FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRMAN

A member of the History Department at Iowa for nearly 28 years, I feel a sense of genuine pride as I observe the numerous, diverse activities of our faculty, our alumni, and our students, both graduate and undergraduate. In this, my first year as chairman, I can report that our active faculty are pressing hard with requests for additional space, increased travel funds, research leaves, computer hardware and software, audio-visual materials, acquisitions for the library, more generous honoraria for invited speakers, etc., etc. For my part, I send off a barrage of letters to deans and officers of the central administration seeking the necessary authorizations and funding. I happen to find greater satisfaction in serving a busy, hard working department than one where inertia and demoralization have taken a toll.

Within the past year, the number of undergraduate history majors has grown substantially with my latest tally showing some 350 majors in the Department. The number of graduate students is also growing though at a slower pace. We have 107 graduate students in residence as of this fall. I have noted that applications for graduate study, including the several categories of student aid, have increased both in numbers and in the quality of the applicants. We have graduate students from several European countries, from Iran and Israel, from Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China. I can also report that the number of the faculty has grown to 29 regular members, including several joint faculty shared with other departments and programs. This year, we have eleven visiting, temporary faculty on our staff filling in for faculty on leave and for several faculty serving in administrative capacities on campus. For next year, the Department received authorization to make additional appointments in the field of Latin American history (other than the fields of Mexican history in the national period and the English Caribbean) and in the field of Nineteenth Century United States history (era of the Civil War and Reconstruction, 1840-80).

Although the University and College of Liberal Arts have of late sought to improve the infrastructure in which the History Department operates, there remain certain important needs that are not presently being met. Perhaps the single most important need that cannot be funded with state resources is our need to provide doctoral students with fellowships that will allow our advanced graduate students to proceed with the research and writing of dissertations. During recent decades, the cost of conducting research in European, Asian, African and Latin American countries, not to mention research in the United States, has skyrocketed. These costs have caused many students to postpone their conducting research for years until sufficient funds could be saved to cover these costs. Perhaps more than any other single reason, our inability to assist these able students has extended the length of their doctoral programs excessively.

Beginning about five years ago, several interested and generous friends of the Department contributed funds so that we might make available a few dissertation research and writing fellowships. At present, the Department has the Gordon Prange Fellowship in Modern European History; the Elizabeth Bennett Ink Fellowship in American History; the Louis Pelzer Fellowship in American History; the Laurence Lafore Fellowship which is unrestricted by field. Now, I would like to take this opportunity to invite alumni and friends to help celebrate the eightieth birthday anniversary of Carver Professor Emeritus WILLIAM O. AYDELOTTE, which occurs in 1990, in honoring his long career and his many contributions to historical scholarship and historical studies at Iowa by establishing
the William O. Aydelotte Dissertation Fellowship. As many of you are aware, Bill has been a major figure in the study of the history of the British Parliament in the 19th century; he was a pioneer in introducing quantitative methods of historical scholarship. Only last year, Peter Stansky of Stanford University, in his presidential address to the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, entitled, “The Crumbling Frontiers of History OR History and Biography: Some Personal Remarks,” declared:

The most distinguished representative of quantification in my own field of modern British history is William Aydelotte. In his pioneering work, he was likely to tell us what was wrong about the old generalizations in their place. His students, John Phillips and W.C. Lubenow are demonstrating how quantification can enrich our understanding of nineteenth century Britain . . .

Bill Aydelotte was among the first historians to be recognized by election to membership in the National Academy of Science. He served the Department of History as chairman at two very critical times in the past forty years. His contributions to the History Department at Iowa are legion, far too many for me to recite here. Virtually everyone who teaches at Iowa, who studies in this Department, becomes beneficiaries of the many influences that he provided during his many years of devoted service. All of us want to wish him many more wonderful years as we also appreciate what he has done for History at the University of Iowa.

Persons who would like to contribute to the Aydelotte Fellowship Fund should send their contributions to the University of Iowa Foundation, Attention of Ms. Olga Sassine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. A form is attached to the Newsletter.

Lawrence E. Gelland

TEACHING AWARDS

Alan B. Spitzer received one of the University’s two Excellence in Teaching Awards for 1988-89. This award was based upon high quality of his classroom teaching and scholarship. A stipend of $3,000 was connected with the award.

