Associates to Hear About Little Known Reformation Edict

By JOSEPH FINNIGAN

For many people, the Reformation marks the culmination of a theological conflict between Martin Luther and the Roman Catholic Church. It was a dispute which led to the growth of Protestantism throughout the world. But the consequences of that debate extended into other areas of mid-16th century life and continue down to the present day.

That long-ago conflict is the subject of UCSB History Prof. Abraham Friesen’s lecture at the History Associates’ April 17 luncheon at the Sheraton Hotel.

The lecture, “Politics as the Art of Compromise: An Imperial Edict of 1523 and the Coming of Social Unrest and Revolution in Reformation Germany,” is an outgrowth of Prof. Friesen’s book, Thomas Müntzer, Destroyer of the Goddess, published last year by the University of California Press.

Tracing the history of the struggle between Luther and the Church, Dr. Friesen said, “There was an edict put out by the imperial governing council to bring about a compromise between Catholics and Protestants. What it said was that everyone was to preach nothing but the Holy Gospel as interpreted by the best teachers of the Re’ly" (Please see FRIESEN, p. 2)

HERE’S TO YOU. Six of the Department’s seven retiring faculty gather for a commemorative toast. Pictured (l. to r.) are Alex DeConde, Joe Remak, Harold Kirker, Dimitrije Djordjevic, Immanuel Hsu, and Alec Callow (Mort Borden was unable to attend). All seven will retire at the end of this academic year.

Seven Senior Historians to Leave Department at End of This Year

They came, for the most part, in the ’60s, from places as varied as Harvard and Montana, Michigan and Lewis and Clark. While here, they accumulated five Guggenheims and three Fulbrights and held the highest offices in four different scholarly societies. Three of them served as Department Chair for 12 of the past 25 years, and between them they have given almost 200 years to UCSB and written enough books to fill a small library.

They are the seven historians who will join the ranks of the emeriti at the end of this academic year: Morton Borden (early national U.S.), Alec Callow (U.S. urban), Alex De Conde (U.S. foreign relations), Immanuel Hsu (modern China), Harold Kirker (U.S. cultural), Dimitrije Djordjevic (Southeast Europe) and Joe Remak (modern Germany).

"It is impossible to overestimate the contribution of these faculty to the Department," Chair Sears McGee said. "Theirs was the generation that turned us into a nationally ranked faculty."

The oldest—in terms of years at UCSB—is Prof. Hsu, who came here from Harvard in 1959. Holder of both Fulbright and Guggenheim awards, Prof. Hsu (Please see MAGNIFICENT SEVEN, p. 5)
From the Chair

Today the sky is clear for the first time in a while, but the tops of the mountains are dusted with snow and, thank goodness, the runoff continues to raise Lake Cachuma’s level.

Our spirits are also being raised as we learn that our graduate students have been getting jobs this season. Mere grad students now, they metamorphose into assistant professors in the fall.

Cali Evans (our first public history Ph.D.) will go to Iowa State University. Sean O’Neill (native American history) has accepted a position at Grand Valley State University in Michigan, and Katie Siegel (U.S. foreign relations) one at St. Joseph’s University in Philadelphia.

More Jobs

Northern California is the destination of two other of our Ph.D.s. Vila Taylor (history of women) is joining the faculty at U.C. Berkeley, and Kathleen Noonan (Tudor-Stuart England) is going to Mills College. Finally, Westmont College right here in Santa Barbara has laid claim to Tim Lindsay (Islamic history).

Congratulations to all of these fine products of our program.

There is good news on the other side of the recruitment story, too. So far we have received commitments from the top candidates in our history of Japan and ancient Greek history searches, and we are very close to concluding our biological sciences search with a successful appointment.

Top People

Competition for the top people is always tough. Our rivals for these candidates included Penn, Swarthmore and Northwestern, and their decision to come here is a tribute to the quality of our Department and the hard work of our faculty.

We also prepare to lose seven senior members of our faculty to retirement: Mort Borden, Alec Callow, Alex DeConde, Dimitrije Djojdevic, Immanuel Hsu, Harold Kirker and Joe Remak.

I suspect that most of the readers of this newsletter understand very clearly what a severe loss this represents. Their contributions to this Department and their achievements as scholars and teachers have been enormous.

