

# The CCWH Newsletter

The Newsletter for the Coordinating Council for Women in History

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## WHAT CAN WE CONTRIBUTE TO THE CURRENT DEBATE ON THE FUTURE OF PHDs IN HISTORY?

BARBARA RAMUSACK

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In the October and November 2011 issues of *Perspectives on History*, the monthly news magazine of the American Historical Profession, Anthony Grafton, the AHA president, and James Grossman, the AHA executive director, analyze the future of graduate programs in history. While reading their essays, I had a feeling of déjà vu. Searching for a college teaching position during the 1966–1967 academic year, I was fortunate to secure an assistant professorship at the University of Cincinnati, one of the two positions

ing the fields required for qualifying examinations and the acceptable length of dissertations. Other efforts were made to expand the training of history graduate students into areas such as business or public history. The University of Pennsylvania developed a joint summer program for historians with its Wharton School of Business. (Anthony Grafton, “Plan C,” *Perspective on History* [November 2011], p. 6.) At the University of Cincinnati, our department established a program in historic preservation with our College of Design, Art, Architecture and Urban Planning, as did other universities. Some of these programs flourished, but many seem to have succumbed to budget cuts, changes in faculty personnel, or perhaps lack of faculty or student interest.

for historians specializing in South Asia that were advertised that year. Still, those were halcyon years for many newly minted PhD history majors. Until the 1974–1975 academic year, the Cincinnati department of history was hiring one to three faculty members each year. (Some were replacement but others were new positions; I was the only woman holding a tenure-track position until 1973.) But from 1974 to 1984, our department did not hire any historians. Our history faculty contracted from thirty-one to around twenty-four. During this decade, the AHA and graduate history programs first confronted the conundrum of what to do when the historians with PhDs exceeded by far the advertised faculty positions.

“A noticeable number of women with MAs or PhDs in history were/are employed in areas such as public history, historical preservation, archival administration, and libraries.”

In the late 1970s, the AHA, other professional associations, and a few departments of history tried to reform graduate programs, including shortening the time to degree by measures such as reduc-

What I had perceived in the 1970s and 1980s and even today to differing levels is that a noticeable number of women with MAs or PhDs in history were/are employed in areas such as public history, historical preservation, archival administration, and libraries. I acknowledge that men are in the areas mentioned, but they frequently were/are directors or chairs supervising sizeable numbers of women employees. My assessment is based on (*cont. on page 2*)

## WHAT CAN WE CONTRIBUTE TO THE CURRENT DEBATE ON THE FUTURE OF PHDs IN HISTORY?

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personal observations and not any statistical evidence. Still, I remember that before universities began any programs to accommodate spousal hiring, department chairs thought that accompanying spouses, whether female or male, could find appropriate employment outside the academy.

While I enthusiastically applaud the efforts of Grafton and Grossman to call for significant expansion of options for doctoral students in history, I would encourage them to consult with women historians who have been or are working outside the academy. I suggest three among many possibilities in order to stimulate discussion among our members. First, what aspects of their education as graduate students in history were the most useful in securing employment beyond departments of history? Second, what types of training that they did not have would have been helpful in securing such employment and in adapting to a non-university work environment? Third, what concrete measures should the AHA and the CCWH initiate as associations and their members within universities and colleges personally undertake not only to foster more positive attitudes within the profession about employment outside the academy but also to recognize, honor, and reward the achievements of historians outside the academy? Yes, the AHA has awards such the Herbert Feis Award for books written by such historians and for digitalization and film projects. It also encourages panels for its annual meeting from historians working in non-faculty positions. But what more should they and we be doing?

## NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**SANDRA TRUDGEN DAWSON**

Dear Friends,

Fall is well and truly here in Illinois. The foliage has changed and the crops are almost in. The fields opposite our home this morning were covered in Canadian geese eagerly gleaning the soybeans and corn left behind by the harvesters. At the university, we are halfway through the fall semester and the students are looking harried as they rush to midterms, texting friends and family on cell phones as they go. They make it look so easy. Yet, staying in touch is important and I am very pleased to be writing a column for the fourth CCWH newsletter this year. Thank you to all who have made it possible to meet the executive board goal of increasing the number of newsletters this year!

As I promised last time, this newsletter includes the bylaws for three of the CCWH awards: the Ida

B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship, the CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Graduate Student Fellowship, and the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award bylaws. The executive board spent several months this summer working on these documents to ensure clarity for all those members who serve on the award committees and for those members applying for the awards. I would like to point out a couple of changes in the wording of the awards. The website announcement for the CCWH/Berkshire Award states:

“The CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Graduate Student Fellowship is a \$1000 award to a female graduate student completing a dissertation in a history department.”

After much discussion, the executive board has changed the wording to the following to open the award to all graduate students (as opposed to only women):

“The CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women

**NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
**SANDRA TRUDGEN DAWSON**

Historians Dissertation Fellowship is awarded annually to a PhD candidate in a history department who may specialize in any field of history.”

The website announcement for the Ida B. Wells Award states:

“The CCWH Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship is a \$1000 award to an ABD female graduate students ate student working on a historical dissertation, not necessarily in a history department. Applicants working on issues of race are particularly welcome.”

Again, after some discussion, the executive board felt that there needed to be clarification for this award as well as wording that denotes inclusivity. The new wording states:

“The Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship is an annual award given to a graduate student working on a historical dissertation that interrogates race and gender, not necessarily in a history department.”

Please review the bylaws and bring any questions to the CCWH annual business meeting at the AHA in January. Alternatively, please feel free to e-mail me at [execdir@theccwh.org](mailto:execdir@theccwh.org).

I would like to extend a huge thank you to everyone who answered the call and has made the CCWH presence at the AHA so visible this year! The CCWH is sponsoring or co-sponsoring a variety of panels, including panels on sport, mentoring, feminist networking, teaching world history, family history, archives, interviewing in the twenty-first century, radical history and women’s history, maternal-child healthcare in India, transatlantic women’s communities, sex in the 1950s, transnational work, race and imperial China, and women in right-wing political movements. Check the AHA program for more information about when and where the panels will be. The deadline for AHA panel submissions comes in February. We would be thrilled to see even more of a CCWH presence at the AHA in 2013.

