NEHA NEWS

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

VOL XXXI NO. 1

SPRING ISSUE

APRIL 2005

SPRING CONFERENCE AT REGIS COLLEGE

Saturday, APRIL 16, 2005 SECOND CALL

The 74th meeting of the Association will be held on April 16 at Regis College, 235 Wellesley Street in Weston, Massachusetts (781-768-7000). The program is listed on pages 3-6 of this issue and was mailed earlier to all members along with registration, motel and travel instructions.

Vice-President Altina Waller (University of Connecticut) arranged this fine program.

Susan Zieger and the Regis College History Department made local arrangements with the splendid assistance of Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan. This is our first meeting in Weston and it should be a popular location in metropolitan Boston. We are very grateful for their hospitable efforts on our behalf. Please see our web pages for other details:

http://www.wpi.edu/~jphanlan/NEHA.

The Spring conference begins with registration and Continental breakfast on Saturday at 8:00 A.M. in the College Hall foyer. Members are invited to bring copies of their own recent publications as well as

timely professional literature for display or distribution at the book exhibit.

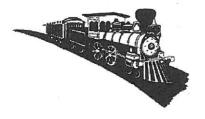
Please note that registration fee payment is required for everyone on the program (panelists, chairs and commentators) and all who attend the conference. Pre-registration by mail prior to April 9 is strongly recommended, but registration at the conference is possible. Please feel free to photocopy the conference registration form on the back page when inviting colleagues, graduate students and friends.

Luncheon will be served in College Hall on Saturday at 12:15, but seating is limited. Please reserve your place at lunch when you register by mail no later than April 1. Even if you do not join us in Weston, please use this form to pay your 2005 membership dues. Lunch will be followed a brief business meeting, and the election of the new Association officers. Association president Robert Imholt (Albertus Magnus College) will speak on CLIOnic Conundrums, or Metaethical MUSings.



OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

The Association suggests that members make motel reservations by phone. Ask any Regis College discount rate when you phone for a reservation by April 9. We recommend the **Webb-Bigelow House**, 863 Boston Post Road in Weston (781-899-2444), and the **Marriott Hotel**, 2345 Commonwealth Avenue in Newton (617-969-1000), or the **Holiday Inn**, 399 Grove Street in Newton (617-969-5300), and the **Westin Hotel**, 70 Third Avenue in Waltham on Route 128 North, (781-290-5600).



TRAVEL INFORMATION

Driving from the South: take I-95/Route 128 North to Exit 24 (Route 30 West). Follow Route 30 West two miles, turn right onto Wellesley Street, and drive to Regis College on the left.

Driving from the North: follow I-95/Route 128 South to Exit 26 to Route 20 West. Drive two miles and turn right onto Wellesley Street and then to Regis College on the left.

Driving from the East on the Massachusetts Turnpike/I-90: take Exit 14 to Route 30 West. Drive two miles and turn right onto Wellesley Street. Regis College is on the left.

Driving from the West on the Massachusetts Turnpike/I-90: take Exit 15 to Route 30 West. Continue two miles and turn right onto Wellesley Street and then to the campus on the left.

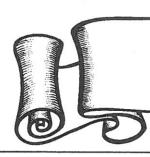
From Route 9 in Wellesley: drive north on Weston Road which becomes Wellesley Street at the Weston/Wellesley town line. Stay straight on Wellesley Street and cross Route 30. Regis College is on the left. Follow the NEHA signs to the College Hall Building.

From Public Transportation: take the MBTA trolley from Boston to the Riverside station. Look for the Regis College shuttle bus. It will take you directly to the campus.

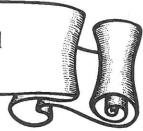


ADVANCE NOTICE

The Fall meeting will be held at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston on October 22, 2005. Our new Vice-President will organize the program. The deadline for submitting proposals (one-page abstract and a brief C.V.) is June 15, 2005. For information about the program or submissions, contact the Executive Secretary. James P. Hanlan, WPI, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609-2280; jphanlan@wpi.edu



The New England Historical Association



The New England Historical Association A Regional Professional Association for all Historical Specializations since 1965

SPRING CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Saturday, April 6, 2005

Regis College Weston, MA

8:00 Registration and Continental Breakfast

College Hall Foyer

First Morning Sessions, 8:30-10:00

8:30 Session 1: Americans Abroad

Chair & Comment: Rowland Bruckner (Norwich University)

- 1. Thomas Westerman (University of Connecticut), "'Anglo-Saxons of the Western World': Philanthropic Nationalism and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914-1917"
- 2. Anders Greenspan (Christopher Newport University), "Reaction at Home: Views on American Volunteer Participation in the Spanish Civil War"

Session 2: Human Rights in Russia, Britain and the United States

Chair & Comment: Firouzeh Mostashari (Regis College)

- 1. Rebecca Baird (University of Connecticut), "'A Lasting Memory on Human Shame:' British Parliament and the Jewish Refugee Crisis, March 1938-September 1939"
- 2. Irina Mukhina (Boston College), "Genocide by Default vs. Genocide by Intent: Soviet Deportations Revisited"
- 3. Itai Nartzizenfield Sneh (John Jay College), "Northeasterners Deny Southern Exposure: How a Narrow Definition of Human rights Stopped the Reform of U.S. Foreign Policy in the Carter Administration"

Session 3: Vietnam in Politics and Popular Culture

Chair & Comment: Michele Thompson (Southern Connecticut State University)

- 1. Jeffrey Bass (University of Connecticut), "Navigating a Quagmire: The Equivocation of Senators Richard Russell and John Stennis Over Johnson Administration Engagement in Vietnam (1963-1967)"
- 2. Ginger R. Davis (Temple University), "Imagined Vietnamese: Allies and Enemies during the Kennedy Years"
- 3. David Hecht (Harvard University), "Humor, the Red, and the Blue: Political Cartoons and Partisan Politics"

Session 4: Symbols, Slander & Indians in 17th Century New England

Chair: Charlotte Haller (Worcester State College)

Comment: Walter Woodward (University of Connecticut)

- 1. Cathy Rex (Auburn University), "The Massachusetts Bay Colony Seal: Images and Identity in Early America"
- 2. Patrick Blythe (University of Connecticut), "'as the Custom is in our Indian Churches': Christianity and Power on Martha's Vineyard 1642-1727"
- 3. Mariah Adin (Fordham University), "'What devilish lies are you telling of me?': Women, Men, and Slander in Colonial New Amsterdam, 1638-1680"

Session 5: Saints, Sinners & Religious Institutions in Early Modern Europe

Chair and Comment: George Dameron (St. Michael's College)

- 1. Iwona Perlin (McGill University), "'Rebuilding 'God's House': A revised approach to interpreting medieval hospitals"
- 2. David Balfour (College of St. Joseph), "Christian Knight and Saint: The Concept of the Miles Christi and the Canonization of Louis IX of France"
- 3. Thomas J. Rushford (University of Massachusetts-Amherst), "Surfacing the Supernatural: Preliminary Results from the Archives of Normandy"

Session 6: Conflict Among Leftist Intellectuals in the 20th Century U.S.

