FROM THE CHAIR

Sitting in “the chair” this first semester has given me a fresh perspective on the ways a department finds new, often unpredictable sources of renewal in the changing ecology of academic life. This newsletter itself embodies some of those changes. We’re back on an annual schedule, more or less! We write from a vantage point atop Seashore Hall, our two-year exile, looking fondly toward the Old Capitol and Schaeffer Hall, where we expect to return this summer.

Finding our ranks somewhat depleted by recent and anticipated retirements, we also find ourselves much occupied by the three searches undertaken this year and more expected next, which inevitably bring new interests and direction to the department. Searches also bring us face to face with what makes this department unique, its Aydelottian tradition that lives on as a means by which we renew ourselves. Bill Aydelotte’s death last winter, the lovely memorial service in the Old Capitol’s Senate Chambers, and now the personal statements of Bill’s colleagues and students that we publish in this newsletter, have been moments of encounter with the department’s evolving culture.

I am, it appears, the first chair whose career at Iowa began after Bill Aydelotte’s retirement (I joined the department in 1982). I was struck on my arrival in Iowa City by the unique combination of civility and intellectual engagement, the absence of factions, and the seriousness (also levity) with which the department conducted its business. Department meetings were, as Bill repeatedly termed them, “an acquired taste,” the combination of a Quaker meeting searching for consensus and an extraordinarily lively and verbal group of scholars who could debate the fine points of the department’s “common law” with seemingly endless enthusiasm. Bill was present as emeritus professor, at dinner parties and department functions, but also in the spirit with which we read and debated the work of candidates and prospective colleagues. (One wished they could have benefited directly from the serious reading and criticism to which their work was subjected.) As Alan Spitzer notes in his recollection of Bill, even newer colleagues quickly came to profess the Aydelottian creed: “In this department we read.” From the vantage point of this past semester alone, the practice is alive and well. Others in this newsletter superbly capture the ways in which Bill’s intellectual vitality, ethical purpose, and infectious enthusiasm shaped their careers and this department. We’re grateful for the rich legacy and humbled by the work (the “reading”) it takes to keep it alive.

The retirements in recent years of Ralph Giese, Alan Spitzer, Lawrence Gelland, Ellis Hawley, and those to come at the end of this academic year, Charles Hale and Jonathan Goldstein, together with the death of Sydney James have left gaping holes in the department that we have only begun to fill. As we do so, and as the research interests of current faculty evolve in new directions, we find ourselves with sometimes unanticipated strengths. One example is the cluster of historians whose interests lie in the history of science and medicine. Paul Greenough, from his work on public health in India, has undertaken a history of the epidemiological section of the Centers for Disease Control, and he oversees the development of a new program in global health. Susan Lawrence is moving on from a study of hospital medicine and education in 18th-century England to examine conceptions of human anatomy in the 18th and 19th centuries; Mitchell Ash continues to study the ideas and migrations of German psychologists, Katherine Tachau explores medieval scientific communities, and Steven Hoch has begun to examine immunization in Russia. Our search this year for a historian of the Soviet Union yielded the added bounty of one whose research focuses on the role that public health played in the Soviet cultural and political colonization of Kazakhstan. Paula Michaels, re-
ceiving her degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will join the department in the fall.

Another search this fall, for a historian of the African-American experience, enabled us to hire Robert Jefferson, whose exciting research on the recruitment and service of African-American soldiers in World War II, adds new dimensions to the research interests of the U.S. historians who find themselves working on the twentieth century. Those interests include the work that Allen Steinberg and I are doing on different aspects of the Progressive Era, Ken Cmiel’s research on popular music and political language, Colin Gordon’s work on the political economy of health care, and Linda Kerber’s new book on the meanings of women’s citizenship. Such clusters continue to proliferate as faculty interests move in amoeba-like fashion. Several colleagues continue working on aspects of the social and cultural history of religion—Bozeman (Puritanism), Cox (Protestant missionaries), Berman (Cistercian order) and Kaplan (religious toleration); in women’s history—Kerber, Hanley, Schwalm, Berman; unfree labor—Higgins, Schwalm, Hoch; legal history—Steinberg, Kerber and Horwitz, as well as adjunct professors Dudziak and Hovenkamp. We expect that the Early American search underway, and anticipated searches in Ancient, modern Latin American, modern European women’s history, and the US in a World Context will yield windfalls that strengthen existing areas of interest or lead us in new directions.

