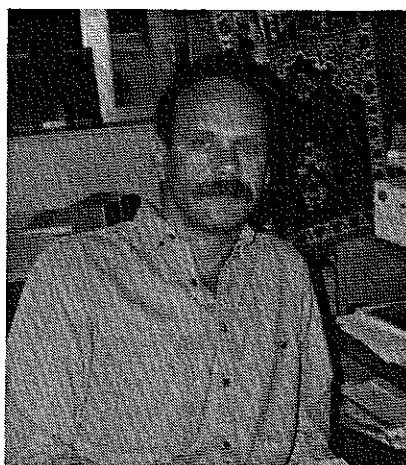


Historia

Vol. 5, 1 Newsletter of the UCSB History Associates October 1991

Associates to Hear About Japanese Rediscovery of China

By Joseph Finnegan



Prof. JOSHUA FOGEL

Dr. Joshua Fogel, UCSB History Professor and chairman of the Asian Studies program., will give the opening talk of the 1991-92 lecture-luncheons series sponsored by the History Associates. He will talk on, "The Japanese rediscovery of China: turn of the century Japanese travel accounts of China." The lecture, Dr. Fogel says, "is based on research I've done on Japanese travel writing on China from the period of 1862 to

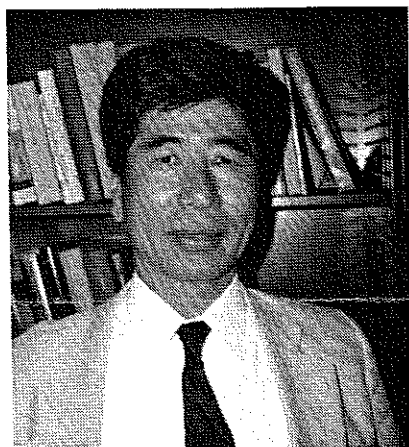
1945. In my talk I will be dealing with a piece of that travel literature by Japanese scholars in the field of traditional Chinese scholarship. There is a fifteen hundred year tradition of Japanese erudition in classical Chinese scholarship."

Travel from Japan to China, however, was halted for nearly 250 years by government edict. "From the early 17th century a ban on travel, punishable by death, was imposed on the Japanese by the Japanese government." Dr. Fogel says, "From the early 17th century until 1862 there was almost no contact between the two peoples." Dr. Fogel adds though, that the ban, "did not in any way inhibit the writing and publication of commentary on Chinese lore. However, after 1862 when travel became legal, a number of traditionally trained scholars made their way to China to see what the real thing looked like. What I will be talking about is the remarkable contrast between what they had read about all their lives—the ideal China—and the real China.

"Their responses cover a wide range. There was no uniform way to integrate the China of their minds with the real China. Not all, but almost all of them, come up with a variation of medical (Please see LUNCHEON, p. 5)

Department Welcomes New Profs

Three new faculty members have joined the Department of History this year. They will partially offset the loss of seven senior professors last year as well as expand and enrich the departmental offerings in several areas.



*Prof. TSUYOSHI HASEGAWA
...Russian historian*

Tsuyoshi

Hasegawa, a respected scholar of Soviet history and an expert in the Russian revolution and Soviet military history came to UCSB from the Slavic Research Center at Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan. Prior to that appointment, he had spent 13 years in academia in the United States including a visiting professorship at UC Berkeley. He has



*Prof. MICHAEL OSBORNE
...history of biology and medicine*

just spent three years in the Soviet Union doing research and is currently writing a book about Soviet-Japanese relations under Gorbachev. At UCSB he will teach classes in Russian history and history 4C.

Michael Osborne came to UCSB from an appointment

as a Fellow at the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University. Professor Osborne received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He will be teaching (Please see PROFS, p. 6)

From The Chair

Departments all over the country are wrestling with the damages from budget cuts, but writing about them is no more fun for you to read than for me to write. Fewer classes, fewer sections, fewer fellowships and teaching assistantships—all very depressing. So for present purposes I'm going to ignore all that and accentuate the positive. On August 14-18, 1991 the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association held its 84th Annual Meeting at the Royal Waikoloan Hotel on the Kona coast of the big island of Hawaii. The UCSB History Department displayed its wares prominently. At the opening, plenary session on Wednesday evening, the speaker was Frank Frost, and he talked to a large audience about the "Archaeology of the Open Sea." At the Friday luncheon, Steve Humphreys incisively discussed an important current question: "Military Dictatorship: Middle Eastern Tradition or Historical Accident?" On Saturday evening, following the annual presidential banquet, the PCB-AHA president, Warren Hollister, gave his address. With his customary force and wit, he analyzed "the Phases of European History and the Non-Existence of the Middle Ages."