Chair: Susan Zeiger (Regis College)

Comment: John Tully (Central Connecticut State University)

- 1. Greg Geddes (University of New York-Binghamton), "From the Radical Left to the Acceptable Left: Harvey Swados, Richard Hofstadter and the Evolution of the 20th Century Left Intellectual"
- 2. Jessica Blatt (New School University), "Race, Culture, and the Empirical Turn in American Political Science"
- 3. Mary Rizzo (University of Minnesota), "Revolution in a Can: Food, Class, and radicalism in the Minneapolis Co-op Wars of the 1970s"

10:00-10:30 Coffee Break and Book Exhibit

College Hall Foyer

Morning Session II, 10:30-12:00

Session 7: Environmental History in the United States

Chair and Comment: Helen Rozwadowski (University of Connecticut)

- 1. Christopher J. Thee (University of Arizona), "Constructing the American Southwest: Southern Transcontinental Railroad Land Transactions in Tohono O'odham Country, 1853-1910"
- 2. Alexis Buckley (Texas State University), "Visualizing Historic Geographic Change: Tourism, Real Estate, and Housing Affordability in Nantucket, Massachusetts 1950-2000"
- 3. David Soll (Brandeis University), "Milking the Landscape: Reforestation in Norfolk County, Massachusetts 1850-1900"

Session 8: Nationalism and Regionalism in Modern Europe

Chair and Comment: Charles Lansing (University of Connecticut)

- 1. Nathanael Robinson (Bentley College), "A Pacifist Region within the Reich: Adneauer and Rhenish Regionalism, 1919-1932"
- 2. Philip H. Slaby (Brandeis University), "Ethnic Solidarity and Social Vulnerability: Immigrant Poles and Local French Culture 1919-1931"
- 3. John B. Roney (Sacred Heart University), "The Divided Lion: Searching for National Identity in the Nineteenth-Century Grand Duchy of Luxembourg"

Session 9: Connecting the Black Experience in Nova Scotia with the United States and the Caribbean Chair and Comment: Bridgett Williams-Searle (College of St. Rose)

- 1. Bryan Rommel-Ruiz (Colorado College), "African American Identities in Rhode Island and Nova Scotia"
- 2. Harvey Amani Whitfield (University of Vermont), "Settlement and Struggle among Black American Refugees in Nova Scotia 1813-1821"

Session 10: Women in the 20th Century Middle East

Chair and Comment: Betty Anderson (Boston University)

- 1. Teresa A. Thomas (Fitchburg State College), "To Veil or Not to Veil? An Examination of the Use and Rejection of the Veil among Elite Women in Lebanon 1922-1952"
- 2. Kathyrn Libal (University of Connecticut), "Motherhood and Nationalism in Early Republican Turkey (1920s-1930s)"

Session 11: Disease and Death in late 18th and early 19th century America.

Chair: Jacqueline Carr (University of Vermont)

Comment: Catherine Thompson (University of Connecticut)

- 1. Ann M. Becker (SUNY-Stony Brook), "Smallpox in Revolutionary War Prisons"
- 2. Richard J. Bell (Harvard University), "Humane Societies and the Cultural Significance of Suicide in America, 1760-1830"
- 3. S. J. Wolfe (American Antiquarian Society) and Robert Singerman (University of Florida), "Pharoh in the New World: An Analytical Investigation of the Mormon Mummies"

Session 12: Art, Theater and Culture in the early 20th Century U.S.

Chair: Laura Lovett (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Comment: David Quigley (Boston College)

- 1. Stephen L. Levine (University of Maine-Farmington), "'Forces which Cannot be Ignored': The American Response to the Armory Show"
- 2. Thomas P. Somma (University of Mary Washington), "'An American Journey': Paul Wayland Bartlett's Seated Statue of Benjamin Franklin, 1911-21, for Waterbury, Connecticut"
- 3. Emelise Aleandri (Independent Scholar), "Italian-American Immigrant Theatre in New York City"

12:15-1:30 Luncheon and Business Meeting and Annual Election

Presidential Address: CLIOnic Conundrums, or Metaethical MUSings, Robert Imholt (Albertus Magnus College)

Afternoon Sessions, 1:30-3:00

Session 13. Africa in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Chair and Comment: Monica vanBeusekom (Trinity College)

- 1. Jeremy Rich (University of Maine-Machias), "From Plantains to Pate: European Identity, Social Segregation, and Culinary Practices in Colonial Libreville, Gabon, ca. 1840-1960"
- 2. Geoffrey I. Nwaka (Abia State University, Nigeria), "Using Indigenous Knowledge to Strengthen Local Government and Governance in Nigeria"

Session 14: Women in the 20th Century United States

Chair: Irene Brown (University of Connecticut) Comment: Jane Lancaster (Brown University)

1. Helen Veit (Yale University), "The Lady without a Servant: Class & American Table Etiquette, 1884-1913"

- 2. Jacqueline Castledine (Rutgers University), "'We Never Stopped Organizing': Progressive Women in Postwar America"
- 3. Ellen Pratt Fout (Ohio State University), "The Silent Majority Speaks: Conservative Christian Women and the First National Women's Conference"

Session 15: World War II: Propaganda, Politics and Culture

Chair: Troy Paddock (Southern Connecticut State University)

Comment: Michael Nolan (Western Connecticut State University)

- 1. Polly Kienle (University of Konstanz), "Wehrmacht Propaganda on the Eastern Front: Images of Russia and Russians in the 35th Infantry Division, 1941-45"
- 2. Stephen M. Georgi (Brandeis University), "'150-percenters' and the Grey-greens: Sources of conflict between Rommel's Afrika-Korps and the German defenders of Normandy in American captivity, 1943-1947"
- 3. Patrick Cavalier (University of New Brunswick), "Propaganda, Politics, and Film in Fascist Italy"

Session 16: Identities in Flux in the Early Republic

Chair: Nuran Cinlar (Simmons College)

Comment: Kathyrn Tomasek (Wheaton College)

- 1. Eric Schlereth (Brandeis University), "Ushering in the Age of Infidelity: Deism and the Popular Politics of Reason in the Early National United States"
- 2. Tom Kanon (Tennessee State Library & Archives), "The Formation of a National Identity in the Early Republic"
- 3. Chad Reid (University of Connecticut), "Paul Cuffe: Labor Aristocrat"

Session 17: Romans at Home and Abroad

Chair and Comment: Byron Nakamura (Southern Connecticut State University)

- 1. Geoffrey Moehl (Asbury Theological Seminary), "Life and times of the real Saint Patrick"
- 2. Megan Beall (Georgia State University), "The Historical Emergence of Primitive Spirituality on Briton's Isles"
- 3. John F. Shean (LaGuardia Community College), "Mars Ultor and the Wimp Factor"

Session 18: Is the South another Country? Society, Politics & Religion

Chair and Comment: Jacqueline Campbell (University of Connecticut)

- 1. D. Shanet Clark (Georgia State University), "Seceding from Secession: Strategic and Geographic Factors in Virginia and West Virginia History, 1700-1863"
- 2. Stephanie Bower (Indiana University), "The Origins of the Middle-Class: A Three-Generation Study of the Residents of a Streetcar Suburb of Louisville, Kentucky in 1910"
- 3. Randall J. Stephens (Eastern Nazarene College), "'Jesus is Coming': Premillennialism and the Radicalization of the Southern Holiness Movement, 1896-1906"

3:00 Adjournment





REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Melanie Gustafson (University of Vermont), chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the following candidates are nominated for the ballot on April 16:

President Altina Waller

(University of Connecticut)

Vice-President George Dameron

(St. Michael's College)

Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan

(Worcester Polytechnic Institute)

Treasurer

Bruce Cohen

(Worcester State College)

Executive Committee:

David Balfour (College of St. Joseph)

Jane Lancaster (Brown University)
Charles Lansing (Yale University)

Susan Ouellette (St. Michael's College)

Public History Seat:

Glenn Gordiner (Mystic Seaport)

Jack Larkin (Old Sturbridge Village)

Nominating Committee:

Thomas Carty
Laura Prieto (Simmons College)
David Rawson (Worcester State College)

Walter Woodward (University of CT)

We congratulate those candidates nominated and thank those who made nominations. Any member may nominate himself, herself, or another member for election to any Association office by writing to the Executive Secretary. All dues-paying members are eligible to vote by mail or in person at the annual business meeting in April. Self-nominations are encouraged. Write-in candidates are permitted for any position on the slate. Those members interested in serving on the Executive Committee, Nominating Committee, NEHA Prize Committee, or NEHA Book Award Committee should contact the Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee held its annual meeting in Worcester on December 4. The agenda included reports on the treasury, membership, Nominating Committee, selection of future meeting sites, programs, website, newsletter, NEHA Book Award, NEHA Prize, planning the Spring conference, as well as NEHA panels at the AHA and OAH.

