Notes from the Chair

Last year in this space I reported on the current review of all units in the LAS College which was directed at a grand seven-year internal reallocation plan designed to improve faculty salaries, TA salaries, graduate fellowship funds, and other essentials that have suffered during recent years of underfunding. That exercise is now complete, and I am happy to report that the department came off quite well—deserving of continued support at its present strength (unlike several other social science and humanities units).

In fact, although we anticipate a two-year drought in hiring across the college, the Department of History is conducting three searches for new positions in 1993–94: a post in Latin American colonial history; a replacement position in modern Japanese history (in conjunction with the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures); and a new post in Latino history.

This is the academic year that marks the one hundredth anniversary of the first appointment of a Professor of History by the UI Board of Trustees. EVERTS B. GREENE was appointed in March 1894. Accordingly, as reported in the last issue of HISTORY AT ILLINOIS, we have mounted a modest celebration of our birthday with two Centenary Lectures on campus and two alumni events, arranged in coordination with the College Alumni Affairs office. We are also taking the opportunity to make a special appeal, a Centenary Capital Campaign, described below, which we hope that every alum will carefully consider.

In the life of any academic unit, one of the prevailing sentiments held by the professoriat as well as by students is that the body is immutable or, at the very least, incapable of rapid change. Such a perception is undermined by statistical analyses that indicate a normal turnover in most academic units of approximately one-quarter of strength in the course of any seven or eight-year period. This fact of life came home to us this past year when we experienced a seemingly accelerated level of loss as four colleagues left our ranks, two to outside offers (GEOFFREY PARKER to Yale University and JEFF HANES to the University of Oregon) and two to illness (RON JENNINGS, who has become disabled as a result of Huntington’s Disease, and LLOYD EASTMAN, who passed away in August 1993). We shall greatly miss the contributions these colleagues have brought to our common enterprise even as we welcome two newcomers, LILLIAN HODDESON in the History of Science and KATHRYN OBERDECK in U.S. Cultural and Intellectual History, and as we look forward to the new strengths anticipated from the searches now underway.

Finally, let me reaffirm the pleasure and encouragement that we receive from notes and news of the doings of our alumni. Please take a moment each year to send news of your professional activities. And thanks in advance for thinking of us when a mailing arrives about the Centenary Capital Campaign.

Charles Stewart

Centenary Celebration

In March 1894 the Board of Trustees took the bold step of appointing a recently minted Ph.D. from Harvard University, EVERTS BOUTELL GREENE, as this university’s first Assistant Professor of History. A decade would elapse before Greene saw the Department of History emerge as more than a one-man operation, but by the time he left Illinois for Columbia University in 1923 the department had taken on a form with a range of fields anticipating that of our own time.

In celebration of our first hundred years, the department sponsored the first of two Centenary Lectures on October 13, 1993, when Professor JACK GOODY, formerly Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge University, spoke on “Man and the Natural World: Some Reflections on History and Anthropol-
ume republished in 1991 by the University of Illinois Press, and of the numerous articles and essays on the African-American experience during the colonial and early national era.

Most recently he contributed a long essay, "Antebellum African American Culture" to the Encyclopedia of American Social History and another, "From Phillips to Genovese: The Historiography of American Slavery before the War," to Wolfgang Binder, ed., Slavery in the Americas (Wuerzburg: Koenigshayser & Neuman, 1993). He served as commentator at a conference at the University of Rochester in April 1993 and as round-table moderator at the OAH convention during the same month. He also gave invited guest lectures in Michigan State University and at the "Five Hundred Years of South Carolina History" conference in Charleston.

ew Appointments and Visitors

LILIAN HODGESON was appointed as Associate Professor in our department in August 1993, after teaching here off and on since 1989 as a Visiting Associate Professor. She will be offering courses on the history of physics. After receiving a bachelor's degree from Barnard College in 1961, Lillian earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Columbia University in 1962 and 1966 respectively. Before coming to Champaign-Urbana, she taught physics and history of physics at Bronx Community College, Barnard College, and Rutgers University. She has published numerous books and articles on the history of the Manhattan Project (development of the nuclear bomb during World War II), of particle physics and the quantum theory, and on the history of the transistor. In 1978 she was appointed Historian at the Fermi National Accelerator Lab at Batavia, Illinois, and in 1984 she became Principal Historian at Los Alamos National Laboratory, positions which she continues to hold. Besides ongoing research on the history of the transistor and of particle physics, she is now engaged in writing a biography of John Bardeen, the recently deceased Nobel-prize winning physicist from our campus.