Our exile from Schaeffer Hall has passed more or less tolerably and uneventfully. Many of us remain partially packed from the last move and ready for the return. A brief tour in December revealed a stunningly beautiful job of restoring to Schaeffer an elegance and grandeur it had lost with intervening remodelings. The lowered ceilings are gone, natural wood trim has been renewed and augmented, the grand hallways and skylights over the stairways remain, and the space for the department’s office has been enlarged and made more functional. All history department faculty will be under one roof for the first time in memory, along with the offices of our teaching assistants. We will have a respectable department conference room/library for graduate exams, conferences, and receptions. We expect to complete the move during the summer. Come visit us in the new quarters this fall!

Faculty accomplishments are highlighted in the individual profiles of faculty members, but several deserve particular notice. Our new colleague, Ben Kaplan, received the 1996 Roland Bainton prize from the Sixteenth-Century Studies Conference, for the best book in early modern European history. Mitchell Ash was similarly honored by the Journal of the History of Ideas with the Walter Forkosh Prize for the best book in intellectual history published in 1995. Linda Kerber serves this year as president of the Organization of American Historians, discovering, as she notes, just how deeply engaged historians must be in the public life of our times. Our colleagues continue to attract considerable outside support for their research endeavors, making us, in the words of one Liberal Arts Dean, “the cash cow of the College.” Receiving awards this year were: Arkush (Fulbright, China), Kaplan (Solmsen Fellowship, Institute for Research in the Humanities, Madison), Giblin (Fulbright, Tanzania), McCloskey (Visiting Distinguished Professor, Rotterdam), Cox (Pew Charitable Trust), Ash (Max Planck Institute, Berlin), Schoenbaum (Fulbright, Germany), Rohrbough (Camargo Foundation Fellowship, France), Hanley (Camargo Foundation Fellowship, France), Hale (Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio), Hoch (National Council for Soviet and East European Research, Russia), Farmer (Fellow, Institute of Human Sciences, Vienna) and Vlastos (National Humanities Center, Chapel Hill).

Let me close by thanking the alumni, former colleagues, and friends of the department for their generosity. Especially noteworthy has been the continuing, very generous support of Alfred S. Martin for the library collections in European history. Contributions to the department have sustained and enlarged our ability to fund graduate student research through dissertation fellowships in the names of Louis Pelzer, Laurence Laphore, Gordon Prange, and Elizabeth Bennett Ink. We would particularly encourage contributions to the newly-instituted William O. Aydelotte Dissertation Fellowship. In addition, we deeply appreciate the continuing support of many alumni and friends for the History Department Gift Fund and the William O. Aydelotte Gift Fund. These unrestricted funds enable the department to sustain the rich intellectual life and the collegial spirit that Bill Aydelotte did so much to foster. Contributions may be designated for a particular fund or sent as unrestricted gifts to the History Gift Fund, Department of History, University of Iowa, 280 Schaeffer Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242-1409.

Shel Stromquist

OBITUARIES

It is with great sadness that we report the death on May 17, 1996 of Anne Root Prange. Anne Prange’s ties to the department are deep and longstanding. Her father served as chair for many years and her husband, Gordon, received his PhD from this department. Anne Prange was instrumental in creating and sustaining the Gordon and Anne Root Prange Dissertation Fellowship that has provided valuable support since 1983 to graduate students working in European history. Memorial gifts to the Prange Fellowship Fund in History may be sent to the University of Iowa Foundation.
MEMORIES OF WILLIAM O. AYDELOTTE

William Aydelotte died on January 17, 1996. A month later, on February 17, a memorial service was held at the Old Capitol Senate Chamber. The Stradivari Quartet played selections from Schubert and Beethoven; poetry by Keats was read by Jeannette Aydelotte Burr and remarks offered by Marie Aydelotte and Stow Persons. Because the Aydelotte years continue to shape the department's traditions of collegiality and decision-making. It seemed appropriate to dedicate space in this newsletter to the Department that Bill Aydelotte built at Iowa. Here are remarks by some of the faculty who passed through the department in the years when Bill was here and by graduate students who studied with him.

Stow Persons

I first met Bill Aydelotte in the Spring of 1940, when he was teaching at Trinity College in Connecticut and I was finishing graduate work at Yale. I was a candidate for a job at Trinity and had lunch with Bill and his colleagues. I didn’t get the job. Subsequently Bill told me that he had no recollection of the occasion. This was not surprising, because each of us was preoccupied with his own problems: he, with hanging on to what he had; I, with finding shelter. A few years later our paths crossed again. I was then teaching at Princeton and Bill was a Member at the Institute for Advanced Study and a part-time instructor in history at the university. We had occasional lunches together at which Bill indulged his regular practice of taking notes on what I might be saying, which was both flattering and disconcerting: was I really that smart? Or was he simply jotting down notes for his next paper?

