

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 26, Number 1 / February 1998

A Conversation with NEH Chair, William Ferris

OAH Past President Lawrence W. Levine sat down with William Ferris, the newly-appointed chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities last December just as Chairman Ferris arrived in Washington. Ferris is the former Director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture in Oxford, Mississippi.



NEH Director William Ferris

Levine: Bill, congratulations on your appointment.

Ferris: Thanks.

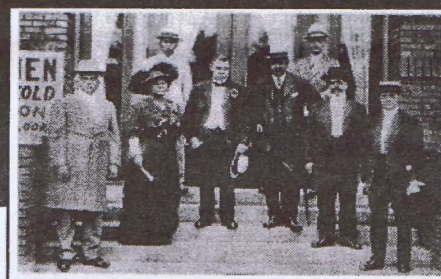
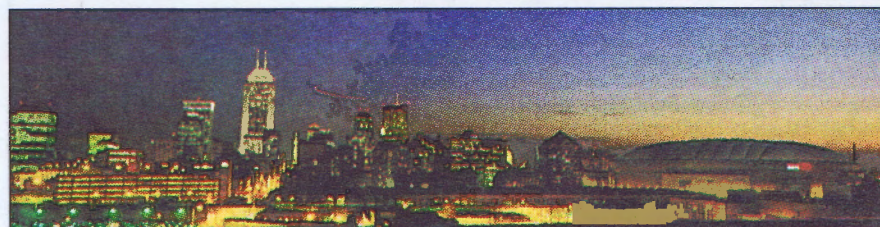
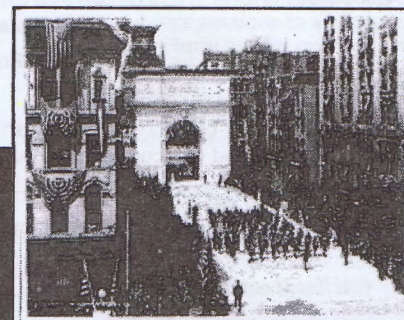
Levine: I thought we might begin by my asking what made this position attractive to you.

Ferris: Well, I've known about and have worked with the Endowment for over thirty years. I've had support for projects like our *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, I've served on panels, I've traveled as a consultant to places like Harlan County, KY to review projects, and I've always felt that of all the educational institutions that I cared most deeply about, the National Endowment for the Humanities

was the most important. So when I was selected as its Chair-

See Ferris / 4 ►

Indianapolis Then and Now ...



Clockwise from top: Jazz legend Wes Montgomery, WWI veterans marching, Union Station, Madame Walker with Booker T. Washington (center, hat in hand). Color image courtesy Indianapolis Convention Center and Visitors Association; Black and white images courtesy Indiana Historical Society.

JFK Assassination Review Board Releases Top Secret Documents

One year ago, Kermit Hall reported some of the findings of the JFK Assassination Records Review Board in the *OAH Newsletter*. The board has since been hard at work opening and processing relevant documents. Many of them were released last November, and are published here for the first time. In addition to the noteworthy reaction of Soviet officials to the President's death, the documents also reveal U.S. plots against the Cuban government that had approval at the highest levels in this country. Anna K. Nelson, one of the Review Board members, provided facsimiles of the original documents and wrote the accompanying notes. Transcriptions of some of the original documents begin on page 5.

See Top Secret / 5 ►

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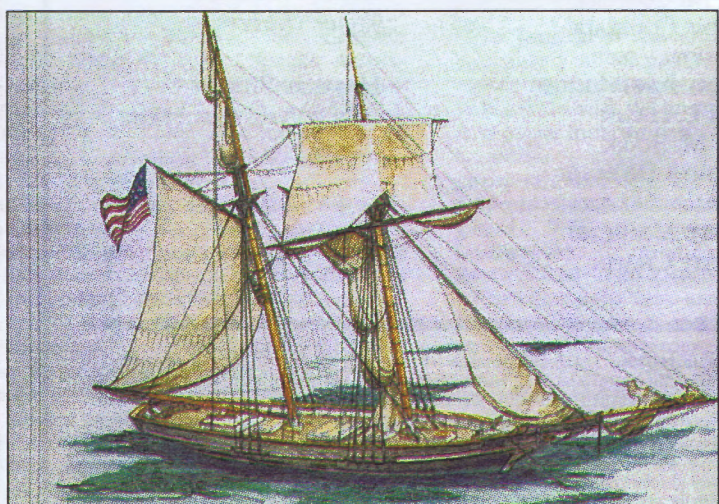


THE JOINT STAFF

TOP SECRET

CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF ST.

Proposed Covert Policy and Int
rogram of Action Toward Cuba



On March 8, 1998, Mystic Seaport Museum in Mystic, Connecticut, will begin construction of the freedom schooner *Amistad*, depicted in the artist rendering above. The ship will be based on the original *La Amistad*, on which the famous uprising of African abductees took place in 1839. For a brief sampling of teaching resources related to the *Amistad* incident, see page 11. (Photo courtesy Mystic Seaport Museum.)

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

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OAH Newsletter



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Making History in Cuba: New Opportunities for Collaboration and Exchange

David Thelen and Patrick Ettinger

Do you have an interest in connecting your practice of history with people and institutions that practice American history, broadly conceived, in Cuba? If so, read on.

The Cuban Institute of History invited representatives from the *Journal of American History* to Havana for a week of meetings which both the Institute and *JAH* hope will widen opportunities for American and Cuban historians to explore the intricately-linked pasts of these two nations. In trying to create opportunities for OAH members, and to better incorporate Cubans into *JAH* coverage of scholarship in American history, David Thelen, *JAH* Editor and member of the OAH Internationalization Committee, and Patrick Ettinger, *JAH* Internationalization Coordinator, met with scholars at the Cuban Institute of History, the Center for Studies of the United States, the Center for José Martí Studies, the University of Havana, the Superior Institute for Foreign Relations, and the Center for Studies of the History of Science and Technology, as well as with the editors of the journals *Temas* and *Contracorriente*. The November 1997 visit was coordinated by the Institute's Hernán Pérez, a historian of U.S.-Cuban relations who visited the *JAH* last spring.

At every turn during our visit we found Cuban scholars interested in exploring ways to better connect their scholarship with the research of their U.S. counterparts, whether through collaborative research projects teaming U.S. and Cuban scholars, institutional exchanges of faculty and students, or the sharing of primary source materials and resources. We were impressed with what many called the "renaissance of the social sciences" in Cuba that is taking the form of public discussion of Cuban and transnational issues like immigration, commemoration, citizenship, and the environment.

Much of the activity and intellectual ferment among contemporary Cuban historians relates to this year's marking of the centennial of the 1898 Cuban War of Independence and the Spanish-American War. Cubans are particularly interested in enlisting American scholars to present papers at a major international conference that will be held this June 28th through July 3rd at the University of Oriente in Santiago de Cuba, titled "100 Years after '98:

Imperialism, Revolutions, and Realities at the End of the Century," at which participants will consider past and present meanings of 1898. The subject of the differing national meanings of 1898—for the United States, Cuba, Spain and other regions (Philippines, Puerto Rico, etc)—arose in many of our meetings. Cuban scholars were puzzled that the anniversary of the Spanish-American War as U.S. scholars call it has not attracted the same degree of intense scholarly interest among American historians in the United States that it has among Latin Americanists.

We encountered great interest among Cuban historians in pursuing transnational historical projects. For example, the ways in which the events of 1898 have been remembered and commemorated in the

universities interested in providing their students with a unique setting in which to improve their Spanish and learn firsthand about Cuban culture and politics. It already hosts a number of international students, providing dormitory accommodations and special classes.

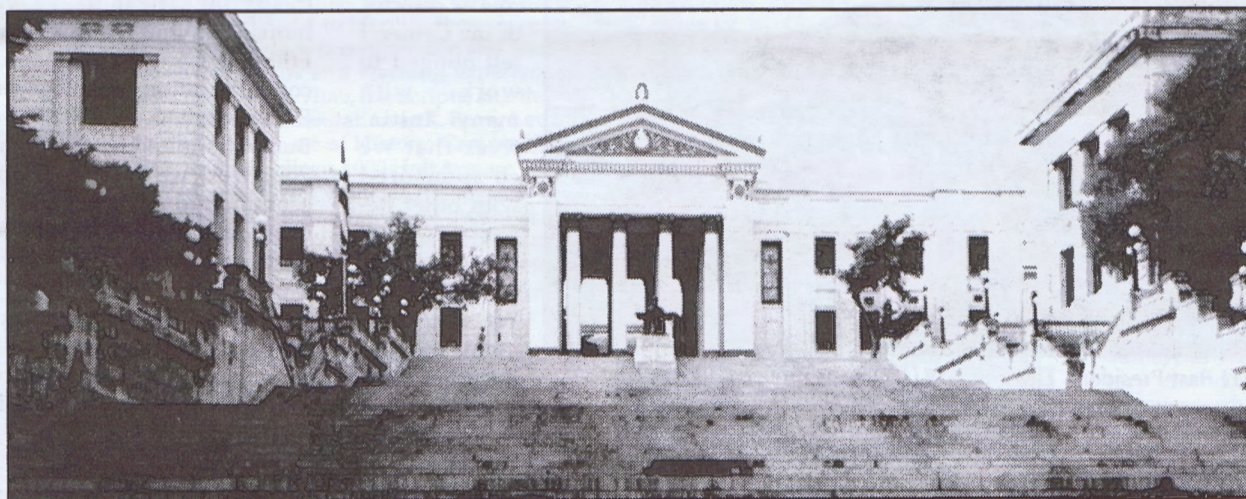
The lines of communication between Cuban Americanists and their U.S. counterparts will be broadened by simply increasing the opportunities for individual scholars from both the U.S. and Cuba to give lectures, attend conferences, or teach courses at institutions in one another's countries. The scholars with whom we met indicated great interest both in hosting U.S. academic visitors and in making one-time visits to U.S. institutions. In addition, we were urged by our Cuban colleagues to encourage the participation of U.S. Americanists in several upcoming conferences, including the 1898 Conference in Santiago de Cuba mentioned above, the 10th Conference of North American and Cuban Philosophers and Social Scientists (Havana, June 15-19, 1998), and the 3rd Scientific-International Conference on May Day (Havana, April 28-30, 1999).

There are some special logistical arrangements involved in traveling to Cuba and establishing relationships and partnerships with Cuban scholars and institutions, but we at the *JAH* are happy to talk with OAH members about how interested individuals can overcome these difficulties. We are likewise glad to help OAH members locate Cubans who share their interests and put them in direct contact with appropriate Cuban scholars and institutions. Contact Patrick Ettinger at the *Journal of American History* (812-855-5520; pettinge@indiana.edu) for more information.

The deadline for receipt of 250-word paper proposals for the Santiago conference is February 28th, 1998. Submissions should be faxed to: '98 Organizing Committee, University of Oriente, at 53-226-86203 or 53-226-32689. OAH members who would like to participate in the Santiago conference are encouraged to contact Louis Pérez, University of North Carolina, at 919-962-3943 for more information. □

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David Thelen is editor of the *Journal of American History*, and Patrick Ettinger is editorial assistant at the *Journal* and serves as coordinator of internationalization efforts.



Universidad de la Habana (Photo courtesy Patrick Ettinger)

two countries was suggested as a topic that offered particularly rich possibilities. Not surprisingly, given that the Cuban revolution and U.S.-Cuban relations from the 1960s onward continue to loom large in Cuban history, we also met Cuban scholars interested in discussing joint projects with those Americans who share their interest in U.S.-Cuban relations in general and during the 1960s in particular.

The Center for José Martí Studies is also eager to expand its connections with U.S.-based scholars. The Center already maintains an impressive international network of Martí scholars who share and coordinate their research on the life and writings of this transnational thinker, patriot, and champion of workers. Scholars at the Center for Studies of the History of Science and Technology and at the Superior Institute for Foreign Relations expressed similar interests in expanding connections with U.S. scholars.

The University of Havana wants to explore student exchange programs with U.S. colleges and uni-

▼ Ferris / From 1

man, it was the greatest honor of my life.

Levine: Those of us—those historians and members of the OAH who work in southern history, African-American history, folklore, folk art, music, popular culture—know your scholarship well, but there are inevitably members of the OAH who won't be familiar with your work or with you personally, and I was wondering what it is you'd like to tell them about yourself.