Association members may submit a question or agenda item for the next Executive Committee meeting by writing to the Executive Secretary.



THE NEHA PRIZE

At the October 16, 2005 meeting, we presented the annual NEHA Prize for the most outstanding paper presented at a recent conference. The winner was **Michael E. Chapman** (Boston College) for his excellent paper, *Public Influence on Foreign Policy*:

John Eoghan Kelly and the Spanish Arms Embargo, September 1938 presented at the April 2004 meeting.

Each session chair may nominate one paper for this prize and a committee of three members appointed by the president judges all nominations. The criteria are scholarship, presentation and originality. This year the committee members are; Ross W. Beales, Jr. (College of the Holy Cross); Anni P. Baker (Wheaton College); and Daniel Williamson (University of Hartford). The prize is intended to encourage and recognize outstanding research papers by graduate students at our conferences. Session chairs are invited to recommend papers presented by a graduate student at the Spring or Fall meetings. Contact the Executive Secretary for details.

NEHA BOOK AWARD COMMITTEE

On October 16 Robert Weir, chair of the Book Award Committee, presented the 2003 NEHA Book Award to the authors, Evan Haefeli (Tufts University) and Kevin Sweeney (Amherst College) for their outstanding book, Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield (University of Massachusetts Press). The Honorable Mention prize was awarded to William Taubman (Amherst College) for his fine book Khrushchev: The Man and His Era (W. W. Norton).

Any publisher may nominate one book each year by writing to Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan, WPI, Department of Humanities, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609-2280 or email him at jphanlan@wpi.edu by June 1, 2005. Monographs on any historical topic, time or place published in 2004, written by an author who lives or works in New England (or has

done so in the past two years), are eligible for the annual NEHA Book Award to be presented at the October 2005 conference. The nominated book should represent the best historical writing and scholarship in any era or field of history. The award certificate and \$200.00 stipend are presented to the winner at the conference each Fall.

The members of the NEHA Book Award Committee for 2004 are: Jonathan Liebowitz, chair (University of Massachusetts-Lowell); Peter C. Holloran (Worcester State College); Jan Albers (Middlebury College); Sean T. Perrone (St. Anselm's College); and Thomas Doughton (College of the Holy Cross).



CONFERENCE REPORT

The 73rd meeting of the Association at the College of St. Joseph in Rutland, Vermont on October 16 was well attended with 100 historians registered for 15 sessions with 39 papers. We were pleased to hear American Historical Association President Jonathan D. Spence (Yale University) at a plenary session on A Biographer of Loss: Zhang Dai and the Ming Dynasty Fall. At the luncheon on campus, 80 members joined us for food, drink and the brief business meeting.

This meeting was made possible by the splendid efforts on our behalf by the program chair, Vice-President Altina Waller (University of Connecticut), Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), and a very

cooperative local arrangements committee headed by **Donald Harpster** and **David Balfour**.



NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

Lisa K. Boehm (Worcester State College) was elected president of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) in October.

Marilyn Halter (Boston University) was appointed director of the American and New England Studies Program at BU.

David Northrup (Boston College) was elected to the AHA Nominating Committee.

Corinna Treitel (Wellesley College) was named the Frieda L. Miller Fellow at the Radcliffe Institute.

Lauri Umansky (Suffolk University) was promoted to professor of History.

Timothy Walker (Boston University) was appointed assistant professor of History at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth.

Robert E. Weir (Bay Path College) was elected Executive Secretary of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) in October.

Douglas L. Wheeler (University of New Hampshire), who has retired from UNH, was decorated with the Order of Merit by the President of Portugal in Lisbon for his work advancing Portuguese history.

Michael Willrich (Brandeis University) was named a fellow at the Radcliffe Institute.

Bin Yang (Northeastern University) won the AHA Gutenberg-E Prize for his 2004 dissertation, Between Winds and Clouds: The Making of Yunnan (Second Century BCE--Twentieth Century CE).

BOOK NEWS

James M. Acheson (University of Maine) published Capturing the Commons: Devising Institutions to Manage the Maine Lobster Industry (University Press of New England).

Wallace D. Best (Harvard University) published Passionately Human, No Less Divine: Religious Culture in the Black Churches of Chicago, 1915-1952 (Princeton University Press).

Lisa K. Boehm (Worcester State College) published *Popular Culture and the Enduring Myth of Chicago*, 1871-1968 (Routlege).

Daniel V. Botsman (Harvard University) published *Punishment and Power in the Making of Modern Japan* (Princeton University Press).

Julie A. Buckler (Harvard University) published *Mapping St. Petersburg: Imperial Text and Cityshape* (Princeton University Press).

Thomas Carty (Springfield College) published A Catholic in the White House?: Religion, Politics, and John F. Kennedy's Presidential Campaign (Palgrave Macmillan).

Alfred D. Chandler, Jr. (Harvard University) published Shaping the Industrial Century: The Remarkable Story of the Evolution of the Modern Chemical and

Pharmaceutical Industries (Harvard University Press).

Michael C. Connolly (St. Joseph's College) edited *They Change Their Sky: The Irish in Maine* (University of Maine Press).

George Dameron (St. Michael's College) published Florence and Its Church in the Age of Dante (University of Pennsylvania Press).

Elizabeth A. De Wolfe (University of New England) published Shaking the Faith: Women, Family, and Mary Marshall Dyer's Anti-Shaker Campaign, 1815-1867 (Palgrave) which won the Communal Studies Association Outstanding Publication Award.

Barbara B. Diefendorf (Boston University) published From Penitence to Charity: Pious Women and the Catholic Reformation in Paris (Oxford University Press).

Sol Gittleman (Tufts University) published An Entrepreneurial University: The Transformation of Tufts, 1976-2002 (University Press of New England).

Janet L. Golden (Rutgers University) published Message in a Bottle: The Making of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (Harvard University Press).

George M. Goodwin and Ellen Smith (Brandeis University) published *The Jews of Rhode Island* (Brandeis University Press).

Nicoletta Gullace (University of New Hampshire) published "The Blood of Our Sons:" Men, Women, and the Renegotiation of British Citizenship During the Great War (Palgrave) which won the North American Conference on British Studies Book Prize.

David V. Herlihy published Bicycle: The History (Yale University Press).

Stephen J. Hornsby (University of Maine) published British Atlantic, American Frontier: Spaces of Power in Early Modern British America (University Press of New England).

Janice M. Irvine (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) published *Talk* about Sex: The Battles over Sex Education in the United States (University of California Press).

Meg Jacobs (MIT) published Pocketbook Politics: Economic Citizenship in Twentieth-Century America (Princeton University Press).

Michael Kammen (Cornell University) published A Time to Every Purpose: The Four Seasons in American Culture (University of North Carolina Press).

Kevin Kenny (Boston College) published Ireland and the British Empire. (Oxford University Press).

Jane Lancaster (Brown University) edited a new version of Emily Post's *By Motor to the Golden Gate* (McFarland).

Richard Landes (Boston University), Andrew Gow (University of Alberta) and David C. Van Meter (Boston University) published The Apocalyptic Year 1000: Religious Expectation and Social Change, 950-1050 (Oxford University Press).

Mary Ting Yi Lui (Yale University)
published The Chinatown Trunk Mystery:
Murder, Miscegenation, and Other
Dangerous Encounters in Turn-of-the-

Century New York City (Princeton University Press).

James C. McCann (Boston University) published Maize and Grace: Africa's Encounter with a New World Crop, 1500-2000 (Harvard University Press).

Deborah Dash Moore (Vassar College) published *GI Jews: How World War II Changed a Nation* (Harvard University Press).

Afsaneh Najmabadi (Harvard University) published Women with Mustaches and Men without Beards: Gender and Sexual Anxieties of Iranian Modernity (University of California Press).