The CCWH will also co-sponsor a reception at the AHA with the Committee for LGBT History on Friday evening. This is a great time to network and meet informally with old friends and new (and, dare I say, plan panels for the AHA in New Orleans, 2013?).

If you have not done so already, please buy your CCWH Annual Awards Luncheon ticket through the AHA at a cost of \$36. This year we have the pleasure of hearing Karen Offen speak about her new book in a talk titled, “Taking Women’s ‘Influence’ Seriously as a Historical Issue.” Please plan to be there. The CCWH Annual Awards Luncheon is a wonderful time to meet other members and to celebrate our organization and this year’s award winners. I look forward to seeing you there!

I have just a couple of reminders for everyone. Please renew your CCWH membership by December 31 and consider giving graduate students, friends, or colleagues a gift membership for the year. Since the deadline for the 2013 AHA will be before the first newsletter of 2012 goes to print, I would like to give members an open invitation to submit panels for the AHA in New Orleans, January 2013. To submit a panel, please send me a copy of the proposal and list the CCWH as a co-sponsor when submitting. For those of you who are also members of the SAWH, this is a perfect opportunity to list both organizations as co-sponsors. One of the benefits of CCWH membership is that we are able to re-submit panels that might be rejected by the AHA with the agreement of the executive board.

Finally, please email me at [execdir@theccwh.org](mailto:execdir@theccwh.org) before December 5 if you have any items for the business meeting agenda. Thank you again for your support and dedication to the work and mission of the CCWH.

**RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 2012 BY DECEMBER 31!**

## CCWH MEMBER NEWS

President Barack Obama has appointed **Catherine Allgor**, Professor of History at University of California Riverside and US Presidential Chair, to the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, which grants fellowships to secondary school teachers in order to further their study of the Constitution.

**Karen Hagemann** co-edited three publications: with Sonya Michel and Gunilla Budde, *Civil Society and Gender Justice. Historical and Comparative Perspectives* (Berghahn Books, 2008, paperback: 2011); with Konrad H. Jarausch and Cristina Allemann-Ghionda, *Children, Families and States: Time Policies of Child Care, Preschool and Primary Schooling in Europe* (Berghahn Books, 2011); with Gisela Mettele and Jane Rendall, *Gender, War, and Politics: Transatlantic Perspectives, 1775-1830* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2010).

**Rochelle Goldberg Ruthchild's** book *Equality and Revolution: Women's Rights in the Russian Empire, 1905–1917* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2010) has been selected for honorable mention for two prizes: the Reginald Zelnik Prize from the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the field of history, and the Heldt Prize from the Association for Women in Slavic Studies for the best book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies. Rochelle is a Research Associate at the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard.

**Sarah Steinbock-Pratt** has an article coming out in April, in *Women's Studies*, in an issue focused on women and travel. It's called "'We Were All Robinson Crusoes': American Women Teachers in the Philippines."

If you have a new book, article, conference presentation, graduation, recent promotion, service, teaching award, or other professional news to share, send it to [newsletter@theccwh.org](mailto:newsletter@theccwh.org).

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Creating their Own Image: The History of African-American Women Artists.** Lisa Farrington. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2005. 354 pp. \$39.95. ISBN 978-0-199-76760-1

Reviewed by: Lauren Cordes Tate, Indiana University, Bloomington

The dismembered torso on the cover of Lisa Farrington's book aptly illustrates the fragmented nature of contemporary scholarship on African American women artists. To address this, Farrington skillfully assembles the first comprehensive survey of black women artists from the time of slavery to the present day. Including more than 100 artists and twice as many illustrations, *Creating Their Own Image: The History of African-American Women Artists* deserves acclaim as a pioneering response to the need for a more inclusive canon of American art.

The volume is divided into two parts, which Farrington explains is partially the result of "the incommensurate relationship between available data [on black women artists] before and after the age of modernism" (p. 5). Part I provides a chronological study of artists beginning with an examination of the misrepresentation of black women throughout the history of American visual culture, identifying specific types—Jezebels, Mammies, and Matriarchs—that were created by the dominant culture to define and reduce black womanhood. Farrington's discussion is firmly rooted in the social, historical, and pseudo-scientific infrastructure that perpetuated myths of black female identity, and provides a contextual framework for the remainder of the book. Next, she discusses the creative outlets available to women during the time of enslavement, such as quilt-making and fashion

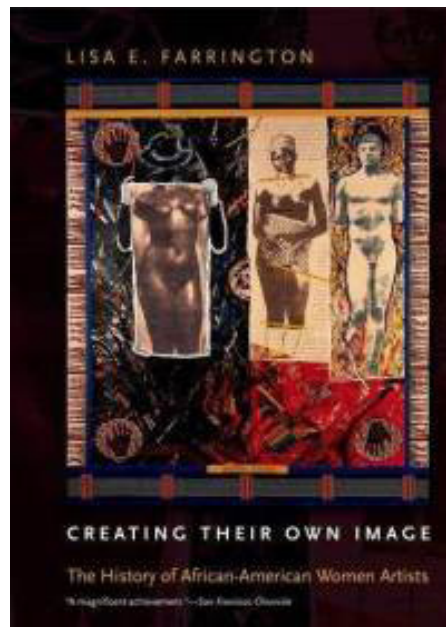
## BOOK REVIEWS

design. Farrington then considers the travails of former slaves, whom she identifies as the “professional vanguard,” to achieve artistic recognition in the postbellum period, arguing that artists such as celebrated sculptor Edmonia Lewis paved the way for black women artists of the twentieth century. In the succeeding chapters, Farrington identifies key artists working from the time of the Harlem Renaissance through the black feminist movement, effectively demonstrating the centrality of social and political concerns in their work.