The following graduate students received Outstanding Teaching Assistant Awards in 1988-89 and received a $1,000 stipend each:

Steven Bucklin
Kimberly Jensen
Jeffrey Myers

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS TO STUDENTS

Up to three Ada Louisa Ballard Dissertation-Year Fellowships are awarded by the University each year to doctoral students in humanities departments or programs who, at the time of nomination, have completed the comprehensive examination and all other requirements for the Ph.D. except for the dissertation. Two of the Department’s graduate students were named recipients of this Fellowship for 1989-90. Each received a stipend of $8,000 plus academic-year tuition. The recipients were KATHLEEN KAMERICK and BETH NACHISON.

Kathleen Kamerick’s dissertation is an examination of how and why visual modes of approaching the sacred were central to the religious culture of fourteenth and fifteenth-century England.

Beth Nachison is studying the development of provincial government in early modern France and the changing position of nobility in Burgundy during the age of royal absolutism.

Louis Pelzer Dissertation Fellowship—$10,000 to RUSSELL JOHNSON for 1989-90. Johnson’s dissertation is a comparative study of the economic and social impact of Civil War military recruitment and the economic mobilization on three Iowa communities.

Gordon Prange History Dissertation Fellowship—$3,500 to MANSOUR BONAKDARIAN for 1989-90. Bonakdarian is doing a dissertation on the labour and radical opposition to British foreign policy in Iran during the period 1905 to 1911.

Elizabeth Bennett Ink History Dissertation Fellowship—$3,500 to STEVEN BUCKLIN for 1989-90. Bucklin is examining the careers and writings of three influential political scientists in the “Wilsonian” tradition of international relations.

Laurence Lafore History Dissertation Fellowship—$3,500 each to KATHERINE JELLISON and JEFFREY OSTLER for 1989-90.

Katherine Jellison’s dissertation is a study of the impact of technological change on the lives of midwestern farm women in the twentieth century.

Jeffrey Ostler is analyzing the political conditions that explain the success or failure of populism in a number of midwestern states.

Christopher Blodig Prize for Best Honors Essay in History for 1988-89 went to Yonn Dierwechter, “British Colonial Hegemony in Karamoja, Uganda and the Problem of Environment.”
PH.D's IN HISTORY


FACULTY
DAVID ARKUSH spent the fall semester in China (funded by a grant from the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People’s Republic of China, which is sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, ACLS, and SSRC) pursuing his research on pre-1949 popular mentality, mostly gathering and reading texts of folk operas and such materials in Beijing. He was also able to travel in the countryside and witness village opera performances. His Land without Ghosts: Chinese Impressions of America from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to the Present, edited and translated together with Leo O. Lee, is being published by the University of California Press in October, 1989. Also appearing in print in 1989 are “Love and Marriage in North Chinese Peasant Operas,” in Unofficial China: Popular Culture and Thought in the People’s Republic, ed. Perry Link, Richard Madsen, and Paul G. Pickowicz (Boulder: Westview Press), and “Orthodox and Heterodox in Twentieth-Century Chinese Peasant Proverbs,” in Orthodoxy in Late Imperial China, ed. K. C. Liu (University of California Press). He also wrote a little article for a children’s anthropology magazine sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History in New York: “Choosing the Leader in China,” Faces: The Magazine About People 5.1 (October 1988): 12-15. He gave a talk on the question of Chinese peasant romance at Harvard in August 1988; presented a paper at the 1989 meeting of the Association for Asian Studies meeting in March on “Chinese Folk Opera and ‘Shattering the Getters of the Family’”; and spoke on North Chinese folk opera at the University of Chicago in May. He is spending the 1989-90 academic year at Indiana University in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures.