Charles O'Brien (Western Illinois University) published *Noble Blood* (Severn House), an historical mystery novel set in Versailles in 1787.

Robert A. Orsi (Harvard University) published Between Heaven and Earth: The Religious Worlds People Make and the scholars Who Study Them (Princeton University Press).

Stephen J. Pitti (Yale University) published The Devil in Silicon Valley: Northern California, Race, and Mexican Americans (Princeton University Press).

Jennifer C. Post (Middlebury College) published *Music in Rural New England Family and Community Life*, 1870-1940 (University of New Hampshire Press).

Shulamit Reinharz (Brandeis University) and Mark A. Raider (University of Albany) published American Jewish Women and the Zionist Enterprise (Brandeis University Press).

Miriam G. Reumann (University of Rhode Island) published American Sexual Character: Sex, Gender, and National Identity in the Kinsey Reports (University of California Press).

Helen M. Rozwadowski (University of Connecticut) published Fathoming the Ocean: The Discovery and Exploration of the Deep Sea (Harvard University Press).

Paul Sabin (Yale University) published Crude Politics: The California Oil Market, 1900-1940 (University of California Press).

William M. Shea (College of the Holy Cross) published *The Lion and the Lamb: Evangelicals and Catholics in America* (Oxford University Press).

Michael Sherman (Vermont Historical Society), Gene Sessions and P. Jeffrey Potash published Freedom and Unity: A History of Vermont (Vermont Historical Society).

Nina Silber (Boston University) published Daughters of the Union: Northern Women Fight the Civil War (Harvard University Press).

Robert W. Smith (Worcester State College) published *Keeping the Republic: Ideology and Early American Diplomacy* (Northern Illinois University Press).

Robert M. Spector (Worcester State College) published World Without Civilization: Mass Murder and the Holocaust, History, and Analysis (University Press of America).

Ellen M. Umansky (Fairfield University) published From Christian Science to Jewish Science: Spiritual Healing and American Jews (Oxford University Press).

Eric D. Weitz (University of Minnesota) published A Century of Genocide: Utopias of Race and Nation (Princeton University Press).

Julie Winch (University of Massachusetts-Boston) published A Gentleman of Color: The Life of James Forten (Oxford University Press) which won the AHA's Wesley-Logan Prize.

K. Scott Wong (Williams College) published Americans First: Chinese Americans and the Second World War (Harvard University Press).

Julian E. Zelizer (Boston University) published On Capitol Hill: The Struggle to Reform Congress and Its Consequences, 1948-2000 (Cambridge University Press).



CONFERENCES MEETING

Quinnipiac University holds its second conference on *Ireland's Great Hunger: Representation and Preservation* on September 17, 2005. Contact David Valone, Quinnipiac University, 275 Mount Carmel Avenue, Hamden, CT 06518-1949; phone: (203) 582-5269; email: david.valone@quinnipiac.edu

The 9th Annual Salve Regina University Conference on Cultural and Historic Preservation meets on September 29-October 1, 2005 in Newport. The conference theme is The Gilded Age: Domesticity and Design in the Home. Contact Office of Academic Grants and Conferences, Salve Regina University, 100 Ochre Point Avenue, Newport, RI 02840; historic@salve.edu
The Mashantucket Pequot Museum will host a conference on Native American Experiences during the American Revolution in September 2005. Contact Jon Ault, Mashantucket Pequot Museum, 110 Pequot Trail, Mashantucket, CT 06338; Jault@mptn-nsn.gov

The Society for Historians of the Early
American Republic (SHEAR) holds its 27th
annual meeting in Philadelphia on July 21-24,
2005. Contact the program chair: Susan E.
Klepp, History Department, Temple
University, Philadelphia, PA 19122;
sklepp@temple.edu

The Society of Early Americanists will present some panels at the American Literature Association conference in Boston on May 26-29, 2005. For information contact Dennis Moore, Society of Early Americanists, Department of English, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1580; dmoore@English.FSU.EDU

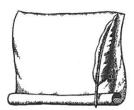
The American Society for Legal History holds its annual conference in Cincinnati on November 10-12, 2005. Contact Thomas P. Gallanis, Washington and Lee University, Center for Law & History, Lexington, VA 24450; gallanist@wlu.edu;

The North American Conference on British Studies meets with the Western Conference on British Studies in Denver on October 7-9, 2005. Contact Seth Koven, NACBS Program Chair, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085-1699; NACBS@villanova.edu

One Big Union: The IWW and a Century of Radical Labor Activism, 1905-2005 is a conference celebrating the centenary of the Industrial Workers of the World. It meets at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey on May 6-7. Contact Jennifer Guglielmo, Smith College, Department of History, Northampton, MA 01063; jgugliel@email.smith.edu

The **Oral History Association** holds its annual meeting in Providence on November 2-6, 2005 on the theme *Voices of Dissent, Voices of Hope*. For information, contact Madelyn Campbell, OHA, Dickinson College, PO Box 1773, Carlisle, PA 17013; or see the website at www.dickinson.edu/oha

The North American Victorian Studies
Association (NAVSA) holds its third annual conference at the University of Virginia on September 30-October 2, 2005. For information, contact Harold Tucker, Department of English, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4121; tucker@virginia.edu or see the website www.navsa2005.org



CALLS FOR CONFERENCE PAPERS

The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) holds its 28th annual conference at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Connecticut on October 28-29, 2005. To submit a one page abstract (and brief CV) on any American culture or popular culture topic, contact the NEPCA program chair, Jeffrey Cain, Sacred Heart University, Department of English, Fairfield, CT 06825-1000;

cainj@sacredheart.edu; (203) 371-7810 by June 1. For more information, see the NEPCA website:

www.wpi.edu/~jphanlan/NEPCA.html. The 2006 NEPCA conference will meet in October at Rivier College in Nashua, NH.

The 27th Annual North American Labor History Conference meets at Wayne State University on October 20-22 on the theme Labor, Solidarity and Organizations. Contact Janine Lanza, Coordinator, NALHC, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; email: ao1605@wayne.edu

The Washburn Humanities Center will sponsor a conference on Northern New England: Does it Have a Unique Identity? on June 2-4, 2005 in Livermore, Maine. Proposed papers (150 word abstract and brief CV) may be submitted to Rob Lively, Norlands Living History Center, 42 Hathaway Hill Road, Livermore, ME 04253; (207) 897-2236; lively@maine.edu

The 2006 Popular Culture/American Culture Association national meeting will be on April 12-16 in Atlanta. For information about the program, contact Michael Schoenecke, PCA/ACA Secretary-Treasurer, Department of English, Box 43901, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409-3091; MKSchoene@aol.com

The Society for Reformation Research (SRR) will sponsor sessions at the annual meeting of the Sixteenth Century Studies Conference (SCSC) in Atlanta on October 20-23. Contact Gregory J. Miller, Department of History, Malone College, Canton, OH; email: gmiller@malone.edu or see the SRR webpages: www.reformationresearch.org or the SCSC webpages: www.sixteenthcentury.org



CONFERENCES MEETING ABROAD

The Environmental Studies Association of Canada meets annually with the Congress of the Humanities & Social Sciences at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario on June 2-4, 2005. For information, contact Lorelei L. Hanson, Edmonton Learning Centre, N Tower, 7 Street Plaza, 10030-107 Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 3E4, Canada or by email: lorelei.hanson@athabascau.ca

The Tenth International Popular Culture Association conference meets at the University of Wales in Swansea on August 7-13, 2005. For more information, contact Joyce Tullbane at joyce.tullbane@snc.edu

The 14th Annual World History
Association Conference meets in Ifrane,
Morocco on June 27-29, 2005 on the themes
The Mediterranean in World History and
Africa in World History. For more
information, contact the WHA program
chair, Kerry Ward, Rice University,
kward@rice.edu and see the WebPages at
www.thewha.org or www.aui.ma/.