Part II engages stylistic developments in the arts since the mid-twentieth century, covering black women artists’ endeavor into abstraction, conceptualism, vernacular art, postmodernism, and “post-black” art of the new millennium. Using Nellie Mae Rowe’s “fantasy gardens” as the centerpiece for her argument, Farrington makes a convincing case for the collapse of the vernacular/academic binary in her discussion of the similarities between yard art and gallery installations. She also points out the incorporation of both European and African influences by artists such as Renee Stout, whose work tackles issues of sexuality and spirituality using the black female body. While this section ostensibly sets out to focus on the artists’ formal interests, it nevertheless reifies the fact that, with few exceptions, the politics of race and gender are intertwined with the artists’ personal aesthetics. Even in the work of abstract artists like Barbara Chase-Riboud and Mary Lovelace O’Neal, racial politics underlie the artistic form. While Chase-Riboud’s bronze and silk sculpture entitled *Malcom X*, for instance, does not adhere to the “black aesthetic” that came to be expected of twentieth-century African American artists, its title reveals

the work’s essential function as an homage to the black political icon.

In this clearly written and layered narrative, Farrington weaves a fascinating history of black women artists, from the nineteenth-century clothier Elizabeth Keckley, to the celebrated, if controversial, contemporary artist Kara Walker. In addition to a careful discussion of the characteristics of each artist’s work, Farrington presents



a nuanced examination of the omnipresent struggle to achieve creative freedom and acceptance within the art establishment. She highlights the impressive credentials of women artists who worked in leadership positions within the art world and academic arena, such as Augusta Savage, who served as the president of the Harlem Arts Guild and as the director of the Harlem Community Art Center during the 1930s, (*continued on page 6*) and Elizabeth Catlett, who served as the chair of the Art Department at Dillard University. On the other hand, citing examples of women who lost opportunities

directly as a result of their ethnic identity, Farrington reinforces the fact that it was often the social and political atmosphere, rather than a measure of artistic merit, that dictated the opportunities available for black women artists. Judges at the Pennsylvania Academy, for example, rescinded the first prize honor won by Lois Mailou Jones when they discovered her racial heritage. Similarly, Augusta Savage lost a scholarship she was awarded to study at Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France, when the two other scholarship recipients refused to travel and room with a woman of color.

Farrington deftly conveys the complicated process by which black women artists navigated various limitations, providing descriptive accounts of each individual’s career trajectory. A theme that is underscored, yet never fully developed, is that of their dual subjugation, first as African Americans,

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then as women. While Farrington makes clear how issues of gender instructed the subject matter of many of the works under discussion, the question of how gender shaped their artistic expression could be augmented to confer greater depth to the discussion.

Efforts of artists working during the black arts movement and feminist movement have yet to be fully realized, and the reader is left with the understanding that despite late-twentieth-century pluralism, most African American women artists still function parallel to the mainstream art world. Yet, while black women artists might not reach a “bias-free utopia” (p. 295) in the foreseeable future, Farrington’s publication provides the groundwork for a long overdue recognition of the breadth of their achievement.

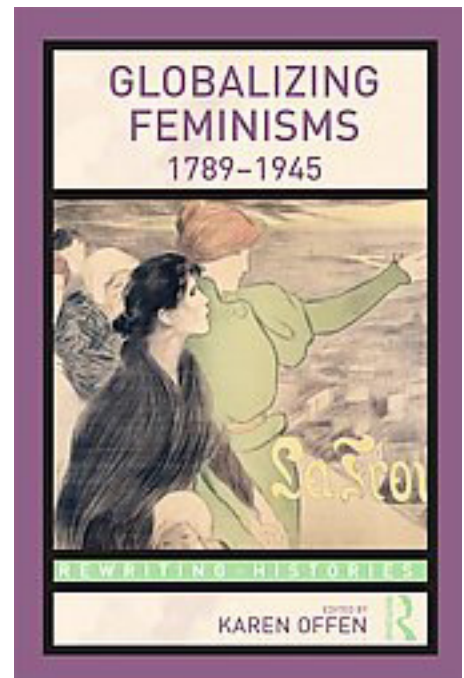
**Globalizing Feminisms, 1789–1945.** Offen, Karen, ed. London: Routledge, 2010. 472 pp. \$46.95 ISBN 978-0-415-77868-8.

Reviewed by: Seneca Joyner, Northeastern University

For at least a generation, women’s historians have sought to reveal the diversity and complexity of feminism through the application of transnational methodologies. This most recent collection, edited by Karen Offen, reveals the extent to which the historical geographies of feminism are enriched by efforts at such comprehensive scholarship.

From the outset, Offen positions *Globalizing Feminisms* as a collection of intellectually accessible essays that “challenge and transform our understanding of a variety of historical issues.” In the introduction to the volume, she contends that the “history of feminisms is women’s political history” and that the period between the start of the French Revolution and the ending of World War II was foundational for feminism, both as an intellectual philosophy and a political movement. As Offen explains, these years saw the beginning of sustained global opposition to oppressive socio-political regimes, the desire to see the universal application of Enlightenment ideals, and the opening of new discursive and material spaces where individuals could utilize these rhetorics en masse to critique women’s unequal position within society. Offen argues that these “globalizing currents” not only instigated the “eruption” of new ways of thinking and organizing for women’s equity but also the political economies which shaped the movement until the mid-twentieth century consolidation of the contemporary capitalist world order. It’s from this perspective Offen identifies *Globalizing Feminisms*’s main objectives to illuminate the remarkable transnational interconnectedness of women’s movements during this period and reclaim that rich history from male-centered narratives.