UCSB historians not only dominated the high ground of banquets and plenary sessions, they were no less active in the trenches giving papers, chairing sessions and commenting on papers. Presenting papers were faculty members Otis Graham, Wilbur Jacobs, Tibor Frank and me, as did graduate students Katie Siegal, Debbie McBride, Jan Ryder, Fiona Harris, Heather Tanner and Penny Adair. Frank Frost and Warren Hollister chaired sessions. Other participants who earned their Ph.D. degrees here were Sally Vaughn (now at the University of Houston), Al Beyerchen (Ohio State) and Mike Mullin (Augustana).

As we enter the 1991-92 academic year, we welcome three new faculty members. Professor Tsuyoshi Hasegawa joins us to teach Russian history courses, and he will teach History 4C in the spring. Mike Osborne, an assistant professor and our historian of biological science will also do excellent service by teaching History 4A this fall. And Luke Roberts, also an assistant professor, will teach Japanese history.

If the searches scheduled for this year (Italian Renaissance, U.S. foreign relations, modern central/eastern Europe) are successful, we will have made a good start on replacing our recent retirees. So despite all the budget cuts, we will make progress.

J. Sears McGee
Chair

Prof. Badash Receives 'Nuclear Winter' Grant

Professor Lawrence Badash, head of the History of Science Program at UCSB, has been awarded a two year \$50,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to support his research on nuclear winter.

Badash is interviewing most of the principals in the nuclear winter debate as well as researching scholarly literature and

popular media. He will incorporate much of his research in a book that used the nuclear winter controversy to explore the process through which scientific advice passes before it is accepted or rejected as national policy. A major emphasis of the study will be the many ways in which modern science affects society.

Ever since 1983 when astronomer Carl Sagan and a group of colleagues publicized computer projections showing that dust and smoke blasted into the atmosphere by nuclear weapons would block sunlight for months, dropping temperatures well below freezing, killing many

(Please see "Nuclear Winter" p. 5)



*Prof. LAWRENCE BADASH
...with distinguished company*

Historia

Prepared for the UCSB History Associates

EDITOR.....Greg de Roulhac

GRADUATE EDITOR.....Bob Frakes

UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR.....Merrick Dresnin

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Two major events were the focus of my summer: moving from my home of 14 years, and the Total Eclipse of July 11.

Emotionally, the latter was one of the most memorable events of my life. It was so overwhelming that I immediately became an addicted eclipse chaser and plan to view the next one in '98 in the Caribbean. However, it will not be nearly as grand as this past one, which was nearly seven minutes of totality ... what the astronomers call "the Big One". Another like it will not occur until well into the 21st century beyond even the most generous estimates of my life expectancy. Everyone I have spoken to about the Eclipse shared the same sense of awe, wonderment, and incredible yearning for a continuation when the shadow began to wane.

From my vantage point on a hill above LaPaz, Baja California, equipped with eclipse glasses, video camera and numerous Coronas (these were necessary so that we would be able to view the real corona when totality occurred), there was a very rapid darkening across the bay as the shadow of the moon approached at 1500 miles per hour. And then, within a few instants, 360° twilight.

Street lights came on in the city below. Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn appeared. Birds went to roost and nocturnal insects, notably a scorpion which we only discovered after the lights came back on, ventured out of their hiding places. Of course we banged pots and pans to scare the dragons away (an old Chinese eclipse custom) and tied red ribbons around the waists of pregnant women to ward off evil spirits (a Mexican tradition). But the prevailing feeling, in spite of the jovial nature of the group, was one of incredible awe; a longing for more, a rejoicing that the sun was coming out, and a realization of the insignificance of man in the face of an overwhelming natural event.

What had been a very noisy group of revellers, became almost somber and very reflective. This mood lasted much of the afternoon even though some of the more intrepid members of our group were unable to resist the unusually calm waters of the bay and went water skiing in an effort to mollify the spirits of the eclipse and redeem their souls.