AUTHORS WANTED

The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) offers its

annual book award for the best book on any American culture or pop culture topic published in 2004 by an author in New England or New York. Publishers may nominate one book by June 1, 2005. The award certificate and \$200 prize will be presented to the winner on October 29, 2005 at the annual conference at Sacred Heart University. Contact the NEPCA Executive Secretary: Robert E. Weir, NEPCA, 15 Woods Road, Florence, MA 01062; weir.r@comcast.net

The North American Conference on British Studies annually offers the Albion Book Prize (\$500) for the best book published by a North American scholar on any aspect of British studies since 1800. The Ben Snow Foundation Prize is also offered (\$500) for the best book by a North American scholar on any British studies topic in the period from the Middle Ages through the eighteenth century. For more information, contact Andrew August, NACBS Executive Secretary, Abington College, Penn State University; axa24@psu.edu

The National Council on Public History offers an annual award for the best book published on public history in the past two years. Contact David Vanderstel, NCPH Executive Director, 425 University Blvd., Indiana University Purdue University, Indianapolis, IN 46202; dvanders@iupui.edu

The Journal of American Culture, a scholarly quarterly published by the Popular Culture Association since 1975, seeks contributions (articles, book reviews and essays). For more information, contact: Kathy Merlock Jackson, Editor, Journal of American Culture, Virginia Wesleyan College, Norfolk, VA 23502-5599; kmjackson@vwc.edu



GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The North American Conference on British Studies offers dissertation year fellowships for research in the British Isles on British (Irish, Scottish or Imperial) history topics by Ph.D. students from the U.S. or Canada. Contact Andrew August, NACBS Executive Secretary, Abington College, Penn State University; axa24@psu.edu

The University of Connecticut Humanities Institute invites outstanding college and university professors, independent scholars, writers and museum or library professionals to apply for a residential fellowship. Successful applicants receive a \$40,000 stipend during an academic year of research, writing and scholarly discussion with other fellows at the Storrs campus. Contact UCHI, 215 Glenbrook Road, U-4234, Storrs, CT 06269-4234; email: UCHI@uconn.edu or see the website: www.humanities.uconn.edu

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History invites applications for fellowships. Research fellowships are for post-doctoral scholars, and dissertation fellowships are offered for work at the New York Historical Society, the Columbia University Library, the New York Public Library, and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. Contact Timothy Rodrigues, Gilder Lehrman Institute, 19 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036; Rodrigues@gilderlehrman.org

The Friends of the Princeton University Library will award ten short-term research grants to promote scholarly use of their resources. These grants for \$2,500 defray expenses for traveling to Princeton for one month or more. For further information, see the web site: www.princeton.edu/~rbsc/fellowships/

The New England Regional Fellowship Consortium, a collaboration of sixteen major cultural agencies and libraries, offers eight awards each year. Each grant provides

a \$5,000 stipend for forty days of research at three or more participating institutions. For information contact Cherylinne Pina at Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215; cpina@masshist.org; cwww.masshist.org/fellowships.html

The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives invites applications for its annual fellowship program in Cincinnati at Hebrew Union College. Stipends will cover transportation and living expenses in Cincinnati. Fellows doing post-doctoral or doctoral dissertation research on the history of North American Jewry, or senior and independent scholars, may apply to Kevin Proffitt, Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives, 3191 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220-2408.

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania offer several fellowships in American History and Culture with stipends and housing. For more information, contact James Green, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; jgreen@librarycompany.org; (215) 546-3181; or see the website: www.librarycompany.org

The Carter G. Woodson Institute invites scholars working in African American and African Studies to apply for its visiting scholars program. Deadlines are June 15 and November 1. For more information, contact the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies, Visiting Scholars Program, 108 Minor Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903.



PRESIDENTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1966-1967	Frank Friedel, Harvard University
1967-1968	Reinhold Dorwart, University of Connecticut
1968-1969	Louis Morton, Dartmouth College
1969-1970	Daniel Thomas, University of Rhode Island
1970-197	 J. H. Hexter, Yale University
1971-1972	Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College
1972-1973	Sidney A. Burrell, Boston University
1973-1974	Kenneth F. Lewalski, Rhode Island College
1974-1975	John G. Gagliardo, Boston University
1975-1976	Jane Pease, University of Maine
1976-1977	Robert Lougee, University of Connecticut
1977-1978	Giles Constable, Harvard University
1978-1979	Gordon Jensen, University of Hartford
1979-1980	Neil Stout, University of Vermont
1980-1981	Fred A. Cazel, Jr., University of Connecticut
1981-1982	Darrett Rutman, University of New Hampshire
1982-1983	John Voll, University of New Hampshire
1983-1984	Emiliana P. Noether, University of Connecticut
1984-1985	Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University
1985-1986	Ridgway F. Shinn, Jr., Rhode Island College
1986-1987	Catherine M. Prelinger, Yale University
1987-1988	,
1988-1989	Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College
1989-1990	Barbara Solow, Harvard University
1990-1991	Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut
1991-1992	Alan J. Reinerman, Boston College
1992-1993	Richard Buel, Wesleyan University
1993-1994 Ne	al R. Shipley, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
1994-1995	Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut
1995-1996	Patricia Herlihy, Brown University
	coland Sarti, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
1997-1998	James S. Leamon, Bates College
1998-1999	Borden W. Painter, Jr., Trinity College
1999-2000	Alan Rogers (Boston College)
2000-2001	Joanne Schneider (Rhode Island College)
2001-2002	Joseph Conforti (University of Southern Maine)
2002-2003	James O'Toole (Boston College)
2003-2004	Paul Monod (Middlebury College)
2004-2005	Robert J. Imholt (Albertus Magnus College)



PAST NEHA CONFERENCE SITES MEETINGS OF NEHA

1966	University of Connecticut	1988	Salem State College
1967	Harvard University	1,00	University of Hartford
1968	University of Massachusetts-	1989	University of Lowell
1700	Amherst	1707	Smith College
1969	Boston University	1990	Pine Manor College
1970	University of Rhode Island	1,,,,	St. Joseph's College
1971	University of Massachusetts-	1991	American Antiquarian Society &
17/1	Amherst	1771	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
	Yale University		John F. Kennedy Library &
. 1972	University of New Hampshire		University of Massachusetts-Boston
. 17,2	University of Hartford	1992	Assumption College
1973	Bentley College	1772	Rhode Island College
1773	Connecticut College	1993	University of Southern Maine
1974	Rhode Island College	1775	John Carter Brown Library &
1771	Clark University		Brown University
1975	Pine Manor College	1994	Bentley College
1575	University of Maine, Portland	1,,,,	University of Hartford
1976	St. Joseph's College	1995	Mount Holyoke College
1770	Exeter Academy	1,,,,	Saint Anselm College
1977	Harvard University	1996	Amherst College
.,,,	University of Connecticut	1,,,0	Roger Williams University
1978	University of Massachusetts,	1997	Northeastern University
	Amherst		University of Connecticut
	University of Lowell	1998	University of Vermont
1979	Boston College		Connecticut College
	Colby-Sawyer College	1999	Rivier College
1980	Old Sturbridge Village		Suffolk University
	Rhode Island College	2000	Tufts University
1981	Mount Ida College		Stonehill College
	Albertus Magnus College	2001	Salve Regina University
1982	College of the Holy Cross		Saint Michael's College
	University of New Hampshire	2002	Massachusetts Maritime Academy
1983	Fitchburg State College		Rhode Island College
	Roger Williams College	2003	Bentley College
1984	American Antiquarian Society		College of the Holy Cross
	Framingham State College	2004	Newbury College
1985	Bowdoin College		College of Saint Joseph
	University of Connecticut	2005	Regis College
1986	American Antiquarian Society		University of Rhode Island
	Boston College		
1987	Historic Deerfield		
	Albertus Magnus College		
	VEX.CO 167501		

BOOK REVIEWS



Elisabeth Jean Wood. Insurgent Collective Action and Civil War in El Salvador. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Romero's courage, d'Aubuisson's perfidy, death squad terrorists, the daily tragedy of being a campesino -- this was the agony of El Salvador. Recent Salvadoran history is a tale worthy of Camus' *La Peste*. When I saw this book's title, read the cover blurbs, and noticed the size, I expected something. Alas, I expected too much. The drama of modern El Salvador must be told, but Wood has not done so. Frankly, I have seen pieces in *Soldier of Fortune* magazine that do a better job of explaining the Salvadoran insurgency.