To these ends, Offen organizes the twenty contributions to this volume thematically into four sections. Part 1 opens with a piece penned by the editor, asking “Was Mary Wollstonecraft Really A Feminist?” and continues with essays that similarly seek to reexamine what are consid-



## BOOK REVIEWS

ered the foundational texts, events, and relationships of feminism through a more transnational lens. Part 2 offers refreshing essays focused on oft overlooked topics of feminist discourses within religious contexts and how those women's contributions shaped both denominational and secular feminist campaigns. Articles in Part 3 target the complex hierarchies of gender and ethno-race, underscoring the tensions between nationalism and feminism in a variety of colonial contexts. Finally, Part 4 echoes the polemical exhortations in Part 1, challenging both readers and scholars to take another critical look at the historical epistemologies of feminism as well as the dominant national and feminist historiographies they have precipitated. Offen knits these insightful and thought-provoking contributions together through short introductions which deftly contextualize the events and debates covered in each contribution. Of these well-written and researched essays, five stand out as exemplars of *Globalizing Feminisms's* main objectives. In particular, Nancy A. Hewitt's work, "Re-rooting American Women's Activism," shines as an excellent repositioning of a significant event from the national historical narrative within a hemispheric post-colonial framework. Likewise, Padma Angol's original essay, "Indian Christian Women and Indigenous Feminism," stands out for its analysis the agency involved in Christian Indian women's efforts to retain their personal and congregational autonomy in defiance of British missionary women's evangelism. Patricia Grimshaw's work also excels through its skillful comparison of the trajectories of white women's suffrage campaigns in Australia, New Zealand, and Hawai'i. Similarly, Ellen Fleischman's chapter not only challenges persistent notions of Middle Eastern women's engagement with women's liberation but also offers a comprehensive

look at the diversity of ways women there resisted their marginalization under nationalism and imperialism modernization projects. Ann Taylor Allen's essay also interrogates the discursive geographies of modernity through her reevaluation of role played by feminist scholarship in the socio-cultural construction of the family at the turn of the twentieth century. Each is impressive for its sophisticated interrogations of feminism from a structural as well as a subjective position while still engaging critically with the gendered notions of class and race which continue to underscore the complex agendas and allegiances of transnational women's liberation movements.

Despite these strengths, this book falters most significantly with respect to the kinds of feminists and feminisms it elects to focus on. Specifically, the volume would have benefited greatly from the inclusion of even one essay about women's political organizing and activism in sub-Saharan Africa during these decades. Likewise, the absence of more substantive offerings with respect to feminism's long history in Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia is very disappointing. The result, for this reviewer, is another ostensibly comprehensive reinterpretation of women's history from this pivotal period that effectively occludes the activism and experiences of the majority of third-world women.

Ultimately, *Globalizing Feminisms* remains a useful primer on the intellectual and political history of feminism. It not only offers provocative, well-researched case studies but also the all-important exhortation to remain critical of dominant epistemologies and the historical narratives they engender.

## CALL FOR REVIEWERS

We would like submissions of book and media reviewers for sources relevant to women's history and women historians! Please consider telling us about a new source you've recently discovered, both its usefulness and its limitations, for future publication. Our book and media review editor, Whitney Leeson, can be reached at [wleeson@roanoke.edu](mailto:wleeson@roanoke.edu).

## WHAT CAN I DO WITH A PHD IN HISTORY?

### JENNIFER A. STEVENS

*Jennifer A. Stevens, PhD, is a principal at Stevens Historical Research Associates (www.shraboise.com).*

Despite early naysayers who always asked what I would do with a PhD in history, I always felt a deep conviction that history maintained a modern relevance. I just had to figure out how that translated to a career. Following my initial years of aimless (though enthusiastic) graduate study, a part-time research job with a successful historical consultant focused my academic pursuits; I learned through that job how history is employed virtually every day in courtrooms across the United States. What became two specialties—environmental and western history—are in high demand by our legal system, which remains governed by historic laws but engaged by contemporary lawyers who often do not understand the context in which Congress and state legislatures created those laws. I saw that a great deal of important litigation was dependent upon historical fact patterns that only professionally trained historians ultimately could discern and analyze.

My postgraduate independent work began in water rights. Then and today, the West brims with legal disputes between water users. Each case is different. The parties may need a historian to explain how and when a canal was constructed, if it has changed over time, how much water it has carried, and, in the West, where most states long ago adopted a “use it or use it” law, how much water farmers utilized over time. Litigants may also need a historian to research how sensitive a canal company or irrigation district has been to conservation measures—for instance, when did they begin using sprinkler systems? What actions did they take during drought? The research involves delving into county, state water agency, and federal records, and irrigation district minutes from the nineteenth century.

Other projects have only been in part about the water rights themselves. As my practice has evolved and grown over the past fifteen years, the questions I am asked to research now include all types of water and land use history; those questions can be narrow or broad. One project required learning the intent behind the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the national system of wildlife refuges. Although the reason was

strictly legal—attempting to assert water rights for a refuges during a river adjudication process—my role in the project was purely about historical research and the intent and original scope of the legislation. I also find that my work often isn’t about people’s actions, per se. In cases where a party might be required to conduct environmental restoration or mitigation, I have been hired to research and explain what certain land looked like and functioned prior to changes caused by irrigation, mining, or logging. Still other cases have required research on mining operations, waste disposal, or a study of historic trails and roads in remote areas.

In my work as a consulting historian, my graduate school training has been invaluable. Determining whose papers to seek out and how to conduct research in varied collections are skills that I honed under my able mentors, both academic and business. I am fortunate

“I always felt a deep conviction that history maintained a modern relevance.”

nate that every year I get unique projects that allow me to visit new archival collections. Through it all, each case reinforces my long-held belief about the relevance of history in our lives. Just this week, I testified about the history of an 1862 mining ditch. I got “close” to the pioneers who somehow saw fit to dig this twenty-mile ditch up on a mountain at 8,000 feet, and researched how a little town in the West grew over time. The judge asked a lot of questions, including whether a particular piece of land in question had ever had a cabin on it. As part of my answer, I got to talk to the judge and the court about the 1862 Homestead Act, the circumstances under which Congress passed it (after secession), and how settlers used or abused it. Those cynics from my early career days probably never imagined the continued relevance and import of a law passed 150 years ago to a modern dispute. For my clients, however, it was a critical aspect of their legal strategy. My opportunities to bring history to life for judges, litigants, and my other clients are the most satisfying aspect of pursuing a career as a public history practitioner.



# PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW

## Editorial Fellowships

### 2012–2013

David A. Johnson  
Managing Editor

Carl Abbott  
Co-Editor

Susan Wladaver-Morgan  
Associate Editor



The *Pacific Historical Review* offers two year-long graduate editorial fellowships that run from September 16, 2012, through September 15, 2013. The fellowships are open to all students enrolled in the Portland State University graduate history program, and graduate students in any field of historical study are encouraged to apply. Both fellowships provide a stipend, a graduate tuition waiver, and support for travel to a major professional conference as a representative of the *Pacific Historical Review*.

The Caroline P. Stoel Editorial Fellowships, endowed in 2001 by the Stoel family, the Wessinger Foundation, Ann and William Swindells, Edmund and Harriett Hayes, and Robert and Cecilia Huntington, carry, respectively, annual stipends of \$10,000, usually awarded to a second-year student, and \$8,000, usually awarded to an incoming student. Entering students, however, are eligible for either fellowship.

These fellowships offer an excellent opportunity to explore careers in history beyond teaching, preparing a student for work in the field of historical editing and writing for national, state, and local historical societies and journals, university presses, and more.

A complete application includes:

- A curriculum vitae
- A letter describing the applicant's academic background, career objectives, intellectual interests, and intended fields of graduate study, as well as the ways that these academic plans and previous experiences relate to the position of editorial assistant. These letters should also identify any editorial experience an applicant has had.
- Three (3) letters of recommendation, preferably from individuals who can speak to the applicant's academic preparation and capacity for this editorial fellowship. These may come either in sealed envelopes included with the application packet or be sent directly to the PHR offices via post or email.

For questions about the fellowship application, please contact the editors by email ([phr@pdx.edu](mailto:phr@pdx.edu)), phone (503) 725-4953 or (503) 725-8230, mail (*Pacific Historical Review*, 487 Cramer Hall, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751), or by visiting our office (487 Cramer Hall). Complete applications must be sent directly to the *PHR* office (not via the history department) and postmarked no later than February 15, 2012. Interviews will take place by early March, and fellowship recipients for 2012–2013 will be announced in April 2012.

For information about the graduate program in history at Portland State University, check the department website ([www.history.pdx.edu](http://www.history.pdx.edu)) or contact Professor Richard H. Beyler, Graduate Coordinator, Department of History, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207-0751.

For more information about the *PHR*, please check our website through [www.ucpressjournals.com](http://www.ucpressjournals.com).

## CCWH NUPUR CHAUDHURI FIRST ARTICLE AWARD BYLAWS (REVISED OCTOBER 2011)

1. The Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award is an annual award that recognizes the best first article published in English in any field of history by a CCWH member.
2. An article may have more than one author but the article must be the first published article for each author. All authors must be current members of the CCWH when they submit their article. Current CCWH board members or award committee members are not eligible to apply.
3. The article must be published in a *peer-reviewed journal* during one of the two years preceding the award year. An article may only be submitted once. All fields of history will be considered, and articles must be submitted with full scholarly apparatus.
4. Applicants may apply for only one CCWH award each year.
5. Applicants for the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award must submit the following to the chair of the selection committee:
  - a. Three copies of the entry
  - b. A statement that the applicant is a current member of the CCWH
  - c. A current curriculum vita
6. The award committee members:
  - a. Shall be appointed by the co-presidents with the approval of the executive board for a three-year term.
  - b. Shall have terms that are staggered in a three-year cycle. Each year a new committee member shall be appointed.
  - c. Shall have appointments made to complete the term of service in case of an incomplete term of service.
  - d. Ideally, should represent different geographical and temporal areas of expertise.
  - e. Shall have the opportunity to serve as the committee chair during the third year of service.
7. The award committee chair:
  - a. Shall be confirmed by the co-presidents with the approval of the executive board.
  - b. Shall be responsible for overseeing the work of the committee, including receipt and distribution of applications to committee members, timely determination of prize recipient(s), and notification of the decision to those applicants selected and not selected as well as the executive director.
  - c. Shall present or appoint someone to present the award at the CCWH Annual Awards Luncheon at the AHA.
  - d. Shall make a summary report to the executive board at the annual meeting.
8. Each member of the Committee shall review and rate each application for the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award. From their individual ratings, committee members shall reach a consensus on the recipient(s).
9. The committee shall use the following criteria in selecting recipients:
  - a. Clarity of the article.
  - b. Originality and cogency of the argument presented.
  - c. Originality and appropriateness of the research.
  - d. Significance of the article as a contribution to historical knowledge and interpretation.

## **CCWH NUPUR CHAUDHURI FIRST ARTICLE AWARD BYLAWS (REVISED OCTOBER 2011)**

10. The prize shall be determined by the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award committee subject to funding availability and the applicant pool.
11. In the case that two articles meet the selection criteria and are deemed equally excellent by the committee, the award money may be divided equally and the award given to both submissions.
12. Should questions of eligibility arise during the evaluation and application period, the chair, in consultation with the co-presidents, shall make a decision on the eligibility of the entry. That decision shall be final.
13. The Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award recipient(s) shall be announced at the CCWH Annual Awards Luncheon at the AHA.

## **CCWH IDA B. WELLS GRADUATE STUDENT FELLOWSHIP BYLAWS (ADOPTED JULY 2011)**

1. The Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship is an annual award given to a graduate student working on a historical dissertation that interrogates race and gender, not necessarily in a history department. Funds from these Awards may be used for purposes directly or indirectly related to the dissertation, such as expenses for research, attendance of scholarly conferences, and the preparation of the dissertation.
2. Applicants to the Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship must be current members of the CCWH when they submit their application. Current CCWH executive board members or prize committee members are not eligible to apply. Applicants for the fellowship may apply more than once but may win only once.
3. All applicants should have advanced to candidacy in a US institution of higher education and be writing the dissertation. The dissertation should be historical in nature, although the degree may be in related fields. Applicants should expect the PhD no earlier than December of the calendar year in which the award is made.
4. Applicants may only apply for one CCWH award each year.
5. Applicants for the Ida B. Wells Dissertation Fellowship must submit their completed application to the selection committee in one package to the same address (faxed or emailed documents will not be accepted).
  - a. Three copies of the completed application form (with abstract inside the provided space on the application form) and the signature (on the application form) of a representative of the applicant's department verifying that qualifying exams have been passed or that ABD status has been achieved in some other way.
  - b. Three copies of a curriculum vita.
  - c. Three copies of a summary of the dissertation project, an explanation of how the dissertation project will advance our understanding of the issue(s) under study, a survey of the major primary sources, a discussion of the historiography, a summary of research already accomplished, and an indication of plans for completion of the dissertation in no more than five double-spaced pages.
  - d. Three copies of a letter of recommendation from a member of the dissertation committee in a sealed envelope, enclosed with the candidate's application. A file maintained by a university office is not an ad-