Sears McGee
Chair

FRIESEN: Edict Confused
Reformation Issue (Continued from p. 1)

Church. The proto-Protestants—those who were leaning in the direction of Martin Luther—said the best teachers were the great Church Fathers, like Jerome, Augustine, Ambrose. The Catholics came back and said, 'No, there is Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and a number of others.' They had a different slant on who the great teachers were. They couldn't come to a resolution of the difficulty, so they deleted the names of the teachers.

Immensa Troubles

"It turns out to be the source of an immense amount of political trouble. Wherever you go in Germany after 1523, the town councils appeal to this edict to justify their dismissal of Catholic priests and the appointment of Protestant ones. This leads to a tremendous conflict."

Was the Reformation confined to religion?

"This is one of the points I want to make," Prof. Friesen answered. "While Luther was primarily religious, by 1523, with this imperial edict, religion becomes very political. And with that, it is taken out of the hands of Luther. This was an imperial law which mandated you were to preach only the Holy Gospel. Nobody has ever written on this imperial edict. This is entirely new. I'm playing the journalist here.

Political Uses

"I'm going to talk about politics and religion and how the Reformation becomes politicized. And how the political compromise that is reached satisfies no one and raises greater problems than if there had been no compromise at all."

What has the effect of the Reformation been on society down through the years?

"I think the effect of the Reformation has been immense," he continued. "Naturally, every Protestant church is, to some extent, the heir, or the product, of the Reformation. But I think it is one of the turning points of the Church and Western Civilization as well. There has been more written on Martin Luther than anyone else except Jesus Christ."

(Please see REFORMATION, p. 4)
Soviets, Swedes, Poles Share Interest
In China, University of California

(Ed. Note: History Associates are still talking about the gripping lecture Prof. Immanuel Hsu gave last year on the events in Tiananmen Square. Last Fall, the veteran Sinologist gave several talks in Sweden, Poland and the Soviet Union. Here is his report.)

By IMMANUEL HSU

Last summer when I was making plans for my sabbatical leave in the Fall, I received invitations to visit the University of Stockholm, Leningrad State University, and the University of Warsaw. Sweden is a beautiful country which I had visited five years earlier; imagine my great delight at the thought of spending six weeks as guest of the Dean of International Affairs of the University at Stockholm, Dr. Jonas Endberg.

Fine Tradition

Sweden has a fine tradition of Sinological Studies and boasts some of the best known Sinologists in the Western world, including Kalgren in linguistics, Siren in art history, and the late King Gustaf VI, an excellent connoisseur and collector of Chinese porcelain.

The current head of the Oriental Institute, Prof. Göran Malmquist, is an eminent member of the Swedish Academy and closely connected with the Nobel Committee. He asked me to give a series of lectures on China's modern transformation from a universal Confucian empire to a modern national state in the last 400 years.

Crowds Grow

Each of my lectures drew a larger crowd until there was no room for all who came. My last lecture on China's democracy movement and the violent crackdown at Tiananmen in June 1989 had to be moved to a large auditorium, and was attended by Swedish diplomats, corporate leaders, intellectuals, artists, and faculty and students. I was, of course, gratified by the turnout and the enthusiastic reception.

My next stop was Leningrad, a city I had dreamed of visiting since childhood. Founded by Peter the Great in the 18th century, it is replete with cultural landmarks, not the least among them the spectacular artworks at the Hermitage Museum, the magnificent Eastern Orthodox Cathedral Issac in the center of town, and the historic Nevsky Monastery where many famous Russian statesmen, poets, writers, composers, and artists were entombed.

Privileged

I felt privileged to be invited to give a lecture at the Oriental Institute of the Leningrad State University, which was housed in an original building built 250 years ago at the time of Peter the Great.

I had wanted to speak on the democratic stirrings in China, but my host, Prof. Nicholai Speshnev, who was born in China and spoke Chinese like a native (he served as interpreter to Gorbachev and Raisa on their 1989 trip to China during the student demonstrations), counselled against such a sensitive topic in view of the unsettled conditions in Russia.

Instead, he conveyed the wish of some 50 Russian professors and graduate students that I speak on the periodization of modern Chinese history which served as a conceptual framework for my Rise of Modern China (1990).

A few Russian professors came with decorations to honor the occasion. Much flattered, I strove to keep my presentation entirely academic and apolitical, but my non-Marxist approach inevitably clashed with their Marxist views. Nonetheless, there was polite appreciation expressed in the waning moments of glasnost and perestroika.