Moving from my home of 14 years was certainly as memorable, though not as awe inspiring, as the Eclipse. Historians, as many of you may know, are pack rats. Even if one is a selective pack rat, and I am only partially so, 14 years is a long time to accumulate "stuff". The other problem was that our new home did not afford anywhere near the same amount of storage space as the

Prof. Gallagher Receives Prestigious Award

Professor Nancy Gallagher has received a substantial grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Program on Peace and International Cooperation. The grant will support her project "Gender, Islam, and Democratization in Jordan." The award also includes funds for a workshop which will be held in January, 1992. The workshop will be entitled "Gender, Islam, and Democratization in the Middle East" and will include participants from the Middle East, Europe and North America.

The MacArthur Foundation's Program on Peace and International Cooperation encourages exploration of peace and cooperation issues in the context of economic, technological, ecological and political change. It fosters promising approaches which move beyond disciplinary boundaries and professional constraints and which are currently underfunded.

old one. I had the luxury of numerous closets and other warrens where I could put "valuable stuff" and never have to face it again. Not so in the new home. Every item had to be carefully evaluated as to its real worth and discarded if it did not measure up to the most rigid standards.

Actually, I found the process quite cleansing and therapeutic. This is a task that one never gets around to doing unless forced to do so. I can not recommend it as a yearly undertaking, but a five year interval would be tolerable. An exercise of this nature certainly gives one a new appreciation for nomadic cultures.

Hal Drake also undertook a similar exercise this summer, journeying to Philadelphia to spend a year as a Fellow at the Annenberg Research Institute as did Kenneth Mouré who is at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Hal has written that he survived the arduous journey across the country and is comfortably settled in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. We will be hearing from both of them in future issues of *Historia*.

Dick Cook has had to undergo another round of radiation treatments. I know you will all keep him in your thoughts and prayers through this process. I can say that in spite of the rigors of this treatment, his spirits are exceptionally good and he plans to join us for our luncheon talks.

We have a very exciting series of luncheon lectures planned for the year and a special reception in November featuring Barbara Bodine and Joe Wilson. Both are UCSB graduates who held diplomatic posts in Kuwait and Iraq just prior to the Gulf War. I am sure it will be a most interesting evening.

Greg de Roulhac
President

Public History At UCSB

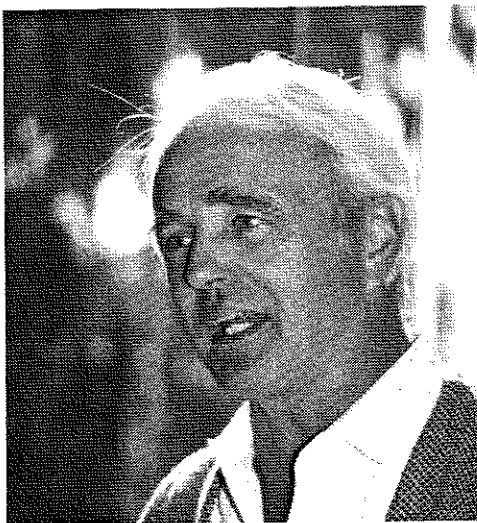
(Ed. Note: This is the first in a series of articles Professor Graham has offered to write explaining the multifaceted nature of the relatively new field of Public History)

By OTIS L. GRAHAM JR.

Director, Graduate Program
in Public Historical Studies.

Some of *Historia's* readers may not know that graduate instruction in history at UCSB has twice the scope of instruction in history at Harvard or Berkeley, for example, in that we train professional historians for both academic and "public history" (or, applied) careers. The recognition of the non-professional option for historians is relatively recent, as is formal graduate study in preparation for such roles. From Herodotus through Henry Adams, the word "historian" did not equate to the term "professor," but since the rise of the modern university the overwhelming majority of historians have worked from a campus base where they also taught the young. A handful of historians since the beginning of this century found their way into careers in government, but they, like amateur historians or those wealthy or commercially successful enough to avoid academic employment, had no special name or identity.