In 1947 Bill was appointed Assistant Professor of History here at the University and immediately found himself in a very fluid and difficult situation. Shortly after he came, a group of reformers, of whom Bill was one, seized control of the department and instituted policies of self-government which have shaped its character for the following half-century. Bill was elected chairman and set about the task of building a department to conform to his exacting scholarly specifications. When I joined the department in 1950 he told me that I was the department’s fourth choice for the position, naming three distinguished historians who had declined his offers. When eventually opportunities came to move elsewhere, giving me an opportunity to compare the Iowa department with others, I realized that Bill had created here a working environment so congenial, and so free of the petty distractions and squabbles that plague many institutions, that I was happy to remain.

But while building and managing a department was his principal initial concern, he became increasingly preoccupied with his own research on political behavior. As he studied the voting patterns of the British parliament of the 1840s it became apparent that the application of appropriate statistical methods to successive parliamentary divisions would permit more precise statements about parties and interests than those with which historians had previously been content—and often mistaken. In the 1950s this was all unexplored territory for a historian, and Bill assembled an interdisciplinary group of colleagues who might conceivably help him in arriving at the most useful methods. The group included Addison Hickman, economist; Manford Kuhn and David Gold, sociologists; Boyd McCandless, psychologist; and Nicholas Riasanovsky, historian. Out of the discussions of this group emerged two “Iowa Schools” which gained national and international recognition in their respective disciplines: the Iowa School of symbolic interactionism centered on the work of Manford Kuhn, and the Iowa School of historical behavioralism on the work of Bill Aydelotte. This historical school was composed of younger colleagues and graduate students who applied its methods to political and economic topics, principally in 19th century American history. Although enthusiasm for the new methods ran high, Bill did not join those of his colleagues who dismissed the traditionalists in the department as “functional illiterates.” He characterized his own work as “sedate” and “circumspect,” and graciously conceded that there would always be a place in historical work for story telling. The many honors which he received, including the Order of the British Empire and election to the National Academy of Sciences were sufficient indication of the originality and value of his work.

We like to say that Americans have been moving west for four hundred years in search of opportunities for self-realization. This consoling myth seems to be well exemplified in Bill’s career. Here, in these corn fields, he came into his own. Finding that financial constraints prohibited the appointment of established scholars he sought out promising beginners, and by means of extensive inquiries, interviews, and meticulous evaluation of written work was able to assemble a department of outstanding younger scholars. He was always solicitous of their welfare, gave them every encouragement, and grieved when so many of them departed for what they seemed to imagine would be greener pastures.
Eugen Weber

A celebration of the Aydelotte department and of the man who built it seems very much in order. The department that Bill built was a byword in American universities of the 1950s and sixties, not exactly colonizing, but certainly irrigating them: Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Harvard, Rutgers, Columbia, Pittsburgh—and there must be more. Bill Aydelotte, the central (and dominant) figure, projected a towering and rather intimidating personality. My friends and I respected him excessively, and of course respected his judgment the more for having been exercised in our favor; but personal relations took some time before becoming really personal. After a few months, I remember that my wife and I discovered a new man, quite different from the rather remote scholar/chairman we had first encountered: teller of stories, player of pianos, endearing, warm, and good company. Unfortunately, our stay in Iowa City lasted only 10 or 11 months (very happy months!), and the memories are bitsy and superficial.

George L. Mosse

I have never known another department of history which attracted such talent and made so many correct forecasts about the future promise of the young scholars it hired, than the Iowa Department under Bill’s chairmanship. The selection process was agonizing and time consuming, we grumbled, but Bill kept us at it, and, of course, he was proved correct.

Bill himself was the first democratically-elected chairman of the department. He came into a difficult situation, but here his even temper, his refusal to be provoked, and, above all, his own passionate commitment to research (not at all typical of chairmen at that time), were instrumental in re-building the department. But his intellectual curiosity also produced what I used to call a permanent faculty seminar in history: one ale, drank and slept history in those days, climaxing over lunch at the “Mad Hatter” Restaurant on Washington Street. This, in turn, produced real collegiality, especially among the young colleagues. Looking back, I sometimes thought that this was because at Iowa we were all young together, but it was really Bill who created this atmosphere, even among those (like myself) who did not believe in history as a social science. I have lived through nearly a dozen chairmen in my time, but I have never again found a chairman who generated such a dynamic within a democratic and restrained leadership and singular devotion to the cause.