## **CCWH IDA B. WELLS GRADUATE STUDENT FELLOWSHIP BYLAWS (ADOPTED JULY 2011)**

- equate substitute for the specified letters of reference.
- e. A self-addressed, stamped postcard, with the statement “Your Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship application has been received.”
  - f. Applicants who do not meet the deadline for submission or include all the required materials will not be considered.
6. The award committee members shall:
- a. Be appointed by the co-presidents for a three-year term with the approval of the executive board.
  - b. Have terms that are staggered in a three-year cycle. Each year a new committee member shall be appointed. In case of an incomplete term of service, an appointment shall be made to complete the term of service.
  - c. Ideally the committee members should represent different geographical and temporal areas of expertise.
7. The award committee chair shall:
- a. Ideally have at least one year of experience on the particular committee prior to taking over the position of chair.
  - b. Be responsible for overseeing the work of the committee, including checking to see if applicants are CCWH members and contacting each committee member to determine if each member has the same number of applications, for the timely determination of award recipient(s), and for the notification of the decision to all applicants, selected or not, as well as the executive director.
  - c. Present or appoint someone to present the award to the winner at the annual award luncheon at the American Historical Association.
  - d. Make a summary report to the executive board at the annual meeting.
8. Each committee member shall review and rate each application for the Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship. From their individual ratings, committee members shall confer and reach a consensus on the recipient.
9. The committee shall use the following criteria in selecting recipients (all are given equal weight):
- a. Scholarly potential of the graduate student.
  - b. Significance of the dissertation project for historical research.
  - c. Originality and clarity of argument.
  - d. Progress already made toward completing research for the dissertation.
  - e. Timeliness of the topic.
10. The award will be determined by the Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship committee subject to funding availability and the applicant pool.
11. The Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship recipient shall be announced at the CCWH annual awards luncheon at the American Historical Association.

The CCWH newsletter will now be published four times a year with the following submission deadlines:

The February issue has a submission deadline of January 15.

The May issue has a submission deadline of April 15.

The August issue has a submission deadline of July 15.

The November issue has a submission deadline of October 15.

**CCWH/ BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN  
HISTORIANS STUDENT FELLOWSHIP BYLAWS  
(ADOPTED JULY 2011)**

1. The CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship is awarded annually to a PhD candidate in a history department who may specialize in any field of history. Funds from these awards may be used for purposes directly or indirectly related to the dissertation, such as expenses for research, attendance of scholarly conferences, and the preparation of the dissertation.
2. Applicants to the CCWH/ Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship must be current members of the CCWH when they submit their application. Current CCWH Executive Board members or committee members are not eligible to apply. Applicants for the fellowship may apply more than once but may win only once.
3. All applicants should have advanced to candidacy in a history department of a U.S. institution of higher education and be writing the dissertation. Applicants should expect the PhD no earlier than December of the calendar year in which the award is made.
4. Applicants for the CCWH/ Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship must submit the required application materials by mail to the selection committee in one package to the same address:
  - a. Three copies of the completed application form (with abstract inside the provided space on the application form) and the signature (on the application form) of a representative of the applicant's department verifying that qualifying exams have been passed or that ABD status has been achieved in some other way.
  - b. Three copies of a curriculum vita.
  - c. Three copies of a summary of the dissertation project, an explanation of how the dissertation project will advance our understanding of the issue(s) under study, a survey of the major primary sources, a discussion of the historiography, a summary of research already accomplished, and an indication of plans for completion of the dissertation in no more than five double-spaced pages.
  - d. Three copies of a letter of recommendation from a member of the dissertation committee in a sealed envelope, enclosed with the candidate's application. A file maintained by a university office is not an adequate substitute for the specified letters of reference.
  - e. A self-addressed, stamped postcard, with the statement "Your CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship application has been received."
  - f. Applicants who do not meet the deadline for submission or include all the required materials will not be considered.
5. CCWH members may only apply for one CCWH award each year.
6. The Award Committee Members shall:
  - a. Be appointed by the co-presidents for a three-year term with the approval of the executive board.
  - b. Have terms that are staggered in a three-year cycle. Each year a new committee member shall be appointed. In case of an incomplete term of service, an appointment shall be made to complete the term of service.
  - c. Ideally the committee members should represent different temporal and geographical areas of expertise.

**CCWH/ BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN  
HISTORIANS STUDENT FELLOWSHIP BYLAWS  
(ADOPTED JULY 2011)**

7. The award committee chair shall:
  - a. Ideally have at least one year of experience on the particular committee prior to taking over the position of chair.
  - b. Be responsible for overseeing the work of the committee, including checking to see if applicants are CCWH members and contacting each committee member to determine if each member has the same number of applications, for the timely determination of award recipient(s), and for the notification of the decision to all applicants, selected or not, as well as the executive director.
  - c. Present or appoint someone to present the award to the winner at the annual award luncheon at the American Historical Association.
  - d. Make a summary report to the executive board at the annual meeting.
8. Each committee member shall review and rate each application for the CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship. From their individual ratings, committee members shall confer and reach a consensus on the recipient.
9. The committee shall use the following criteria in selecting recipients (all are given equal weight):
  - a. Scholarly potential of the graduate student.
  - b. Significance of the dissertation project for historical research.
  - c. Originality and clarity of argument.
  - d. Progress already made toward completing research for the dissertation.
  - e. Timeliness of the topic.
10. The award will be determined by the CCWH/ Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship committee subject to funding availability and the applicant pool.
11. The CCWH/ Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Student Fellowship recipient shall be announced at the CCWH annual awards luncheon at the American Historical Association.