This changed in the 1970s, and a decisive actor in the change was UCSB's Professor Robert Kelley, backed by other members of the department. In the stagnant academic job market of the 1970s, Kelley remembered his own service in the 1950s as an expert witness on California water law cases, and had a vision of trained historians working throughout society. UCSB's graduate program in public history accepted its first class in 1976 and now counts nearly 100 graduates with master's and doc-



Prof. OTIS GRAHAM
...Director Public History Program

toral degrees. These graduates work as historians in places such as state and local historical societies, state and federal agencies ranging from the Air Force and National Park Service to Caltrans. They work for businesses such as Wells Fargo Bank and as consultants who offer professional research and analytical services in areas as diverse as land-use history, genealogy, or historic preservation. If you look in the Santa Barbara telephone book under "History" you will find four research firms offering historical expertise; large cities like Los Angeles, Atlanta or New York offer more.

We are proud of our program which established *The Public Historian* in 1978, a quarterly, publishing articles from all sectors of Public History. Following Wesley Johnson and Carroll Pursell, I am the third editor, and like them the beneficiary of a superb editorial staff which has been headed from the journal's early days by Associate Editor Lindsey Elizabeth Reed. But most of all we take pride in the careers and accomplishments of our graduates - Shelley Bookspan, Rebecca Conard and Greg King, who founded Santa Barbara's first historical consult-

ing firm, Bruce Craig of the National Parks and Conservation Association, Karen Smith of the Salt River Project, Terri Shorzman of the Smithsonian Video History Project, Dan Taylor of the Mendocino County Museum, Pamela Conners of the U.S. Forest Service, Paul Israel of the Edison Papers, Jim Williams of the California History Center, and many, many more.

As of this writing, the public history alumni are establishing an alumni association, a project benefiting from the counsel of the History Associates. In subsequent issues of *Historia* we will be reporting on our curriculum, students, and faculty research. We are especially enthusiastic about our team research seminar for 1992, a grant-funded study of the 1990 Painted Cave Fire and the "history lessons" that have been learned and (to the extent that these differ) should have been learned from this and other fire histories by governmental agencies and the public.

Let Us Hear From You!

Historia exists to serve as a means of keeping all of us with an interest in UCSB's Department of History in touch with each other.

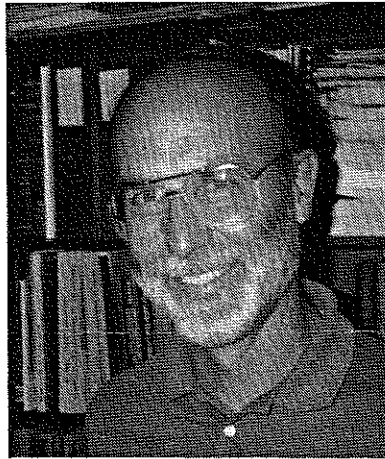
If you're a grad trying to get in touch with old classmates, a student with an idea for new classes, a parent or an alumnus with an article or story, why not drop us a line?

Send you news and comments to:

Editor, *Historia*
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Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Prof. Lindemann's New Work on Anti-Semitism Published

Cambridge University Press has recently published a new book by Professor Albert Lindemann entitled *The Jew Accused: Three Anti-Semitic Affairs: Dreyfus, Beilis, Frank, 1894-1915*. This study explores the nature of modern anti-Semitism and the ways that politicians in the generation before World War I attempted to use hatred of Jews as a political device to mobilize the masses.



Prof. ALBERT LINDEMANN
...new book published

All three individuals were charged with heinous crimes. Dreyfus was accused of treason, Beilis of ritual murder, and Frank of murder in pursuit of perverse sexual desires. The affairs that developed out of their trials pulled hundreds of thousands of people into passionate confrontation. Aside from the sensational nature of the charges, larger issues emerged from the trials. Among them were the power of modern anti-Semitism, the often tragic conflict between the freedom of the press and the protection of individual rights, and the inevitable ambiguities of campaigns for truth and justice when political advantage is to be gained from them.

Lindemann presents the anti-Semitism surrounding the affairs as an elusive intermingling of real conflict between Jews and non-Jews and fantasies about Jews derived from powerful myths deeply rooted in western civilization. Within the context of these three affairs, he explores the relationship between the expanding Jewish role in Europe and the United States and the development of anti-Semitic attitudes and movements on both sides of the Atlantic.

Professor Lindemann became interested in the subject while teaching Anti-Semite and Jew, an inter-departmental course offered by himself and Religious Studies Professor Richard Hecht. They have been teaching the course for ten years. In addition to the current study, Professor Lindemann is working on two other works of a related nature in which he examines Jewish-Gentile relations and anti-Semitism from a gentile perspective, an approach which has been largely ignored.

