the new graduate secretary, Elaine Sampson, who is a master at navigating the Graduate College bureaucracy and helping our students with the advice they need. John Randolph completes his term as TA Coordinator, and his leadership of teaching workshops as well as advice on financial

aid issues has made my job a great deal more manageable and definitely more fun.

Looking ahead, we aim to continue to consolidate the important reforms that have taken place and to offer our talented students the freedom and support they need to develop their academic careers. They are the future of our profession, and it is a bright one.

Graduate Students Entering Fall 2008

Rosemary Admiral
Middle East
MA, University of Washington

Jovanna Babovic
Eastern Europe
MA, Central European University

Julianne Laute Barbieri
Women & Gender/British Empire
MA, Miami University

Ryan Bean
Latin America
BA, Hendrix College

Tyler Carrington
Modern Europe/Germany
MA, Loyola University, Chicago

Steven Del Corso
Eastern Europe
BA, Rutgers

Rachel Heeter Smith
Early Modern Europe
BA, Messiah College

Michael Hughes
US/Native American
BA, Indiana University

Eric McKinley
Modern Europe/Germany
MA University of Colorado/
Colorado Springs

Stefan Peychev
Eastern Europe
MA, University of Chicago

Benjamin Poole
Modern Europe/France
BA, Northwestern University

Archana Prakash
Middle East
BA, USC

Elizabeth Quick
Latin America
BA, Marquette University

Nicolle Rivera
Medieval Europe
BA, Northwestern University

Andrew Siebert
Modern US
BA, Indiana University

Tyrone (T.J.) Tallie
Europe/British Empire
in Africa
MA, UC San Diego

Marie (Tessa) Winkelmann
Colonialism/Post-Colonialism/
Philippines
MA, San Francisco State

PhDs Awarded 2007–2008

Will Cooley

“Moving Up, Moving Out: Race and Social Mobility in Chicago, 1914–1972.”

Advisor: James Barrett

Jennifer Edwards

“The Sweetness of Suffering: Community, Conflict, and the Cult of Saint Radegund in Medieval Poitiers.”

Advisor: Megan McLaughlin

Deborah Hughes

“Contesting Whiteness: Race, Nationalism and British Empire Exhibitions between the Wars.”

Advisor: Antoinette Burton

Brian Ingrassia

“A Department of the Modern University: Discipline, Manliness, and Football in American Intellectual Culture, 1869–1929.”

Advisor: Kathy Oberdeck

George Israel

“On the Margins of the Grand Unity: Empire, Violence, and Ethnicity in the Virtue Ethics and Political Practice of Wang Yangming (1472–1529).”

Advisor: Kai-Wing Chow

Stacy McDermott

“‘Gentlemen of the Jury’: The Status of the Jurors and the Reputation of the Jury in the Midwest, 1839–1860.”

Advisor: Vernon Burton

Michael Rosenow

“Injuries to All: The Rituals of Dying and the Politics of Death among United States Workers, 1877–1910.”

Advisor: James Barrett

Cristofer Scarboro

“Living Socialism: The Bulgarian Socialist Humanist Experiment.”

Advisor: Keith Hitchins

Phi Alpha Theta Annual Banquet Graduate Awards and Honors (2009)

Lawrence M. Larson Scholarship for Studies in Medieval or English History

Michelle Beer

Scholarship Citation: Michelle Beer came to the history department in the fall of 2005 with a B.A. degree (summa cum laude) from Agnes Scott College in Atlanta. She specializes in early modern British history and is developing a comparative study of the courts and households of two contemporary queens consort, Katherine of Aragon and Margaret Tudor, sister to Henry VIII and wife to James IV of Scotland, respectively. Michelle has been awarded a Mellon Research Fellowship at the Institute of Historical Research in London for the academic year 2009–2010. She was also awarded a distinction in her major field preliminary exam, and she is particularly inventive in finding ways to detect, from difficult sources, information about the lives, activities, and values of women. We look forward to the results of her thesis research.

Theodore Pease Scholarship for Outstanding Ph.D. Candidate in English Constitutional History

Anna Bateman

Scholarship Citation: Anna Bateman’s dissertation project, “Mastering the Ice to Rule the Waves: British Imperial Mythologies and the Search for the Northwest Passage, 1817–1854,” imagines the polar region as a site of contiguous empires—British and Russian—that is also cross-hatched by indigenous presence and practice. Although her research will focus on European exploration and the narratives of national/imperial identity, Anna understands imperial power not as a juggernaut but as the co-production of various forces: imperial and native, local and global. Her dissertation will model a new kind of transnational imperial history.

Frederick S. Rodkey Memorial Prize in Russian History

Maria Galmarini

Prize Citation: Maria Galmarini has excelled in all facets of her course work in Russian history since arriving here three years ago with an M.A. in Russian and East European Studies from the University of Illinois. She has been a model student, engaged and ambitious, spending two of her summer vacations conducting research in Moscow and elsewhere in Russia. She has combined her interests in the history of the Soviet Union, global gender, and human rights into an impressively original dissertation project, “The Right to Be Helped: Welfare Policies and Notions of Rights at the Margins of

Soviet Society, 1917-1953.” She intends to examine how marginal groups such as the disabled, disadvantaged children, single mothers, and political prisoners expressed their civic rights for support, and she will also take her investigation to the margins of European Russia as well as to Moscow.

Joseph Ward Swain Seminar Paper Prize

Derek W. Attig

Prize Citation: Derek’s excellent essay, “‘As Far as a Librarian Can Go’: Bookmobiles and the Gendered Geography of Mid-Century Print,” is an ambitious and creative examination of the interlinked networks of communication and transportation in post-WWII America. Taking the bookmobile as a focus, and a set of romance novels about bookmobile librarians as a case study, his paper argues that new forms of mid-century American mobility were gendered in important ways. Women gained new freedom to move about through their mastery of the automobile, yet the activities they pursued on the road were harnessed to traditional female nurturing and teaching roles. The essay impressed the committee with its nuanced conclusions and its far-reaching conceptual and theoretical perspectives. We look forward to the longer project of which this is the first installment.