Ferris: Well, I have a deep love for Clio and her field of history. I often think about how historians shape culture. From Herodotus to Vann Woodward, the truly great historians share both literary and historical gifts, and help their culture understand itself. Frederick Jackson Turner's frontier thesis articulated a significant theme about our nation and her history. Historians have been enormously important to me as a folklorist and have given me a sense of direction in my own work. Scholars like you, Larry, have helped folklorists better understand their own field. Leon Litwack has explored oral tradi-

tions like the blues in his work as an historian, and has helped us understand the Afro-American experience in a deeply emotional and beautifully written body of scholarship. I well remember interviewing C. Vann Woodward and noticing on the wall of his office a photograph of William Faulkner, who is his great hero. Mr. Woodward initially aspired to be a writer of fiction and then turned his hand to history. The great historians of our time—

and I count you, Charles Joyner, Leon Litwack, and others who have dealt with African-American traditions among these historians—each of you writes in the tradition of Mr. Woodward. Historians often explore a theme, almost like a work of fiction, in their work. At the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, history was very important to the development of our *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. The volume explores the total fabric of the American South, and the model for that work was Howard Lamar's *Encyclopedia of the American West*. Howard's vision as a historian and his wise counsel on our work was invaluable. My co-editor on that project, Charles Wilson, is of course a fine historian. Charles follows the tradition of George Tindall in exploring how a people fabricate mythic worlds as a way of dealing with their history. Both Charles Wilson and George Tindall are good examples of historians who do far more than simply document a record of dates and names. They offer a portrait that is closely akin to works of fiction. We might think of Ernest Gaines' *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman* and how he was inspired by the oral histories of slave narratives. The creative exchange that occurs between historians, writers of fiction, and folklorists is very important. My oral history of the Southern mule trader Ray Lum led me to look at his life and at the history of traders in the South, New England, the West, Cockney traders in London, and the history of mules in America. Using essentially a historical approach

to my research, I was able to set Mr. Lum in a historical backdrop that gave meaning to his life. He became part of a pattern of history. So I view history, along with literature, as the core of what the humanities are about.

Levine: In our own careers and lifetimes, the original lines between disciplines have really eroded. If historians have become more interdisciplinary, so clearly have folklorists, who at one time paid less attention to context and to historical background. I take it that you're saying that we can no longer think of the other humanistic disciplines without thinking of history?

Ferris: Yes, I think one cannot be imagined without the other. Faulkner once remarked that "In the South, the past is never dead. It's not even past," and I think that is true for all people. History lives within us, and without a sense of history, we cannot meaningfully exist.

Levine: Then there are those who have expressed some concern about your scholarly emphasis on folk and popular culture and hope that you'll now concentrate on what the director of the National Association of Scholars has called "works of enduring value." Are you going to have to make a major change in your interests now that you're Chair of the NEH?

Ferris: I don't think so. I draw a distinction between what I have done as a scholar and what I did as the director of an interdisciplinary program on the American South. In my role as director of the Center, I felt obliged to work with many initiatives that we co-sponsored with other departments at the University of Mississippi. We did programs on "civil rights and the media", "civil rights and the

law", "Faulkner", "Southern history", and "Elvis Presley". My view of culture is reflected in our *Encyclopedia on Southern Culture* and in the books that I have written on blues, oral history, and folk art and crafts. I am a folklorist by training, and I have a deep interest in literature and history as a part of that study. I have the deepest respect for traditional scholarship, and I love the humanities, be they Greek, Roman, British or American letters. As Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities I will be scrupulously careful to respect every scholarly endeavor and to respect the institutional support for scholarship. I see this as the heart of the Endowment's mission.

Levine: You've been an active and innovative Director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture for almost twenty years, I think. Would it be accurate to say that if we just dropped the adjective *Southern*, you are merely continuing your job on an expanded canvas at NEH?

Ferris: I have often described the Center as a stool that stands on the three legs of teaching, research, and public programs, all of which have been generously supported over the past two decades by the Endowment. I think that many of the Endowment's projects fall into those three areas. We have programs for K-12 and college teacher institutes. We fund research projects such as editing presidential papers, efforts that involve highly focused, solitary work by scholars. And we provide important support in the public area through our state humanities councils that are located in each state. We

also have a commitment to the public worlds of media through projects like Ken Burns' films on the Civil War, baseball, and the American West. I love technology and worked to develop technology as part of our work at the Center, and I am delighted that there are major technology initiatives underway here at the Endowment. I am very comfortable with the range of projects here at the Endowment and feel that and in many ways they reflect similar initiatives that we sought to explore at our Center for the Study of Southern Culture.

Levine: What do you think the big difference is going to be?

Ferris: Well, I think the biggest difference will be the weather. [laughter] I have to be careful to put my coat on here.

Levine: Well, there'll be a little more formality, don't you think? More tie and jacket occasions.

Ferris: I will wear a coat and tie out of respect for the office, but my approach is going to be person to person. Whether I'm talking with a Congressional leader, the head of a scholarly organization or a lay person who is interested in the humanities, I will listen and respond in ways that make sense to me as an individual.

Levine: I have no question that that's exactly what you'll do. The NEH has gone through some very hard times recently which you are much more aware of than I am. Its budget, the number of grant programs it can sustain, the number of its staff, have all been cut substantially, and there are those, as you know, who want to see the NEH itself cut, eliminated, banished entirely. Is there a way to reverse this process?

Ferris: Definitely, I think my Senate confirmation, which was unanimous, reflects the deep respect and support that Congress feels toward the Endowment. My agenda will be first to secure and nurture the programs that are in place here and then to seek additional support through a major initiative that we will announce this spring. The initiative will be designed to bring the humanities into the mind and heart of every American. I think in many ways that process is simply a question of communication. Very few people know how deeply the Endowment touches their lives through projects like Ken Burns' films and teacher training. We must publicize the good work we do, and we must also build bridges. I will seek individual, corporate, and foundation support at every level—national, regional, and local—and I will support humanities initiatives by securing them with endowments. We plan to build an infrastructure for the humanities that will be secured for the next century and beyond. The millennium is the point in American history where this can and will be done, and I think the nation is ready for it. We need the Endowment as we reflect on our lives as Americans, as we view both our past and our future, and we need historians for the task.

Levine: Well, I was going to ask, so let me anticipate this, how organizations like the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association can help in this process of reviving the humanities and the Endowment.

Ferris: First of all I need to learn more about the Endowment and about each of these historical organizations. I am beginning that process now, reading materials that I have received and also meeting with leaders, in groups like John Hammer's National Humanities Alliance and the Federation of State Humanities Councils. I also want to listen and learn what the Organization of American Historians would like to say about the humanities. What I hope to do at the Endowment is to bridge institutions, from Congress and the White House, to universities, foundations, corporations and sister institutions such as the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian, the Library of Congress, and Elderhostel. I hope to craft a shared agenda that the National Endowment for the Humanities will help give rise to. We will join hands and show that all of these institutions can create a better future for our nation together through education and the humanities. Just as we did at the Center in Oxford, Mississippi, we will look for the common ground where we



OAH Past President, Lawrence W. Levine is professor of history at George Mason University (Photos courtesy NEH.)

JFK Assassination Review Board, OAH, Foster Release of Top Secret Documents

Anna K. Nelson

Document One

This FBI document transcribed below illustrates information originally "redacted" and the document as it now appears (see facsimiles on p. 10). It is an interesting document because it discusses Soviet reaction to the assassination of President Kennedy. It also illustrates the FBI at work at counter-espionage.

December 1, 1966

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

[Page One]

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was in Russia on the date of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy advised on December 4, 1963, that the news of the assassination of President Kennedy was flashed to the Soviet people almost immediately after its occurrence. It was greeted by great shock and consternation and church bells were tolled in the memory of President Kennedy.

According to our source, officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union believed there was some well-organized conspiracy on the part of the "ultraright" in the United States to effect a "coup." They seemed convinced that the assassination was not the deed of one man, but that it rose out of a carefully planned campaign in which several people played a part. They felt those elements interested in utilizing the assassination and playing on anticommunist sentiments in the United States would then utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and thereafter spread the war. As a result of these feelings, the Soviet Union immediately went into a state of national alert.

Our source further stated that Soviet officials were fearful that without leadership, some irresponsible general in the United States might launch a missile at the Soviet Union. It was the further opinion of the Soviet officials that only maniacs would think that the "left" forces in the United States, as represented by the Communist Party, USA, would assassinate President Kennedy, especially in view of the abuse the Communist Party, USA, has taken from the "ultraleft" as a result of its support of peaceful coexistence and disarmament policies of the Kennedy administration.

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[Page Two]

According to our source, Soviet officials claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald had no connection whatsoever with the Soviet Union. They described him as a neurotic maniac who was disloyal to his own country and everything else. They noted that Oswald never belonged to any organization in the Soviet Union and was never given Soviet citizenship. (CG 5824-S*)

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on November 27, 1963, that Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Permanent Representative to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, held a brief meeting with all diplomatic personnel employed at the

Soviet Mission on November 23, 1963. During this meeting, Federenko related for the benefit of all present the news of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and stated that Kennedy's death was very much regretted by the Soviet Union and had caused considerable shock in Soviet Government circles. Federenko stated that the Soviet Union would have preferred to have had President Kennedy at the helm of the American Government. He added that President Kennedy had, to some degree, a mutual understanding with the Soviet Union, and had tried seriously to improve relations between the United States and Russia. Federenko also added that little or nothing was known by the Soviet Government concerning President Lyndon Johnson and, as a result, the Soviet Government did not know what policies President Johnson would follow in the future regarding the Soviet Union.

According to our source, Colonel Boris Ivanov, Chief of the Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) Residency in New York City, held a meeting of KGB personnel on the morning of November 25, 1963. Ivanov informed those present that President Kennedy's death had posed a problem for the KGB and stated that it was necessary for all KGB employees to lend their efforts to solving the problem.

According to our source, Ivanov stated that it was his personal feeling that the assassination of President Kennedy had been planned by an organized group rather than being the act of one individual assassin. Ivanov stated that it was therefore necessary that the KGB ascertain with the greatest possible speed the true story surrounding President Kennedy's assassination. Ivanov stated that the KGB was interested in knowing all the factors and all of the possible groups which might have worked behind the scenes to organize and plan this assassination.

[Page Three]

Our source added that Ivanov also emphasized that it was of extreme importance to the Soviet Government to determine precisely what kind of man the new President Lyndon Johnson would be. Ivanov said that President Johnson was practically an unknown to the Soviet Government and, accordingly, the KGB had issued instructions to all of its agents to immediately obtain all data available concerning the incumbent President. Ivanov said that it would be necessary for KGB personnel to gather and correlate all information concerning President Johnson, including his background, his past working experience and record in Congress, his present attitude toward the Soviet Union, and particularly all information which might have bearing upon the future foreign policy line he would follow (NY 3653-S*)

On September 16, 1965, this same source reported that the KGB Residency in New York City received instructions approximately September 16, 1965, from KGB headquarters in Moscow to develop all possible information concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson's character, background, personal friends, family, and from which quarters he derives his support in his position as President of the United States. Our source added that in the instructions from Moscow, it was indicated that "now" the KGB was in possession of data purporting to indicate President Johnson was responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. KGB

headquarters indicated that in view of this information, it was necessary for the Soviet Government to know the existing personal relationship between President Johnson and the Kennedy family, particularly between President Johnson and Robert and "Ted" Kennedy.

On March 3, 1964, Yuri I. Nosenko, Soviet defector whose bona fides has not been established, advised that he was handling Soviet Committee for State Security (KGB) investigations of tourists from the United States at the time Lee Harvey Oswald visited Russia in 1959, and consequently was fully cognizant of the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

According to Nosenko, Oswald came to the attention of the KGB when he expressed a wish to defect to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shortly after his arrival in Russia. However, the KGB, after inquiry, decided he was mentally unstable and informed him he had to return to the United States upon completion of his visit. Thereafter, when Oswald missed a sight-seeing tour he was to take, his hotel room was forced open and he was found with one of his wrists badly cut.

Document Two

This document from the National Security Agency indicates that as early as Dec. 6, 1963, John J. McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, had misgivings about the "credibility" of that investigation. The original release completely obscured this information.

[Page One]

4 Dec 63 1000
Routine
For [omitted]

In conversation with me, MCCLOY, a member of the presidential commission stated that he has serious doubts of the credibility of the investigation to date. He does not eliminate the possibility that the attempt on KENNEDY was made by two persons. However, in view of JOHNSON's order that the commission investigate also the circumstances of OSWALD's slaying, some of the commission's operations and its report could come after RUBY's trial and perhaps even after the verdict and appeals. In the meantime the trial was postponed until 3 January [sic], and the FBI released to the press information that their investigation confirms OSWALD's guilt, and that he had no accomplices.