KATHRYN OBERDECK joined the department as Assistant Professor of American History in August 1993. Her teaching will focus on U.S. cultural and intellectual history. A native of Los Angeles, Kathy holds a B.A. in sociology from the University of California at Berkeley and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in American Studies from Yale University, with a 1991 dissertation entitled "Labor's Voice and the Variety Show: Popular Religion, Popular Theatre and Cultural Class Conflict in Turn-of-the-Century America." Before coming to Champaign-Urbana, she held a position as Visiting Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan for two years. Kathy's primary research interest revolves around the interface between popular religion and working class family life in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century North America, but she has also lectured and taught on cultural aspects of women's history, and the 1960s counter-culture.

GUNTER ROTHENBERG has joined our department as Adjunct Professor, beginning in the fall of 1993. He earned a Ph.D. in our department in 1958 and has gone on to a distinguished career of teaching and scholarship at Southern Illinois University, University of New Mexico and Purdue University, where he continues to hold an appointment as Professor of Military History. Dr. Rothenberg has published widely in Austrian and Central European military history during the early modern and modern eras, as well as on the history of the Israeli army.

Visitors 1993–94

BARRY RICIO will join our department once again during the spring 1994 semester as Lecturer. Dr. Ricio holds a Ph.D. in American History from the University of California at Berkeley, and is presently Visiting Assistant Professor at Eastern Illinois University. He is a specialist in twentieth-century U.S. Intellectual History—his study on Walter Lippman was published in 1993 by Transaction Books. He will offer a course this spring on the French and Indian War.

CLAIRA GARCIA AYLARD will once again join us in the spring 1994 semester. Holding a Ph.D. from Cambridge University, she is a specialist on the history of religion and the church in colonial New Spain (Mexico) and is Research Professor at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia in Mexico City. Dr. García Aylard will offer one course on Mexican history, and another, sponsored by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, on the Latin experience in the United States.

During the current academic year several of our ABDs are serving as Instructors in undergraduate courses. In the fall of 1993 DAN WORTHINGTON taught a course on colonial America and ALAN BAUMLER offered and introductory course on East Asian history. In the spring of 1994 LISA WARNE-MAGRO and FRANK VALADEZ will teach undergraduate seminars on topics of 20th century U.S. history. The following fall, VICTOR LIBET will offer an upper-division undergraduate course on European History from 1871 to 1918.

Joseph Love Honored as Scholar and Given New Responsibilities as Center Director

In recognition of his excellent scholarship, Joseph Love has been named as a member of our department to be so honored since the award's inception nine years ago. Love is an internationally recognized authority on regionalism and political economy in Brazil since the First Republic (1889–1930). Recently, he has done research on the development of economic thought in Latin America. An early manuscript he is finishing is to be published by Stanford University Press. As a University Scholar he will receive $12,000 annually for three years in support of research activities.

Love, who has published widely on Latin America in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, previously has been honored as Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Fulbright Hays Research Fellow (twice), NEH Senior Research Fellow, and as Guggenheim Fellow. In July 1993 he was named Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies for a four-year term.

Parker, Blanes, Berdahl, and Havens Bid Farewell to Urbana

Two significant departures from the Department of History occurred in 1993. GEOFFREY PARKER, for seven years Charles E. Novell Distinguished Professor of History and for two years department chair, left for Yale University, where he assumed the post, in succession to Sir MICHAEL HOWARD, of
The Joseph Ward Swain Prize for the outstanding graduate seminar paper went to BRYON ANDREASEN (for a paper, “Despatches from Seoul,” written under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM C. WIDENER) and the Joseph Ward Swain Prize for the outstanding article published by a graduate student in a scholarly journal was awarded to WILLIAM R. SUTTON. The article, “Benevolent Calvinism and the Moral Government of God: the Influence of Nathaniel W. Taylor and the Second Great Awakening,” appeared in the Winter 1992 issue of Religion and American Culture. The Lawrence Marcellus Larson Prize for the outstanding graduate student in English or medieval history was shared by DAVID COLEMAN and MICHAEL SHIRLEY, and the Frederick S. Rodkey Prize for outstanding work in Russian History was won by MARY STUART.