Joseph Ward Swain Prize for Best Published Article

Matthew Gambino

Prize Citation: Matt Gambino’s outstanding article “‘These Strangers within Our Gates’: Race, Psychiatry and Mental Illness among Black Americans at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., 1900–40,” *History of Psychiatry* 19 (2008), brings together two fields of history that are seldom placed in dialogue: the history of psychiatry and African-American history. In lucid and authoritative prose, Gambino argues that social and cultural prejudice about African-Americans was brought into the clinic and the asylum and decisively shaped the level of care they received. Thus at the moment often heralded as a turning point in the modernization of psychiatry, staff and physicians unthinkingly relegated African-Americans to sub-standard facilities and rote manual labor. Gambino also provides fascinating insight into response and resistance among African-American patients, while acknowledging the difficulty in excavating their voices. The committee found this article to be boldly conceived and masterfully executed, with impressive research in previously untapped institutional archival records.

John G. and Evelyn Hartman Heiligenstein Prize for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching

Martin Smith

William C. Widenor Teaching Appointments in History

Sarah Frohardt-Lane

Ellen Tillman

Graduate Placements 2007–2008

Nathan Clarke (Latin America)
Assistant Professor, Minnesota State
University—Moorhead

Will Cooley (United States)
Assistant Professor, Walsh University

Paul Droubie (Japan)
Assistant Professor, Manhattan College

Bruce Hall (Africa)
Associate Professor, Duke University

Brian Ingrassia (United States)
Visiting Assistant Professor, Georgia State
University

Gregory Kveberg (Russia)
Adjunct faculty, Columbia College

Lawrence McDonnell (United States)
St. Francis Xavier University

Andrew Nolan (United States)
Program Director and Lecturer, Universities at
Shady Grove, University of Maryland

Michael Rosenow (United States)
Assistant Professor, Central Arkansas University

Joy Williams-Black (Africa)
Visiting Assistant Professor, Southern Methodist
University

The Lincoln Scholar: James Garfield Randall (1881–1953)

by WALTER L. ARNSTEIN

In the course of the 2008–2009 academic year, the Department of History at Illinois has found many occasions to mark the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Although numerous members of the department have published relevant books about the era of the American Civil War, the single most eminent Lincoln scholar of his



era (the years before, during, and immediately after World War II) was Professor James Garfield Randall.

Born in Indianapolis in 1881, he was named by his staunch Republican parents shortly before the “martyr president” of that year was assassinated. Randall earned his

B.A. from Butler College and an M.A. in Sociology (1904) and a Ph.D. in History (1911) from the University of Chicago. From 1912 until 1918 he taught history at Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia; there his first wife died, and there he later courted and, in 1917, married Ruth Elaine Painter, the daughter of a professor of English and American Literature at Roanoke. Randall contributed to the First World War effort in Washington, D.C. as a lecturer for the government’s Committee on Public Information and as an historian of the U.S. Shipping Board; his *War Tasks and Account of the Shipping Board* appeared in 1919. He had become an ardent Wilsonian, and a half-century later his wife would vividly recall the military “Welcome Home”

parade along Pennsylvania Avenue on February 27, 1919, “led by President Wilson walking briskly with uplifted face and triumphantly carrying the American flag.”

Randall had long sought an appointment in a major academic institution, and in 1920 he decided to forego several better-paying positions in order to accept, at an annual salary of \$2,500, an assistant professorship at the University of Illinois. During most summers he would do research at the Library of Congress, but on other occasions he was to hold summer appointments at Duke University and at the University of Chicago. Vacations also included hiking, swimming, fishing, and boating. In Illinois, the Randalls were present on that memorable day, October 18, 1924, when Red Grange scored five touchdowns for the Illini at the new Memorial Stadium; according to Randall’s diary “the crowd went wild....” By then, a five-room apartment at 1104 West Oregon Street, Urbana, would be the Randall home for the next three decades. In the early 1920s, the joint population of Champaign and Urbana was just above 30,000, and 7,500 students attended the university. There, Randall taught courses in American constitutional history, southern history, the Civil War era, and historical methodology. The Randalls had no children of their own, and they took great personal interest in their graduate students and often invited them to their home. In the course of his years at Illinois, Randall was to direct fifty-five master’s theses and twenty-six doctoral dissertations.

Portions of his Ph.D. dissertation, “The Confiscation of Property During the Civil War,” had been published in the *American Historical Review*; only in 1926 did he publish his first historical book, *Constitutional Problems under Lincoln*. It dealt in detail not only with property confiscation but also with arbitrary arrests, martial law, and the emancipation of slaves. He reached the conclusion that the vast legislative and judicial wartime powers that Lincoln had assumed were mitigated by the president’s own personality. Randall’s ultimate decision to focus his research on the Civil War leader was strengthened by an invitation in 1929 to contribute

the biography of Lincoln to the multi-volume *Dictionary of American Biography*; he ended up with the single longest entry. A detour came in the form of an invitation by Alan Nevins and D.C. Heath & Co. to write a new scholarly synthesis, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*, a volume that Randall sought to make less “superficial, traditionally narrow, and partisan” than earlier overviews. First published in 1937, the book remained in print for more than two generations; Randall’s most eminent protégé, David Donald of Harvard, was to provide a revised and enlarged edition in 1961. It was Randall’s underlying contention that “the great American tragedy could have been avoided, supposing of course that something more of statesmanship, moderation, and understanding, and something less of professional patrioteering, slogan-making, face-saving, political clamoring, and propaganda had existed on both sides.”

Randall was to pursue that theme in 1940 when he became President of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (the forerunner of the Organization of American Historians). In his presidential address, “A Blundering Generation,” Randall focused not on the romance of the Civil War but on the “human slaughterhouse” that encompassed the dead, the wounded, and the victims of pneumonia, typhus, and cholera. “The Union army was inefficiently raised, poorly administered, and often badly commanded. In government there was deadlock, cross purpose, and extravagance, ...cotton plundering, army-contract graft, and speculative greed.” The paper was to be reprinted in Randall’s *Lincoln: The Liberal Statesman* (1947). Even as Randall deplored the glorification of war, he sided with the American “interventionists” rather than with the “isolationists” during the years 1939–1941.