In addition, Ash presented the following papers: “Psychology as Science and Profession” at the International Congress of Psychology in Sydney, Australia and at the University of Colorado at Boulder; “German-Speaking Psychologists and Psychoanalysts in Britain” at a symposium on the history of German Jews in Britain at Clare College, Cambridge; “The Department of Hereditary Psychology” of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics, 1935-1945,” at the Max Planck Institute for Educational Research in West Berlin and at the 36th Congress of the German Society for Psychology in West Berlin; “On the Social and Institutional Context of Max Wertheimer’s Gestalt Theory,” at a symposium at the New School for Social Research in New York; “Dilemmas of Psychology under National Socialism: Institutions and Ideas,” at the Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Indiana; and “Emigré Psychologists after 1933: Discipline Structures and Science Transfer,” at a joint session he organized on emigré German-speaking scientists after 1933 at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the History of Science Society in Cincinnati, Ohio. Ash will present a revised version of the last-named paper at an additional symposium on emigré scientists that he organized at the International Congress of History of Science in Hamburg and Munich this August.

Ash was also appointed General Editor (with William R. Woodward) of CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY, a monograph series established by Cambridge University Press, and was invited to join the Editorial Advisory Board of Psychologie und Geschichte, a journal published in West Germany. At Iowa, he continued as coordinator of an interdisciplinary faculty colloquium in History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine (with Professor and Associate Dean Richard M. Caplan.)

CONSTANCE H. BERMAN was on leave with an NEH fellowship which allowed her to spend the summer and fall of 1988 in the French archives and the rest of the year in Washington, D.C., doing research. She presented the first results from this new project in a paper entitled, “The Urban/Rural World of Cistercian Nuns,” at the annual meeting of the Medieval Academy of America held in Madison, Wisconsin, in April 1989. She wrote another paper on the subject, “Fashions in Monastic Patronage: the
Popularity of Supporting Cistercian Abbeys for Women in Thirteenth-century Northern France," which will be presented at the Western Society for French History meeting in New Orleans in October 1989. She also completed several book reviews and a long series of articles on medieval agriculture for a new dictionary of medieval France for which (our former colleague) John B. Henne mann, Jr. is an editor. During the summer of 1989 she was a Paul Mellon Visiting Senior Fellow at the Center for the Advanced Study of the Visual Arts at the National Gallery in order to work on French church architecture. Work on her new project on the economic life of Cistercian foundations for women is proceeding slower than anticipated because the archives are even more extensive than she had expected, and because absolutely nobody in France is working on them! She is also at work on a paper entitled, "Les cisterciens et le tournant economique du Xllle siecle," which she has been invited to deliver in France in June 1990 at a conference sponsored by the Institut des Sources Chretiennes and the French CNRS in honor of the ninth centenary of the birth of Bernard of Clairvaux.


KENNETH CMIEL spent the first half of 1989 teaching in the Netherlands. He has also completed his book, *Democratic Eloquence*, which will be published by William Morrow & Co. in May 1990. The book is a study of disputes about language and rhetoric in nineteenth-century America, looking at how popular linguistic habits affected the ways that linguists, rhetoricians, lexicographers, and school teachers all thought about the English language. Cmiel has also nearly completed another book which is the history of a home for dependent children in Chicago. He is looking at how what was originally an orphanage became in the middle of the twentieth century a "home for emotionally disturbed children" and was finally closed as part of the deinstitutionalization movement of the 1970s. His particular interest is in how changing attitudes toward professionalism and shifting sources of philanthropy actually affect services given to needy children.

JEFFREY COX continued his work on a comparative study of British and American missionary work in the Punjab, and received a National Endowment for the Humanities Travel to Collections Grant for research at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia. He organized two academic programs: the annual meeting of the Midwest Conference on British Studies at Oxford, Ohio, in October, and the Iowa Labor History Workshop in Iowa City in May. Other work for the Conference on British Studies included serving as commentator at their annual national meeting in Philadelphia, and accepting an appointment to their Publications Board. He reviewed books for the *American Historical Review, Victorian Studies, The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History,* and *The Journal of Asian Studies,* and took a course in first year Hindi.

LARRY GELFAND returned to the campus in late August following his yearlong leave as Mary Ball Washington Professor of American History at University College Dublin, Republic of Ireland. During the summer of 1988, he delivered lectures at the Universities at Heidelberg, Marburg, and Aachen in the Federal Republic of Germany. An article, "Towards a Merit System for the American Diplomatic Service 1900-1930," was published in *Irish Studies in International Affairs,* 2 (1988). In February, he delivered the Roberts Lecture at Grinnell College. He continues to serve as Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Center for the Study of the Recent History of the United States.