Documents Three, Four, Five and Six

These documents are part of a larger body of material released by the Department last November. Three is from the Papers of Joseph Califano, who was a special assistant and counsel to the Secretary of the Army. Four and Five come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They are of great interest because they illustrate that the CIA was not the only agency plotting the demise of Fidel Castro. While Document Three has samples of their ideas, Document Four indicates that the President approved the anti-Castro efforts. Document Five has special interest because it is dated after the Cuban Missile Crisis and only five months before Kennedy's death. This doc-

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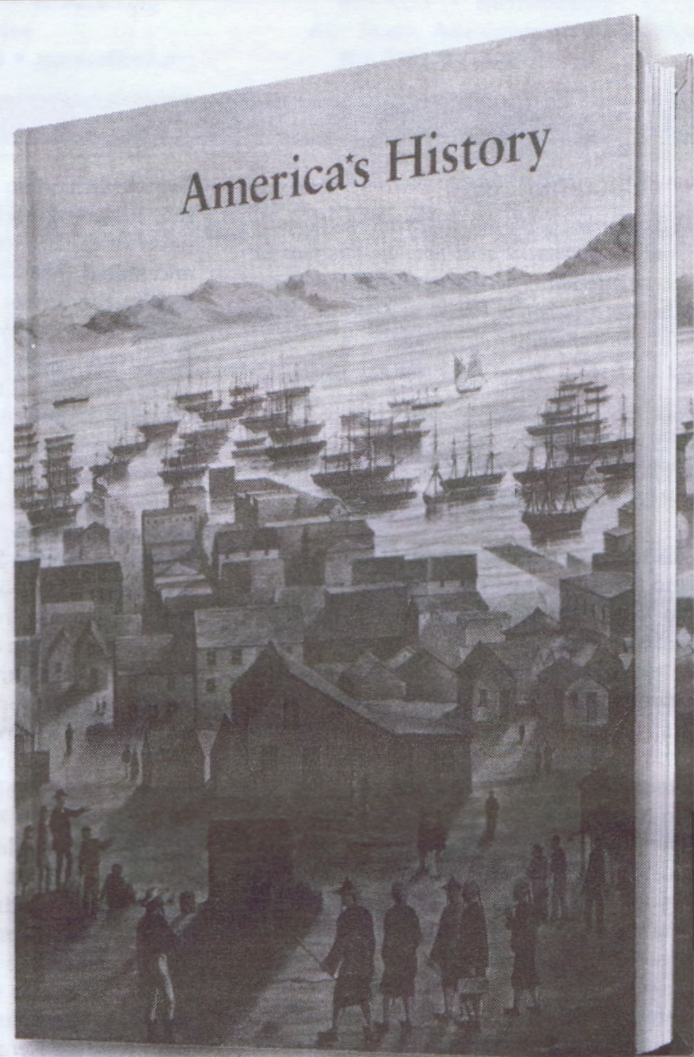
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▼ Ferris / From 4

can share an initiative, an agenda, and then we will build on that. What I want to see are institutional commitments fully established within the next four years that will be permanent educational resources for the nation. These resources will involve historians and other scholars as well as public programming by state humanities groups. There is a tremendous enthusiasm for what the Endowment does, and both scholars and the general public will be excited by our initiative. As we develop these plans we will seek counsel from all of the interested parties. I will meet with foundation leaders, with Congress, with the White House, and with academic leaders and scholarly groups, to try to craft a patchwork quilt of relationships. That will be our gift to the nation in honor of the millennium.

Levine: I agree completely with you, Bill. Part of the problem is structural. We haven't utilized our potential and the potential of all these organizations sufficiently. We haven't cooperated enough, I think that's what you're saying, and we haven't reached out enough beyond our own boundaries to the American people, and I want to talk a little bit about that. But before we do talk about that, there is something that's very hard to gainsay. You're coming into this wonderful position—that has encouraged a lot of us—at a good time in one sense. Scholarship is booming, they're making breakthroughs, there's a lot of cutting edge wonderful stuff out there—but you're also coming in at a very complex and difficult time, because there's a lot of upset about what scholarship is doing. Scholarship, because of where it is, because of what it's doing, is upsetting a lot of people. It's changing parameters, raising new questions, focusing on new subjects, and really upsetting people. The degree of hostility in the Congress is sometimes hard to fathom, not only in the Congress but out there in the world. There's a lot of anger, and of course the NEH is a good focus, as the NEA has been for that anger. So that part of it is certainly structural and part of it is comprehension. We have to explain ourselves, all of us, as humanists. But part of it, it seems to me, may be incurable. There may be people out there who the more you explain what the humanities are, the more they're not going to like them, people who see humanism as a kind of theology, another religion. I wonder what you think about this. We call this vulgarly and simply the culture wars, and it's something that you and I know has been going on for a long time. It's not unique to our time, but it ebbs and it flows, and it is flowing right now. How does this affect your task?

Ferris: I like to reduce issues to human relationships. When someone says polarization, I feel, well, let's sit down and try to bring people together. I love Martin Buber's concept of I and *thou* and I and *you*. We often reduce people to objects, to the *you* in his philosophy. When we check out of the grocery store we really don't see the checkout clerk as a person. They're simply there like the machine they operate. We tend to see other people who have a different philosophy of education as *objects*, as the enemy. If we can sit together, *you* become a person and *they* become a person. You recognize the *thou*-ness of the relationship. What I propose is a very simple agenda—education. The Endowment has a central role in changing for the better public education at all ages and the quality of our nation's schools and universities. I believe strongly that this is a bipartisan effort. No matter what your politics, your theology, or your philosophy, you should believe in education, because it is the key to the future of our nation. All should agree that our children and grandchildren deserve a quality education. My parents taught each of their five children, we don't care what you do, but be the best you can in that field. I think every parent wants that for his or her child. I view the Endowment as a sacred trust for our nation's future. It deserves every American's support financially, and I plan to secure that support. Our partners will range from the government to foundations to universities to garden clubs. Our resources will be limited only by our imagi-

nation. We need not all be scholars to move this forward. We can work with people both inside and outside the academy.

Levine: How do you reach them? The NEH works primarily with scholars and supports scholarship. What's in it for the American people?

Ferris: Through our state humanities councils we reach into the backroads and inner-city neighborhoods with important programs that feature speakers, films, town gatherings. Through the extraordinary power of media, technology, and the Internet, we can share discussions among two or three people seated at a table with the world. This is an area where the Endowment can build initiatives that will be relatively inexpensive considering their impact on the population at large. Toward that end, with a generous gift from MCI, we have launched our EDSITEment project, an educational home page that offers twenty key educational web sites. Rather than having to filter through a sea of information, a teacher can quickly go to educational resources that are substantial and helpful. As the millennium approaches, we will bridge the traditional scholarly worlds of archives and collections of papers with the public through the Internet. A town hall meeting where a scholar comes and gives a public lecture can be made global. There are creative ways of bridging the ivory tower with the world at large, of opening the windows and doors of academe. This is a very American dream. It is a Jeffersonian vision—sharing knowledge is a key to democracy. I think it is appropriate that this great institution seek such a mission for our nation. The end of this century and the beginning of the next should give us pause to think about how far have we come or have not come.

If we want a rich and full life and a healthy society, the Endowment is the catalyst for this dream. We will build resources for the next century that will be permanent and very significant.

Levine: This is a job for an optimist, and I think they got the right guy. [laughter] There have been so many cutbacks at NEH, and I know you're new. But if you're successful in garnering more support, which also means more funding—knock on wood—what are some of the cutbacks you would try to undo immediately?

Ferris: Support for the preservation of historic papers, manuscript collections, archival collections, support for scholarly research, support for teacher institutes, support for university presses which need subventions in order to publish scholarly work, support for museums to strengthen their collections—all should be increased. Over the last three decades the Endowment has developed programs that are tried and true. The staff here and the scholars around the country who participate in these initiatives understand that this is beautiful work, and it needs to be supported with additional funding. I will move aggressively and quickly to rebuild those parts of the Endowment that have been reduced. I believe the scholarly core of the Endowment's work is essential and I will work to strengthen those areas.

Levine: Inevitably, endowments get into trouble simply because of their nature. I don't mean to give a cul-

ture war focus to this at all, but I was thinking of something like the Enola Gay, where there are honest differences of opinion about the focus of something. This is one of the problems in the strident fights we've had over history as well. There are those who think we ought to go back and continue to focus on the political and the economic and the diplomatic, and those who want to expand that focus, and probably those who want to abandon the old to do the new. Is there a way for the NEH not to dissipate its energy in these fights, or does it inevitably have to get into them?

Ferris: I don't think the NEH has gotten into ideological wars because its review process is eminently fair. It has nothing to do with ideology. It has to do with whether staff are credentialed and qualified to do the research on their project. We only ask: Is the institution committed? Are the resources to do the project there? Our *Encyclopedia* proposal went through three annual cycles before it was funded, and there were lots of questions

raised. We simply addressed those questions and came back with a revised proposal. The process had nothing to do with ideology; it had to do with questions about the nature of what we were proposing. I don't think that the NEH will ever be beleaguered by issues of political correctness, because the process really doesn't allow that as an issue. Funding is decided on the basis of the quality of the proposal and of the credentials of the people who submit it.

Levine: I can't let the opportunity to interview you go by without saying that my own experience, which is much more limited than yours—I've been on evaluation panels and I've taught a couple of NEH summer seminars for college teachers—and I've just found those

so valuable for the people in it; it's changed lives, and it's something that I know that you believe in yourself. It's one of the important things, I think, in my own career, teaching those seminars.

So I come back hopefully many years from now, as many years as you want me to come back, and you're about to leave this position, and I ask you what you think your legacy has been. What would you like to be able to answer?

Ferris: I would like to be able to answer that I made a difference and that humanities' resources exist that were not there four years ago, that my being here is in part responsible for giving people of all ages a better sense of who they are as Americans. This legacy requires that the Endowment grow stronger. I am here to help an institution that has helped me for three decades of my life. It has enriched my worlds immeasurably, and I think it is only fair that I try to return the favor as best I can.

Levine: Bill, I have never been able to speak for the whole OAH, but I'll come as close to it as I can now [laughter], to say that we all wish you can fulfill that legacy, and the best of luck.

Ferris: I have the greatest respect for historians, and my colleagues at the Endowment and I will look to you and to the field of history for counsel and leadership at every step of our path.

Levine: Well, I hope we'll be there for you Bill.

Ferris: Thanks, Larry. □



NEH Headquarters is the former "Old Post Office Building," Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (U.S. General Services Administration Photo)

▼ Top Secret / From 5

ument is presented here in facsimile. Document 6 is the CIA memo "Tab A" mentioned in Document 5. These pages are small examples of the countless meetings and papers on Cuba within the Defense Department in 1962-63.

Document Three

Possible Actions to Provoke, Harrass [sic], of Disrupt Cuba

1. Operation SMASHER:

a. Objective: The objective is to disrupt/disable military and commercial communications facilities in Cuba.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by the clandestine introduction of a "special" vacuum tube into selected communications equipment. The tube, which is available, is virtually undetectable inasmuch as its effectiveness is due to the insertion of a chemical compound in the base of the tube. The chemical, when heated becomes a conductor, when cooled a non-conductor.

2. Operation FREE RIDE:

a. Objective: The objective is to create unrest and dissension among the Cuban people.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by airdropping valid Pan American or KLM one-way airline tickets good for passage to Mexico City, Caracas, etc. (none to the U.S.). Tickets could be intermixed with other leaflets planned to be dropped. The number of tickets dropped could be increased. The validity of the tickets would have to be restricted to a time period.

3. Operation TURN ABOUT:

a. Objective: The objective is to create indications to Fidel Castro that his value to the revolutionary cause has diminished to the point where plans are being made for his "removal".

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by the use of intelligence means the crescendo [sic] increasing until it culminates in Castro's discovery of the mechanism or hardware.

4. Operation DEFECTOR:

a. Objective: To induce elements or individuals of the Cuban military to defect with equipment.

b. Concept: This activity when properly planned and implemented has the effect of decreasing military capability. In a totalitarian system the immediate reaction is increased security accompanied by decreased activity. It also creates havoc in security and intelligence agencies. Could be accomplished by intelligence means and promise of rewards.

5. Operation BREAK-UP:

a. Objective: To clandestinely introduce corrosive materials to cause aircraft, vehicle or boat accidents.

b. Concept: This activity, if possible should be aimed primarily toward the Soviet-provided aircraft. If properly accomplished it would degrade confidence in the equipment, increase supply and maintenance problems and seriously affect combat capability.

6. Operation COVER-UP:

a. Objective: The objective is to convince the Communist government of Cuba that Naval Forces ostensibly assigned to the MERCURY project is merely a cover.

b. Concept: It should not be revealed as to what the cover is—this should be left to conjecture. This could tie in with Operation DIRTY TRICK.

7. Operation DIRTY TRICK:

a. Objective: The objective is to provide irrevocable proof that, should the MERCURY manned orbit flight fail, the fault lies with the Communists et al Cuba.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by manufac-

turing various pieces of evidence which would prove electronic interference on the part of the Cubans.