By then, he had raised a somewhat different question: “Has the Lincoln Theme Been Exhausted?”—the title of his article in the January 1936 issue of the *American Historical Review*. On the one hand, “a bibliography of Lincoln running to ten thousand or more titles could probably be made....” On the other hand, a vast number of such books and articles were trivial, uninformed, and contradictory—and remarkably few “historically trained scholars” had focused on the task. Such historians, Randall insisted, must “be free from party and sectional bias...and hero worship should not be the path of approach.” One aspect of the Lincoln story that had received inadequate treatment thus far was the presidency itself, and

in the course of the remainder of Randall’s life, he set himself to the task of assembling a four-volume account. The first two volumes of *Lincoln the President*, subtitled *From Springfield to Gettysburg* were not to be published until 1945; volume three, *Midstream*, appeared in 1952. When Randall died of leukemia on February 20, 1953, the fourth and final volume was only half complete; at the author’s request, his young colleague in the department, Richard N. Current, completed the assignment. Published as *Last Full Measure* in 1955, the book received both the Bancroft and Loubat Prizes.

As James Harvey Young, one of Randall most eminent doctoral students, has noted, “Randall’s biography was the academic scholar’s life of Lincoln, not a narrative chronology smoothly if narrowly focused on the man but a life-and-times account.... Lincoln emerged in Randall’s pages as not without error but nonetheless a distinguished leader.” The Lincoln whom Randall portrayed did not lead Congress effectively, but he *was* a gifted writer and speaker who dominated his cabinet by “strength of personality combined with gentlemanly dealing,” traits that made him masterly on foreign affairs and skillful in guiding military policy. In these books, Randall “expertly used short quotations from primary sources to give the reader a sense of being involved in the ideas and emotions of times past. Randall, who also had talent as an artist and sketched portraits all his life, imparted this visual sense to his words as well as to his careful selection of illustrations for his books.”

Randall’s approach to Lincoln and to the Civil War was subject to criticism by “revisionists” such as Louis M. Hacker and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who argued that slavery could not have been abolished without a civil war and that Randall had exaggerated the differences between Lincoln and the Radical Republicans in Congress. The Virginia-born Ruth Painter Randall assisted her husband with every draft manuscript, and he had dedicated his book, *Lincoln and the South* (1946) to “the Beloved Rebel who abides with me.” In the 1991 edition of Randall’s four-volume work, Current noted that late twentieth-century historians had moved beyond both the Randall approach and that of his critics of the 1940s and 1950s. As Randall had described his own approach back in 1937: “He has tried to avoid being unduly impressed by the mere newness of this or that historical contribution, and, while recognizing—indeed welcoming with keenest pleasure—the work of revisionists, he

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Reunion of the Retired



Four former colleagues in the University of Illinois History Department reunited in June 2008 at the home of David and Terry Ransel in Bloomington,

Indiana to compare receding hairlines and recollections of their years together at Illinois in the 1970s and 1980s. Pictured left to right are Donald Crummey (African history), Paul Drake (Latin American history), Richard (Chip) Burkhardt (history of science), and David Ransel (Russian history). Drake taught at Illinois from 1971 until 1984, when he left to become director of the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies at the University of California, San Diego. Ransel taught at Illinois from 1967 until 1985, when he left for Indiana University to become editor of the *American Historical Review*.

The reunion allowed the four to reflect on a

variety of matters, including the relative virtues of the retirement system at the University of Illinois, which have allowed Burkhardt and Crummey to retire before their wayward colleagues. As emeritus professors, Burkhardt and Crummey are continuing their scholarly researches and other activities under the ideal conditions of “permanent sabbatical.” Drake and Ransel remain in the academic trenches—though admittedly Drake’s office space in his new position as Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at UCSD is more elegant than the normal trench, while Ransel, always a man of many talents and interests, has been playing his guitar in concert.

The latest monographs from the four are Crummey’s *Land and Society in the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia: From the Thirteenth to the Twentieth Century* (Illinois, 2000); Burkhardt’s *Patterns of Behavior: Konrad Lorenz, Niko Tinbergen, and the Founding of Ethology* (Chicago, 2005); Ransel’s *A Russian Merchant’s Tale: The Life and Adventures of Ivan Alekseevich Tolchënov, Based on His Diary* (Indiana, 2008); and Drake’s *Between Tyranny and Anarchy: A History of Democracy in Latin America, 1800-2006* (Stanford, 2009).

Everyday Nazism, continued

choices,” Fritzsche writes. National Socialism “exerted strong pressure on citizens to convert” to Nazi ideas and ways of thinking. It also designed institutional settings, such as community camps, in which citizens had to grapple with many of the issues involved. National Socialism “did not succeed through seduction or paralysis or hypnosis. It was by turns unsettling and meaningful to millions of people.” In countless personal and autobiographical texts, as well as reports from visitors at the time, Germans in the 1930s and 1940s showed a surprising willingness to discuss their political experiences.

In the ongoing historical debate over the extent to which Germans became Nazis during the years 1933-45, Fritzsche makes the case that “more Germans were Nazis and Germans more National Socialist than was previously thought.”

Surprisingly, he also found in the diaries and letters he examined that “Hitler was not the central figure that one might think” for those living under the Third Reich. Rather, “the political scene in most diaries involves the local activities of the National Socialists and their auxiliary organizations.... The Nazi project, not Hitler’s charisma, was the main point of orientation; Nazi ideas, and not Hitler’s words, the guiding maxims.”

Fritzsche is among the premier mid-career American scholars of modern Germany writing today; *Life and Death in Nazi Germany* represents his long-considered reading of this most troubled and traumatized period in twentieth-century European history. Yet, even after years of researching the topic, he concedes, “the whole phenomenon of Nazism still represents a fundamental challenge to explanation.”

James Garfield Randall, continued

has at times suspected that some day the revisionists themselves may be revised.”

On the occasion of his formal retirement from the University of Illinois, Randall specifically requested that the department not organize a formal dinner in his honor. Instead, a large group of his erstwhile graduate students arranged a surprise party at the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel. There they startled him with the presentation of a privately published book made up of four of Randall’s articles (most of them reprinted from the *New York Times Magazine*) entitled *Living With Lincoln*. In the dedication they expressed their regret that a future generation of graduate students “will not know the friendly encouragement of your seminars, your thoughtful and provocative guidance in research, the warm inspiration of your personal interest. Great teachers are few, and great men fewer.” *Time Magazine* took note of the retirement of Randall and of five other famous American teachers under the title of “Goodbye, Messrs. Chips.”