Giblin continued his research on the modern history of Tanzania. In May and June 1988, he spent two months at Potsdam, German Democratic Republic, where he worked at the German Central Archives. The trip was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Council of Learned Societies, and by an Old Gold
Fellowship from the University of Iowa. He has been granted a Developmental Leave by the University of Iowa for research in the Spring of 1990. He has been offered a Fulbright Research Award to support this work.

In June 1988, Glibin participated in a workshop for high school teachers on African Studies. The workshop was held at the Center for International and Comparative Studies, University of Iowa. Also at CICS, he presented a lecture on his research in February 1989. He presented papers on the history of Tanzania at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of African Studies (Kingston, Ont., May 1988) and at the annual meeting of the African Studies Association (Chicago, October 1989).

JONATHAN A. GOLDSBROOK continued to work on his book, "Chosen Peoples." His article "Even the righteous can perish Through His Faith," will be published in *Conservative Judaism*. His article, "Aristeas to Philocrates: Obey the Torah, Speak Greek, and Put Your Hopes in the Ptolemaic Dynasty," will be published by the University Press of America in a volume of essays from the Klutznick Symposium of Creighton University.

PAUL GREENOUGH, who teaches modern South Asian history and international public health history, completed in July 1989 the first year of a three-year term as Director of the University's Center for International and Comparative Studies. He began at the same time to chair the Joint Committee on South Asia of the Social Science Research Council-American Council of Learned Societies, which took him to England and Europe in the summer. During 1988-89 he attended a number of conferences (AHA, AAS, and Wisconsin South Asia conference) and presented several papers (e.g., "Real Corpses and Bodies Politic: Aberrant Mortality and Transient Political Communities in South Asia") while continuing to work on several book-length projects.

CHARLES A. HALE has at last long completed his book, mentioned in this newsletter for the last twenty years. It will be published by Princeton University Press in November 1989 and is now entitled, *The Transformation of Liberalism in Late Nineteenth-Century Mexico*. In June he will be giving a paper in Paris at a conference on the French Revolution and Latin America, sponsored by the Association Francaise des Sciences Sociales sur l'Amerique Latine. The paper will be entitled, "The Revival of Political History and the French Revolution in Mexico."

SARAH HANLEY published two articles, "Engendering the State: Family Formation and State Building in Early Modern France," *French Historical Studies* 16:1 (Spring 1989); and "Women in the Body Politic of Early Modern France," *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Western Society for French History* (Spring 1989); as well as reviews in *The American Historical Review* and *French History*. She presented papers at the International Congress on the History of the French Revolution, Georgetown University, and at the Western Society for French History, University of California, Los Angeles, where she also chaired a session. Invited by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, New York University, Anthropology Department, as a fellow, she joined (for a week) twelve anthropologists and two historians to present working papers on the intercultural phenomenon of "Divine Kingship."

This year Hanley was appointed to three-years terms as Executive Secretary of the Society for French Historical Studies and as a member of the American Historical Association, Leo Gershom Prize Committee (best book in European history). She continues to serve as an Executive Committee member of the Modern Europe Section of the American Historical Association.

At the University of Iowa, Hanley was cited by the University in 1988 for excellent teaching. This year she gave opening speeches at the Women in Research Meeting and the Feminist Graduate Student Conference and presented a speech on a panel at an Alumni Association meeting. In the History Department she chaired the search for new faculty members jointly appointed with African-American World Studies and History, Political Science or Sociology, and Music. In the College she continues to serve half-time in a three-year term as Associate Dean for faculty.

ELLIS W. HAWLEY is co-author of *Herbert Hoover and the Historians* (Hoover Library Association, 1989) and co-editor of *Poverty and Public Policy in Modern America* (Dorsey, 1989). In addition, he published an essay on Thurman Arnold in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and a foreword to *Voluntarism, Planning and the State* (Greenwood, 1988); presented a paper, "Economic Inquiry and the State in New America," at the Smithsonian Institution Conference on the State and the Growth of Economic Knowledge, September 1988; chaired a session on "Presidents and Public Policy" at Mid-America Conference on History, September 1988; served on the Editorial Board on the *Journal of Policy History*; and had reviews published in *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, and the *Annals of Iowa*. He finished the third and final year of his term as chair of the department.