Burst of Laughter

In the question-and-answer period, one Soviet professor asked me what Chinese intellectuals thought of their recent history. I answered: "Many thought they had slept 40 years!" There was a burst of laughter, followed by a dead silence as many in the audience realized that they had slept 70 years!

The last stop was Warsaw University, where I gave two lectures on American-Chinese relations at the American Studies Center. Its director, Prof. Andrzej Bartnicki, is a most enlightened and liberal scholar whose dearest wish is to forge a closer tie with an American university. It was noteworthy that my second lecture was given in a former Communist Party Headquarters that has been transferred to the University.

Warm Interest

Everywhere I went I was struck by the great warmth and respect for the University of California and its dedication to the philosophy of creating, preserving, and spreading knowledge far and wide beyond the national boundaries. I am proud of this tradition, which has won universal acclaim and goodwill, and felt privileged to be a humble emissary in these days of epochal changes in international relations.
Six New History PhDs Land Positions in Lean Job Market

Despite a lean job market in this recession year, six of the Department's PhDs—including the first doctoral student in the History of Public Policy—have landed tenure-track positions so far this year.

Gail Evans, a specialist in the history of water policy who is writing a dissertation on the development of hydroelectric power at Niagara Falls, has been hired by Iowa State University to help develop a curriculum in environmental history.

Her advisor, Prof. Robert Kelley, said Gail's appointment confirms the Department's wisdom in starting a PhD track in the new field.

"The UCSB program is to this point unique," Prof. Kelley said. "Gail's appointment confirms our belief that this field would produce doctorates attractive to top universities."

Also finding positions were the last PhD students of the two faculty who produced the Department's first PhDs. Katie Siegel (DeConde) will go to St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia, and Sean O'Neill (Jacobs) to Grand Valley State University in Michigan.

Kathleen Noonan (McGee) will take up an assistant professorship at Mills College, while Ula Taylor (Cohen) goes to Berkeley.

Although his degree actually will be granted by Wisconsin, Jim Lindsay (who came to UCSB with Islamic Chair Steve Humphries) shared in the success stories. He will start teaching at Westmont College.

Professor Humphreys To Speak at Annual Phi Alpha Theta Dinner

Islamic Chair Stephen Humphreys will speak on events in the Middle East at the annual Phi Alpha Theta banquet Thursday, April 11, at the Cattleman's Inn Restaurant, 3744 State Street.

Festivities will begin with cocktails at 6:30 and will include initiation of new members into the international honor society, according to chapter President Merrick Dresnin.

Other events scheduled for this Spring include an orientation meeting for majors thinking about graduate school in History and election of new officers, he said.

Friesen Talk To Explain Reform Edict

(Continued from p. 2)

Prof. Friesen, who was born in Canada, graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1957 and received his PhD from Stanford in 1967. He joined the UCSB History faculty in 1967 and became a full professor in 1979.

Prof. Friesen has been widely published both in the U.S. and abroad. Included in the list of books he has authored or edited are *Reformation and Utopia: the Marxist Interpretation of the Reformation and its Antecedents*, *Thomas Müntzer, the Mennonite Brotherhood in Russia*, and *P.M. Friesen and his History*.

Numerous Articles


Ticket Sales

Tickets for the April 17 lecture at the Sheraton Hotel, 1111 E. Cabrillo Blvd., are $13 for members, $15 for non-members. Reservations and further information are available from the UCSB Alumni Association, (805) 893-2288.

The Spring quarter schedule of lectures concludes in May with the appearance of Dr. Jarrell Jackman, director of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historical Preservation.

Dr. Jackman will speak on "Santa Barbara's Spanish Heritage: Romance and Reality." The special meeting, which will be co-hosted by the UCSB Affiliates, will be held in the newly restored chapel of the Santa Barbara Presidio, with luncheon following at the Presidio Cafe.
I am happy to report that membership in the History Associates has increased over last year. We now have 210 members. I have been told by those familiar with such matters, that this is a very respectable number for a special interest alumni group.

On a more somber note, the fiscal crisis in the state is just beginning to nefariously impact higher education in California. As the juggernaut of budget cuts moves relentlessly forward, it is imperative that the members of the History Associates increase their efforts to provide funding for our graduate scholarship program so that we might lessen, in some small way, the impact of budgetary cutbacks.