The department’s George S. and Gladys W. Queen Prize for excellence in teaching by members of the faculty was presented to FREDERICK E. HANES and CAROLINE M. HIBBARD. The department prize for excellence in teaching by a graduate teaching assistant went to ROBERT TOMILSON.

h.Ds Awarded

During the 1992-1993 academic year, the following doctorates were successfully completed:


THOMAS F. MADDEN (BA, New Mexico; MA, Illinois) “Enrico Dandolo: His Life, His Family, and His Venice Before the Fourth Crusade” (Donald E. Queller) 1993–94: St. Louis University.


MARY S. SPRUNGER (BA, Bethel College; MA, Illinois) “Rich Mennonites, Poor Mononites: Economics and Theology in the Amish and Mennonite Communities During the Golden Age” (Geoffrey Parker).


For the second year in a row Epsilon Chapter initiated a large number of new members into Phi Alpha Theta. On April 6, 1993, 49 graduate and undergraduate students pledged their oath. New members were welcomed with an inspiring message by CHARLES STEWART and honored with refreshments afterwards.

On Saturday, May 1, 1993, the annual department dinner was again held in the Colonial Room of the Illini Union. Professors Stewart and JAMES BARRETT gave the addresses, and Professor MARIE MORGAN, MARK LEFF joined them in presenting awards to faculty and to graduate and undergraduate students. The keynote speaker was WILLIAM F. KANAPIER, who gave a presentation on the hammered dulcimer. In the approximately 80 attendees seemed thoroughly delighted by the music and even requested an encore. Finally, chapter officers for 1993–94 were presented. They include DAVID RANEY as president, MICHAEL CONLIN as vice-president, BRIAN KOMAR as secretary, and NIKKI KOLAG as treasurer.

Elite Marie Moutmann

Celebrating one hundred years of history at Illinois

The Social History Group

Among the history faculty who presented their work to the Social History Group during 1992–93 were VERNON BURTON (who discussed the effects of the American Civil War on a small southern community), JEFF HANES (whose topic was modernism in Japan), and BLAIR KLING (who described his role as a “subversive historian” in a company town in India). DANIEL LITTLEFIELD’S topic was “John Brown, African-Americans, and Ideals of Manhood,” while MEGAN MCLAUGHLIN talked about the twelfth-century canons regular and their rituals of death. LESLIE REAGAN discussed the use of abstinence and credit midwives, and MIHAIL WEST’S topic was the politics of birth control in Africa. In addition, ED DIENER (Psychology) presented the group some of the results of his research on happiness in American society.

James R. Barrett

The British History Association

The twenty-second year of the British History Association began in October with a presentation by Professor MARIE MORGAN of Southern Illinois University of a paper on “Manners and Class in Early Industrial England, 1750–1850.” In October Professor WALTER L. ARNSTEIN became a “primary source” as well as historian as he recalled his 1957 “Interview with Bertrand Russell,” the renowned philosopher, essayist, and political activist, at Russell’s home in December, joined in a variety of side dishes and desserts, volleyball, and touch football.

In the late September, placement officers VERNON BURTON and JOHN MCKAY, with help from former officer DONALD QUELLER, led the Graduate Placement Seminar. Those ABD students ready to apply for jobs had the opportunity to ask questions about the application process. This was especially important since the department’s placement process has in recent years become much more decentralized. The chapter also hosts the annual International Graduate History juniors in December, two representatives from the campus Career Service Center assured those present that, with patience, graduates in history were finding jobs.

In October 1992 the chapter, in cooperation with the British History Association, held its annual used book sale of books donated by faculty members and graduate students. The event proved to be a successful money-making venture.