Three years later, when he was named President of the American Historical Association, Randall chose to sum up his own scholarly creed in his presidential address, but in December 1952 he was too ill to travel to Washington, D.C. to deliver it in person. It was published, however, in the January 1953 issue of the *American Historical Review* as “Historianship.” The ideal historian, Randall declared, should exemplify “clarity,

objectivity, tolerance, discrimination, a sense of proportion, insistence upon freedom of thought, authenticity, caution as to conclusions, wariness of excessive generalizations combined with readiness to state conclusions fairly reached.”

By the time that Ruth Painter Randall became a widow in February, 1953, she was already an author in her own right. Her *Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage* (1953) proved a bestseller. It was to be followed by *Lincoln’s Sons* (1955) and *The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln* (1957). Later she was also to publish a series of successful books, intended primarily for high-school girls, that dealt with the respective wives of Jefferson Davis, John Charles Fremont, and George Armstrong Custer. Her final book was *I Ruth: Autobiography of a Marriage* (1968), which she described as “The Self-Told Story of the Woman Who Married the Great Lincoln Scholar, James G. Randall, and through Her Interest in his Work Became a Lincoln Author Herself.” After her death in 1970, her will established the James G. Randall Distinguished Professorship of History at the University of Illinois. The first recipient was Professor Robert W. Johannsen; the current is Professor Bruce Levine. Thus the Randall legacy continues. It does so also at the new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois, where a select list of recommended books about the Civil War leader pays special heed to Randall’s four-volume *Lincoln the President*.

Faculty News

Eugene Avrutin spent the spring of 2008 as a fellow at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., where he completed his book on the politics and problems of identifying Jews in the Russian empire. Together with Harriet Murav (professor of Russian literature at the University of Illinois) and the Petersburg Judaica series, he is editing an English-language edition of photographs from S. Ansky's ethnographic expeditions, scheduled for publication by Brandeis University Press in 2009. He has also begun research on Jewish neighborly relations and everyday exchanges in nineteenth-century Russia.

Teresa Barnes is very pleased to have joined the Department as Associate Professor, coming from the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town, South Africa. She has a joint appointment in Gender and Women's Studies at UIUC. In the past year, she has co-edited two issues of *Feminist Africa* and published an article in the *Journal of Southern African Studies*.

Jim Barrett was an Associate at the University's Center for Advanced Study in connection with the year-long program on "Immigration: History and Policy." He presented a paper at Jagiellonian University in Cracow and published articles in Polish academic journals on immigration in the presidential election of 2008 and on immigrant youth culture in Chicago. The article he co-authored with Diane Koenker, "The Saga of History 492: The Transformation of Working-Class History in One Classroom" appeared in the Canadian journal *Labour/Le Travail* and "Was the Personal Political? Reading the Autobiography of American Communism" appeared in the *International Review of Social History*.

Marcelo Bucheli published the article "Negotiating under the Monroe Doctrine: Weetman Pearson and the Origins of U.S. Control of Colombian Oil" in *Business History Review* and "Multinational Corporations, Totalitarian Regimes, and Economic Nationalism: United Fruit Company in Central America, 1899-1975" in *Business History*. He also had two articles accepted for publication in 2009,

one on Canadian oil firms and Latin American nationalism in *Entreprises et histoire*, based on research funded by the Canadian Government, and another on the evolution of U.S. manufacturing in the *Journal of Management Studies*, co-authored with Joseph Mahoney and Paul Vaaler. In 2009, he will be the new associate editor for book reviews in *Enterprise and Society*.

Antoinette Burton published a book, *The Post-colonial Careers of Santha Rama Rau*, with Duke University Press in 2007. She also published an essay for *History Workshop Journal* entitled "Not Even Remotely Global? Method and Scale in World History." She also participated in two panels at the American Historical Association's annual meeting in Washington, D.C. Together with Jean Allman, she edits the *Journal of Women's History*, which celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a special issue in January of 2008. In the spring of last year, she was a keynote speaker at a conference in London: "Making Britain: South Asian Visions of Home and Abroad." While in the U.K., she pursued archival research at the School of Oriental and African Studies and presented a paper at the Neale Conference at University College, London.

Shefali Chandra presented a paper on the cultural history of Indian English at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. She has started a new project on citizenship and liberal affect, and presented a paper on this work at Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. Over the past year, she has framed and taught new courses on the global history of India since 1947 and on the theoretical intersections between postcolonial studies and histories of sexuality.

Tamara Chaplin (formerly Matheson) was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor and her book, *Turning on the Mind: French Philosophers on Television*, was published by the University of Chicago Press. She has presented papers on her new project, a history of the sexual revolution in France during the postwar period, at the University of Chicago, Rutgers University, and UMass Boston. In Paris last summer, she participated in the University of London's conference commemorating the events of May 1968 and pursued research on this

new project. She also developed a new course on the history of human rights, which was offered this year.

Kai-wing Chow edited *Nation, Modernity, and Cultural Production in Modern China: Decentering the May-Fourth Paradigm*, and his article “Reinventing Gutenberg: Woodblock and Movable Type Printing in China and Europe” appeared in *Agent of Change: Twenty-Five Years of Print Culture Studies*, a volume commemorating Elizabeth Eisenstein’s classic study. He lectured on “Religion, Commerce, and Law: City-God Temples and the Public in Qing China” at Harvard University and “From Printing to the Internet: Public Opinion, Literature, and Politics in China” as Distinguished Guest Lecturer at the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. He lectured at the Hokkaido University, Japan, and the Institute of Literature and Philosophy, Academia Sinica, Taiwan.

Clare Crowston joined the authorial team of *A History of Western Society*, which appeared in its 9th edition in November 2007. Created in 1976 by three members of this department, John McKay, Bennett Hill and John Buckler, this textbook was the first to give center stage to social history and remains one of the most widely used texts in Western Civilization courses. Over the past year, Crowston also published the French translation of an autobiographical essay, “Pilgrim’s Progress: From Suburban Canada to Paris (via Montreal, Tokyo, and Tehran)” in *Pourquoi la France? Des historiens américains racontent leur passion pour l’Hexagone* (Seuil, 2007) and an article entitled “From School to Workshop: Pre-Training and Apprenticeship in Old Regime France” in *Learning on the Shop Floor* (Berghahn Books, 2007). She participated in a roundtable at the American Historical Association in January 2008 on “European Women’s History: Past, Present and Future” and continues work on her book project about credit, fashion and sex in Old Regime France, which she hopes to complete in 2009.

