



Prof. Tsuyoshi Hasegawa as Soviet security officer.

Hasegawa Nabs Teaching Award

HE DRESSES as a Soviet-era Russian guard when he lectures on the Cold War in Western Civ, and as an 18th-century philosopher for the French Enlightenment. He's even been known to put on a skeleton costume for Halloween.

But it was his stellar teaching that got the attention of the Academic Senate, which named Prof. Tsuyoshi Hasegawa to receive its Distinguished Teaching Award for 2013-14.

It was the second high honor for Prof. Hasegawa, who was named in 2009-10 to deliver the Senate's Faculty Research Lecture.

A specialist in Russian and Cold War history, Prof. Hasegawa is the author or editor of 15 books and more than 250 articles, essays and book chapters.

"I take this award not merely as the Academic Senate's recognition of my teaching, but also as its recognition of the teaching excellence of our department as a whole," Prof. Hasegawa said.

"I have learned a great deal in large class lectures from my experienced colleagues, especially from Al Lindemann, Jack Talbott and Sears McGee," he said. "And I have been blessed with excellent teaching assistants."



Quad at the Riviera campus.



Cranach the Elder's Adam and Eve (1538).

Two Days in May

May 1 Talk to Show Life on the Riviera

THE UCSB HISTORY ASSOCIATES will close out their 2013-14 lecture series with back-to-back events next month.

On Thursday, May 1, former city historian Mary Louise Days and UCSB History Prof. Randy Bergstrom will present an illustrated lecture to note the 100th anniversary of the first higher education degrees conferred in Santa Barbara.

The 79 students who graduated in 1914 took their degrees from Santa Barbara Normal School, which eventually became UCSB. Like succeeding classes for the next four decades, these students studied at the "college on the hill," as the Riviera campus was popularly known. (UCSB moved to its current site in 1954.)

Local developer Michael Towbes bought the Riviera site in 1974 and has maintained it much as it was (the former auditorium is now the Riviera theater).

The lecture will be presented in the Cha-

"Gardens in Art" Set for May 10

pel of El Presidio State Park, 123 E. Canon Perdido St., beginning at 5:30 p.m., with a wine-and-cheese reception following. It is being co-sponsored by the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation.

Reservations are \$6 for members, \$8 for non-members.

The second event, on Saturday, May 10, will feature an illustrated lecture on the history of "Gardens in Art" by Prof. David De Giustino in the Blaksley Library of Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, 1212 Mission Canyon Rd., beginning at 3:30 p.m. The Garden is co-sponsoring the talk in honor of National Public Gardens Day.

A complimentary wine-and-cheese reception is being hosted by the History Associates Board as a way to thank members for their loyalty and support, but reservations are strongly recommended.

Reservations for either event can be made by phoning (805) 893-4588.

An April Shower of Conferences

Borderlands Group Expands Focus

BY PENINAH WOLPO

UCSB HOSTED the 4th Biennial Ancient Borderlands International Graduate Student Conference, "Innovations in Borderland Regions," on April 4-6.

Bringing together graduate students from across various departments, the Ancient Borderlands Conference strives to bolster our understanding of the borderlands approach, as well as foster an environment in which that theoretical body might be applied to the ancient world.

But don't let that "Ancient" in the title fool you! This year, the call for papers was opened to any time or place, and the result was outstanding.

The weekend began with a keynote address by Prof. Sam Truett from the University of New Mexico, entitled "Globetrotters, Border Crossers, and the Tangled Tales of Borderlands History."

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Peninah Wolpo is a graduate student in ancient Mediterranean history.

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Grad Students Host Conferences on Cold War, Borderlands, Islam

BY KEN HOUGH &
ERIC FENRICH

UCSB'S CENTER for Cold War Studies and International History (CCWS), hosted the 12th annual International Graduate Student Conference on the Cold War from April 10-12.

The conference is held every year on a rotating basis between UCSB, George Washington University and the London School of Economics.

Students and scholars from more than 20 institutions attended, including overseas participants from Oxford, Geneva, Florence, Zürich, Japan, Korea and China.

Representing the UCSB History department were Zamira Yusufjonova, who presented "Khrushchev's Thaw and Muslim women of Tajikistan: The revival of the *zhensoveti*: 1953-1964," and Eric Fenrich, who spoke on "Apollo-Soyuz, Ruth Bates Harris, and the Rhetoric of Cooperation."

