seek to expand women’s opportunities and autonomy are disrupting the natural order of things. They would be horrified at the level of domestic violence, one of the major problems that had brought them to the political arena. They would be shocked that women’s wages still lag substantially behind men’s; that equal pay for equal work is still as much a goal as it is a fact; that most women still work in a pink collar ghetto, where the work that they do is undervalued. They would be dismayed to hear the phrase “I’m not a feminist but...” precede so many claims to precisely those benefits which feminist political work made possible. They—for whom intimate friendships among women were unproblematic—would be dismayed to find critics of feminism using “lesbian” as an epithet to separate women of different sexual orientation. And although not all Seneca Falls activists understood themselves to be engaged in an interracial movement, and although at other times of her life Stanton would yield to the temptation to pit the interests of white women against the interests of black men, I think that in the long run it would have been the inclusiveness of the original venture which would win out, and that they would think that feminists today could be doing more to sustain an interracial and multiethnic community, and to narrow the gap between what girls born into poverty and into wealth can expect to experience...

Modern feminism began as the expression of the personally felt needs of a few women in a small town that is now difficult to find on a map, but because it is grounded in the great ethical principles that sustain society, it flourishes in times and places its founders could only dimly have imagined.

A Note from the Director of Graduate Studies—Recruiting Minority Students

Paul Greenough

When I began as DGS early in the fall semester of 1998, it was like taking an icy bath—nothing prepared me for the administrative duties of the position despite having taught in the department for nearly 25 years. Thankfully, the excellent procedures recently established by the last DGS, Professor Susan Lawrence, and the long experience and helpful advice of Mary Strottman, our departmental administrative assistant, got me through the semester more or less unsathed. Of course, the indulgence of the graduate students themselves was also a crucial break.

During the fall semester, the graduate program began initiatives in several areas. One of the most important reflects our efforts to recruit more minority graduate students. This is an area where our graduates can be particularly helpful. Over the past decade our efforts to recruit minority students has borne tangible fruit in a graduate program that is diverse and welcoming to minority students. The graduate students themselves have been instrumental in creating that environment and conveying a sense of it to prospective students. We have reestablished a minority recruitment committee chaired by Katherine Tachau (including Jacki Rand, Robert Jefferson and myself) and it has begun more systematically to seek minority applicants. On the one hand several faculty members visited history departments at other campuses where there are substantial numbers of graduating minority students (African-Americans, Native Americans and Latinos/Chicanos); they delivered the message that excellent training and financial aid are available from our department. On the other hand, the committee collected lists of undergraduate minority students who had declared their interest in the study of history—the lists came from several sources, including the Educational Testing Service and the CIC—and then corresponded with them directly to urge them to consider applying. We won’t know the results of these efforts until spring when the graduate admissions committee has completed its work, but in the meantime the minority recruitment committee has started to work on ways to ensure that minority students feel welcome and thus stay in Iowa City and complete their degrees. The Graduate History Society, led this year by Lionel Kimble, has been particularly helpful in clarifying and acting on these retention issues.
Faculty

David Arkush continues with his project of using several hundred folktales from southern Hebei province to explore the imagined worlds of north Chinese villagers on the eve of the revolution. He gave a talk on “North Chinese Folktales and the Village Family” to the Department in November 1997. He also taught a new colloquium for History Majors in the spring, on “China in 1900: Village Culture, Foreigners, and the Boxer Uprising,” which drew somewhat from this research. He plans to begin writing his book in 1998-99, when he will be in Canton (Guangzhou), China, on a university development assignment and a senior scholar research grant from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation.

Douglas Baynton has just returned from a fellowship year at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History. He is working on a book that will argue that disability, similarly to gender, class, and race, functions as a signifier for relations of power and therefore should be resituated from the margins to the center of historical scholarship. His research focuses on the use of disability imagery in turn-of-the-century debates over women’s suffrage, immigration law, and African-American civil rights.