Ken Cuno published “Divorce and the Fate of the Family in Modern Egypt” in *Family in the Middle East: Ideational Change in Egypt, Iran, and Tunisia* (Routledge, 2008) and shorter

outreach articles on teaching the Middle East in world history and the Israeli-Hamas cease-fire. He organized the panel “Family, Gender, and Law, 18th–20th Centuries” for the Middle East Studies Association’s annual meeting in Montreal in 2007 and presented a paper entitled “Restitution of Conjugal Rights/*bayt al-ta`a* in Egyptian law.” Locally, he was interviewed about the current state of affairs in Egypt, Israel, and Palestine, and about the U.S. in the Middle East.

S. Max Edelson enjoyed a productive sabbatical as the Kislak Fellow in American Studies at the Library of Congress, where he researched the cartography of British America. His study of women and landownership in early Carolina appeared in *History of the Family*. He also presented a paper on “scale and environmental history” to the American Historical Association. With Vernon Burton and the team at I-CHASS (Institute for Computing in the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences), he was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to develop the Cartography of American Colonization Database.

Augusto Espiritu published “Transnationalism and Filipino American Historiography” in the *Journal of Asian American Studies* and reviews in *Reviews in American History* and *Philippine Studies*. He wrote the introduction to an oral history of the political left, *KDP: Autobiography of a Movement*, under consideration by the University of Washington Press. In the fall of 2007, he taught for Semester at Sea. He served on the awards committee for the National Association of Asian American Studies and as discussant for a graduate panel at its annual meeting. His work was featured in *Diverse Issues in Higher Education Magazine* (April 3, 2008).

Rayvon Fouché published the four-volume *Technology Studies* (London: Sage Publications) and an article entitled “Technology and the Circulation of Cultural Knowledge across the Pacific” in the *Doshisha American Studies Journal* of Japan. He has also given three invited talks, on “Digital Turn: Hip-Hop, Technology, and the Crisis of Identity” for the History of Science/African American Studies joint colloquium at Princeton University,

“Places of Invention and Black Vernacular Technological Creativity” at the Lemelson Center of the Smithsonian Institution, and “Interpreting Race & Technoscience” at Washington University. With Clare Crowston and Antoinette Burton, he was awarded a grant for the Digital History Project from the Illinois Informatics Institute.

Peter Fritzsche published *Life and Death in the Third Reich* with Harvard University Press, in addition to various articles and chapters. His book *Reading Berlin 1900* appeared in German and Spanish translations.

In his new book, *Islam and Dissent in Postrevolutionary Iran: Abdolkarim Soroush, Religious Politics and Democratic Reform*, **Behrooz Chamari-Tabrizi** traces how the practices of interpreting doctrinal Islam have been transformed in the last twenty years, from being the exclusive privilege of high-ranking seminarians to becoming a contestable, richly varied, and negotiated discourse among lay theologians, intellectuals, lawyers, and social activists. And he shows how the ruling class in post-revolutionary Iran unintentionally established the grounds for civic challenges to government policies underwritten by official interpretations of Islam. Contrary to prevailing opinions, he thus demonstrates that democratic transformations in Muslim societies must take place by means of a public engagement with Islam.

Hopi historian **Matthew Sakiestewa Gilbert** has completed a chapter entitled “Dark Days: American Presidents and Native Sovereignty, 1880-1930,” to be published in the volume *American Presidents, American Indians: A History* (HarperCollins Publishers, 2009). In addition to his work on American Indian leaders and the history of Indian education, he recently completed research for an article entitled “Running in the Second Wave of Hopi Migration: Hopi Long Distance Runners at Sherman Institute, 1912-1931,” which is currently under review.

At the North East Conference on British Studies in Nova Scotia, **Caroline Hibbard** demonstrated that the stables and the hunt were at least as important to the Stuart monarchs as their patronage of the fine arts. Her analysis of the Presence Chamber (at North American Conference on British Studies, San Francisco) was a segment of her project on space, courtship, and political life, which she pursued this

year through an NEH grant at the Folger Library. She published “A Cosmopolitan Court in a Confessional Age: Henrietta Maria Revisited” in *Catholic Culture in Early Modern England* and “‘By Our Direction and For Our Use’: The Queen’s Patronage of Artists and Artisans seen through Her Household Accounts,” in *Henrietta Maria: Piety, Politics and Patronage* (Ashgate, 2008).

Keith Hitchins wrote a number of articles on nineteenth- and twentieth-century Romanian and Hungarian history, as well as articles on Kurdish, Uzbek, and Tajik writers and intellectuals for the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* and the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. He presented papers at conferences in Vienna, Austria, and New Delhi, India; and at Bucharest, Cluj, and Timisoara in Romania. He also lectured at Central European University in Budapest, Hungary. He received the Cross of the Royal House of Romania from King Michael at the Elisabeth Palace in Bucharest, and honorary degrees from the universities of Timisoara and Iasi.

As an Associate of the Center for Advanced Study, **Lillian Hoddeson** has been writing the story of Stanford Ovshinsky, an independent inventor and pioneer of alternative energy technologies since the 1950s. With Adrienne Kolb and Catherine Westfall, she completed *Fermilab: The Frontier, Physics, and Megascience* (University of Chicago Press, 2008), and she was the physics editor for the eight-volume *New Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Her paper on “Analogy and Cognitive Style in the History of Invention” for last year’s European Cognitive Science Conference was published in its proceedings, and two articles commemorating John Bardeen’s centenary appeared in *Physics World* and *Illinois Alumni*. With Michael Riordan (UC Santa Cruz), she has won a grant from the NSF, for a history of the Superconducting Supercollider.

Kristin Hoganson started researching her third book, on the global origins of modern locality, which takes Champaign County as its starting and ending points while journeying to Coahuila, Ontario, Liverpool, and numerous other places. Investigating the foreign relations of Illinois farmers, she has learned more than she ever expected about the Chinese origins of the Berkshire pig and the gruesome Atlantic crossings of nineteenth-century cattle. Thanks to the program promoting Faculty Study in a Second Discipline at UIUC, she is better able to consider ecological

connections in her current project. She was a distinguished lecturer at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians and has given several media interviews on the subject of U.S. empire.