No Relief

There is no relief on the horizon, and the situation is certain to deteriorate before it gets better. One member of the Associates has very generously offered to increase each of the scholarships we give this year by $100. Unfortunately, our recent appeal for contributions to the scholarship program has resulted in pitifully few responses. If the scholarships are to continue, it is important that you all make an effort to support the program.

Your Board hopes to be able to award six scholarships this June. Thus far, we have not met that goal. I urge you to do what you can to support this very important program.

Luncheon Success

Our last luncheon meeting was a great success. The response to Prof. Stephen Humphreys’ talk on the Islamic concept of jihad was extraordinarily positive. The talk was the first joint meeting of the History Associates and the UCSB Affiliates. The consensus on the part of both groups was so favorable that plans have already been laid for another joint meeting.

The Affiliates will attend the talk by Jerry Jackson on “Santa Barbara’s Spanish Heritage: Romance and Reality.” His presentation will be followed by lunch at the Presidio Cafe. I am sure that the talk, to be given in the recently constructed Presidio Chapel, will be one of the high points of our luncheon series.

To facilitate your contributions to the scholarship fund, there is a coupon on page 6, which will make giving a relatively painless affair. Thank you for your support.

Greg de Roulhac
President

‘Magnificent Seven’ to Retire With Almost 200 Years’ Service

(Continued from p. 1)

won the Literary Prize of California’s Commonwealth Club for his Rise of Modern China, the most widely used textbook in the field. His other books include Intellectual Trends in the Ch’ing Period (1644-1911) and China Without Mao.

Prof. DeConde arrived in 1961, at which time he had already earned a national reputation as a historian of American foreign policy. Twice a Guggenheim Fellow and a Fulbright Fellow, he has written Entangling Alliance: Politics and Diplomacy Under George Washington, The Affair of Louisiana (which was selected by the History Book Club), and A History of American Foreign Policy. He also served as editor-in-chief of the three-volume Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy.

SHAFR Award

In 1988, Prof. DeConde became the second scholar to receive the Society for the History of American Foreign Relation’s biennial Graehner Award, which was created in 1986 to recognize scholars whose work has served to define and develop the field.

Three of the seven came to UCSB in the same year—1965.

Prof. Borden had taught previously at Ohio State and Montana. During his career at UCSB he held two Fulbright Fellowships and produced a string of books on the Jeffersonian period, including Parties and Politics in the Early Republic, 1789-1815 and The Federalism of James A. Bayard. Other books addressed broader themes, such as America’s Eleven Greatest Presidents and Jews, Turks and Infidels, which studied the changing view of America as a “Christian” nation.

Boilermaker Card Shark

Prof. Callow came to UCSB from Purdue, and quickly established himself as one of the Department’s most effective teachers. His course on the history of crime, which he developed to supplement his urban history sequence, became famous for his demonstrations of how to cheat at cards. His books on The Tweed Ring and American Urban History: An Interpretive Reader have been frequently reprinted.

Prof. Remak taught at Stanford and Lewis and Clark before coming to UCSB. His book on Sarajevo, the Story of a... (Please see EMERITI, p. 6)

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 alumnum, why not drop us a line?

Send your news and comments to:

Editor, Historia
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Political Murder won Stanford's Borden Award, and his article on "The Healthy Invalid: How Doomed the Habsburg Empire?" won the American Historical Association's Higby Prize for best article in a two-year period. His books on The Origins of World War I, The Origins of the Second World War, and The Nazi Years remain widely used in college courses.

A Guggenheim Fellow, Prof. Remak also holds the record for years of service as Department Chair, with a seven-year stint from 1977-84.

Cultural Approach

1966 brought Prof. Kirker to UCSB from MIT, where he had already developed a new method of integrating the material record, particularly of buildings and architecture, into the study of cultural history. With the aid of a Guggenheim Fellowship, he produced such pathbreaking books as California's Architectural Frontier, Bulfinch's Boston, and, most recently, Old Forms on a New Land.

Newest Member

The "newest" of the seven is Prof. Djordjevic, who came in 1970 from the Institute for Balkan Studies in Belgrade. Over the next 20 years he established UCSB as one of the world's leading centers for the study of South Central European history, turning out graduate students who now hold positions throughout North America, Europe, and North Africa.

A former president of both the North American Society for Serbian Studies and the Conference on Slavic and Eastern European Studies, Prof. Djordjevic has published major works in Greek, Serbian, and French, as well as English. These include The Austro-Serbian Customs War, 1906-1961 and The Balkan Revolutionary Tradition.