Professor Wood teaches comparative politics at NYU, but she began as a physicist. This may explain the book's methodological curiosities. Is this history? Political Science? Sociology? Geography? Further, her experience as a paralegal and translator for Salvadoran refugees (a noble vocation to be sure) has obviously colored her scholarly detachment. Polemics have their place, and the Salvadoran situation was so atrocious as to merit such works (like the Raul Julia film *Romero*). If Professor Wood had attempted journalism rather than poorly conceived behavioral pseudo-science, her efforts would have been more successful.

First, I have a problem with her attempt to call this a "civil war". It was a mess, chaos, and tragedy, but not a civil war by standard definitions of the term. Terms like "insurgency" or "revolutionary conflict" are appropriate, but a civil war is a far more organized phenomenon than was the case in El Salvador. The sheer number of participant "organizations" is not equivalent to being organized in the paramilitary sense. Further,

I am befuddled that the author did not even glance at pertinent classic sources like Jose Ortega y Gasset or Chalmers Johnson; old studies, but still germane.

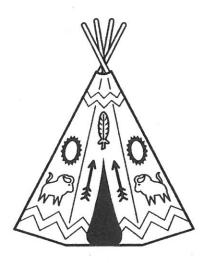
Second, the author's complete failure to place the Salvadoran situation into the context of any standard study of insurgency and revolutionary warfare is puzzling to say the least. I am thinking especially of the invaluable work done by Gerrit Huizer, Richard Gott, Ed Luttwak, Geoffrey Fairbairn, Ernst Halperin, or Jean Larteguy. While we are at it, what about the region's paradigm par excellence: Che Guevara? Nary a peep.

Third, for all her claims to be comparative, most of the analogues selected are invalid for her stated purpose. That is a curious flaw for someone who is a professor of comparative politics. She should, instead, have considered the earlier case of Brazil (which is at least also in Latin America) and the classic presentations by Carlos Marighela, Miguel Arraes, Marcio Moreira Alves, and Josue de Castro. Or, what about the case of Bolivia, the current "Shining Path" insurgency in Peru, or "Commandante Zero" in Mexico?

Fourth, as far as the peasantry is concerned, I see little in Wood's book that contributes even marginally to what was already revealed four decades ago by Marcel Niedergang, James Petras, Maurice Zeitlin, and Regis Debray. She has collected much "stuff" (rather like a Victorian amateur travelogue), but it is so poorly organized and presented as to be of little value. There are some interesting, even moving, vignettes, but they get lost midst the deluge of demotic data-chaff.

Finally, her conclusions are patently obvious at best; at worst, trite. It is hardly earth shattering to conclude, as Wood does, that the poor rise up and support armed struggle when they have had enough. What might be useful in this book is masked by psychobabble and models of doubtful utility. After all the obvious (and even courageous) trouble Ms. Wood went through, I expected a much better product.

Paul S. Burdett, Jr. CUNY-Staten Island



Hilary E. Wyss. Writing Indians: Literacy, Christianity, and Native Community in Early America. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2000.

Native peoples, it has been said, have long been removed from the dominant narratives of American history. They are relegated to the sidelines, and the most obvious reason is the silence of native voices in the primary sources. History of course, relies heavily on the written record, and peoples who are not literate, are placed at a disadvantage. But Hilary Wyss points out that there were some Native Americans who did learn to write in their attempts to find a place in the colonial world. In some ways, the words of native Christians were, she points out, literally cut out of the historical record. Using the margins of their Bibles as writing pads, many of their words were excised when the old Eilot Indian Bibles were rebound.

Nearly half of the book however, is not devoted to the writings of Indians, but rather to Puritan missionaries —such as John Eliot—who sought to Christianize the natives. Keeping in mind that literacy was essential for one to be a good Puritan (one must be literate to have a direct relationship with God, and to be freed of reliance on clergy), Eliot and others insisted that Native converts learn to read and write. But part of becoming a Christian meant that Native peoples had to acknowledge that their own traditions and practices were wrong. For the colonial period, the reader does not have access to the Native voice in Wyss's book. Rather, we are still presented with the voice of the missionaries.

Yet there is still something here that, if not new to scholars of Native America, is interesting. The notion of what Wyss refers to as transculturation--I believe anthropologist A. Irving Hallowell was the first to use this term regarding Native Americans, in the 1950sinvolves Native peoples reshaping Christianity on their own terms. For the Native peoples of the New England Praying Towns, literacy, and the resultant reading of the Bible were the tools for doing this. But in other instances, Native peoples did not need literacy in order to convert to Christianity. Lauara Peers has shown how Salish peoples of the Northwest Coast took the Virgin Mary, and transformed her into one their own, with a native identity and narrative.

Wyss spends a great deal of time looking at how literate Indians fit into the new American nation by examining the writings of William Apess. While Apess has recently been rediscovered by scholars—thanks in large part to Barry O'Connell's collecting and editing his writings--Wyss disregards other Native peoples who also became literate in the Early Republic. As remarkable as Apess was, George Gist (Sequoya) developed a syllabury that, in as little as a week, had native Cherokee speakers able to read and write in their own language. As William G. McLoughlin pointed out, this was a point of immense pride for Cherokee traditionalists, one that they felt, made them the equal of white Americans.

Overall, Wyss has written a fine book. However, had she extended her view beyond New England, and taken a more comparative approach, I think the final product would have been far better. While the book may have some applications in graduate seminars, the narrowness of the topic will restrict its overall use to specialists.

Roger Carpenter University of Saskatchewan



Evelyn Savidge Sterne. Ballots and Bibles: Ethnic Politics and the Catholic Church in Providence. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004.

Historians of Catholicism in New England will find a wealth of important information in *Ballots and Bibles*, a book by Evelyn Savidge Sterne, an assistant professor of History at the University of Rhode Island. By viewing Providence, Rhode Island's past through the lens of ethnicity and Catholicism, Sterne offers a fresh, insightful analysis of suffrage movements, debates about immigrant assimilation, and political reform.

Sterne suggests that the Catholic Church in Providence nurtured political activism and democratic habits more than ethnic political machines and labor unions. While labor and immigrant historians have shaped the standard narrative of most U.S. history textbooks, Ballots and Bibles recounts a story that defies commonly evoked generalizations about ethnic politics. Sterne argues that the Catholic Church provided the most significant opportunities to non-citizens, women, unskilled workers, and non-English speakers in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Providence. Beginning with the Dorr Rebellion in 1842, Sterne proves this thesis by explaining how Rhode Island excluded most Catholic immigrants from political participation by restricting suffrage to men with a minimum property ownership. Although labor unions, such as the American Federation of Labor, provided a public voice to skilled workers, most Catholics found only unskilled jobs in Providence. Without the assistance of these other organizations, the Catholic Church provided Irish, French Canadian and Italian immigrants with social services, English-language training, assistance with employment, and voter registration.

In demonstrating Rhode Island's distinctive character within the context of U.S. history, Sterne has exposed some rich irony. In

sharp contrast to the Irish Catholic dominance of Tammany Hall "bossism" in late nineteenth century New York City's Democratic Party, nativist Yankee Republicans created Providence's patronage machine. In the 1920s, Catholic women's organizations opposed the legalization of artificial birth control and the National Woman's Party's proposal of an Equal Rights Amendment. When New York Governor Alfred E. Smith sought to become the nation's first Catholic president in 1928, he won the electoral votes of only two non-southern states--Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Although her story ends in Smith's time, Sterne also notes that Rhode Island elected John O. Pastore as the nation's first Italian American governor and U.S. senator, in 1944 and 1950, respectively.