Constance H. Berman made a whirlwind research trip to France, Italy and Slovenia in May 1997; eighteen days, fifteen manuscripts, five cities, three countries, two nights on overnight trains. Exhausting, but well worth it for getting the data during some twelfth-century manuscripts right; they will be the basis for a flurry of upcoming papers on the Cistercians because 1998 is the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the first house of the Order. This should get her back to Europe at least twice next year. What she is currently finding most interesting about her work is tracing the gradual development of the very notion of a religious Order as an institution over the twelfth century; she gave a paper on that at the Haskins Society in November and another related one at the ACHA meeting in Seattle in January. She has found naturalist Stephen Jay Gould’s A Wonderful Life very helpful with some of the methodological considerations. She continues her work on women in the Cistercian Order and has become fascinated by the relationship between those nuns and the thirteenth-century Queen of France, Blanche of Castile. Papers entitled, “The Reconstruction of Women’s ‘Extravagant’ Architecture and the Much-Maligned Cistercian Nuns of the diocese of Sens,” “Were There Twelfth-Century Cistercian Nuns?” “Cistercian Nuns and Cistercian Tithes,” “Abbeys for Cistercian Nuns in the Ecclesiastical Province of Sens: Foundation, Endowment and Economic Activities of the Earlier Foundations,” and “The Labors of Hercules,” have recently been completed. Her interest in medieval women has also gotten her involved in putting together a collection of articles, Women and Property in Medieval Europe, with friends from the University of Minnesota; she proposes to include a paper on northern French noble women co-authored with a former undergraduate student, Susan Cray. She was awarded the May Brodbeck Humanities Fellowship Award for 1999-2000.

Theodore Dwight Bozeman held a University of Iowa Development assignment in the spring of 1997 to continue work on The Precisianist Strain, a study of the disciplinary component in Puritanism and the anti-disciplinary, “antinomian” movements, which rose against it in the early 17th Century. He presented a paper on Walter Scott, a 19th century founder of the Protestant restorationist movement, at the Texas Christian University in November 1996, and published “The Glory of the ‘Third Time’: John Eaton as Contra-Puritan,” Journal of Ecclesiastical History, October 1996; and “Neglected Resources in Scholarship: Puritan Studies,” Religion and American Culture: A Journal of Interpretation, Winter, 1997. He is The University of Iowa liaison for the American Society of Church History, continues to serve as chairperson of the Society’s Research Committee with responsibility for the Society’s six historical prizes, and was chair of the Philip Schaff prize committee for the 1997 competition. He also has prepared for publication in 1998 the biography of a founder of the colony of Rhode Island which The University of Iowa’s historian Sydney V. James had finished at the time of his death in 1993.
Kenneth Cmiel has continued to do research on different aspects of the recent past. He was the Harry Jack Gray Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Hartford, which entailed three different trips to Connecticut during the year. He taught a seminar there during the summer on visual culture in the twentieth century and gave a lecture entitled “Drowning in Pictures: Visual Culture at the End of the Twentieth Century.” Last summer he participated in conferences at the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam and at Cambridge University in England. At both he spoke on the coming of human rights politics to the United States in the 1970s.


Cox was named chair of the British Council Book Prize in the Humanities, and continues to serve on the Executive Committee of the Mid-West Victorian Studies Association and the Educational Policy Committee of the College of Liberal Arts. He was elected to the Faculty Senate and Faculty Council.

Sarah Farmer spent the fall semester of 1997 as a visiting fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna. She used the occasion to finish up short projects as well as to explore the subject of her next book, which will address French-German interactions during the French occupation of Germany after World War II. Her book, Martyred Village: Commemorating the 1944 Massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane, appeared with the University of California press in the fall of 1998.

James Giblin spent the fall semester, 1998 in Tanzania on leave as a University of Iowa Faculty Scholar. He brought to virtual completion a book manuscript, Wanyalulokolo: Families and Social Experience in a Colonial Labor Reserve, which is under contract for the Heineman Series in African Social History. He published an article, “Family Life, Indigenous Culture and Christianity in Colonial Njombe,” in East African Expressions of Christianity, Thomas Spear and I.N. Kimambo, eds. (Oxford, 1998) and another, “Land Tenure, Traditions of Thought about the Land, and their Environmental Implications in Tanzania,” is forthcoming in Tanzania Zamani. In addition to his Faculty Scholar award, he received a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Award for 1996-97 that enabled him to continue his research in Tanzania.

Michel Gobat will join the faculty of the department in the fall 1999. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in modern Latin American history in the fall, 1998. His dissertation, “Against the Bourgeois Spirit: The Nicaraguan Elite under U.S. Imperialism, 1910-1934,” examines the impact of U.S. intervention on the politics of Nicaraguan elites.

Colin Gordon is writing a history of the health insurance debate in the United States. He is particularly interested in the impact of race and gender on notions of universal social provision in the United States, and in the influence of economic and professional interests (doctors, insurers, employers) in the making of American social policy. He has presented his early research at the meetings of the Organization of American Historians, the Social Science History Association, and the American Historical Association; and has given invited lectures at the Hagley Library and Georgia State University. He was named a University of Iowa Faculty Scholar, an award that began in fall of 1998.