History at Illinois—6

7—History at Illinois
The history of Illinois is rich and varied. It was once a land of great Native American civilizations, and later became home to European Explorers and settlers. The Illinois Central Railroad played a crucial role in the state's development, connecting the region to the rest of the country. Today, Illinois is known for its diverse culture, stunning landscapes, and innovative thinking.
Russia in Revolution, 1992–1993
Diane Koenker
My continuing research on a book, "The Republic of Strangers and Society 1918–1930," took me to Moscow and St. Petersburg in the spring of 1993 under the auspices of Fulbright and IREX. This was my third research trip since 1989 on this topic, the first one in 1989 in the Soviet Union. I was given personal typewriters to supplement what I had already seen in other materials. I uncovered a wealth of new and fascinating materials not available in St. Petersburg, especially in the former Leningrad party archive. But if work conditions were excellent in terms of access to materials, the continuing budget crisis in the Russian government has created extreme conditions of maintenance of archives and libraries. Many dedicated scholars, archivists, and librarians are now working for miserable salaries and with absolutely no financial support for either scholarly life or the physical maintenance of their collections. The contrast, therefore, between the new Western capitalists who are colonizing the Russian capitals, and the native intelligentsia is a difficult one for a visiting scholar to accept. And underlying all of this uneven development was the political crisis of the last six or eight months, which we saw to keep peaking in March and April with demonstrations and then a referendum, but which has taken an even more desperate and sobering turn with the invasion in Moscow of early October 1993. These trips also involved a personal encounter that symbolized the more optimistic and, I hope, enduring side of the current Russian revolution. Some years ago, Berliner, a Russian historian from England, and I began work on a translation of a memoir about the Russian Revolution and Civil War that I had found in the Hoover Institution. The author, Edward Dune, had been a young and zealous Bolshevik in 1917, fought with the Red Army in the Russian Civil War, and then joined the Communist opposition to Stalin in the 1920s. He was arrested several times, and served a sentence in a camp in the Gulag, returning to his family in June 1941. Dune and his family were separated during the German invasion; his wife and son were reported dead, and he was captured and taken to France, where he escaped from the Germans and lived out his life in exile, writing his memoir in 1952. In 1991 (before the putsch), frustrated by my failure to gain access to materials on printers in the Central Communist Party Archive, I mentioned to the head archivist my work on this memoir, and asked if there was any information from Dune's party record. A little later, "absolutely unofficially," I was given the 1914 putative typewritten copy of Dune's party career, and was astounded to find out that he had been "posthumously rehabilitated" by petition of his wife in 1956. This meant she had survived the war; perhaps she or Dune's son, who would have been 67 years old, were still alive. The following year, an Illinois graduate student conducting research in the party archive, Daniel Peris, managed to locate Dune's son Vladimir Eduardovich, who was indeed living in Moscow, but who believed, it turned out, that his father had perished during the war. Corresponding through Dan, I contacted the son, and arranged to meet him in Moscow on a special trip in June 1992, bringing with me a photocopy of the Russian typescript of his father's memoir.

We met on a memorable sunny afternoon, sharing our information about Edward Dune, with Vladimir alternating between reading his father's hitherto unknown memoir, and filling me in on the many events of his life as the teenage child of the Arbat, how he and his mother survived political exile and the German invasion, about his army career and subsequent successful party and administrative career. The fact that his father had been a political prisoner under Stalin had to be carefully suppressed, and it was clear how painful were the memories of those days and how palpable was the anxiety even in 1992 about the return of the system of fear. As pensioners, Vladimir and his wife had been hard hit by the inflation and unevenness of Yeltsin's economic reforms, but Vladimir insisted that "Things can get much worse and it will be all right; as long as the old police state does not return." I visited Vladimir and his wife again in March 1993, spent an afternoon watching television, and the day after Yeltsin first declared he was going to rule by emergency decree. The phone rang all afternoon with calls from anxious friends and relatives. But Vladimir had not lost his faith in either Yeltsin or in reform. That political crisis abated, although all of Moscow was abuzz with politics, in the lines in my local "self-service" grocery, and at the library where the check-out attendants were piling readers on whom they supposed, Yeltsin or parliament. Moving to St. Petersburg at the beginning of April was like a tonic, an escape from intensively political Moscow. One could see better that beneath the political turmoil, people were carrying on with their lives: getting, spending, and arranging their children's futures. The May Day demonstration in St. Petersburg offered a glimpse of the old Soviet Union, angry elderly faces carrying signs with anti-American and anti-Semitic slogans. On that sunny day, they seemed very much isolated and in a minority, and the future, I hoped and continue to hope, belonged with the heirs of Eduard Dune.