8. Operation FULL-UP:

a. Objective: The objective is to destroy confidence in fuel supplied by the Soviet Bloc by indicating it is contaminated.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by introducing a known biological agent into jet fuel storage facilities. This agent flourishes in jet fuel and grows until it consumes all the space inside the tank.

9. Operation PHANTOM:

a. Objective: The objective is to convince the Castro Government that clandestine penetration and resup-

whelm the Cuban military and cause its defeat:

(1) Simulated attack on Guantanamo.

(2) Word flashed to the President.

(3) President orders counterattack to include:

(a) Immediate launch of alerted aircraft whose targets are Cuban airfields.

(b) Immediate launch of counterattack down strategic lines in communication in Cuba.

(c) Fleet force standing by on alert would make way toward pre-selected targets/landing areas.

(d) Immediate embarkation of airborne troops previously alerted to pre-selected targets.

(e) Launch of additional combat aircraft to clear drop areas and further interdict lines of communication.

(f) Ships and aircraft would land/airdrops troops and secure airfields, road/rail terminals, etc.

Document Four

ENCLOSURE B

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Guidance from the Deputy Secretary of Defense and his Reaction to Original Proposed Policy for CIA Support by the Department of Defense of Caribbean Survey [sic] Group (30) January 1962)

Mr. Gilpatric did not like this paper at all. He indicated the paper was too negative and restricted as though a policy towards an enemy like we are dealing with the Germans or Italians, not a fellow department of our Government. This is a red line operation with the blessing of the President and approved by him as a most important task. This is probably the most important mission we have in the government today. When a request comes in from CIA, you (Craig) will evaluate it and request the Joint Chiefs of Staff for their evaluation and recommendations. The Secretary of Defense will determine, after considering the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, what the decision will be, not the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This decision is the prerogative of the Secretary of Defense.

We do not want to get involved in a case-by-case basis, do not want individual actions on each case. We do not want masses of individual actions. This is a red line priority problem and must be handled with dispatch and without getting involved in minutia regarding expenses and reimbursement or other details. Department of Defense may have to do it themselves regardless who foots the bill. In some cases, CIA will be required to reimburse if so determined by the Secretary of Defense. This is a matter which must be

decided by the Secretary of Defense—not the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Department of Defense budgets for some CIA support. We have equipment of some types lying around not being used and should not require reimbursement for this type, as a general rule.

Document Five

See facsimile reproduced on this page.

Document Six


MEMORANDUM FOR THE
STANDING GROUP OF THE
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Proposed Covert Policy and Integrated Program of Action towards Cuba

I. Introduction

1. Submitted herewith is a covert program for

Document Five



THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR
COUNTERINSURGENCY AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

SACSA-M 365-63
22 June 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Subject: Proposed Covert Policy and Integrated Program of Action Toward Cuba

1. At TAB A is a CIA memorandum concerning a program of action against Cuba to include sabotage by hit-and-run raids, which was to be presented to the NSC Standing Group on 14 June. At TAB B is the talking paper prepared to support you in discussing this CIA memorandum at the Standing Group meeting. The meeting, as you will recall, was cancelled.

2. The CIA memorandum was subsequently presented to the Standing Group on 18 June, at which time it was approved. General McKee accompanied Mr. McNamara to the meeting.

3. This could conceivably expand into an operation of substantial size requiring broad, unprogrammed support from the military. Accordingly, I recommend that at the next meeting of the Standing Group you request that CIA be directed to present to the Department of Defense a summary of CIA requirements for military support of the approved sabotage raid program.

V. R. KRULAK
Major General, USMC
SACSA

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ply of agents is being regularly conducted.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by use of BJ, UDT, AND JJ capabilities to create the impression that landings have been made on beaches and air drops have been made in other areas.

10. Operation BINGO:

a. Objective: The objective is to create an incident which has the appearance of an attack on U.S. facilities (GMO) in Cuba, thus providing the excuse for use of U.S. might to overthrow the current government of Cuba.

b. Concept: This to be accomplished by the use of SNAKES outside the confines of the Guantanamo Base. SNAKES simulate an actual fire-fight and upon hearing such a sound it is entirely feasible that the immediate reaction on G'Mo would be that the base is being attacked. This would, with proper preparation, be followed by a counterattack and with adequate planning the base at G'Mo could disgorge military force in sufficient number to sustain itself until other forces, which had been previously alerted, could attack in other areas. It is envisaged that a schedule of operations similar to the following would over-

News from the NCC

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Appeals Court Rules on Opening of Grand Jury Records of Historical Value

On December 15, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City ruled in the case of *Bruce Craig v. United States of America* (Case No. 96-6264). While the panel of Judges Kearse, Calabresi, and Munson denied Bruce Craig access to the specific records that he sought, the Court made clear that historical interests are appropriate grounds for the release of grand jury material. The opinion states that "It is, therefore, entirely conceivable that in some situations historical or public interest alone could justify the release of grand jury information." The Appeals Court decided, however, that in this particular case disclosure "would involve some witnesses who are still alive" and that "the public interest and other factors involved in the petitioner's case did not justify disclosure."

Craig, a Ph.D. student at American University, filed a petition in 1996 that was denied by the lower court. His petition called for the release of a historically-significant, 79-page transcript in the grand jury records pertaining to a McCarthy-era espionage investigation of Harry Dexter White, a high-ranking Treasury Department official accused of being a Communist spy. The OAH, the American Historical Association, the National Council on Public History, and the Society of American Archivists filed an *amicus* brief in support of Craig's petition. The *amicus* brief stressed the public's compelling interest to know its own history, to observe the operation of the criminal justice system, and to establish a precedent in which the public's interest in historic grand jury records can justify the unsealing of those records.

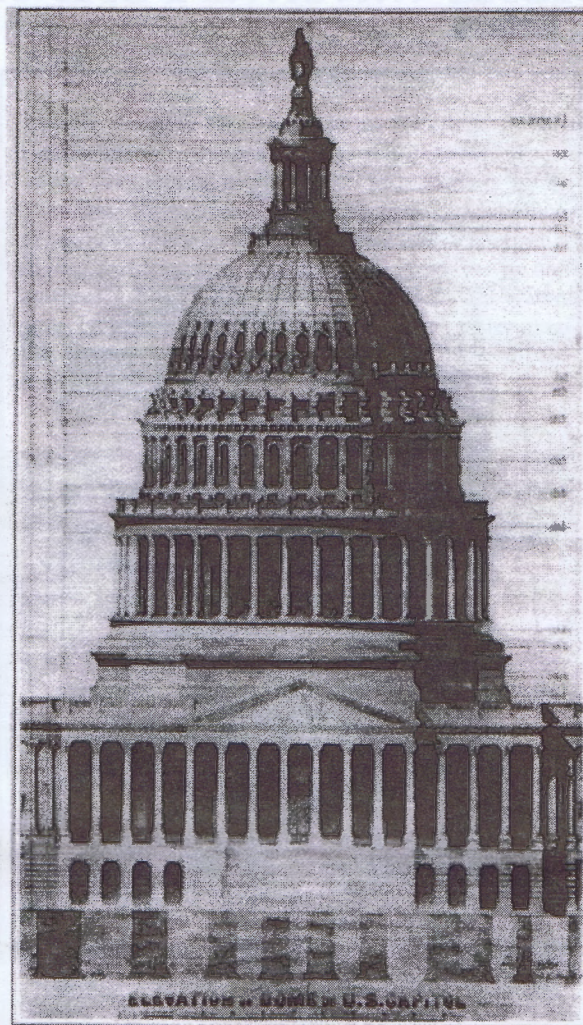
This opinion breaks new ground in firmly establishing historical interests as grounds for seeking access to grand jury records. And the opinion goes a step further in establishing some guidance for determining the "special circumstances" when sensitive grand jury records should be unsealed for historical reasons. The opinion outlines eight factors for courts to use in future deliberations. These include exploration of the following issues:

- Revealing the identity of the party seeking disclosure;
- Determining whether the defendant to the grand jury proceedings or the government opposes the disclosure;
- Explaining why the disclosure is being sought;
- Identifying the status of the principals in the grand jury proceedings and their families;
- Establishing the extent to which the desired material—either permissibly or impermissibly—has been previously made public;
- Determining whether witnesses to the grand jury proceedings who might be affected by disclosure are still alive; and
- Assessing the additional need for maintaining secrecy in the particular case in question.

In elaborating on this guidance, the opinion stated: "the passage of time erodes many of the justifications for continued secrecy."

Increasing Support For Cultural Tourism

Two recent developments point to increased interest in and support of cultural tourism. Partners in Tourism, a coalition of eight national cultural service organizations and federal cultural agencies—including NEH, Federation of State Humanities Councils, and the American Association of Museums (AAM)—has released a report of the six regional cultural tourism leadership forums held to strengthen links between the cultural community and the tourism industry. The coalition's 40-page report, "Partners in Tourism: Culture and Commerce," presents nine elements needed for sustainable cultural



tourism. The report can be purchased for \$10 by partner organizations and \$14 by others from the American Association of Museums. (Visit the AAM bookstore online at www.aam-us.org to order the report.)

A second development on the cultural tourism front is the announcement of the World Bank and the Getty Trust to form a partnership to sustain cultural heritage in developing countries. The agreement, which was signed in November, seeks to support access to, conservation of, and education about cultural heritage. The two organizations will identify specific operations and projects where they can collaborate in order to protect and sustain cultural heritage. They will also jointly undertake pilot projects.

Update on NEH

William Ferris, the new Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, is in the process of developing a broad new initiative titled "Rediscovering America: The Humanities and the Millennium." This will be a multiyear, multifaceted effort and will include a variety of formats. One of the key components of the initiative will be the establishment of regional humanities centers around the nation. Ferris envisions the centers as serving as cultural hubs for each of the nation's distinctive regions. The centers will have the mission of broadening public awareness of the humanities and of increasing access to and participation in the humanities.

While it appears that part of the Administration's FY'99 budget request to Congress will include some start-up funds for the Centers, Ferris has noted that there will be an understanding that any funds appropriated for the new initiatives will be in addition to current funding amounts. Ferris has stressed that support for the Centers will be part of a public-private initiative and that the goal

will be for the centers to become self-sustaining. Indications are that the Administration will be seeking \$136 million in FY'99 compared to the current funding level of \$110.7 million.

Assassination Records Review Board Releases Previously Classified Military Records on Cuba

The Assassination Records Review Board, an independent federal agency overseeing the identification, review and release of records related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, released on November 18 approximately 1,500 pages of previous classified military records from 1962 to 1964 that relate to U.S. policy toward Cuba. Dr. Anna Nelson, a member of the Review Board and a professor of history at American University, commented on these records stating that they "further expand the historical record by illustrating the United States government's deep interest in developing a policy that would force Castro from power during the early 1960s." She added "We now have a new window into the policy options toward Cuba that were being considered and debated at the highest levels of the military services." [Editor's note: See related story on page 5.]

Update on NHPRC

Roger Bruns, the Acting Executive Director of National Historic Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), reports the inclusion of NHPRC documentary history volumes in the United States Information Agency's (USIA) American Studies Collection. The USIA's panel of scholarly experts selected approximately 100 NHPRC volumes, at a cost of about \$300,000, to be a part of the 1,300 volume set of current scholarship in American history, government, and culture. Sets of this core scholarship have been sent to 60 universities that support American Studies Programs in South America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. The intent of the USIA's American Studies Collection project is to provide foreign students, teachers, and scholars with the opportunity to increase their understanding of American history, politics, and culture; and the NHPRC has been pleased to be a partner in the project. Bruns also announced the expected completion dates for the 41 documentary history editing projects funded by the NHPRC. He expects that 24 of the 41 projects will be completed in the next 6 years.

Archivist Orders An Investigation of Recent Destruction of Naval Laboratory Records

Responding to a letter from the Chief of Naval Research, Archivist John Carlin has ordered an investigation of the destruction of Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) records by the National Archives. The NRL considered these records to be of permanent historical value. "If the process is flawed, or the evaluation criteria are inadequate, then obviously the situation must be fixed," Carlin said. Additionally Carlin stated that he would "be grateful for the Navy's cooperation in determining where the problem lies so that together we can take appropriate action."

Paul Gaffney, the Chief of Naval Research, wrote to Carlin on November 13 stating that "the historical record of our nation's scientific and technical heritage has suffered a serious and irreparable loss." The destroyed records included bound and numbered laboratory notebooks as well as 600 cubic feet of correspondence and technical memoranda that documented the work of the pioneers of American radar, path-breaking acoustic and

▼ Top Secret / From 8

Cuba within CIA's capabilities. Some parts of the program have already been approved and are being implemented. Being closely inter-related, the total cumulative impact of the courses of action set forth in this program is dependent upon the simultaneous coordinated execution of the individual courses of action.