**AFFILIATES**

The Organization of American Historians (OAH) and the National Council on Public History will hold a joint annual conference in Milwaukee, April 18–22, 2012. This year’s theme is “Frontiers of Capitalism and Democracy,” and the OAH presidential address by Alice Kessler-Harris of Columbia University will be one of the gathering’s highlights.

Also as part of the conference, the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession will host its annual networking luncheon on Friday, April 20. The featured speaker will be Judge Patricia Gorce, federal magistrate judge in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Immediately following the Friday lunch, the committee will host a panel entitled “Politics, Economics, and the Profession.” Panelists will include OAH president-elect Albert Camarillo of Stanford University, William Chafe of Duke University, Gail Dubrow of the University of Minnesota, and Claire B. Potter, Wesleyan University.

Online preregistration will begin in December. Check our site (<http://annualmeeting.oah.org/>) for further information on the conference as it becomes available.

## CALLS FOR CONFERENCES AND ARTICLES

### **Southern Association for Women Historians**

The ninth SAWH conference will be held June 6–9, 2012, at Texas Christian University. The conference theme is “Women at the Borders of Southern History.” Conference information can be found online at [www.h-net.org/~sawh/sawh.htm](http://www.h-net.org/~sawh/sawh.htm).

### **Vocation, Education, & Care: Histories and Archives of Women Religious**

The History of Women Religious in Britain and Ireland Annual Conference will be hosted by the School of Education, University College Dublin, on 21–22 June 2012. Paper proposals are now invited. Presentations should be 20 minutes in duration, should address some element of the conference theme, and should make reference to British and/or Irish contexts or relations. Please send proposals (300 words) and biographical details by Friday, 30 December 2011, to: [deirdre.raftery@ucd.ie](mailto:deirdre.raftery@ucd.ie) and/or [louise.oreilly@nuim.ie](mailto:louise.oreilly@nuim.ie).

### **The Western Association of Women Historians Conference**

WAWH will hold its forty-fourth annual conference May 3–5, 2012, in Berkeley, California. Vicki Ruiz of the University of California, Irvine, will give the keynote address. There will be a special session to honor the work and activism of Eileen Boris. The deadline to propose papers or panels is September 15, 2011. Submission information can be found online at [www.wawh.org](http://www.wawh.org). The conference program and the registration material will be posted on the organization’s website in early February 2012.

### **The Western Association of Women Historians Awards**

WAWH awards numerous prizes to honor its members’ work. Applications for the 2012 WAWH awards will be posted on the WAWH website. The deadline for all awards is January 15, 2012. The exception is the Graduate Student Conference Paper Prize, which is due February 24, 2012.

### **Margaret Storrs Grierson and Caroline D. Bain Scholars-in-Residence Fellowships**

The Sophia Smith Collection and the Smith College Archives offer the Margaret Storrs Grierson Scholars-in-Residence Fellowships and the Caroline D. Bain Scholar-in-Residence Fellowships awarded in an annual competition. Grierson Scholars will hold awards of \$2,500, intended to support research visits of four to six weeks. Faculty members, independent researchers, and graduate students who live at least 50 miles from Northampton, MA, and whose research interests and objectives would be significantly advanced by extended work in the holdings of either the Sophia Smith Collection or the Smith College Archives may apply. Scholars will be expected to present an informal work-in-progress colloquium to the Smith College community during their residency and, at some later time, to send the Sophia Smith Collection and college archives a copy of the final results of their research, whether in published or unpublished form. Grierson and Bain Scholars will also become eligible for travel-to-conferences funds, should they wish to deliver a paper based on their research to a broader scholarly audience. We encourage potential applicants to contact our reference archivists to inquire about the relevance of our collections for their projects before submitting their proposals. Reference queries can be made online at [www.smith.edu/libraries/libs/ssc/emailform.html](http://www.smith.edu/libraries/libs/ssc/emailform.html) or by calling 413-585-2970. The application deadline is February 15, 2012.

### **Margaret Storrs Grierson Travel-to-Collections Grants**

The Sophia Smith Collection and Smith College Archives offer Travel-to-Collections grants (up to \$1000). These grants are intended to help offset the travel expenses of researchers engaged in studies that will benefit

## CALLS FOR CONFERENCES AND ARTICLES

from access to the holdings at Smith College. Requests from researchers who would like to survey our holdings as they formulate their research agendas will also be considered. Applications are evaluated once per year. The upcoming application deadline is February 15, 2012.

Contact:

Amy Hague

Sophia Smith Collection

Smith College

Northampton, MA 01063

E-mail: [ahague@smith.edu](mailto:ahague@smith.edu)

Web: <http://www.smith.edu/libraries/libs/ssc/index.html>

The Sophia Smith Collection is a partner in the New England Research Fellowships Consortium, which offers eight-week, \$5,000 stipends to applicants whose research takes them to 3 or more of the member institutions. For more information go to the NERFC website at <http://www.masshist.org/fellowships/nerfc/>.

## CCWH PRIZE INFORMATION

**The CCWH Catherine Prelinger Award** is a \$20,000 award to a scholar whose career has not followed a traditional path through secondary and higher education and whose work has contributed to women in the historical profession. Deadline: September 15, 2011.

**The CCWH Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Prize** is a \$1000 award for the first article published in a referred journal by a CCWH member. The prize was created in 2010. Named to honor long-time CCWH board member, former executive director, and 1995–1998 co-president Nupur Chaudhuri, the article must be published in a refereed journal in one of the two years proceeding the prize year. An article may only be submitted once. All fields of history will be considered, and articles must be submitted with full scholarly apparatus. Deadline: September 15, 2011.

**The CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Graduate Student Fellowship** is a \$1000 award to a woman graduate student completing a dissertation in a history department. Deadline: September 15, 2011.

**The CCWH Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship** is a \$1000 award to an ABD female graduate student working on a historical dissertation, not necessarily in a history department. Applicants working on issues of race are particularly welcome. Deadline: September 15, 2011.