This book's greatest strengths are the sophisticated explanations and strong organizational structure. For example, the second chapter provides a clear and concise analysis of the political, economic, social, and cultural causes of the Irish Potato Famine, which undergraduates may understand only superficially. This cogent writing style is complemented by the book's logical order. Each chapter begins with an intriguing anecdote that exemplifies a particular theme. Nearly thirty photographs, political cartoons, and illustrations embedded in the text provide graphic illustration of the people and places discussed. Headings within each chapter guide the reader to recognize the book's major themes.

Because Sterne has contributed significantly to the historiography of religion, politics, and society in New England, this book would serve in many classroom settings. Scholars now have an overdue corrective to the idea that Catholicism suppressed worldly ambitions, democratic ideals, and labor reform. Graduate students will discover how Providence's story contradicts previous accounts of immigration and labor history. Undergraduate students outside of New England may not relate to some of these stories, but this book would certainly be appropriate for an upper-level seminar on religion and politics or social history.

Thomas Carty Springfield College



Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield. Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2003.

In Captors and Captives, historians Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney present ten years of painstaking research on the 1704 attack on Deerfield. As the authors show in their highly readable, engaging narrative, it was not until a century after the raid that Deerfield was viewed as a "massacre." Yet during the event and its immediate aftermath, it was the captives and their fates that provided the meaning of the incident. This study uses a broad array of resources from French, Canadian and American archives in its detailed investigation of not only what happened before, after, and on that winter morning in 1704, but who the players were.

Captors and Captives expands our understanding of the Deerfield raid in portraying both the macro view-the tensions between the French, English and Native parties-and the micro view-the actions of the individuals who lived out the policies and politics of the battling forces. Part One, "Creating Communities," examines the multiple constituents at play in this drama, each with agendas borne of events in the New World and the Old. The authors examine the expansion of English settlers, pushing into Western Massachusetts with growing families that threatened both Natives and the overextended French colony. The French, faced with a collapsing beaver trade, saw the raid on Deerfield as a way to solidify their relationship with Natives. The Natives had a variety of agenda, including the opportunity to gain captives and goods as well as to continue the "on-going overlapping war against the English" (77). Haefeli and Sweeney add a fourth group to the mix: Native Americans like the Pennacook who were not under the control of either European colony. What emerges is an understanding of the spider

web-like alliances that intersected New England and New France, relationships that connected Natives to European struggles.

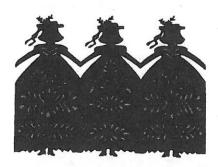
In Part Two, the authors examine the raid from first warnings, to complacency, to the assault. On the morning of February 29, the assembled party of French and Natives attacked. The raid nearly fell apart because of poor coordination and heavier than expected casualties, but the attackers succeeded in carrying off 112 captives. The authors detail the retreat and the journey of the captives to Canada. For the captives, survival on this trek depended on one's age, race, and sex. Once in New France, social and cultural factors often determined one's destiny. As the authors indicate, for the captives, arrival in Canada was not the end of the journey.

Part Three, "Negotiating Empires," examines the fate of surviving captives and the parties interested in their dispersal. The French wished to make Catholic converts of their Protestant captives, but the captives also presented opportunities for French, Natives, and the English other agendas, including collecting ransom and mutual spying. Captives had selfserving plans as well, and were far from passive victims. Captors and captives alike were immersed in the wider context of empire building. With a backdrop of the War of Spanish Succession, the negotiations of French, English, and Indian forces reflect both overlapping and parallel wars. The authors reveal a staggering multitude of goals, alliances, and clashes that intersect, move apart, and remerge in a fluid and ever-shifting middle ground.

The legacy of the raid is detailed in Part Four, "Preserving Communities." The French/Native alliance that hatched the surprise raid was short-lived. As the French lost power to the English, boundaries shifted, as did Native Americans alliances, some by force and some by choice. By 1712, Deerfield had regained its lost population and was again growing, but as the frontier moved north and west, its military and political importance shrank. The book concludes with an assessment of the changing memories of Deerfield across time and across cultures. It is one of many stories that Haefeli and Sweeney tell very well, with fascinating details to make complex relationships clear.

Captors and Captives contains eight detailed maps and twenty-two illustrations. The text is supported by seven appendices illustrating the authors' careful research. Meticulously researched and presented in a thoroughly engaging narrative style, Captors and Captives will find appreciative reading audiences both in and out of academia.

Elizabeth A. De Wolfe University of New England



Barbara A. White. *The Beecher Sisters*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003.

Few families in nineteenth-century
America have commanded the attention of
biographers as frequently as the Beechers of New
England. Most recently, Barbara A. White has
offered a biography of the three famous Beecher
sisters—Catharine Beecher (1800-1878), Harriet
Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), and Isabella Beecher
Hooker (1822-1907). The Beecher Sisters
contributes to the existing scholarship on
Catharine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe,
about whom multiple biographies have been
written, and adds even more significantly to the
scant knowledge about Isabella Beecher Hooker,
for whom ample primary sources exist but no
previous biography has been written.

The three sisters were pioneers in education, literature, and social and political activism. Catharine Beecher was a teacher who founded several schools for young women. While Catharine, who published extensively, was noted for writing prescriptive literature on true womanhood, she also advocated for women's rights, albeit in a rather conservative manner. Harriet Beecher Stowe is, of course, the famous author of the abolitionist novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. Stowe was also an advocate for women's rights, although she, like Catharine, favored reforms that left intact traditional notions of men's and women's social positions. Isabella Beecher Hooker was an outspoken activist for women's rights, and was especially instrumental in the

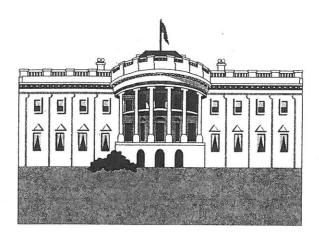
battle for women's suffrage, the fulfillment of which she never lived to experience.

Isabella Beecher Hooker is examined in greatest detail, thus it is fitting that the struggle for women's rights forms the backdrop of White's biography. However, given that context and the fact that White's own area of expertise is women's and gender studies, it is noteworthy that she does not offer a more rigorous examination of significant contradictions in the lives of the eldest and youngest sisters. Catharine, who never married, advocated women's education, yet spent much of her professional career promoting a traditional model of womanhood to which she herself did not adhere. Isabella, on the other hand, was a devoted wife and loving mother, but proposed radical reforms to improve the lives of women in and outside of the home. This troubling conflict between theory and practice in the lives of Catharine and Isabella might be better understood by using gender analysis than by attributing their behavior to motivations like birth-order psychology.

However, White's biography of the Beecher sisters chronicles, in impressive detail, the personal and professional lives of the three women throughout the nineteenth century. According to White, one of the most interesting aspects of the relationship between the sisters is the way in which political and social debates united them in their early years and divided them later. Abolition and women's rights, in particular, became contentious and divisive issues for the sisters, who ultimately occupied different positions on the political spectrum. Another of White's most significant accomplishments is her depiction of the Beecher family's national (and even international) prominence, illustrated by their interactions with the foremost political leaders, social activists, and literary talents of their time. including Abraham Lincoln, Susan B. Anthony, and Mark Twain.

While gender theorists may find lacking a more thorough examination of the ways in which the Beecher sisters adhered to, endorsed, deviated from, resisted, and redefined nineteenth-century womanhood, academic and popular audiences will benefit from this detailed study of three of the most fascinating figures in nineteenth-century America.

Siobhan Eaton University of New Hampshire



Gary Donaldson. Liberalism's Last Hurrah: The Presidential Campaign of 1964. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2003.