2. This program is based on the assumption that current U.S. policy does not contemplate outright military intervention in Cuba or a provocation which can be used as a pretext for an invasion of Cuba by United States military forces. It is further assumed that U.S. policy calls for the exertion of maximum pressure by all means available to the U.S. Government, short of military intervention, to prevent the pacification of the population and the consolidation of the Castro/Communist regime. The ultimate objective of this policy would be to encourage dissident elements in the military and other power centers of the regime to bring about the eventual liquidation of the Castro/Communist entourage and the elimination of the Soviet presence from Cuba.

3. While the effect of a program of maximum pressure is unpredictable, it is suggested that a sustained intensive effort undertaken now to prevent the consolidation of the Castro/Communist regime may in the future present the United States with opportunities and options not now foreseeable. The consequences of a policy of allowing Castro to "stew in his own juice," however, are foreseeable. According to current estimates, barring Castro's death or a decisive change in the U.S. posture or Soviet policy toward Cuba, the Castro regime is likely to be more firmly established a year hence, despite possible economic setbacks. The mere passage of time tends to favor Castro as the population and elite groups in Cuba become accustomed to the idea that he is here to stay and as his regime gains in administrative experience and the security organs become more efficient. Over the long run, the existence of an organized party apparatus as well as a stable governmental machinery could reduce the indispensability of Castro's personal leadership. Thus, if left to chance, the U.S. must be prepared to accept for the indefinite future a Communist regime in Cuba closely tied to and a significant component of the Soviet world power structure.

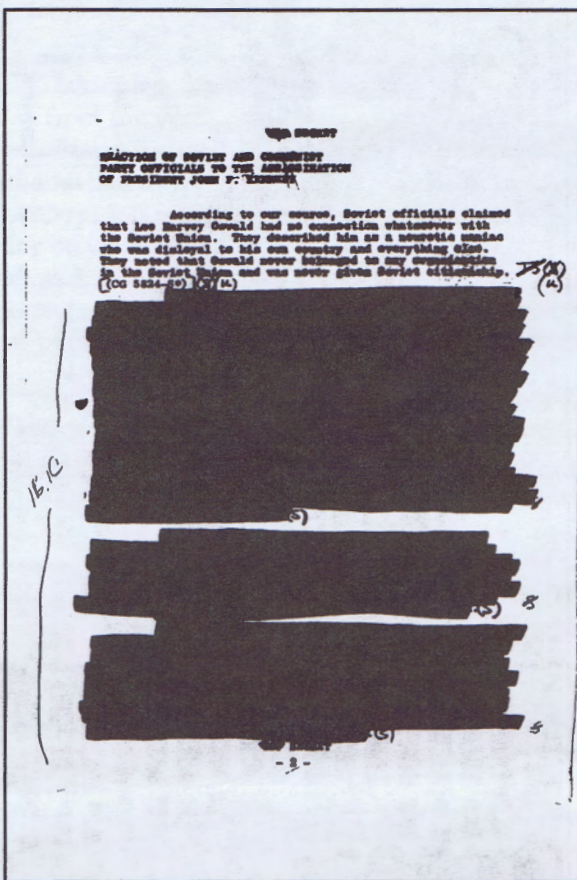
4. Within the context of the policy assumptions and estimate of the situation in Cuba outlined above, CIA submits a program consisting of the following interdependent courses of action:

- A. Covert collection of intelligence, both for U.S. strategic requirements as well as for operational requirements.
- B. Propaganda actions to stimulate low-risk simple sabotage and other forms of active and passive resistance.
- C. Exploitation and stimulation of disaffection in the Cuban military and other power centers.
- D. Economic denial actions on an increased basis.
- E. General sabotage and harassment.
- F. Support of autonomous anti-Castro Cuban groups to supplement and assist in the execution of the above courses of action.

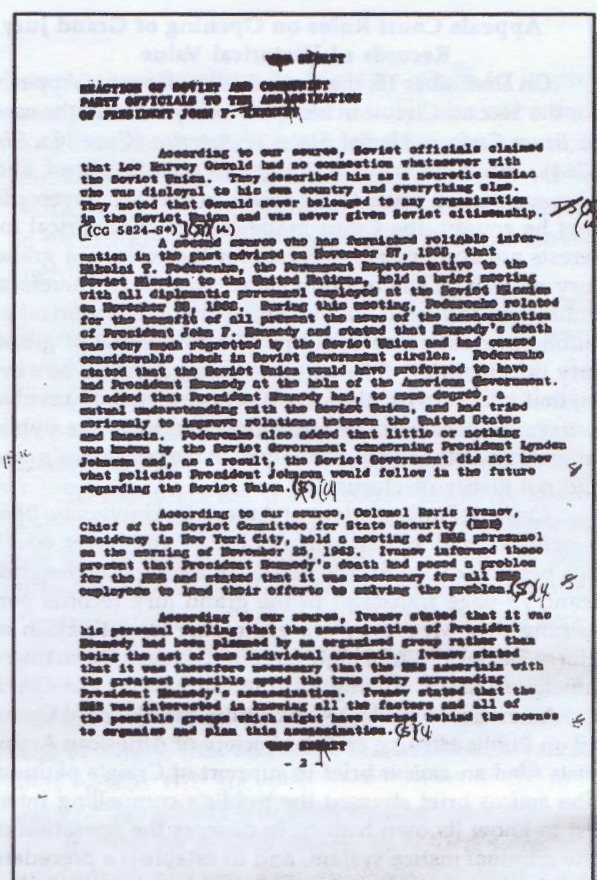
5. A vital feature of the foregoing program to exert maximum pressure on the Castro/Communist regime is the dependence of the impact of each course of action on the simultaneous and effective execution of the other courses of action. □

Document One, Page Two

Before

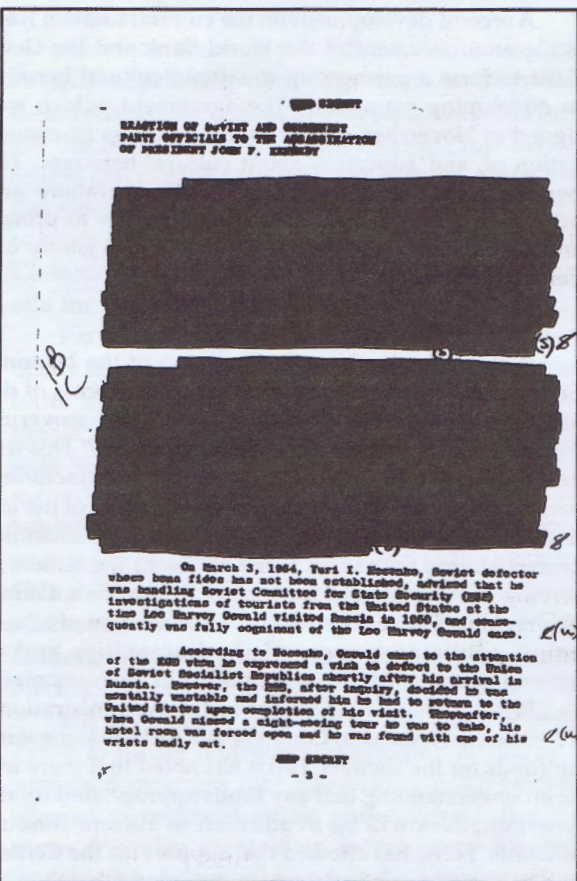


After

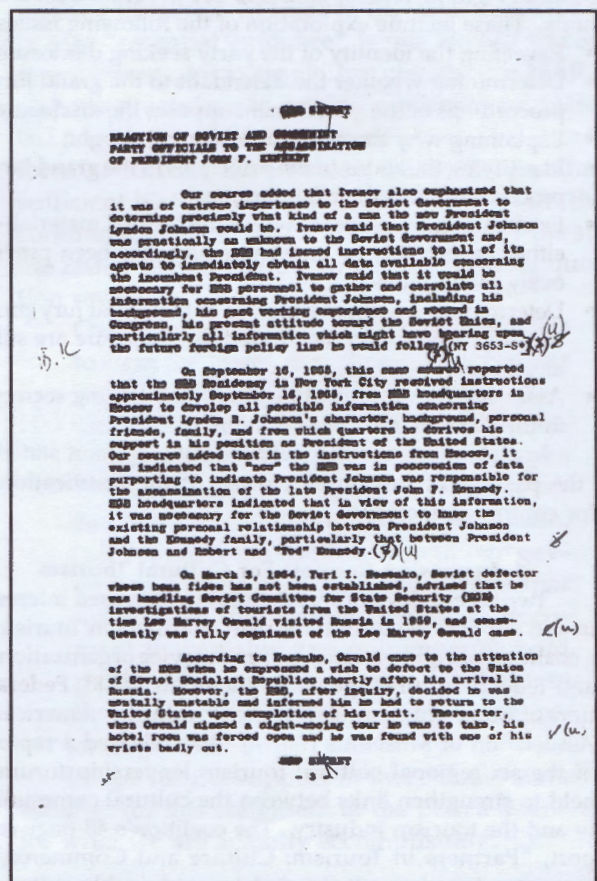


Document One, Page Three

Before



After



February is Black History Month

Resources for Teaching about the *Amistad* Incident

Director Stephen Spielberg's dramatic and historically controversial film version of the famous revolt by 53 African abductees aboard *La Amistad* in 1839 and their subsequent trial has engendered much debate. In classrooms, hallways, Internet forums, and in front of water coolers, people have thoroughly deconstructed the film, wrangling over details great and small, and grappling over the relative merit of its entertainment value, which comes at the expense of historical accuracy. Several Internet sites offer a plethora of documents and other resources related to the *Amistad* case that can help both students and educators better evaluate the film and learn more about accepted historical accounts.

In a recent *Chronicle of Higher Education* article (January 9 1998), Clifton H. Johnson, founder of the *Amistad* Center at Tulane University, commented on the power and reach of Spielberg's film, while bemoaning its historical inaccuracies. "Since the early '50s, I've been interested in the *Amistad*. I've written many articles about it, and I founded this center. But Steven Spielberg did more to promote it in a year than I did in a lifetime." Johnson noted with regret: "Now that he's informed the public, I'll spend the rest of my life correcting the errors." The *Amistad* Center houses more than ten million documents, and is acknowledged to be the nation's largest independent archive of African-American material. It is free and open to the general public. Visit their website at: www.arc.tulane.edu/

The film has also stirred things up in religious circles. It has challenged the heritage of abolitionists, portraying them as "dour-faced and singing hymns, bewildering the Africans" as Gustav Niebuhr described them in a recent *New York Times* article. From the religious historical standpoint, flaws abound, as Niebuhr notes: "A couple of them appear to carry crucifixes, something outside the culture of 19th Century Congregationalists." Eric Foner and others have criticized the film for its portrayal of Lewis Tappan and other abolitionists as hypocrites. The Library of Congress has several important abolitionist documents on its website at: lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/african/afam006.html

An excellent movie review by Sally Hadden, Professor of history and law at Florida State University appeared on several H-Net lists and is still found on H-Law's website. Hadden divides her review into two parts, the first discussing the content of the film and its historical accuracy, the second addressing the marketing of the film as a historical tool for teachers by Dreamworks SKG, the company formed by Steven Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen in 1994. Hadden notes that company marketers attempted to save the *Amistad* story "from the dustbin of history," neglecting the fact that Howard Jones' excellent *Mutiny on the Amistad* (1987) had been used in legal history classrooms for years. Hadden draws from Jones' work in evaluating the movie, noting among many other details, that the first hearing of the Africans took place aboard the *Amistad*, not on dry land as portrayed in the film. She also discusses more disturbing omissions—Secretary of State Forsyth's plans to thwart justice by placing the Africans on a Cuba-bound ship, no matter what the trial's outcome. This scheme was supported by the President and the district attorney as an expedient way to eliminate the political bombshell the *Amistad* case had become. Read Hadden's review online: h-net2.msu.edu/~law/amistad.html

Mystic Seaport Museum has an excellent website with many transcriptions of court records, newspapers, and other documents, including vivid testimony by Senor Don Jose Ruiz of the massacre itself, in which he describes how the surviving Spaniards were compelled to sail east to Africa, but disobeyed their captors by sailing northwest at night, and eventually reached U.S. waters. It also includes this remarkable contemporary phrenological description of Joseph Cinque that reveals the racial attitudes embedded in nineteenth-century "science":



Amistad Memorial in New Haven, Connecticut. (Photo courtesy of the sculptor, Ed Hamilton, Louisville.)