### CCWH Sponsored Award

The National History Day Prize in Women's History, Junior Division, goes to a pre-collegiate student participating in the National History Day competition. Please visit <http://www.nationalhistoryday.org/SpecialPrizeinfo.htm> for more information.



## CALL FOR NEW EDITORS: *FRONTIERS*

*Frontiers: A Journal of Women's History* invites proposals for new editors and a new editorial home for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2012. Founded in 1975, *Frontiers* is one of the oldest and most respected peer-reviewed feminist journals in the United States. This inter- and multi-disciplinary journal has made its mark as the feminist journal that most consistently offers multicultural works in forms accessible to a wide audience within and outside the academy.

The original Editorial Collective (*Frontiers*' advisory board) chose the title "Frontiers" to emphasize that the journal would push the boundaries of feminist scholarship within a national context. *Frontiers* achieved something else as well; the journal, with its interdisciplinary focus on women, gender, race, and ethnicity, has played a leading role in transforming our understanding of the U.S. regional West.

Under the present co-editorship of Susan Gray and Gayle Gullett, who became editors in 2003, the journal shifted its objectives in two important ways. The co-editors, contending that place is a constitutive factor, added it to the list of topics of longstanding concern to *Frontiers*: women, gender, race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation. The co-editors also dramatically expanded the focus of the journal from the regional and national to the global and transnational. Today the journal serves a global audience, and its pool of submissions is global as well.

We seek an editorial team that will continue the best of *Frontiers*' traditions and create a new agenda that allows *Frontiers* to continue to expand its intellectual borders and reach new audiences. We strongly encourage openness to innovative, flexible editorial partnerships and technologies. For example, we encourage readers to think not only of forming a co-editorship on a single campus, as per our example, but, of other possible organizational structures, such as a committee of editors on one campus or spread across several universities. Such innovations will strengthen the journal and help ensure the continued prosperity of *Frontiers* in an era of austere university budgets and rapid, cost- and technology-driven changes in scholarly publishing.

Proposals to edit *Frontiers* should include: 1) an editorial mission statement, including an analysis of the place of the journal in feminist scholarship broadly defined; 2) an organizational plan for the editing and administrating of the journal; 3) a statement of commitment of institutional support; and 4) curriculum vitae for all members of the editorial team. Proposals that incorporate personnel or support from more than one institution are welcome.

*Frontiers* is published by the University of Nebraska Press, which handles all production, including copyediting and marketing. Proposals should therefore focus on the acquisition, in-house management, and developmental editing of submissions. For a prospectus outlining the journal's current operational structure, please contact the present co-editors, Susan Gray (segray@asu.edu) and Gayle Gullett (Gayle.Gullett@asu.edu).

**Proposals to edit *Frontiers* should be submitted electronically to [frontiers@asu.edu](mailto:frontiers@asu.edu) by January 15, 2012.**

## CCWH BOARD MEMBERS

**Co-President  
(2010–2013)**

Barbara N. Ramusack  
Department of History  
University of Cincinnati  
P. O. Box 210373  
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0373  
513-556-2140  
barbara.ramusack@uc.edu

**Co-President  
(2011–2014)**

Susan Wladaver-Morgan  
Associate Editor  
Pacific Historical Review  
487 Cramer Hall  
Portland State University  
Portland, OR 97207-0751  
503-725-8230  
phr@pdx.edu

**Executive Director  
(2010–2011)**

Sandra Dawson  
Dept of History and Women's Studies  
715 Zulauf Hall  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, IL 60115  
815-895-2624  
execdir@theccwh.org

**Treasurer  
(2010–2013)**

Kathleen Banks Nutter  
Department of History  
Stony Brook University  
SBS S315  
Stony Brook, NY 11794-4348  
631-632-7498  
kathleen.nutter@sunysb.edu

**Membership Coordinator  
(2010–2013)**

Amy Essington  
California State University, Long Beach  
History Department  
1250 Bellflower Blvd.  
Long Beach, CA 90840  
membership@theccwh.org

**Website Coordinator  
(2010–2013)**

Sara L. Kimble  
Scholar-in-Residence, Newberry Library  
1874 N. Halsted St.  
Chicago, IL 60614  
web@theccwh.org

**Newsletter Editor  
(2011–2012)**

Brittany Ferry  
P. O. Box 634  
Cosmopolis, WA 98537  
newsletter@theccwh.org

**Graduate Student Representative  
(2010–2013)**

Melissa Johnson  
Department of History  
University of Michigan  
1029 Tisch Hall  
435 S. State St.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003  
johnsmel@umich.edu

**Graduate Student Representative  
(2011–2014)**

Camesha Scruggs  
Texas Southern University  
6218 Gehring St., Apt 22  
Houston, TX 77021  
came5ha@hotmail.com

**Public History Representative  
(2010–2013)**

Lara Godbille  
Director, U. S. Navy Seabee Museum  
NBVC, Bldg. 99  
Port Hueneme, CA 93043  
805-982-5167  
lara.godbille@navy.mil

**Outreach Coordinator  
(2011-2014)**

Carolyn Herbst Lewis  
Assistant Professor of History  
Louisiana State University  
244 Himes Hall  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
cflewis@lsu.edu  
225-578-2671

**CCWH Catherine Prelinger Award  
Committee Chair**

**(2007-2013)**  
Nupur Chaudhuri  
2210 Dorrington St., #202  
Houston, TX 77030  
nupurc@earthlink.net

**Graduate Student Awards  
Committee Chair**

**(2011–2014)  
and Book/Media Review Editor  
(2011–2014)**  
Professor Whitney Leeson  
Department of History  
Roanoke College  
221 College Lane  
Salem, VA 24153-3794  
wleeson@roanoke.edu

**Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Prize  
Committee Chair**

**(2010–2013)**  
Kathleen Kennedy  
516 High Street  
Department of History  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA 98230  
360-650-3043  
kathleen.kennedy@wwu.edu

**Fundraising Chair  
CCWH Historian**

Nupur Chaudhuri  
Dept. of History, Geography, and Economics  
Texas Southern University  
3100 Cleburne Street  
Houston, TX 77004  
713-313-7814  
nupurc@earthlink.net