"We both received positive feedback on our papers and lots of constructive criticism on how to make improvements on how to make improvements for possible publication," Eric said.

A panel of judges from the host schools presented the best paper award to Aaron Coy Moulton from the University of Arkansas for "Building Their Own 'Cold' War in Their Own Backyard: The Transnational, International War in the Greater Caribbean Basin, 1944-1954."

Honorable mention was given to Simon Toner from *Ken Hough and Eric Fenrich are PhD candidates in History. As administrative assistant for CCWS, Ken helped coordinate the conference.*



Zamira Yusufjonova, Eric Fenrich.

LSE for "Imagining Taiwan: the Developmental States, Modernization, and South Vietnam's Search for Economic Viability, 1968-1975."

Several special presentations were also part of the conference.

David Gray, a PhD candidate in UCSB's Department of Film and Media Studies, opened the conference on Thursday evening with a talk about Chilean documentary filmmaking.

The keynote "A 'New Babel of Voices': Cold War Public Diplomacy and the Rise of the 'Third World'" was delivered by Jason Parker of Texas A&M.

The conference was co-sponsored by UCSB's History and Political Science departments and the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center.

Islamic Studies Grad Conference

GRADUATE STUDENTS in Middle East history and Islamic Studies hosted the 4th annual Islamic Studies Graduate Student Conference on April 4-5.

With a theme of "[Un]Civil Society, Past & Present," the conference examined forces that have shaped understandings of civil society in Islamic communities, both historically and in the contemporary world.

Prof. Gilbert Achcar of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London delivered the keynote address on "The People's Will and the Longing for a Civilized Society in a Time of Revolution."

An international lineup of scholars presented papers on Islamic law, gender, philosophy and political authority.

The conference was co-sponsored by the Center for Middle East Studies, the College of Letters and Science, Graduate Division, Office of Diversity, Equity and Academic Policy and the departments of History and Religious Studies.

Support also came from the Hani Sadek Endowment and the Mellichamp Chair in Global Religion.

McCray Awarded Lindbergh Chair

HISTORY PROF. Patrick McCray has been selected to hold the Charles A. Lindbergh Chair in Aerospace History at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum for 2015-16.

The chair was created in 1977 on the 50th anniversary of Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. It is awarded to

senior scholars.

Prof. McCray will use his time in the nation's capital to work on his current project, "Building Collaborative Machines: Artists, Engineers, and Scientists through the Apollo Era." He is the author (most recently) of *The Visioneers* (2012).

Japan's 'Charm Offensive' Drew Tourists—McDonald

BY TRAVIS SEIFMAN

FROM THE 1890s to the 1930s, Japanese and Westerners alike traveled avidly in the Japanese Empire, contributing to the construction and dissemination of conceptions of the character, or identity, of "modern Japan," Prof. Kate McDonald told the UCSB History Associates in March.

"There is no essential Japan; there are only arguments about what Japan is," she noted, describing how the Japan Travel Bureau (JTB) and other organizations guided Western travelers in their understandings of Japan, and Japanese citizens in their reception of such travelers, in this period.

Travel and travel publications were prominent features of the culture of Japan under the Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1868), she said, but it was in the Meiji period (1868-1912) that the government first took an active role in shaping categories of famous sites/sights, and their meanings.

The Kihinkai (Welcome Society), established in 1893, was the first organization in Japan to publish guidebooks in English, encouraging Western visitors to Japan and organizing and leading tours that showed off not only Japan's

noble cultural heritage, but also its fully modern industrial present.

The JTB published its first guidebooks in 1915, the same year that Japan boasted a larger pavilion than any other country at the San Francisco Expo, including models and reconstructions of some of Japan's most celebrated tourist sites.

In the wake of the passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act cutting off East Asian immigration to the United States in 1924, Prof. McDonald explained, Japanese officials pressed for increased tourism, seeing this as a means by which to influence popular opinion in the US and restore friendly attitudes towards Japan.

Their feeling was, if only more Americans would come to Japan and see what the country was really like, they would realize how beautiful, peaceful and friendly Japan was, she said.