STEVE HOCH was promoted to Associate Professor. In November, he read a paper at the annual
conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Hawaii. The paper was entitled “The Banking Crisis, Peasant Reform, and Economic Development in Russia, 1857-1861.” A revised version will be published next year in The American Historical Review. He also published an essay “Bridewealth, Dowry, and Socioeconomic Differentiation in Rural Russia,” in Research in Economic History: Agrarian Organization in the Century of Industrialization. Professor Hoch continued his research on “The Emancipation Settlement and Land Tenure Relations in Russia, 1861-1881.”

HENRY HORWITZ’s research and teaching focused particularly on English legal history during 1988-89. He devised and taught a 100 level course (also offered in the College of Law) entitled “Foundations of Anglo-American Law” and he spent the summer of 1988 in London exploring the records of the Court of Chancery.

SYDNEY V. JAMES has been at work on various articles and book-length manuscripts concerning colonial Rhode Island. He also found time to write reviews of nine books on surprisingly diverse subjects. Two of these reviews were of the extended variety — one of four volumes of The Papers of William Penn and two associated books has appeared already in the January issue of The William and Mary Quarterly. The other, on Edmund S. Morgan, Inventing the People, will appear this summer in Reviews in American History. His article, “Why Is There a Kent County?” will appear in Rhode Island History this summer. He has done more than the usual teaching responsibilities by adding a special sophomore course to his usual upper-division and graduate offerings in colonial American history.

LINDA K. KERBER is most proud of her service as one of the consulting historians on the ACLU amicus brief filed in the case of Webster v. Reproductive Health Services and cited during the oral argument.

“Making Republicanism Useful: Response to the Work of Cass Sunstein and Frank Michelman,” appeared in the Yale Law Journal volume 98, July 1988 [it actually appeared in April, 1989]. With Martha Chamallas of the College of Law, she wrote “Women, Mothers and the Law of Fright,” which has just appeared in the working paper series published by the Institute for Legal Studies at the University of Wisconsin College of Law. On May 8, with Professor Chamallas, she will present the paper at a symposium at the Institute; they will then prepare the paper for submission to a law review.

This spring Linda Kerber completed her service as president of the American Studies Association. She delivered the keynote address at the national meeting in Miami last November. “Diversity and the Transformation of American Studies” will be published in American Quarterly, in September 1989.


Last October she attended the Wingspread Conference on Graduate Education in American Women’s History, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Johnson Foundation, where she delivered the closing address. The speech will be published as part of the Report of the Conference.

This academic year involved — thanks to her role as president of ASA — strenuous international travel. In October she went to India, where she gave a seminar at the American Studies Research Center in Hyderabad and spoke at a conference on women’s issues in Bombay sponsored by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and USIS. In March she spent two weeks in Japan, where she gave lectures and seminars at the University of Tokyo, the National Women’s Education Center, the American Center at Nagoya, Doshisha University, and the keynote speech at the annual meeting of the Japanese Association for American Studies at Kobe College. She was delighted to discover that her essay, “Separate Spheres, Female Worlds, Woman’s Place: The Rhetoric of Women’s History,” which appeared in the Journal of American History last year, has been translated into Japanese.

Linda K. Kerber continues her work on women and citizenship, which will be presented as the Jefferson Lectures at the University of California next fall. The first of these, still in progress, “The Language of Female Citizenship in the Early Republic: Martin v. Massachusetts, (1805)” was presented at the University of Milan last summer and at Harvard University in December.

SUSAN C. LAWRENCE joined the History Department as assistant professor in August 1989. She is filling a new interdisciplinary position in the history of medicine, dividing her time between History and the Program in Medical Humanities in the College of Medicine. Her research interests include the relationships between natural philosophy and medicine in the eighteenth century, voluntary hospitals, and medical education in Britain. She is currently completing her first book, Science and Medicine in the London Hospitals 1720-1815, to be published by Cambridge University Press.