Fred Hoxie spent the past year as a National Endowment for the Humanities Faculty Fellow, working on a study of American Indians and American politics entitled “Insistent Indians: Chapters in the Native Struggle to Find a Home in America.” In addition to writing, he delivered invited lectures at the Huntington Library in California, the University of Michigan, and Princeton University. He also gave the Chancellor’s Lecture on campus in October of 2007. In the summer of 2008, along with two other historians, he submitted an *Amicus* brief to the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, pursuant to the case *Kempthorne v. Carcieri*.

Diane Koenker continues work on her book project, “A History of Soviet Tourism and Vacations, 1920s–1970s.” An article derived from it, “Soviet Worker Leisure Travel in the 1930s,” will appear in *A Dream Deferred: New Studies in Russian and Soviet Labour History*. In November of 2007, she presented another piece of the project at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, “The Right to Rest: How They Spent Their Summer Vacations,” on the lack of family vacation opportunities (neither Disneyland nor double beds) in the USSR. In May 2008, she gave lectures on academic publishing at Hokkaido University and at Kyoto University in Japan.

Craig Koslofsky is completing a study of darkness and the night as experienced in early modern Europe. His book, *Evening’s Empire: A History of the Night in Early Modern Europe*, is under contract with Cambridge University Press for the series “New Studies in European History.” Several articles on the history of the night have already appeared, including: “Princes of Darkness: The Night at Court, 1650–1750” in the *Journal of Modern History* 79 (2007): 235–73. Koslofsky is also the anxious recipient of the Department’s first Associate Professor Release Time Award and the happy winner of a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship via the Newberry Library, which will allow him to put the finishing touches on his book.

Clarence Lang completed the manuscript of his book, *Grassroots at the Gateway: Class Politics and Black Freedom Struggle in St. Louis, 1936–75*, to be published by the University of Michigan Press. With Robbie Lieberman, he also completed an edited volume, *Anticommunism and the African American Freedom Movement: Another Side of the Story*, for Palgrave Macmillan. His article, “Civil Rights Versus ‘Civic Progress’: The St. Louis NAACP and the City Charter Fight, 1956–1957,” appeared in the *Journal of Urban History*, and he was named to the journal’s editorial board. This summer, he was interviewed by the University’s News Bureau for a segment on the centenary of the Springfield race riot of 1908.

Bruce Levine’s latest book, *Confederate Emancipation: Southern Plans to Free and Arm Slaves during the Civil War*, received the Peter Seaborg Award from the George Tyler Moore Center for Civil War Scholarship. He delivered the W. Augustus Low Annual Lecture at the University of Maryland; he also lectured at Eastern Washington University and at the Northwestern Museum of Art and Culture in Spokane, as well as at the Antietam National Battlefield Museum. In the spring of 2008, he completed a “spirited” exchange on the myth of the Black Confederates in the popular magazine *North & South*. He is at work in his next book, *The Fall of the House of Dixie: The Confederacy’s Defeat and Slavery’s Destruction*.

Harry Liebersohn spent the first part of last summer at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin. There, he worked on the manuscript of his new book, which is tentatively called “Discovering the Gift in Modern Europe,” and pursued research at Berlin’s Ethnological Museum. His article, “Anthropology before Anthropology,” appeared in *A New History of Anthropology*, edited by Henrika Kuklick (Blackwell). He served as a member of the national screening committee (German section) of the Fulbright Program; he also became a founding member of the American Friends of the Deutsches Literaturarchiv (German Literary Archive) in Marbach, Germany.

John Lynn’s most recent book, *Women, Armies, and Warfare in Early Modern Europe* was published by Cambridge University Press in 2008. His appraisal of the current state of military history, “Breaching the Walls of Academe: The Purposes, Problems, and Prospects of Military History,” appeared in the

Winter 2007-08 issue of the journal *Academic Questions*. He will be retiring from the Department of History in August, 2009, and taking up a half-time position at Northwestern University as Distinguished Professor of Military History.

Ralph Mathisen published seven chapters in *Making Europe: People, Politics, and Culture*; “Where Are All the PDBs?: The Creation of Databases for the Ancient and Medieval Worlds” in *Prosopography Approaches and Applications: A Handbook*; and “The *Communio peregrina* in Late Antiquity: Origin, Purpose, and Implementation” in *Studia patristica* and “Qui genus, unde patres?: The Case of Arcadius Placidus Magnus Felix” in *Medieval Prosopography*. He also edited the first issue of the *Journal of Late Antiquity*, gave numerous conference papers, and delivered invited lectures at the universities of Oxford and Heidelberg. He served on the Governing Board of the Byzantine Studies Conference and the Society for Late Antiquity, and he enjoyed a summer research stay at the Fondation Hardt in Geneva.

Evan M. Melhado continues as head of the Medical Humanities and Social Sciences Program at the University’s College of Medicine at Urbana. There, together with colleagues from several disciplines, he has been reconstructing the required clerkship that the Program provides in “Medicine and Society.” The new version distributes the material across two years of the curriculum and responds to diverse national mandates for instruction in such areas as professionalism, health disparities, communication, and cultural competence.

Mark Micale’s new book *Hysterical Men: The Hidden History of Male Nervous Illness* was published by Harvard University Press in October. In addition to editing last year’s issue of *History at Illinois*, he published two articles on topics in medical history and delivered keynote lectures in Tokyo, Washington, D.C., and Carbondale. He was also awarded the Benjamin Rush Prize of the American Psychiatric Association, which recognizes contributions to the understanding of mental health issues by a non-medical American scholar.

Kathryn J. Oberdeck completed her term as Director of Graduate Studies in August. In the past year, she has given a number of papers on various phases of her ongoing project, on the cultural politics of space and place in Kohler, Wisconsin,

at conferences sponsored by the European Association for the History of Medicine and Health in London, the Newberry Library’s Seminar on Labor History, the University of Witwatersrand’s History Workshop, and the University of Johannesburg’s Centre for Sociological Research. She is currently at work on two articles based on the Kohler project.