They seem to have been successful in at least one respect: the number of Westerners travelling in Japan reached new heights in the 1930s, even as the country moved ever deeper into totalitarianism, ultranationalism, and militarism.

History Associates members were surprised to learn, too, that American tourists began to travel to Japan again in large numbers quite soon after the end of the war.

Anyone who has applied to study abroad or for funding to do research in Japan knows that this rhetoric of travelers' experiences contributing to friendly relations continues today.

Prof. MacDonald received her PhD in modern Japanese history from UCSD in 2011.

Travis Seifman is a graduate student in early modern Japanese history.



Fellowship recipients (l. to r.) Elijah Bender, Chris Kegerreis, David Baillargeon.

History Grads Tapped For Overseas Study

EXTRA-MURAL AWARDS will allow three History grad students to conduct dissertation research abroad next year.

David Baillargeon (Rapaport) will go to London on a Mellon Institute of Historical Research Dissertation Fellowship for 2014-15, one of the most competitive in the entire field of British studies.

David's dissertation deals with the political economy of colonial Burma between 1824-1937. In London he will explore how British businesses exploited local and indentured labor when they set up companies in the colony, and how British liberal humanitarian concerns might actually have allowed for coercive labor practices to continue.

Gambling On Indian Identity

WITH THE ADVENT of casinos on tribal lands, native peoples have gained wealth and prominence, but the phenomenon has also created differences between tribes that are and are not recognized by the federal government.

Some unrecognized tribes may have just as strong a claim on federal recognition as those

Elijah Bender was awarded both a Fulbright and Japan Foundation Fellowship for 2014-15 for his dissertation project on the environment and political economy of a region of 16th century Japan.

"His problem now is to decide which of these awards to take!" said his advisor, Prof. Luke Roberts.

Elijah's aim is to study the role of environmental variables in the progression from stability to civil war to reconstituted stability in this period.

Christopher Kegerreis (Lee) also was awarded two fellowships, but will be able to keep both.

This term he is conducting dissertation research with a fellowship from Scott R. Jacobs Fund for Alexander Studies (based at the University of Utah).

In summer he will study at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens on a Bert Hodge Hill fellowship.

Chris's dissertation argues that Alexander the Great pursued novel means for exploring territories he conquered that gave form to a new geographical field which for the first time was separate from historical study.



Prof. Kate McDonald.

President's Corner

Ah, Spring!

Spring is in the air – in our garden, the fruit trees are flowering, the cymbidium orchids are wide open in all their glory, and the buds on fuchsias and roses beginning to open. The hummingbirds are whizzing about, suddenly faced with many choices about where to go for nectar.

Spring quarter is always an exciting one at UCSB. Two searches for new faculty, in History of Biological Sciences and History of the Modern Middle East, occupied most of our time in Winter quarter, with search committees sifting through hundreds of applicants and the faculty as a whole meeting with six candidates in a matter of a few weeks. But now offers have been made and accepted, and we look forward to greeting our new colleagues



in the Fall. Our seniors are now just two months from graduation after four years of hard work, and a number of our graduate students are filing their dissertations and signing up to “walk” on June 15 (wearing their blue Ph.D. hoods trimmed with gold satin) for the first time after seven years (or more) of hard work.

The call for nominations of students for the various prizes and fellowships to be handed out at the History Awards Ceremony on June 5 goes out soon. Three groups—the departmental Prize and Graduate Fellowship committees and a committee of History Associates board members—will begin studying those nominees and their achievements and making decisions next month. Having served on each of these committees quite a few times, I can tell you that a lot of thought and debate goes into making the best possible use of the funds that you have contributed in the vital and continuing task of supporting the work and thus the careers of our students.

For an entire generation or more, the share of the cost of higher education borne by taxpayers has been in steep decline, and it is clear that the effort of organizations like the UCSB History Associates in raising the funds to sustain this education is indispensable.

The alternative is a massive waste of talent, energy and imagination that our nation and our world cannot afford. Thank you for your support, and please keep it up!

Sears McGee,
President



Wampanoag Indian Council, c. 1960, included bands not recognized today.