DONALD McCLOSKEY continued his recent work on the rhetoric of economic history and of economics.
spending the summer as a student at the Summer School of Criticism and Theory to learn more about literary criticism. A book edited with two other economists came out during the year, *The Consequences of Economic Rhetoric* (Cambridge), and, just in time for his studies of first-year Italian, an Italian translation of *The Rhetoric of Economics*. He published in the Dutch historical journal, *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis*, a paper on “The Storied Character of Economics,” recommending historical modes of thinking to economists. Other publications were book reviews and more or less extensive replies to commentators on the rhetorical turn. He was involved twice in historical conferences at the Bellagio Study Center of the Rockefeller Foundation (Gerschenkron’s Hypothesis after Twenty Years; and European Agricultural Productivity, 1000-Present), which provided further opportunities to practice the present tense of Italian regular verbs. He was appointed to the Advisory Board of the new American Textbook Council, which will try to improve texts (k-12) on American history and social studies.

ALLAN MEGILL was off from teaching in the fall semester, thanks to the Faculty Scholar program. He made good progress in research and writing. A substantial article, “Recounting the Past: Description, Explanation, and Narrative in Historiography,” has just appeared in the *American Historical Review* 94 (1989): 625-53. Another article, “What Does the Term ‘Postmodern’ Mean?,” is slated to appear in *Annals of Scholarship*. He is currently focusing his main research and writing effort on a book on postmodernism, albeit a short book, which has a publisher’s deadline of June 1990. He also continues to work on the theory of historiography, which has been an interest of his for several years. In September 1988 he participated in a “roundtable” at the American Political Science Association convention in Washington, D.C. on “The Politics of Postmodernism.” He commented on a session on “History and Literary Theory” at the American Historical Association annual meeting in Cincinnati in December. Spring Semester was particularly busy. Besides his regular courses, he taught, with Evan Fales (Philosophy) a course on History and Myth in the Literature, Science, and the Arts program. He presented some of his postmodernism material in talks at Princeton and at the University of Virginia in February, and found that by leaving the East very early in the morning one can get back to Iowa City in time to teach classes the next day. In March he gave a public lecture, “What is Narrative History?,” under the auspices of the Center for the Humanities of Memphis State University, and in April he gave another lecture, “Paul Ricoeur, the Annales School, and the Theory of Historiography,” at Drew University in Madison, N.J. As Summer 1989 begins he hopes to turn more of his inchoate drafts and ideas into finished pieces of work.

JAROSLAW PELENSKI’s edited special volume of the journal *VIDNOVA* (Renewal), devoted to “Openness, Restructuring and Soviet Ukraine,” Volume 5/7 (1987), 400 pp., including his introductory article (pp. 9-19) and a book review (pp. 368-372), was published in Summer of 1988. His article, entitled “The Sack of Kiev of 1169: Its Significance for the Succession to Kievian Rus” appeared in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol XI, 3-4 (December 1987-1988), pp. 303-316. He read a paper, “The Hajdamak Insurrections and Their Historical Reception,” at the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University (Summer School) in August of 1988. Foremost, he presented a paper, “The Problem of the Inheritance of Kievian Rus” at the International Problems and Perspectives sponsored by the Instituto Universitario Oriental, Italy, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, and Taras Shevchenko Institute of Literature, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Kiev, USSR and participated in the Founding Meeting of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies, both held in Naples (ecolano), Italy, 28 May - 2 June 1989.

Jaroslaw Pelenski is a member of the Editorial Board of the Proceedings volumes of the Commemorative Congress — Millennium of the Christianization of Rus-Ukraine, held in Munich, Germany in Spring of 1988. He continues to serve as the President of the W. K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute, Inc. in Philadelphia and the editor-in-chief of its journal *Vidnova*, member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A. and member of the Jury of the O. & T. Antonovych Foundation awards for the best works in Ukrainian studies and literature. From 27 December 1988 to 8 January 1989 he undertook a trip to Munich, Germany, and Rome, Italy, to conduct negotiations on behalf of the W. K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute with the Polish Institute of Christian Culture (Pope John-Paul II Foundation) concerning the organization of a joint scholarly conference on “The Historical and Cultural Traditions of East Central Europe,” scheduled to take place in Rome in Spring of 1990. Jaroslaw Pelenski has made considerable progress on his long-term project “The Contest for the Lands and Inheritance of Kievian Rus.”

REBECCA ROGERS is a newly-appointed member of the history department, specializing in European Women’s History and Modern France. She spent last year in Paris revising for publication for her Ph.D.