Elizabeth Pleck gave a paper about her current research, on changing attitudes toward cohabitation (“Cohabitation in Small Town America, 1971”) at the Newberry Library Seminar on Women and Gender in January of 2008. She reviewed Lynn Curry’s *The DeShaney Case* in the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*. Her most recent media interviews appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* in June of 2008, where she discussed the history of lavish weddings, and in the *Columbia Spectator* that same month, addressing cohabitation at Barnard in 1968. She served on the review committee for the NEH’s Fellowships for College Teachers this past summer.

In addition to making the list of excellent teachers in the fall 2007, participating in two conferences, and publishing two articles, **David Prochaska** published *Genealogies of Orientalism: History, Theory, Politics*, a collection co-edited with Terry Burke. Combining a dozen key essays, it opens with a lengthy introduction in which the authors argue that the critique of Edward Said’s *Orientalism* must be historicized in order to move forward. Unfortunately, current events (the “War on Terror,” the Iraq War, the Arab-Israeli conflict) demonstrate the resurgence of orientalist viewpoints.

In February, **Dana Rabin** traveled to Bloomington, Indiana, where she spoke on “The Sorceress, the Servant, and the Stays: Sexuality, Race, and Politics in Eighteenth-Century Britain” at The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. In addition to completing an article on “Seeing Jews and Gypsies in 1753,” she continued to serve as Director of Undergraduate Studies. She looks forward to a year of leave in 2009–2010 when she will focus on her new book manuscript, tentatively titled “Imperial Disruptions in the Eighteenth Century.”

Together with Gene Avrutin, **John Randolph** is preparing for the Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum, “Russia’s Role in Human Mobility,” to be held on campus in June of 2009. Thanks to a major grant

from the MacArthur Foundation, the forum will bring scholars from around the world to discuss the movement and migration of peoples across Russian Eurasia. His first book, *The House in the Garden: The Bakunin Family and the Romance of Russian Idealism*, won the W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and received honorable mention for the Wayne S. Vucinich Prize for most important contribution to the field. He was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 2008.

Leslie J. Reagan published *Medicine's Moving Pictures: Medicine, Health, and Bodies in American Film and Television*, a volume co-edited with Nancy Tomes and Paula A. Treicher, already available in paperback. Her article on "Law and Medicine" is part of the prestigious three-volume *Cambridge History of American Law*. She is currently serving as a guest editor for the *Journal of Women's History*, for a special issue on reproduction, sex, and power. She has also been elected to the governing council of the American Association for the History of Medicine, and her book *Dangerous Pregnancies: Mothers, Disabilities, and Abortion in Modern America* is forthcoming from University of California Press.

This past year, **Dave Roediger** published a book, *How Race Survived U.S. History* (Verso), and an edited volume, *The Best American History Essays 2008* (Palgrave). He spoke at the Universities of Kansas, Copenhagen, Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Kentucky, Southern Denmark, Minnesota, and Michigan, as well as at Ohio State, Vanderbilt, Xavier, Tulane, Louisiana State, the Newberry Library, and London's Southbank Centre.

With a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, **Mark Steinberg** is completing work on his book *St. Petersburg Fin de Siècle: The Darkening Landscape of Modern Time, 1905-1917*. He has recently published articles in the *Journal of Social History* and in a collection of essays on visualizing the past in Russia. He has also given talks or conference papers in Los Angeles, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, and Kazan. He continues as editor of the journal *Slavic Review*.

In 2008, **Carol Symes** was designated Helen Corley Petit Scholar in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, an honor recognizing "an extraordinary record of

achievement" in a candidate for tenure and promotion, and she also won the LAS Dean's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. Her first book, *A Common Stage: Theater and Public Life in Medieval Arras*, has earned the AHA's Herbert Baxter Adams Prize for a distinguished work of European history, among other awards. She was a Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of York and a Visiting Associate Professor of History at Harvard.

Ronald P. Toby's new book, *The Politics of Seclusion* ('*Sakoku*' to *iu gaikō*), written in Japanese, was published in 2008 by Shogakukan, Japan's largest publishing house. In it, he examines the way political leaders at the turn of the 18th/19th century produced an "invented tradition" that their predecessors had chosen to "seclude" Japan from contact with the outside world. He also looks freshly at connections between the Japanese domestic and international economies and at the production of Japanese cultural images of foreign lands and peoples. Toby also co-edited *Japan and Its Worlds*, a collection of essays by American and Japanese historians inspired by the work of the late Marius B. Jansen.

In 2008, **Maria Todorova** was named Gutgsell Professor at the University of Illinois. Her new book, *Bones of Contention: The Living Archive of Vasil Levski and the Making of Bulgaria's National Hero*, appeared simultaneously in English (Central European University Press) and in Bulgarian (Paradigma). Her edited volume *Remembering Communism: Genres of Representation* is in press, and *Postcommunist Nostalgia* is forthcoming. Polish and Albanian translations of *Imagining the Balkans* have appeared. She organized a conference in Sofia as part of the international project that she leads, on "Remembering Communism," funded by the VolkswagenStiftung. She also gave guest lectures in Crete, Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Forli.

Sharra Vostral's book *Under Wraps: A History of Menstrual Hygiene Technology* was published in 2008 by Lexington Press. She was named a Faculty Fellow in the University's new Academy for Entrepreneurial Leadership and is also a Fellow in the Illinois Program for Research in the Humanities. She is working on a new project examining conflicting notions of scientific expertise and authority arising out of the public health crisis of Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS) in the early 1980s.

Emeriti News

Walter L. Arnstein served as a commentator and consultant for *Victoria's Men*, a documentary film about Queen Victoria produced for Channel Four (UK). He also gave a paper to the annual meeting of the Midwest Victorian Studies Association in Chicago, and he contributed reviews to *H-Albion*, *Victorian Studies*, and *Pre-Raphaelite Studies*. He was also at work as compiler and editor of *Lives of Victorian Political Figures: Queen Victoria*.

Richard W. Burkhardt, Jr. published two papers related to his ongoing study of the history of the Paris zoo, one in *Isis* 98 (2007), the other in the collection *Mensch, Tier und Zoo* (2008). He also published a paper in the journal *Biological Theory* and five articles in Scribner's eight-volume *New Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, of which he was the editor for animal behavior. He will give invited papers at conferences in the U.S. and abroad in 2009, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the publication of the most famous evolutionary treatise before the *Origin*, Lamarck's *Philosophie zoologique*.