Donald Weinstein

I first met Bill Aydelotte in 1950 when as a new graduate student I was taken to visit him in the local sanitarium. Expecting a tubercular white-faced invalid, I found instead a ruddy, effervescent, teddy bear of a man sitting up in bed, writing away vigorously. He greeted me warmly and began talking about his work on detective stories. Neither then nor later, in his seminar (where he introduced me to the mysteries of quantification) nor as a very junior, temporary instructor, was I ever made to feel I was anything less than a friend and colleague. Bill set that tone for the entire Department and, with that enormous intellectual energy that led him to seek ideas and knowledge everywhere and from everyone, influenced the entire Iowa City university community. Of all the places I migrated to, none—not even Madison or Berkeley—was so successful as Iowa City in transcending barriers between departments, disciplines and ranks.

Despite his friendliness, conversation with Bill could be disconcerting: we’d be talking away and suddenly his face would take on a distant expression, he’d stop talking, whip out a small piece of paper, scribble some notes and thrust it into a pocket of his suit coat, then resume the conversation. We used to speculate that they were dissertation topics. Many years after leaving Iowa I came to the University of Arizona to be Head of the Department of History—and I couldn’t have asked for a better model to follow than Bill Aydelotte at the University of Iowa.

Samuel P. Hays

My recollection of Bill and the Department was the very high degree of professionalism that both displayed. It was conveyed the very first time I visited Iowa in 1953. After the interviews with members of the Department were over we were in Bill’s office and he excused himself (at the time I thought it was to go talk to the Dean about my appointment) and before he left the room he went over to the bookshelf, picked up an armload of books, came over to me and said, “I thought you’d like to know what we’ve been doing lately.” When I went to the University of Pittsburgh in 1960 to Chair the Department I felt that I was well introduced to the ways that a History Department ought to function at a high professional level.

I found the University of Iowa quite congenial and the Department especially so. There was an atmosphere of sharing everything with the younger faculty and that stuck with me when I went to Pittsburgh, attempting to bring new and younger faculty into the full scheme of things. Bill played tennis with junior faculty, which for some reason or other became an accurate symbol of the lack of hierarchy in the Department.

Allan Megill

Although I taught in the department only five semesters before Bill retired, he had a tremendous impact on me, mainly because I was delegated to take over the departmental requirement in philosophy of history in his wake. In consequence I attended his last offering of Philosophy of History, and I got a good insight into his manner of working and thinking. I picked up the course the following year and have continued to teach some version of it since then.
Aydelotte's two articles of 1948-49, "The England of Marx and Mill as Reflected in Fiction" and "The Detective Story as a Historical Source," seem, in fact, to be at the root of his work both in quantification and in thinking about the implications of quantification.

I've recently had occasion to cite his work once again, in a piece that will be appearing in an historical encyclopedia. He had a precision of mind that is quite rare. His taste and judgment were extremely reliable. He was as far from being glib as it is possible to be. It is good that he found himself at a place where these qualities could have some effect; this does not always happen.

Alan B. Spitzer

I learned from Bill Aydelotte how a community of scholars should function, especially in locating the appointment process at the department's ethical core. His stubborn, meticulous insistence on the highest possible standards, and that the entire department be involved in the process, which have become commonplace in many institutions, put a stamp on our department for some forty years. Colleagues who hadn’t known Bill continue to use his language: "In this department we read everything!"

Walter F. Peterson, Ph.D. 1951

I did indeed study with Professor Aydelotte as a graduate student, and he was one of the faculty on my doctoral committee. I valued the leadership he provided the department and the relationship he established with his students. Although I had not been in touch with him in recent years, nonetheless, he was to me a role model of what the professional historian in our society should be.

Harry M. Hutson, Ph.D. 1952

I was one of four graduate students who enrolled in Professor Aydelotte's seminar on nineteenth century English history in 1949-50 and were his first Ph.D. candidates at Iowa. I remember Professor Aydelotte as patient, rigorous, and thoughtful. "He was the perfect mentor, whose careful scholarship and caring attitude toward his students served to guide me throughout my thirty-seven years of teaching. I am sure that the many Aydelotte graduate students who followed the four of us would join me in praising this brilliant, kind man who helped make Iowa’s History Department one of the best in the land." Hutson is now retired from his position as Alumni Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Tennessee at Martin.