Cinque appears to be about 26 years of age, of powerful frame, bilious and sanguine temperament, bilious predominating. His head by measurement is 22-3/8 inches in circumference, 15 inches from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance over the top of the head, 15 inches from the Meatus Auditorius to do over the head, and 5 3/34 inches through the head at destructiveness. The development of the faculties is as follows: Firmness; self-esteem; hope—very large. Benevolence; veneration; conscientiousness; approbateness; wonder; concentrativeness; inhabitiveness; comparison; form—large. Amativeness. philoprogenitiveness; adhesive-

ness; combativeness; destructiveness; secretiveness; constructiveness; caution; language; individuality; eventuality; causality; order—average. Alimentiveness; acquisitiveness; ideality; mirthfulness; imitation; size; weight; color; locality; number; time; tune—moderate and small. The head is well formed and nearly balanced, and the basilar moderate. In fact, such an African head is seldom to be seen, and doubtless in other circumstances would have been an honor to his race.

Mystic Seaport will also be laying the keel of the "freedom schooner *Amistad*", a 77-foot, hand-hewn vessel modeled after the original Cuban ship. The event will take place on Sunday, March 8, 1998 in Mystic, Connecticut. The project is four years in the making, will cost approximately \$2.8 million, and is being administered by *Amistad* America, Inc., a not-for-profit organization. The ship is expected to be completed by 2000 and will travel the nation's waterways to bring the story of the original *Amistad* (which means 'friendship' in Spanish) to Americans of all ages. Contemporary images and maps accompany the written documents. Visit their website at: amistad.mysticseaport.org/main/welcome.html

Young people (ages 10 and up) can be introduced to the case by reading Karen Zeinert's *The Amistad Slave Revolt and American Abolition*. Eric Foner's review of this book appeared in the August 31, 1997 *New York Times* and is available on the web at: www.nytimes.com/books/97/08/31/reviews/970831.31chil01.html

The National Archives and Records Administration has several important documents relating to the *Amistad* incident available online. Among these are John Quincy Adams' request for papers relating to the lower court trials of the *Amistad* in his own shaky handwriting. The others include "Libel of Lieutenant Thomas R. Gedney, & behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. Brig Washington," (August 29, 1839); "Answer of S. Staples, R. Baldwin, and T. Sedgewick, Proctors for the *Amistad* Africans, to the several libels of Lt. Gedney, et. al. and Pedro Montes and Jose Ruiz"; *Opinion of the Supreme Court in United States v. The Amistad*, March 9, 1841; and the *Statement of the Supreme Court to Circuit Court*, March 9, 1841. The scanned images of the documents are of high quality, and correspondingly require more time downloading. There are no supplemental transcriptions, but brief descriptions are included.

The Library of Congress also has high-quality images of John Quincy Adams' "Brief from the *Amistad* Case". The document was "extraordinary for its power" in the words of Justice Joseph Story, was widely circulated in print and became a milestone in the abolitionist cause. The document is available at: www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr021.html

Travelers to Connecticut may wish to visit the *Amistad* Memorial in New Haven. The bronze relief is the work of Ed Hamilton, a Louisville, Kentucky sculptor, and was commissioned by the 1989 *Amistad* Committee. Visitors may also wish to consult the website maintained by Mystic Media beforehand, which includes a list of other historic sites in the state related to the *Amistad* incident: www.visitconnecticut.com/amistad.htm □

▼ Capitol Commentary / From 9

oceanographic research, early sonar research, rocket-based astronomical research, and the first U.S. satellite program. Gaffney contends that the Naval Research Laboratory personnel received no notification of the National Archives' plan to destroy these records that constituted the core of the agency's corporate memory. The major thrust of Gaffney's letter was to seek "to understand how this great misfortune occurred and to devise a method of administration control that will prevent its reoccurrence." Gaffney proposed in his letter that the National Archives and the Navy Research Laboratory together "form an independent ad hoc advisory group to review the case of NRL's record destruction and to evaluate records disposal policies and processes."

Carlin contends that the records in question were destroyed "following procedures established years ago for evaluating naval laboratory records" and that Navy officials were consulted in the development of the disposition schedule. National Archives staff did not consider the material that was destroyed "to meet the tests for permanent value." Additionally Carlin has pointed out that the Navy had been notified about the pending destruction and had "raised no objection."

Considering the divergent views of the two agencies, Gaffney's recommendation of an ad hoc independent review group seems useful. The OAH, the American Historical Association, and the Society of American Archivists have indicated to Gaffney that they would be willing to recommend individuals who have the appropriate professional expertise to serve on such an independent review panel.

Date Set for National Archives' House Appropriations Hearing

Representative Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), the Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, has scheduled a hearing for the afternoon of March 26 to hear from the U.S. Archivist John Carlin concerning the FY'99 budget for the National Archives and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The Administration's request for the Archives and NHPRC will not be made public until Monday afternoon, February 2, following the President's presentation of the FY'99 budget to Congress.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government has decided not to hold a hearing this year for outside witnesses to testify concerning the FY'99 appropriations of agencies under its jurisdiction. However, there will be an opportunity to submit written testimony. This will be the first time in over a decade that this House Subcommittee has not provided citizens and interested organizations with an occasion to testify at a hearing. □

Non-Profit Tables at OAH Meeting

Any small non-profit organization of historians (defined by the OAH Executive Board as having less than one thousand members) may establish, without cost, a table at a convenient, public place to be determined by the convention manager. Table requests will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, depending on space available in any given year. At this table, the organization will be permitted to distribute materials, solicit members and subscriptions, and sell journals and other products of the organization to promote its activities. There are no general storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is solely responsible for the security of its display materials. Requests for table space must be made in writing and should include the organization's tax exempt number (or other proof of non-profit status) and a statement of the organization's size, and must be received no later than **March 2, 1998**. Correspondence should be directed to Sheri Sherrill, OAH Convention Manager, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

From the Archivist of the United States

NARA in 1997: More Help to Historians

John Carlin

I take pleasure in reporting the following facts from the year just past.

You can now begin your search for materials in the National Archives and Records Administration without leaving your home or office by simply turning on your computer. As of last year, there are more than 301,000 record descriptions available online. Many of the documents themselves—20,700 of them, as of last year—are accessible via the Internet using the NARA Archival Information Locator.

Also, you—and your students—can now access via the Internet many of our documents themselves. Last year we brought to 20,700 the number of digitized documents available from the NARA Archival Information Locator. These are collections of exceptionally interesting documents, visual as well as textual, on a range of historical subjects. They include 6,000 Civil War photographs taken by Matthew Brady, 62 watercolor drawings by James W. Alden of the northwest boundary between the Rocky Mountains and Point Roberts, 25 documents on the Spanish-American War, 11 documents from the 1873 criminal case against Susan B. Anthony, more than 1,000 photographs from the Roosevelt Administration, 6,600 photographs related to American environmental issues of the 1970s, 29 documents from the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg espionage case file, aerial photographs of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, a group of documents from the Eisenhower Administration that include his statement to the Allied Expeditionary Force, a letter from Jackie Robinson, and a memorandum authorizing the last U-2 flight over the Soviet Union by Francis Gary Powers.

All of the above is part of our Electronic Access Project, which will make additions to the records descriptions and digital documents available to you via the Internet every month in 1998. Teachers and others can obtain prepackaged documentary material electronically from NARA for use in the classroom. On NARA's Web site, our "Digital Classroom" includes sample lesson plans and methods for teaching with primary sources.

We also have greatly increased access to particularly important documents. Last year we processed more than 116 million pages of government documents previously classified and made them available to the public. For example, we released 355 more hours of recorded conversations of Nixon White House tapes. We also received praise for the assistance our archivists provided in the search for "Nazi Gold" looted from Holocaust survivors. Moreover, the 1997 report of Vice President Gore's National Performance Review prominently features NARA's success in meeting customer service goals.

We also made gains in protecting records of value to future historians, more than doubling our projected progress rate, preserving 2,000 electronic files of permanent value and accessioning 1,330 more. We also created an interagency Electronic Records Work Group to undertake a concerted, gov-

ernment-wide effort to identify ways to improve past policies on the disposition of electronic records. And I concluded 1997 by signing an agreement with the Department of Defense under which we will work on specific technical improvements in electronic record keeping throughout the Federal Government.

All this is the consequence of activities called for in the Strategic Plan that NARA is now implementing. I hope that historians are pleased. Alas, however, that is not what I hear from the National Coordinating Committee for the Preservation of History (NCC).

To my surprise, the October 21, 1997, issue of the *NCC Washington Update* faults our Strategic Plan for its language. The NCC asserts that the plan's title—*Ready Access to Essential Evidence*—troubles "some historians," who object to the "ready access" phrase because "access should be easy for a genealogist...But serious archival research" is "anything but easy." That misses the point. The plan does not say, or imply, that anyone's research is easy. It says that NARA will strive to make *access to documents* easier—for scholars among others.

But the NCC also objects to NARA's "essential evidence" phrase. The grounds are that "many scholars" fear that the term means NARA will use "a more limiting approach to the task of deciding which records will be retained and which will be destroyed." However, the plan defines "essential evidence" as government material that documents "the rights of citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience," which is not very limiting language. Moreover, the plan says explicitly that "essential evidence" is not limited to court requirements, for example, but comes from NARA's statutory mandate to retain "evidence" of "essential transactions" of the Federal Government in the form of records that, among other things, "have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation..." The plan honors the statute rather than repealing it, as the following quotation reveals:

Over the ten years of this plan, we want to stem the losses already occurring in our nation's recorded history, prepare to document the 21st century fully and efficiently, and take advantage of new technologies to extend our rich resources to every office, school, and home. That is our vision. . . it supports the continuation of free government through public confidence that the records that enable citizens to document their rights and entitlements, hold public officials accountable, and assess their nation's historical experience are secure.

I hope for the support of more than "some historians" for this statement of the plan's intent, and for what we are actually accomplishing. □

News of the Organization

Action Items of the Organization

Executive Board Action Items

October 18, 1997

Washington, D.C.

At its 1997 fall meeting the OAH Executive Board took the following actions:

It approved plans to survey OAH members about their views on membership, services, OAH publications, and the Annual Meeting.

It referred a planned statement from the Conference on the Growing Use of Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty to the OAH Educational Policy Committee (see article on page 16).

It voted to accept the auditor's report on the assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the OAH (see *Treasurer's Report* on page 14).

It voted to accept the treasurer's end-of-the-year report (see *Treasurer's Report* on page 14).

It adopted a resolution of thanks for Mrs. Marion Merrill for her generous support of the OAH, including her gift of \$50,000 to finance prizes in honor of her late husband.

It selected Los Angeles as the site of the Annual Meeting in 2001.

It discussed in executive session the report of the committee (Michael Ebner, Lake Forest College, Earl Lewis, University of Michigan, and Margaret Marsh, Temple University) to review the performance of execu-

tive director and unanimously voted to accept its recommendation that "Arnita Jones be accorded a high mark as Executive Director of the Organization of American Historians and that she should be offered reappointment to a second five-year term." Also adopted: A resolution of thanks for the committee's work.

It accepted the report of the committee (Naomi Lamoreaux, UCLA, Alan Brinkley, Columbia University, and Emily Rosenberg, Macalaster College) to review the office of the treasurer and adopted a resolution of thanks for the committee's work. Based on the committee's recommendations, the board authorized the president and president-elect to appoint for the next two years two additional members with expertise in financial planning and budget management to the executive committee, thus creating an "augmented executive committee" which will meet more frequently than the current executive committee. This new body shall meet in February with the budget review committee to prepare agenda items for the full board's meeting in Indianapolis, and to consider ways of facilitating the work of the full board in long-range planning.

It determined that the membership office's last no-

tice sent to members who do not renew will include a questionnaire, in postage-paid envelope, asking why they are not renewing their membership with the OAH.

It accepted, with modifications, the Committee on Teaching's proposed "OAH Statement on the Development of State Standards," a general statement to be made available to OAH members and other parties interested in reviewing proposed state history standards.

It authorized one of the changes recommended by the Hawley Prize Committee. Upon approval by the membership at the business meeting at the Annual Meeting 4 April 1998 in Indianapolis, the bylaws will be modified to eliminate dissertations from eligibility.

It authorized the president to offer honorary membership to foreign scholars from other disciplines, in unusual circumstances, when their expertise is needed for a particular prize committee.