The book that Edward Dune was published by the University of Illinois Press in March 1993. I had already left for Moscow before it appeared; fittingly, Dan Peris later brought a copy of it for Vladimir Eduardovich.

...
with Fujimori’s extreme liberalization policies, they were bringing on the brink of economic collapse. In 1992, Peru was on the verge of a financial crisis. The government was unable to meet its debt obligations and faced the prospect of defaulting on its loans. The situation was exacerbated by a severe reduction in the price of copper, Peru’s main export. The Peruvian government was forced to seek international aid to prevent a full-fledged economic crisis.

In response, the government took measures to reduce government spending, privatize state enterprises, and introduce market-oriented reforms. These policies were accompanied by a devaluation of the currency, which contributed to economic pain for the average citizen. Despite the challenges, the economy began to stabilize in the late 1990s, and Fujimori’s policies were largely responsible for Peru’s economic turnaround.

In the meantime, the political landscape of Peru was undergoing significant changes. The death of Alan Garcia, the former president, in 1992, was followed by a period of transition. In the 1993 presidential election, Fujimori won a landslide victory, securing a second term in office. His administration was marked by a crackdown on corruption, which had been widespread under previous administrations. However, the political climate remained tense, with frequent protests and demonstrations.

In 1999, Fujimori was briefly removed from office due to a military coup, but he regained power in a controversial election the following year. Despite the challenges, Fujimori’s government was able to maintain economic stability and reduce poverty in Peru. However, his rule was marred by allegations of human rights abuses, including disappearances and extrajudicial killings.

In 2000, Fujimori faced his first democratic election since coming to power in 1990. He was running against Alejandro Toledo, a relative political newcomer. Toledo won the election, becoming the first non-political professional to become president of Peru. His victory was seen as a sign of hope for the country, which had been divided by Fujimori’s authoritarian rule.

Toledo, who had been a successful businessman and social activist before entering politics, promised a more inclusive and participatory government. He also emphasized the need for sustainable development and the protection of the environment. Under his administration, efforts were made to reduce poverty and inequality, and to promote economic growth. Toledo’s government was marked by a number of reforms, including the creation of the National Institute of Civil Registration, which aimed to modernize the country's administrative machinery.

In 2005, Toledo was widely criticized for his handling of the economy, including high inflation and rising prices. This, along with allegations of corruption and human rights abuses, contributed to a decline in his approval ratings. In 2006, he was replaced by the veteran politician García, who had previously served as Peru’s president. García’s tenure was marked by a focus on infrastructure development and poverty reduction. However, his administration was also plagued by corruption scandals.

In 2007, the former president Fujimori was arrested on charges of corruption and money laundering. He was later convicted of corruption and sentenced to six years in prison. The case marked the end of an era, as Fujimori was the first former president to be tried for his role in corruption.

The political landscape of Peru remained turbulent in the years that followed. The country continued to face challenges, including economic instability, political polarization, and regional disparities. Despite these challenges, Peru has made significant progress in recent years, with a growing middle class and a decline in poverty rates. The country has also seen a rise in civil society organizations and political parties, which have played an important role in shaping the political landscape.

In conclusion, the political and economic transformations in Peru have been significant since the nineeties. The country has faced numerous challenges, but has also made important strides towards democracy and economic development. The future of Peru will likely continue to be shaped by these dynamics, as the country navigates the complex issues of political stability, economic growth, and social cohesion.
Let Us Know What You’re Doing

Name

Address

Please indicate all U of I degrees: B.A. year________ M.A. year________ Ph.D. year________

Current position and employer (If retired, indicate last position prior to retirement.)

List your accomplishments for the past year:

Significant publications in 1992-93

Mail this form in an envelope to: Nadine Miller, Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 309 Gregory Hall, 810 S. Wright Street, Urbana IL 61801

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