Paul Greenough organized a workshop in January of 1997 on “Immunization and the State” held in Delhi, India, where he was joined by his colleague Steven Hoch and by Douglas Parks, a recent Iowa history Ph.D. graduate. Comical photos of them in rickshaws circulate behind closed doors. The workshop was a part of a large research activity dubbed the “Social Science and Immunization Project” that is funded by the Dutch and Danish governments. During the fall of 1997, he worked on a book about the rise of investigative epidemiology at the US Centers for
Disease Control between 1951 and 1983. Over winter break of 1997-98, Greenough joined other faculty and graduate students on an study tour that included visits to Morocco, Tanzania, Zanzibar and India. Early in 1998 a Bengali translation of his book on wartime famine in India appeared, and a recent essay on Victorian writers, mangrove swamps and literary fantasy came out in a big volume on the environmental history of India, edited by Richard Grove, called Nature and the Orient (OUP). For the last three years, Greenough has served as director of the Global Health Studies Program, a forum for international health research as well as a certificate program for students in all disciplines. He is currently the department’s Director of Graduate Studies.

Sarah Hanley, whose scholarly work (in and out of the classroom) has focused on political culture, in particular the power of law (constitutional, statutory, and case law) to frame communities, continues to investigate how the interrelated processes of state building and family formation in France (the only European state to institutionalize the male right to rule) were developed in parallel, adhering to a marital regime system of governance and a theory of male right that legally underwrote authority in household (husband and state (king) units. As set forth in “Social Sites of Political Practice in France: Lawsuits, Civil Rights, and the Separation of Powers in Domestic and State government, 1550-1800,” American Historical Review (1997), she shows how the marital regime system of governance, legally formed in the 1550s-1650s, was challenged by women, who brought marital separation suits, in the 1650s-1750s, to court, then to “the public” in the streets, configuring a public sphere wherein public opinion was influenced. In litigation from the mid 1600s on, women demanded legal protection for their civil rights, “life, liberty, and property;” and they also developed the theory of a “separation of powers,” denying the legitimacy of arbitrary governance in the household. Although later, in the 1740s, Montesquieu would apply that notion (albeit vaguely) to state government, this earlier juridical formulation separating governing powers, not lost to historical memory, was expanded; and by 1790-1791 revolutionary women demanded application of the rubric to both household and state. Yet when the revolutionary deputies wrote the separation of powers into the Constitution of 1791, they reversed women’s legal priorities, publicly stated for many generations, and issued a truncated version applied only to the state. Left legally subjected in household governance, women were declared ineligible for state citizenship. By replacing liberal views of state making and exploring instead multilayered political contests over the right to rule—from the invention of a Salic Law (forged in the 1400s to exclude women) and its shocking demise in the 1550s, to the development of a new juridical model (marital regime governance) legalizing male right, a system contested in turn, she is attempting to gain insight into a process more complex than heretofore presumed. As a Fellow, Huntington Library (spring 1998), she completed chapters on the institution by the mid 1600s of a judicial system, law and law practice, defined as “French Jurisprudence.”

Elizabeth Heineman joins the department as a tenured member in the fall 1999. She received her Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1993 and has been teaching at Bowling Green State University since then. She will teach in the areas of modern European women’s history and modern Germany. Her book, just published by the University of California Press, is What Difference Does a Husband Make? Marital Status in Germany, 1933-61.

Kathleen Higgins most recent publication is “Gender and the Manumission of Slaves in Colonial Brazil: The Prospects for Freedom in Sabara, Minas Gerais, 1710-1809”, Slavery and Abolition, Volume 18, No. 2 (August 1997), (pp. 1-29). ‘Licentious Liberty’ in a Brazilian Gold-Mining Region: Slavery and Gender in Brazil’s Gold Mines: Sabara, Minas Gerais, 1710-1809, is forthcoming in 1999 (Pennsylvania State University Press). In her research, Kathleen emphasizes relationships among various groups of people brought together in a frontier society, specifically slaves (African, creoles, mulattos), men and women of various backgrounds, races and conditions, free and liberated persons, and slave owners, who were not always white and male but also mulatto, female and even African. She documents subtle changes in their relationships with one another as the mining economy passes through a century of prosperity, decline, and stagnation.

Henry Horwitz continues to work on English legal history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His current project is a study of the proceedings and records of the Court of Exchequer. His long-term project is a volume (1689-1760) in the new Oxford History of English Law. Publications in 1996-97 include “Record-keepers in the court of Chancery and their ‘Record’ of Accomplishment” in Historical Research vol. 70 (1997), (pp. 34-51). He was awarded an NEH Fellowship for the 1999-2000 academic year.