Nuclear Winter

(Continued from p. 2)

plants and animals and threatening civilization, the nuclear winter scenario has become a topic of considerable controversy. By now however, the turmoil over the nuclear winter's projected climatic changes "has pretty well died out," Badash says. "It's been replaced by the greenhouse effect as the sexy issue." But the nuclear winter still remains an ominous issue. Subsequent research has convinced most scientists that the consequences of nuclear winter would be devastating to agriculture, Badash says.

The projected crop failures would be sufficient to inflict widespread famine and chaos. International scientific studies have concluded that a large part of the world population would die of mass starvation. Disrupting the monsoon rain pattern, for example, would kill more people in India, where no bombs were predicted to fall, that would be killed directly by nuclear explosions in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

"The situation would be like the famine in Ethiopia that we saw on our TV screens a few years ago," Badash says. But the scale would be much greater.

Badash's interest in the nuclear winter debate stems from long-standing concerns over the arms race and nuclear warfare. During his 25 years at UCSB, Badash has taught a popular undergraduate course on the arms race, directed seminars for UC's Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, and lectured internationally on nuclear arms. He has served as a consultant to the Santa Barbara-based Nuclear Age Peace foundation and for nine years was on the national board for the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Luncheon

(Continued from p. 1)

metaphors, China is ailing, China needs radical surgery, China is a sickly old man. They felt compelled to say something about why China in the late 19th century or early 20th century was in trouble."

What is to be learned from all those travellers? "In terms of the Sino-Japanese relationships, we learn about the evolution of Japanese perception of China," Dr. Fogel says. "We also learn how difficult it is to overcome a bias even when you are faced with the reality of a situation. Many people look the truth in the face and say it isn't so. Travel is supposed to be edifying, and sometimes it is. Sometimes it makes us satisfied with our ignorance."

Dr. Fogel looked at the various people who traveled to

(Please see LUNCHEON, p. 6)

Luncheon

(Continued from p. 5)

China and came up with some interesting observations. "The best viewers of the scene in China tend to be literary types, writers, poets," he says, "which is a surprise to me. Businessmen are also interesting observers. Among the least perceptive are politicians and journalists." The professor, who teaches courses in comparative East Asian History, graduated from the U of Chicago and received his Ph.D. in History from Columbia. He also studied at Kyoto University in Japan. Prior to joining the UCSB faculty in 1989 Dr. Fogel taught at Harvard for seven years.

He is fluent in 10 languages and has written or translated many of books and articles including *Politics and Sinology: the case of Naito Konan* (1866-1934), *Ai Ssu-chi's Contribution to development of Chinese Marxis*. His trans-

lations include, *Chinese Women in a Century of Revolution, 1850-1950*, *Life along the South Manchurian Railway: The Memoirs of Ito Takeo*, *Murder in a Peking Studio*, and *Bilingualism in the History of Jewish Literature*. Of his work as a translator Dr. Fogel says, "I do translating because it is challenging and a lot of fun."

Dr. Fogel has received numerous fellowships and awards among them a Japan foundation fellowship, a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship, Harvard Travel Grants, and a Fulbright-Hayes fellowship.

Tickets for the October 16 lecture at the Sheraton Hotel, 1111 East Cabrillo Blvd., are \$13.00 for members, \$15.00 for non-members. Reservations and further information are available at the UCSB Office of Community Relations, 805 893-2288

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Prof. LUKE ROBERTS
...Japanese history

surveys and seminars in the history of biology, the history of public health and courses dealing with science and imperialism. He is currently at work on two projects: a book on the relationship between imperialism and the growth of French biology in the nineteenth century and a book on military medicine in France around the time of World War I.

Luke Roberts received his Ph.D. from Princeton and joins the Asian Studies Program to teach Japanese history. His field of specialization is the economic and social history of early modern Japan. He has done research on many topics ranging from the 1550's to the 1850's with an emphasis on the "peripheral" regions of Japan. These topics include urbanization of the Samurai in the 16th and 17th centuries, Samurai family and social life in the 18th century, commoners protests and riots in the 18th and 19th centuries and Mercantile thought in the 18th century. His current work concerns the development of mercantilist policies and the input of "popular" ideals within the realm of Tosa, a large domain in 18th century Japan. These ideals greatly affected Samurai government and created an element of modern nationalistic thought.