Finally, voted a resolution of thanks to Michael Galgano for his ten years of service as editor of OAH's *Council of Chairs Newsletter* and agreed to consider further the possibility of incorporating the chairs' newsletter as a regular column in the *OAH Newsletter*. □



OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD OFFERS RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO MICHAEL GALGANO, JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

At its fall meeting in October 1997, the OAH Executive Board voted a resolution of thanks to Michael Galgano for his ten years of service as editor of OAH's *Council of Chairs Newsletter*. Galgano produced sixty issues geared toward department administrators. Each newsletter covered wide-ranging issues such as: external evaluation and departmental planning, career planning and placement, faculty evaluation, fostering undergraduate research and writing, faculty recruitment, and computers and technologies in the department. We are currently working to make all sixty issues available online at www.indiana.edu/~oah

Sarah Lawrence College MA Program in Women's History

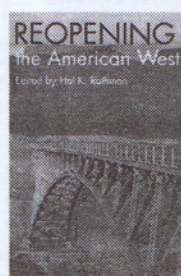
The first in the nation to offer graduate study in women's history, this intellectually challenging program introduces students to:

- the rapidly expanding historical literature on women
- feminist theory
- research methods and resources in the field

Program features

- small seminar format
- close collaborative work with faculty
- focused and intense immersion in the literature of the field
- immediate research in primary sources

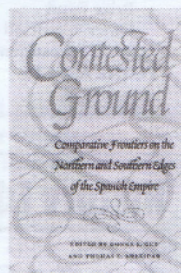
For more information, contact Susan Guma, Director of Graduate Studies, Sarah Lawrence College, Box OAH, 1 Mead Way, Bronxville, NY 10708-5999, telephone (914) 395-2373 or e-mail: grad_admit@mail.slcc.edu.



Reopening the American West

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A fresh approach to the history of the region, examining the premises of earlier scholars as well as those who have redefined the study of the West over the past two decades. William deBuys, Donald Worster, and others address issues that are representative of the West in the twentieth century, from multiculturalism to resource exploitation. \$35.00 hc / \$15.95 pb



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Examines the fringes of New Spain between 1500 and 1880, showing that in each region the frontier represented contested ground where different cultures and politics clashed. It reveals similarities in Indian-white relations, military policy, economic development, and social structure, and shows differences in urban growth and activities of rival powers. \$50.00 hc / \$24.95 pb



To Show Heart

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GEORGE PIERRE CASTILE

Goes behind the scenes in Washington to reveal what motivated policy makers from the Kennedy to the Ford administrations. "It will become an essential, if not the essential, treatment of federal policy leading up to the emergence of the present era of Indian affairs." —Donald D. Stull \$35.00

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"A fascinating, perceptive, and provocative analysis of the impact of the federal reform policies of the Indian New Deal on the political structure and processes of the Lakota tribes." —*American Historical Review* \$17.95



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Report of the OAH Treasurer

Gale E. Peterson

Although the OAH remains in a sound financial position, once again in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, it incurred a modest deficit in its operating budget. The only budgetary surplus in the past five years occurred in fiscal 1996 when income exceeded expenses by \$40,000; in fiscal 1997, expenses exceeded income by about \$30,000.

This has occurred as the OAH as endeavored to maintain, and even increase, its services to the profession in the face of stagnant individual membership numbers and a gradual decline in the number of institutional memberships. Between 1991 and 1996, the number of institutional members declined by 11 percent, from 2,907 to 2,584. This trend has been experienced by other disciplinary and historical associations and appears to stem from pressures on library budgets across a wide range of higher education institutions. It is nonetheless a worrisome trend that we monitor on an ongoing basis.

Individual memberships declined by a modest 3 percent, from 8,912 in 1991 to 8,620 in 1996. The loss would have been greater except for a doubling of the number of "history educator" members from 289 to 596 that partially offset a 6 percent decline in regular memberships (from 7,156 to 6,750) and a 13 percent decline in student memberships (from 1,467 to 1,274). The substantial increase in student memberships we enjoyed in the late 1980s and early 1990s correlated exactly with rising expectations for history doctorates; we think the current decline now connects with the greatly lowered expectations of the mid to late 1990s. Council on Graduate Schools data suggests that even a reduced pool of history enrollments could offer us room for growth in this area, however, and we have recently expanded and begun to market aggressively our services for graduate students. From a budget perspective, however, a sharp increase in the number of student members would not bring a commensurate budget increase, since we have kept student dues to a subsidized minimum.

As individual and institutional memberships provide about \$800,000, or two-thirds of the \$1.2 to \$1.3 million budgeted in the operating budget, this lack of growth has forced the OAH to increase the rates of its membership dues periodically. The policy may have contributed to the attrition of memberships, but it has also provided enough income to nearly balance the association's accounts.

On the expense side, the OAH staff has worked conscientiously to control expenses. The costs of producing the *Journal of American History* absorbs roughly one-third of the budget; general and administrative expenses another third, with a final third available for all other activities—ranging from production of the *Newsletter* and the *Magazine of History* to the annual meeting and supporting the work of the organization's committees and its marketing, advertising, and advocacy efforts.

Recognizing the implications of the membership trends, the OAH has begun to conduct market research into member and non-member audiences to provide a basis for developing longer term plans for membership recruitment and retention and for marketing the OAH, its products and services. Attention is also being given to opportunities to develop additional income sources.

A different measurement of the OAH's financial position is more encouraging. In fiscal 1997 the market value of its investment funds expanded from \$1,464,656 to \$1,705,222, for a gain of 17 percent. As the Fund for American History has grown to nearly \$600,000 in market value, it has been possible for the OAH to take on programming initiatives that would not have otherwise been possible.

Fuller details concerning the OAH's operating budget and its endowment funds (reported on a cost basis) are provided here. □

FISCAL 1997 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT

	07/01/95-06/30/96	07/01/96 - 06/30/97	07/01/97 - 06/30/98
	Actual	Budget	Actual
RECEIPTS			
Membership Receipts			
Institutions	\$ 329,649	\$ 355,000	\$ 331,927
Individuals	469,452	495,000	469,843
Magazine Subscribers	35,873	38,000	29,669
Advertising			
Magazine of History	1,045	2,000	374
Journal Ads, Sales	62,823	68,000	60,022
Newsletter Ads, Sales	15,819	19,000	18,895
Total Advertising	79,681	89,000	79,291
Other/Publications/Sales	30,078	23,700	26,667
Annual Meeting			
Registration & Misc.	112,168	113,530	113,940
Annual Mtg. Advertising	47,752	48,870	55,270
Annual Mtg. Exhibits	72,660	68,600	68,600
Total Annual Meeting	232,580	231,000	237,810
Other Income	54,158	53,700	52,430
Investment Earnings	37,312	37,000	48,204
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,268,789	\$ 1,322,400	\$1,275,841

DISBURSEMENTS

JAH EDITORIAL OFFICE				
Journal Printing	\$189,244	183,300	\$173,507	\$181,800
JAH Office Expense	230,881	257,400	250,318	265,316
JAH Computer Depreciation	---	---	2,878	4,484
Total JAH Expenses	420,125	440,700	426,703	451,600
Newsletter Expense	63,796	69,250	66,457	73,800
Magazine of History Expense	76,814	87,400	77,031	88,500
Connections	3,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Advertising Expense	51,454	51,260	55,170	66,600
Annual Meeting	135,522	163,000	162,524	157,500
Administration/General	398,695	410,160	407,249	433,200
Governance (Committees)	43,384	47,150	61,773	47,000
Minority/Fellowship	---	---	---	10,000
Awards/Expenses	5,793	5,350	3,430	5,400
Liaison/Advocacy	32,980	31,050	32,848	36,000
Depreciation/Computers	4,560	7,340	5,147	11,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$1,236,123	\$1,320,660	\$1,306,332	\$ 1,388,600
NET OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 32,666	\$ 1,740	< \$ 30,491 >	\$ 33,850

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1997 (CASH BASIS)

ASSETS	LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES
Cash	Liabilities
Investments *	Operating Fund
Endowment Fund	Other Restricted
Fund for American History	Total Liabilities
Prize Fund	Restricted Funds
Other Restricted Funds	Unrestricted General
Total Investments	Total Fund Balances
TOTAL ASSETS	Total Liabilities & Fund Balances
* Cost Basis	

History Editors Sponsor Panel Discussion at OAH

THE COALITION OF HISTORY EDITORS FOR PUBLISHING IN THE FUTURE, a grassroots editors group studying the future of print and electronic media, will sponsor a panel discussion on electronic publishing at the OAH annual meeting in Indianapolis.

The panel, "Critical Choices: History Journals and the Future of Publishing," will meet Friday, April 3, from 9 to 11 a.m. The session will be a roundtable discussion of the implications of electronic publishing for the authors and readers of history journals.

The roundtable will be moderated by Michael Grossberg, editor of the *American Historical Review*, and David Thelen, editor of the *Journal of American History*. Participants will include an academic publisher, a librarian, a historian engaged in electronic publication, and a history journal editor. Speakers will discuss the full array of problems and possibilities that electronic publication poses for the creation and dissemination of knowledge in history journals.

The organizers are eager to hear readers and authors share their perspectives on electronic publishing. The session is intended to be a dialogue with users of history journals as well as producers.

The Coalition of History Editors for Publishing in the Future grew from a conference on History Journals and the Electronic Future held in August 1997 in Bloomington, Indiana. Editors who attended the conference formed the coalition as a way to continue their discussion of the implications of electronic publishing for the historical profession.

The August conference was sponsored by the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. □

—Martin Minner

Obituaries

Don E. Fehrenbacher

Don E. Fehrenbacher, the William R. Coe Professor of History and American Studies emeritus of Stanford University, died of heart failure at his home on the Stanford campus on December 13, 1997; he was 77. He was one of the nation's two or three most distinguished students of Abraham Lincoln, yet he never wrote a biography of the sixteenth president.

Indeed, despite Don's origins in northern Illinois—he was born in the small industrial town of Sterling—the Lincoln story was hardly at the center of his life. But the study of history captured his mind early in his studies at Cornell College, Iowa, where he graduated in 1946, an event that soon brought him back to Illinois for graduate work at the University of Chicago, where he studied with Avery Craven. In his 1951 Ph.D. thesis, Fehrenbacher wrote about Illinois politics in general, not just about Lincoln. His first book was *Chicago Giant: A Biography of "Long John" Wentworth* (1957). In 1953 Fehrenbacher joined the Stanford History Department, where he remained, except for temporary assignments elsewhere, until his retirement in 1984.

Fehrenbacher began his almost monumental dedication to the study of Lincoln at Stanford. His work started with an increasing number of scholarly articles culminating in his penetrating analysis of the early Lincoln in *Prelude to Greatness: Lincoln in the 1850s* (1962). Somewhere along those years, Don began to puzzle over the perplexing issues surrounding the *Dred Scott* case. Even high school students knew about the case, but no legal or constitutional scholar had attempted to unravel its history. To understand the case fully, Fehrenbacher had to become a constitutional as well as a political historian. The result was his magnificent analysis of the constitutional ramifications of the apparently simple issue of Congress' authority in dealing with slavery. In a review of Fehrenbacher's *The Dred Scott Case: Its Significance in American Law and Politics* (1978), David Herbert Donald remarked that the notes of the book "form what is in effect a vast annotated bibliography of American constitutional history from 1787 to 1857." In 1979 it was awarded the Pulitzer prize in history.

In fact, Fehrenbacher had already touched the coveted prize two years earlier when David Potter's *The Impending Crisis, 1848-1861* was awarded a Pulitzer in 1977. At the time of his death in 1971, Potter had asked Fehrenbacher to edit his incomplete manuscript and to write the final two chapters. Fehrenbacher's collegial generosity was characteristic. Some years later the Library of America asked Don to collect and annotate what became the finest and fullest two-volume compilation of Lincoln's writings extant. It was truly a labor of love since Fehrenbacher's contract left no place for royalties.

From the 1960's onward, Fehrenbacher published and lectured widely, beginning with a *Basic History of California* in 1964, a Harmsworth lectureship in 1967-68 at Oxford University, *Manifest Destiny and the Coming of the Civil War, 1840-1861* (1970), a year at the College of William and Mary, the Commonwealth Lectures at the University of London, the Fleming Lectures at Louisiana State, the Seagram Lectures at the University of Toronto, and the Lamar Lectures at Mercer University. All told, his c.v. included more than forty articles, a number of which appeared in his *Lincoln in Text and Context* (1987) and almost sixty scholarly book reviews. Recognition

came, too, with his membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Fehrenbacher's last published work, *Recollected Words of Abraham Lincoln* (1996), which was a joint enterprise with Virginia Fehrenbacher, his wife, appeared after twelve years of interrupted effort. The book evaluated the authenticity of some 1,900 statements about Lincoln uttered by some 500 contemporaries. It constituted an archival contribution of immense value for any student of Lincoln. Not surprisingly, given Fehrenbacher's long and intense dedication to Lincoln, Gettysburg College awarded him its annual Lincoln Prize of \$50,000 in 1997. Don's heart problem, which had bedeviled him for almost two years, prevented him from traveling to New York to receive the prize, but the College's representative and a donor came to Palo Alto instead to present it to him. Bad health, however, could not distract Don from continuing a long-standing project, which he called "The Slaveholding Republic: An Account of the United States Government's Relation to Slavery." The day before he succumbed to death, Don was happily working in his favorite place—the library—intent to finish his almost completed manuscript.