Native American Conference

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who already are recognized, as History Prof. Ann Marie Plane concluded in a keynote address to a conference on the effect of law and policy on tribal lands in Massachusetts, held at Suffolk University Law School in

Borderlands

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Prof. Truett's talk considered the eventful life of J. D. Hall, and the ways in which an individual narrative can show, through an examination of entangled events and circumstances, a larger picture of maritime connections in the 19th century.

His talk was followed by 15 papers arranged around their theoretical similarities, rather than chronological or geographic focus.

Panels included papers on topics ranging from an examination of shifting funerary practices among immigrant and post-Soviet populations to a study of ethnic depictions of rulers on ancient Indo-Greek coins.

Dr. Monica Orozco (PhD Cline 1999), director of the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, gave closing comments in which she described her own use of borderlands theory.

The conference committee is already hard at work preparing for the publication of the proceedings. For more information about this or previous conferences, see the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center website at <http://www.ihc.ucsb.edu/?s=BORDERLANDS>.

Boston on April 15.

Sponsored by the Law School's Indigenous Rights Clinic, the program brought together state policy makers and tribal historians to discuss the loss of Native American lands in New England and land restoration strategies.

A specialist in colonial American and Native American history, Prof. Plane has written about various legal means by which land and sovereignty were lost, and about longstanding Native efforts to advocate for their rights.

The photo above shows the Wampanoag Indian Council leadership in 1960, which included some whose bands are recognized today, and some whose bands are not. The unrecognized groups are attempting to reclaim some lands for community-centered activities and ceremonies.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU

If you are a grad trying to get in touch with an old classmate, or a community member or alum with an article or story, why not drop us a line?

Send your letters to:

Editor, *Historia*

Department of History

University of California

Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410

or email:

drake@history.ucsb.edu

Students Debate 'Great Society' at 50



Nat Flor, Kevin Dibb, Emily Bond.

Hyper-Rich vs. Hyper Poor

KEVIN DIBB: After Sasha Abramsky's lecture I spoke with Nat Flor and Emily Bond. We agreed that Abramsky is an extremely well spoken man and that his book would significantly impact the on-going debate surrounding poverty and economic inequality in this country. Nat said, "What struck me the most was his comment on how inequality frays social fabric and affects democracy, [which] cannot be equal/effective when society becomes stratified and it becomes a situation of hyper rich against the hyper poor." I responded, "I think that democracy is an idea that is very difficult to implement in the real world. There will always be people with more power, and those with less. Those with more power will always have a disproportionate influence on the democratic process. What our society can do, and what it has done in various moments in history, is to attempt to regulate and control that influence to make it less unequal and more fair."



Ákos Palencsár, Mark Larrimore.

Obama's Presidency

Ákos Palencsár: After a wonderful lecture by economist Dean Baker, I asked Mark Larrimore his thoughts about Obama's careful politics. Why didn't we implement more experimental policies like those during the first years of FDR's administration. Mark said, "Obama played it safe for a

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UCSB's 'CRITICAL ISSUES in America' series is designed to put a spotlight on relevant social topics, and that is exactly what has been happening in Prof. Alice O'Connor's *Wealth and Poverty in America* course this term.

Prof. O'Connor, who is spearheading this year's topic, Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty 50 years later, asked her students to write their reactions to lectures by visiting speakers Sasha Abramsky ("The American Way of Poverty") and Dean Baker ("The Importance of Full Employment and the Routes to Getting There"). Many wound up conducting dialogues with each other.

On this page is a selection of excerpts from their papers.

Prof. O'Connor herself gave a talk at the New America Foundation on March 11 as part of its symposium on the War on Poverty.

For a full schedule of events this term, go to <http://www.history.ucsb.edu/greatsociety/>.



Kreg Zaragoza, Elizabeth Muñoz.

Poverty Is Not an Abstraction

ELIZABETH MUÑOZ: I interviewed Kreg Zaragoza after Sasha Abramsky's talk. Kreg said, "The most interesting part to me was how bad poverty really is. To me U.S. poverty is hardly ever shown. Like the speaker said, most Americans still believe in the American dream, yet social mobility in the US is not the same. I also found it interesting that he said the US is similar to Mexico/Brazil in terms of economic disparity."