Richard G. Sherman, Ph.D. 1960

Professor Aydelotte came to the University of Iowa to replace Professor Root as chairman of the department of history, the same year that I entered the department as a graduate student. He was a wonderful person and one of my favorite professors.

R.D. (Bob) Linder, Ph.D. 1963

It may seem strange to contemplate, given my doctoral program and subsequent career, that I am a veteran of two semesters of W.O. Aydelotte's “History of European Diplomacy,” c. 1960-1961. I was actually one of the few graduate students from my era whose name Professor Aydelotte could remember. Why?—I have no idea.

Don S. Kirschner, Ph.D. 1964

Although I switched into American history after finishing my M.A. with Bill Aydelotte in 1955, I really owe my entire career to Bill, for which I was, fortunately, able to thank him some years before he died.

Bruce Curtis, Ph.D. 1964

Concerning Professor Aydelotte, I took his seminar and audited his European Intellectual History. I still delight in his story illustrating a point about subtlety: A man faced an executioner reputed to have an exceedingly sharp sword. The executioner swung. The man said, "I didn’t feel a thing!" The executioner said, "Nod, please." Professor Aydelotte, despite his deadpan ways, could hardly contain his amusement.

Weldon Crowley, Ph.D. 1966

“I remember him well—also Kitch, for whom my wife Pat worked while we were there. I used Bill’s office to write my comprehensive exams. A distinguished son of a distinguished family.”

Don Robert Smith, Ph.D. 1978

It was my pleasure to work as a Research Assistant for Bill Aydelotte for several years in the 1970’s. I helped him develop computer methods to rank British Members of Parliament on several political dimensions based on their voting records. Professor Aydelotte’s dry sense of humor, stemming from an East Coast patrician cynicism, amused me greatly.

Bill Silag, Ph.D. 1979

In the spring of 1975, I petitioned the department to be excused from taking Professor Aydelotte’s Philosophy of History course, at that time required of all Ph.D. candidates. As a heavy-duty quantifier, I saw no reason to be distracted by Macaulay, Danto, and the other authors listed on Aydelotte’s syllabus. My petition was denied and reluctantly I enrolled in the course in the fall semester 1975. What did I know? Aydelotte’s “Philosophy of History” was by far the best course I took in my years in Iowa City, and I have been reading the philosophy of history—and philosophy—ever since. Aydelotte was a fine man and a superb teacher, and his influence on my thinking continues to this day.

Marcelline J. Hutton, Ph.D. 1986

As a graduate student, I used to think it somewhat odd that Professor Aydelotte always carried a small notebook around with him, and made notes occasionally. We used to joke about it privately. Now that I am middle aged, I understand for I too have trouble remembering things now.
FACULTY NEWS

David Arkush has had a book of translations of his articles published in China, as well as another work co-authored with a Chinese colleague—a pile of such things are quite useful for giving to scholars in China. He has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays grant to spend the year 1996-97 in Beijing, reading as many volumes as he can of unpublished folk tales for his project on North Chinese folk mentalities. In 1995-96 he was again assistant chair of the department.

Mitchell Ash spent Fall 1996 as a Visiting Scholar at the Max Planck Institute for History of Science in Berlin, Germany, continues as Chair of the Forum for History of Human Science in the History of Science Society, and has joined the editorial advisory board of the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences. His book on Gestalt psychology in German culture, received the Walter Forkosch Prize awarded by the Journal of the History of Ideas for the best book in intellectual history published in 1995. He continues work on a study of emigre German-speaking psychologists after 1933, with support from a National Science Foundation grant. Recent results from this research appeared in a volume he edited with Alfons Soellner entitled Forced Migration and Scientific Change. Essays from a new project include “Denazifying Scientists-and-Science” and “Higher Education and German Unification: ‘Renewal’ or the Importation of Crisis?”

Constance H. Berman has worked on this newsletter. “It would not have been completed without its many contributors and the special efforts of our newest colleague, Ben Kaplan, and Ginny Ockenfels in the office.” Parts of current research on Cistercian nuns in medieval France will appear in Revue Mabillon (1997) and in proceedings of two conferences in Paris. In fall 1996 she was elected to Life Membership of Clare Hall, Cambridge, England, to the Executive Council of the American Catholic History Association (which will assure her attendance at the Iowa Party at the AHA for the next three years), and to the advisory council for the UI Center for the Book. She continues on the UI Research Council, “My major victory last year came with Linda Kerber’s eloquent support when we persuaded the VP for Research to set aside special funding for the Humanities and the Arts at Iowa to offset shortfalls in NEH and NEA in the next two years.”