Robert F. Jefferson’s current research examines the manner in which African American Soldiers of the U.S. Ninety-third Infantry Division forged new identities through the tenuous relationships
they shared with members of their respective communities, black middle-class spokespeople, and the state during the Second World War. Emerging from a myriad of race, gender, class, generational, work, and upbringing backgrounds, black 93rd GIs fought a seemingly impossible three-front battle as they struggled to reshape the long-standing ideas that American Society held regarding race, citizenship, and democracy, to revise the images that segments of African American Society held of them as soldiers, while fighting to protect their physical well-being and dignity in a military setting. At the same time, their worldviews were being reshaped by military discipline and culture and the social, political and cultural winds swirling throughout American Society during the wartime period. His book manuscript titled, Black Men, Blue Helmets: Social and Political Dramas of Race, Democracy and Citizenship in the U.S. Ninety-third Infantry Division during the Second World War examines the ideological, political, and cultural processes in the making of black soldiers during the Second World War and the postwar period. Jefferson also holds a joint appointment in the African American World Studies Program. His publications include “On Freedom's Solid rock': Black World War II Soldiers and Regular Army Reservations and Training Areas, 1941-1945,” published in The American Experience in Twentieth Century Wars edited by Steven D. Smith (1997), “Evaluating the Price of the ‘Mis'-Fitness Ticket: Wounded Black World War II Ex- GIs, the Veteran's Administration, and the Self-Enabling Struggles for Civil Rights, 1946-1948,” that will appear in Disabled Veterans of Wars, Past and Present, an anthology edited by David a Gerber (University of Michigan Press), several essays on African American veterans groups that will appear in the Encyclopedia of African American Associations edited by Nina Mjagkij (Garland Publishing, Inc.) and reviews in The Historian and The Michigan Historical Review. He has presented papers on black servicemen and their families at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, the Society for Military History, the North American Labor History Association, the Social Science History Association, the Pacific History Association, and the U.S. Army War College.

Benjamin Kaplan spent the spring and fall semesters of 1997 at the Institute for Research in the Humanities in Madison, Wisconsin. Supported by a Friedrich Solmsen Fellowship, he was working full time there on his current book project, a social history of religious toleration in Europe in the period between the Reformation and the French Revolution. Unlike traditional histories of toleration, which focus on toleration as idea or as government policy, Ben's project examines social relations between Europe's various religious groups. Its goal is to explain how ordinary people experienced the religious divisions of the age, how those of different beliefs interacted with one another in daily life, and how they managed, in some communities but not others, to coexist peacefully with one another. Aided by an Old Gold Summer Fellowship, Ben pursued his researches during the summer of 1997 in Boston, where he was able to find a variety of rare materials in the Harvard libraries. During his year's leave of absence, he also completed work on two articles, one of them for the art exhibition catalogue, Masters of Light: Dutch Painters in Utrecht during the Golden Age (the exhibition showed in San Francisco in the fall of 1997, then traveled to Baltimore and London). Ben's 1995 book on the Reformation in Utrecht, Calvinists and Libertines, recently received its second award, the Philip Schauf Prize from the American Society of Church History.

Linda K. Kerber has long been engaged in a study of Americans’ changing understanding of women’s obligations to the state. Women's history as a field has generally concentrated on the distinctive history of women’s claims for rights. It is less well understood that there is an equally complex history of obligation. Her book, No Constitutional Right to be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship, was published by Hill and Wang in September. It begins in the era of the American Revolution, when the issue of patriotic loyalty was salient, and ends in the present, when the obligation to military service rests differently on men and women. Along the way she examines the vastly different histories of men's and women's obligations to refrain from vagrancy, to pay taxes, and to serve on juries.

As a result of this project, her interest in the implications of citizenship has broadened. Her presidential address to the Organization of American Historians, “The Meanings of Citizenship,” appeared in the December 1997 issue of the Journal of American History. (Portions of the essay also appeared in Dissent, Fall, 1997 and will soon appear, in Italian translation, in Acoma.) This essay emphasizes the plural, multiple ways in which the concept of citizenship has been refracted in American life. With Professor Patricia Cain of The University of Iowa College of Law, she has been teaching a new course at the law school, “Gender and the Law in U.S. History.”

Last fall she was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1998-99 she visited eight college campuses as a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Lecturer. A profile appeared in the Chronicle of