As for myself, I had mixed feelings about this talk, to be frank. I felt offended, angered but also enlightened. For one I felt angered and offended because as everyone in the room was talking about statistics and all of these shocking and awful stories about poor children, I could not help but be reminded that I was . . . one of those kids who lived below poverty line when my mother (a single mother) lost her job during the recession and was unable to make ends meet for her three young kids. I was that one kid who had to find ways to help make ends meet to put

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Gabrielle Slominski.

Full Employment

GABRIELLE SLOMINSKI (reaction to Dean Baker): Full employment is important to young people in general as we look to leaving a college campus and moving into the job market. At the moment the job market can't absorb all the people who are leaving institutions of higher education and moving out into the real world. This is exceptionally worrying as many students, including myself are facing large amounts of student loan debt which people will not be able to pay back as they can no longer find employment. This will cause an undue burden on parents and many people of the baby boomer generation as they will have to support adult children and continue to strain social services such as Social Security and many other social programs.

Postings

BIANCA BRIGIDI (PhD 2013, Dutra/Plane) has accepted a position at Quest University, a new institution in British Columbia, where she will be the first professor to teach Latin American history.

Bianca's dissertation studied Indians, Franciscans, soldiers and Resistance in California history from 1769-1829.

Bianca writes, "I'm so grateful for my training at support at UCSB!"

Ready to Join?

Another great year of UCSB History Associates' events is under way. You'll want to keep posted about events in the History Department as well. To renew your membership or join for the first time, just fill out this form and mail it with your check or money order (payable to UCSB History Associates).

Enclosed are my annual membership dues of \$ _____

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Obama

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lot of reasons. First, I believe, as Baker mentioned, the administration was not fully grasping the severity of the recession and planned to steer the economy with conventional means. Second, it was his first term and drastic measures may have panicked the nation, maybe leading to his failure at reelection." He also told me that there was in fact a push for unconventional solutions, for example the ACA, which is very new and brave. But still, people voted him in for 'Change' and 'Hope' which means people had great expectations and he may have been afraid of a failure. As the first black president to lead the country, he can't gamble his presidency."

MARK LARRIMORE: I asked Ákos Palencsár what he thought about Baker's stance that the strength/valuation of the dollar needed to be lowered in order to lower trade deficits, etc? Ákos said, "I liked his proposal that a lower dollar would help American products to compete on the global market—hence increase exports, and lower the trade deficit. However, I find it hard to achieve. First, the dollar is a free floating currency—as opposed to the Chinese one—and can be minimally affected by the Fed. Yes, they can initiate some quantitative easing, but I think the dollar is such a global currency by now that the Fed has little control over it. Besides all this economic maneuvering, I think we should give preference to other more promising methods, like government subsidies for companies that hire lower level employees, micro loans for the poor, and generally a safety net against losing their houses in general by providing a government backed home loan."

Poverty

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food on the table and work in addition to taking all the AP classes I needed to put me on par with my fellow classmates in hopes that I would also be a formidable applicant for a college institution. . . .

However, this talk enlightened me because it made me realize that what for me had been blatant all along for many was not as crystal clear. . . . It made me realize that for many this is truly an invisible issue that many don't focus on or seem to address, so I guess what I learned from this talk is that perhaps we need to be having more dialogues like this.



Sarah Dunne, Tiana Miller-Leonard.

Work Sharing

SARAH DUNNE: I interviewed my classmate Tiana Miller-Leonard regarding her reaction to Dean Baker's argument about full employment.

Full employment is important for Tiana, but her aspiration of becoming a teacher means that Tiana feels that she most likely will not face severe difficulty securing employment.

However, she understands that the full employment rates that Dean Baker advocates "are important for a good economy" and hopes that the government will give the issue more attention in the future

Tiana thought that [Baker's] argument for introducing work sharing was problematic, particularly in terms of how the implementation of this practice would affect the working poor "who often take extra shifts to pay for basic necessities."

She explained that "giving someone else those hours won't help the other person out of poverty" but will rather make those already working several jobs to support themselves and their families less able to rely upon their income.

The lack of data that exists in relation to the effectiveness of work sharing in the U.S. makes it unclear as to how successfully it will contribute to securing a full employment rate that is not devalued by rapid inflation.

Therefore, as Dean Baker discussed regarding the New Dealers of the 1930s, it would perhaps be prudent of the government and businesses to try a variety of methods in order to determine what will best help the U.S. economy achieve full employment and prosperity.