Robert McColley calculates that he must have reviewed two dozen books about Abraham Lincoln for the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*; there are a lot of them, he reports, now that the bicentennial celebration is upon us, and some are remarkably good—so the subject is not exhausted. He is now striving to complete a colleague's history of Illinois from 1929-1976. For variety's sake, he has also agreed to give a lecture on brilliant, irascible John Adams, when a national touring exhibit of Adams' library comes to Illinois next September.

Fred Jaher and **Blair Kling** co-authored the article, "Hollywood's India: The Meaning of RKO's *Gunga Din*" in *Film & History* 38/2 (Fall, 2008).

Joe Love has been spending the year in Portugal and enjoying the hospitality of the Universidade Nova in Lisbon. With Werner Baer, he has edited *Brazil under Lula: Economy, Society, and Politics under the Worker-President* (Palgrave Macmillan); with Maria Eugenia Mata, he has co-authored "A Reversal in the Historical Role of Tariffs in Economic Growth? The Cases of Brazil and Portugal (1870-1945)," in a recent issue of *Estudos Econômicos*. He has also published the entry on "Liberalism: Overview" in the *Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern World*, as well as several entries for the second edition of *The Encyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture*.

Winton Solberg's book *Reforming Medical Education: The University of Illinois College of Medicine, 1880-1920* is due out from the U of I press, and an article, "A Struggle for Control and a Moral Scandal: President Edmund J. James and the Powers of the President at the University of Illinois, 1911-1914," will appear in *The History of Education Quarterly*. This past October, he presented a paper on "Cotton Mather, Religious Belief, the 'Biblia Americana,' and the Enlightenment" at an international symposium devoted to Mather at the University of Tübingen, the proceedings of which will be published in the coming year.

Sena and **Charles Stewart** moved to Chicago in 2007, where Charles is now a Visiting Scholar at the Institute of Islamic Thought in Africa (ISITA) at Northwestern University. He has received a grant from the al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation (London) for continued work on his bi-lingual, on-line data base of West African Arabic manuscripts, and he has co-authored a paper on the "core-curriculum" of Arabic texts in West Africa with Bruce Hall, as well presenting a paper at the invitation of The Islamic Manuscript Association in Cambridge. An essay on the database was published in *The Multiple Meanings of Timbuctu* (2008).

Alumni Updates

Zephyr Frank, who received his Ph.D. at UIUC in 1999 in Latin American history, has been awarded tenure at Stanford University.

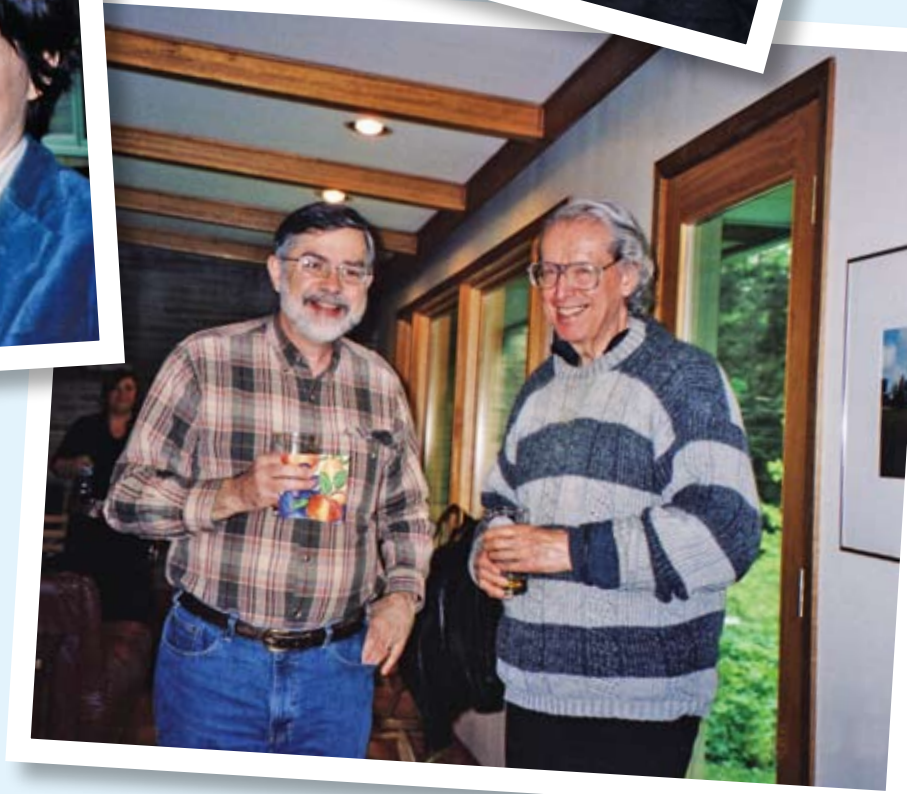
Joseph Kip Kosek earned his undergraduate degree with a major in history in 1997 and subsequently received his doctoral training in American Studies at Yale University. Now Assistant Professor of American History at George Washington University, Kosek this year celebrates the publication of his book *Acts of Conscience: Christian Nonviolence and Modern American Democracy* (Columbia University Press, 2009).

Earl A. Reitan (Ph.D. 1954) is Professor Emeritus at Illinois State University in Normal. His book *Politics, Finance, and the People: Economical Reform in England in the Age of the American Revolution, 1770-1792* was published by Palgrave Press in 2007.

Wayne C. Temple is currently the Chief Deputy Director of the Illinois State Archives. His latest book, *Lincoln's Travels on the River Queen*, appeared in 2007. Temple received his bachelor's degree in 1949, his Master's degree in 1951, and his doctorate in 1956, all from the U of I.

Note: Please take a few minutes to complete and return the form on the following page telling us what you have been up to recently.

Scenes from the installation ceremony and celebration of Maria Todorova as Gutgsell Professor of History. Professor Todorova teaches and researches the history of Eastern Europe, in particular the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire in the modern period. A graduate of the University of Sofia (Bulgaria), she previously taught at the Universities of Sofia and Florida, and has held visiting appointments at Harvard University, Rice University, the Universities of Maryland-College Park, California-Irvine, University of Graz (Austria), Bosphorus University (Istanbul), and the European University Institute in Florence. She joined the Department of History at the University of Illinois in 2001.



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