Theodore Dwight Bozeman has nearly completed the thirteenth chapter of The Precisionist Strain, a fourteen-chapter study of the disciplinary component in Puritanism and the antinomian backlash which it precipitated both in Old and New England, which he hopes to finish.
during a leave in spring 1997. He performed refereeing services for a Jonathan Edwards volume being assembled by Stephen Stein at Indiana University, for the *Journal of the History of Ideas* and the *William and Mary Quarterly*. He continues as University of Iowa liaison for the American Society of Church History, and this year succeeded to a three-year term as chair of the Society’s Research Committee with responsibility for the Society’s entire array of scholarly prizes, including the Sidney E. Mead prize, honoring a former distinguished colleague of this department.

**Kenneth Cmiel** in the past year published *A Home of Another Kind: One Chicago Orphanage and the Tangle of Child Welfare* with the University of Chicago Press and several other articles and attended a variety of conferences, including one in Budapest where he gave a plenary lecture to the Central European American Studies Association. He has recently been named the NEH/Harry Jack Gray Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Hartford for the summer of 1997. He is a room parent at Horace Mann Elementary School currently helping organize the Winter Carnival.

**Jeffrey Cox** has just completed a three-year term as DEO. He delivered three invited lectures on aspects of his research: a plenary lecture, “Religion and Imperial Power in Victorian Britain,” to the Anglo-American Conference of Historians in London, one at a Conference on Religion and Nationalism at the University of Amsterdam, “The Salvation Army and Imperial Power in Punjab,” and one for a conference in Paris on the Decline of Christendom in Western Europe, 1750-2000, his topic is “Master Narratives of Long-Term Religious Change”. Professional Committees include the Executive Program Committee of the Mid-West Victorian Studies Association, and the British Council Book Prize in the Humanities. His article, “The Nineteenth-Century Missionary Movement,” appeared in *Nineteenth-Century English Religious Traditions*. He has received a Research Enablement Grant from the Pew Charitable Trust for work on his book on western religion and colonial power in India, for spring 1997.

**Sarah Farmer** has spent the last year completing the English-language version of her book on French commemoration of the Second World War viewed through the example of the “martyred” village of Oradour-sur-Glane, which was featured in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* last year. She spent last summer in Iowa City working on her manuscript and learning to row with the Old Capitol Rowing Club. In October she rowed in a boat that came in fourth in an event at a regatta (The Head of the Iowa) held in Iowa City. Sarah is on leave in the spring of 1997 and will spend the fall semester at the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna.

**James Glibin** is the recipient of a University of Iowa Faculty Scholar Award for Faculty Research Abroad which gives him three semesters of paid leave in the next three years. He is spending 1997 in Tanzania on a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship, where he is doing research for a book on the social history of modern Tanzania.

**Jonathan A. Goldstein** has brought his book, *Peoples of an Almighty God*, through the first half of chapter 12. He is now writing on the Jews and the Babylonians in the middle of the third century B.C. (The book will end with the death of Judas Maccabaeus in 160 B.C.). In August Professor Goldstein began the final year of his phased retirement, teaching full time in the fall term and zero time in the spring, to make room for travel.

**Colin Gordon** continues his research on the political economy of health policy in the United States, circa 1915-1990s. At the Organization of American Historians he presented a paper on the health insurance debates of the 1940s which has been accepted for publication by the *Journal of Policy History*. He gave an invited paper entitled “A Disorganizational Synthesis? Business, Labor, and Politics in Modern America” to the Atlanta Seminar in the Comparative History of Labor, Industry, Technology, and Society. He also contributed reviews and review essays to *Reviews in American History*, *In These Times*, *H-Net*, *Journal of Economic History*, *Journal of Ethnic History*, and *American Political Science Review*. He wrote an Amicus Curiae brief for the respondent in *The New Party v. McKenna*, a Supreme Court case deciding validity of state prohibitions on electoral fusion or multi-party nomination. [He was responsible for entering our vitae on the Departments Web Page! We can be found at: HTTP://WWW.UIOWA.EDU/ ~HISTORY, or follow the Link “Liberal Arts”-“Departments”-“History” from the University of Iowa home page.]

**Paul Greenough** has been consolidating the Global Health Studies Program of which he is the Director. In fall of 1996 the GHS inaugurated a Global Health Certificate Program which enables graduates and undergraduates throughout the University to study global health problems in a comparative perspective and spent