Gary Donaldson, a professor of social justice at Xavier University, tells the story of the 1964 presidential campaign in his book, Liberalism's Last Hurrah: The Presidential Campaign of 1964. Based on extensive archival research, interviews, newspapers, magazines, and secondary sources, he argues that President Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide victory over Arizona senator Barry Goldwater ironically marked the death of New Deal liberalism and the birth of modern conservatism. This book joins a recent wave of scholarship challenging the idea that liberalism was the main political philosophy of the United States from the New Deal to the Reagan Revolution.

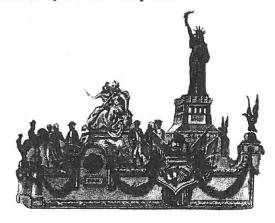
Donaldson begins by critiquing the political philosophy of Barry Goldwater outlined in his *The Conscience of a Conservative* (1960). Donaldson then argues that Goldwater emerged as the party's nominee, in part, because of Eisenhower's mysterious reluctance to throw his support to any of the other candidates. The net effect was that moderate and liberal Republicans canceled out each other. This projected Goldwater's platform, based on limited government in American life and strong anticommunist rhetoric, onto the national scene, and subsequently served as the foundation for the next generation of Republican politicians.

Liberalism's Last Hurrah then turns to an analysis of the Democratic ticket for 1964. It contrasts the troubles Goldwater confronted as a campaigner to Johnson's mastery not only as a campaigner but also as a consensus builder. Next, the work addresses a number of issues and events that LBJ faced in 1964, including the murders of civil rights workers Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman. In sections on

civil rights issues and LBJ's political and personal problems with Robert F. Kennedy, Donaldson tends to stray a bit from the book's core argument. He returns to its theme, however, by illustrating the symbolic passing of the baton of American conservatism from Barry Goldwater to Ronald Reagan during the last months of the 1964 campaign.

Donaldson, of course, is not the first to argue that Johnson's crushing defeat of Goldwater ushered in modern conservatism and ultimately propelled Reagan from actor to governor and twoterm president. In fact, Donaldson's argument recapitulates Rick Perlstein's provocative biography of Barry Goldwater, Before the Storm: Barry Goldwater and the Unmaking of the American Consensus (2001). Likewise, it covers some of the same ground as Matthew Dalleck's The Right Moment: Ronald Reagan's First Victory and the Decisive Turning Point in American Politics (2000). Nonetheless, paired with Theodore H. White's The Making of the President, 1964 (1965), this is a solid survey that should lead to lively and engaged discussion in an upper-or graduate-level seminar on post-World War II political history. It is also useful reading for anyone interested in the politicos and personalities of the presidential campaign of 1964.

Theresa C. Lynch University of New Hampshire



Peter C. Holloran. *Historical Dictionary of New England*. Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2003.

There is a quote--variously attributed to Churchill, Lincoln, Pascal, Shaw, and Wilde—that goes "I am sorry to write such a long letter. I don't have time to write a short one." Undergraduates may tremble from fear of not having enough material to pad a five-page paper, but most

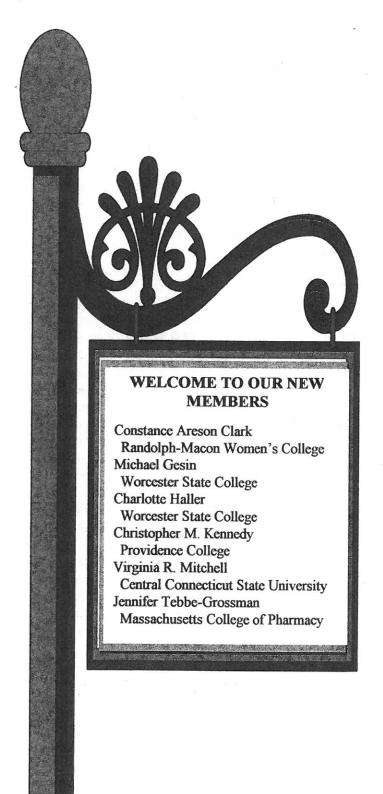
scholars know the truth of the above quote. Brevity is a lost art because it is difficult to master. Peter Holloran's *Historical Dictionary of New England* is a noble effort in succinctness as well as a useful reference tool. From Abenaki to Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewsha, Holloran provides terse entries on the people, places, events, beliefs, geography, and institutions that mysteriously connect to give our region its unique identity.

Along the way, he unravels a few mysteries, separates myth from fact, and takes us on a whirlwind tour of New England history. Holloran strikes a balance between what one might dub "essential" New England—the Boston Massacre, the Kennedy clan, Native American tribes, transcendentalism—and more esoteric items like the Hitchcock chair, dinosaur footprints, and succotash. Learn why decidedly non-tropical Connecticut is dubbed the "nutmeg state," or a section of western Massachusetts is called the "Pioneer Valley." And who knew that Rhode Island had an official state yacht? These are but a few of the New England conundrums and quirks Holloran reveals.

It goes without saying that compiling a truly comprehensive list of all things New England is well nigh impossible. Some who peruse this 512-page volume will take umbrage at what was excluded. (Indeed, Holloran probably should have done an entry on "curmudgeon" to ward off the critics!) Nitpickers, however, miss the unstated point of this volume: it is not one thing that makes New England singular, rather the way all things work together. To take but one example, how can one really understand New England's role in the American Revolution by staying in Boston? One also needs to know about the Green Mountain Boys, Nathaniel Greene, and the Battle of Newport, among others.

This book is essential for library reference sections everywhere, as well as scholars' personal shelves. For those who need more than the entry thumbnails provide, Holloran's extensive bibliography will point the right direction. By the way, Connecticut's nutmeg fixation is rooted in a peddlers' scam, while the Pioneer Valley turns out to be a tourism scheme. Lucky for us that Holloran checked his sources better than the quote compilers!

Robert E. Weir Independent Scholar





PLAN AHEAD

American Historical Association

2006 * Philadelphia * 5-8 January

2007 * Atlanta * 4-7 January

2008 * Washington * 3-6 January

2009 * New York City * 2-5 January

2010 * San Diego * 7-10 January

2011 * Boston * 6-9 January

2012 * Chicago * 5-8 January

2013 * New Orleans * 3-6 January

Organization of American Historians

2006 * Washington, DC * 19-22 April

2007 * Minneapolis 29 March-1 April

2008 * New York * 28-31 March

American Studies Association

2005 * Washington, DC * 3-6 November

2006 * Oakland * 12-15 October

2007 * Philadelphia * 11-14 October

2008 * Albuquerque * 16-19 October

2009 * Washington, DC * 5-8 November

American Conference on Irish Studies

2005 * Notre Dame * 13-17 April

Social Science History Association

2005 * Portland * 3-6 November

2006 * Minneapolis * 2-5 November

Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association

2006 * Atlanta * 12-16 April

2007 * Boston * 4-9 April

Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association

2005 * Sacred Heart University * 28-29 October

2006 * Rivier College * 27-28 October

Oral History Association

2005 * Providence * 2-6 November

National Conference on Public History

2005 * Kansas City * 14-17 April

2006 * Washington, DC * 19=22 April

Society of Historians of the Early American Republic

2005 * Philadelphia * 21-24 July

2006 * Richmond * July

2007 * Springfield, IL * July

2008 * Philadelphia * July

2009 * Lowell * July

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NEHA NEWS

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

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CALENDAR



Fall Meeting University of Rhode Island October 22, 2005

Spring Meeting Bridgewater State College April 15, 2005

Fall Meeting UMass-Dartmouth October 14, 2006

The New England Historical Association is a comprehensive organization for professional and avocational historians in all disciplines and fields. Membership is open to all persons or organizations interested in studying, teaching or writing history. It is not restricted to New England history or American Studies. The Association is affiliated with the American Historical Association.

Annual dues (calendar year) for regular members are \$20.00, or \$5.00 for graduate students and adjunct or retired faculty members. Life membership for individuals or organizations is \$150. An Association Fund assists in supporting the work of the Association. All dues and contributions to the Association Fund are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law. Please address all correspondence to the Executive Secretary.