Don E. Fehrenbacher
(Courtesy Stanford University)

Despite his well-recognized and intensive dedication to his scholarly work, Don exhibited a much more diverse persona. He flew thirty missions across Germany and occupied Europe, as a flight navigator in an Eighth Air Force bomber and continued his close comradeship with his crew in regular post-war reunions. For years, he drew upon his navigational experience to study the skies with his sophisticated telescope. He also enjoyed playing golf and remained a steadfast Chicago Cubs fan. In all of these associations, as well as those with his many students, people recalled his broad sense of humor, which was sometimes wry, often just witty, and very often replete with those puns he delighted to create while others just looked at their shoes. His wit was as well-known as his success at double-acrostics, to which he was addicted, and his pleasure in reading detective novels.

As one of his graduate students recently remarked, Don's hallmarks were his scholarly integrity, his utter dependability, and his determination to write lean as well as true sentences. Yet, as he himself once said, mere facts were never enough. "I would be the first to concede that a novel can be all mixed up about the facts, could rearrange the facts," he once wrote about Gore Vidal's Lincoln, "and still somehow capture in a holistic way the true character or the true personality of the individual." Fiction and nonfiction, he continued, "are arbitrary categories. On the one hand, most fiction is written about the real world; that is why so many first novels are quasi-autobiographies. On the other hand, there is a fictional element in all historical narrative, and even in analytical writing there is a point beyond which inference takes on the quality of fiction. Neither the historical Lincoln nor the fictional Lincoln is the totally 'real Lincoln.' Both are constructs of factual materials shaped and cemented with imagination." In short, beyond Don's intensive commitment to history and documentary accuracy, his breadth of understanding brought a perspective to the nature of historical work that only the best of historians achieve. □

—Carl N. Degler, Stanford University.

Correspondence

Dear Editor:

Professor Hilty's letter [OAH Newsletter, 25 August 1997, p. 12] demonstrates no understanding of the assassination's documentary base. He cites reports notorious for errors and corruption of evidence. A neutron activation analysis was performed. It established that beyond scientific question Oswald fired no weapon that day. The Select Committee erased from the evidence fundamental facts to assert one bullet inflicted all non-fatal wounds. Marina initially testified contrary to the Commission's wishes, but after harsh federal intimidation and careful tutoring finally testified to what it wanted.

No credible evidence connects Oswald to the murder of JFK and no one has ever or can present any in a context where a genuine subject matter expert can fairly reply. For example: 100% of the evidence proves he entered the Depository without a rifle.

The AARB I have no doubt honestly believes it is doing the Lord's good work in digging up Mafia, Oswald, Cuban, etc., records. But these neither relate to the murder nor to their charge. We do not know and it in fact does not know what happened to JFK. Consequently its acquisition of "records" are useless exercises that mask grim reality. □

Sincerely,
David R. Wrone

University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point



How to contact us . . .

The OAH Newsletter encourages brief letters to the editor related to the interests of our members. (Please see page 2 for guidelines.) Correspondence should be sent to: OAH Newsletter, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408; or via fax: 812-855-0696; or via the Internet: NEWSLETTER@OAH.ORG

PAUL L. MURPHY RESEARCH GRANT ESTABLISHED

The academic world was saddened by the death last summer of Paul L. Murphy, Regents' Professor of History and American Studies at the University of Minnesota. To honor his memory, the American Society for Legal History is establishing a research grant in his name to assist a junior scholar engaged in research in United States constitutional or legal history. As a scholar, an educator, and a citizen, Professor Murphy was especially concerned with the Constitution and its guarantees of civil liberties and civil rights. Scholarly topics relating to issues of individual liberty, human rights and the legal protection of and equal opportunity for unpopular and oppressed groups will be given special consideration. However, awards will not be limited to these topics. The grant is intended to reward scholarship that reflects Professor Murphy's multifaceted and imaginative approaches to the history of the American Constitution and law. The Society has received pledges of several thousands of dollars to establish the grant. However, the endowment requires a substantially larger amount of funds to make an annual grant helpful to scholars. It therefore requests donations be sent to Secretary-Treasurer, American Society for Legal History, Department of History, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403. Please make checks payable to the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR LEGAL HISTORY.

New Telephone System at OAH

In order to keep staff costs to a minimum, the OAH office will shortly implement a change in the telephone system. Since the bulk of incoming calls are for the membership and annual meeting departments, we will offer callers a very brief menu that allows them to select either of these two departments before requesting operator assistance. If you know you wish to speak to a person in one of the other departments you can press zero as soon as the menu begins, and the operator will forward that call in the same way it is now done. But you can also save time for us and for you if you wish to speak to a particular individual by dialing directly from the list below. We think this system will be cost effective for our members. Please let us know if you encounter any problems using the new system.

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A Call for Comments: Federal Regulations on Oral History

In a recent issue of the *Federal Register*, the Office for Protection of Research Risks (OPPR) at the National Institutes of Health has asked for comments regarding the possible revision of its expedited review list. This list identifies certain research involving human subjects that may be reviewed by campus Institutional Review Boards which work with the OPPR to ensure the legality of all research on human subjects. If oral history is placed on the expedited review list, it could greatly speed the approval of oral history projects by these Institutional Review Boards.

In responding to the request for comments, the Oral History Association has proposed the following language for inclusion in the final document: "Oral history interview projects that include an informed consent procedure in their design and will acquire signed legal release forms from all interviewees will be eligible for expedited review procedures."

Further information about the Federal Register announcement may be obtained from Michele Russell-Einhorn at the Office for Protection from Research Risks at 301-435-5649, or from Rebecca Sharpless at the Oral History Association at OHA_Support@baylor.edu. Comments are due to OPPR by March 10 1998. □

Statement on Part-Time Faculty

In September of 1997 the OAH, along with nine other academic associations, co-sponsored a Conference on the Growing Use of Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty.

Representatives at the conference considered recent data on the growth of part-time and adjunct faculty across all higher education institutions, from 22 percent in 1970 to more than 40 percent in 1993 as well as increasing reliance on temporary and non-tenure-track appointments.

A position paper resulting from the conference has now been released. Prefaced by a statement of shared understandings, analyzing data on part-time and adjunct teaching, along with a discussion of the benefits and disadvantages resulting to institutions from such appointments, the document also includes recommendations on policies and guidelines for good practices necessary to insure the long-term quality of academic instruction, academic institutions and the academic profession.

The full text of the statement has been published in the January-February 1998 issue of *Academe*, the bimonthly publication of the AAUP and is also available on the OAH website www.indiana.edu/~oah/statements/. The OAH Executive Board, which will consider endorsing the statement at its spring meeting, encourages members to read the documents and forward any comments they wish to make to the OAH office. □

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"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$65 for fewer than 101 words; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director (advertise@oah.org). Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines. Positions listed may also be found on the OAH World Wide Web home page: <http://www.indiana.edu/~oah>

Professional Opportunities

Lehman College

Lehman College, City University of New York is accepting applications for an assistant professor, tenure-track position in United States history—Colonial or Civil War Era/Gilded Age. Specialties in Immigration, Economic, Constitutional, or New York Region. Ph.D. in history required. Teaching experience, publications, and second language competency preferred. Beginning September 1, 1998. Salary range: \$29,931-52,213. Submit letter of application, vita, and letters of recommendation by March 30, 1998, to Prof. Duane Tananbaum, Chair, History Department C-296, Lehman College, 250 Bedford Park Boulevard West, Bronx, NY 10468. Lehman College, CUNY, is an EEO/AA/ADA Employer. See Web site at www.lehman.cuny.edu/

American Baptist Historical Society

The American Baptist Historical Society, Valley Forge, PA, seeks applicants for Executive Director. The Executive Director provides overall administration of the work of the Society at two sites: The Archives Center at Valley Forge, and the American Baptist-Samuel Colgate Historical Library in Rochester, NY. Responsibilities include: selection and oversight of staff; budget management and development; archival management and research services; long range planning and development program; initiation of historical and educational programs; managing editor of *The American Baptist Quarterly*. Qualifications: Master's in related field; administrative experience and working knowledge of principles and practices of archival and library science; knowledge of Church and Baptist history; excellent written and oral communication skills; understanding of history polity, and structures of ABC/USA. Cover letter, resume, and name/addresses/phone numbers of 3 professional references to Art Munson, ABC/USA, P.O. Box 851, Valley Forge, PA, 19482. FAX 610-768-2150 by March 12. We are an AA/EOE.

University of Missouri

The University of Missouri is accepting applications for the Arvath E. Strickland Distinguished Professorship in African-American History & Culture. For this endowed chair, the History Department and Black Studies Program seek a scholar eligible for the rank of full professor in the History Department, committed to excellence in teaching undergraduates and supervising MA and Ph.D. research in a large, well established program of African-American History. Begins August 1998. Salary and benefits are outstanding. Send a letter of application and CV to Prof. Susan Flader, Chair, Strickland Search Committee, History Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Consideration of applications begins immediately; finalists will be contacted for further materials. The University of Missouri-Columbia is an EEO/AA employer and

encourages applications from women and minorities. For ADA accommodations, call (573) 882-2068.

Parish of Trinity Church

The Parish of Trinity Church, with over 300 years of history, is looking for a Parish Historian who will have responsibility for the administration of the archives as well as record storage and the preservation of Trinity's history. The qualified candidate will have five years professional archive experience, public speaking ability, good writing ability, strong computer skills, and must be a certified archivist. We offer a strong collaborative environment along with a comprehensive benefit package. For consideration, please send a resume, along with a cover letter stating your salary history and requirements to: Fred Quinones, Trinity Church, Human Resources, 74 Trinity Place Suite 11, New York, NY 10006-2088. No phone calls please. Only qualified candidates will be contacted. We are an equal opportunity employer.

Rollins College

The Department of History at Rollins College invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning Fall 1998 to teach courses in American Studies. The successful candidate will be able to teach an introductory course in American Studies, courses in American social and cultural history, Women's history, and a two-semester survey course in American history. Should have Ph.D. or completion of Ph.D. by September 1998. Women and members of minority groups are especially encouraged to apply and to identify themselves if they wish. Salary is competitive and based on degree status and teaching experience. Send curriculum vitae, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to R. Barry Lewis, Chair, Department of History, Campus Box 2762, Rollins College, 1000 Holt Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789. Rollins College provides reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities. If accommodation for any part of the application process is needed, please notify (407) 646-2437 in advance. AA/EOE.

Armstrong Atlantic State University

Armstrong Atlantic State University is accepting applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in 20th Century U.S. Social & Political history to begin August 1998. Secondary non-western field preferred; S.E. Asia desirable. Teaching experience preferred and ability to teach World and U.S. surveys essential. Salary competitive. Interviews at OAH meeting. Letter of application, c.v. or dossier, three letters of recommendation, and graduate transcripts must be received by March 6, 1998. Send to Nancy A. White, Head, Department of History, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, GA 31419-1997. AA/EOE. Georgia is an open records state.

Armstrong Atlantic State University

Armstrong Atlantic State University is accepting applications for a one year appointment in medieval history to begin August 1998. Ph.D. or near completion required. Ability to teach the range of medieval topics, especially High Middle Ages and Renaissance/Reformation. Secondary field in Ancient Greece and Rome desirable. Teaching experience preferred and ability to teach World surveys essential. Salary competitive. Interviews at OAH meeting. Letter of application, c.v. or dossier, three letters of recommendation, and graduate transcript must be received by March 6, 1998. Send to Nancy A. White, Head, Department of History, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, GA 31419-1997. AA/EOE. Georgia is an open records state.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which owns and operates Monticello, seeks a Director of Research to plan, conduct, and coordinate original research projects on Jefferson and Monticello. Other responsibilities include the management of the Research department, such as preparing and controlling the annual budget, hiring, supervising, and evaluating research staff and interns, and directing and maintaining the research library and files. Comprehensive knowledge of education and research principles and practices, demonstrated scholarship and leadership in program development, lecturing record, and considerable professional and administrative experience in the museum or academic field essential. M.A. required, Ph.D. preferred. Full-time position with excellent benefits package. Send resume, cover letter, and the names of five references to, Director of Human Resources, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

Member Services

"Member Services" listings are placed by OAH members announcing various services and opportunities. Listings are available at a modest fee. For more information, contact the OAH Advertising Manager.

Grey Osterud, former American editor of *Gender & History*, is now available to do developmental editing for authors on a freelance basis. Grey specializes in American and British women's and social history, and edits books and articles in modern history and the interpretive social sciences. She is especially interested in helping authors cut book manuscripts substantially, place case studies in comparative and/or theoretical perspective, interpret statistical data clearly, and reach broad audiences outside their specialized field and/or discipline. Contact Grey Osterud at 215 Meadows Edge, Acton, MA 01718 USA, fax/phone 978-266-0090.

Activities of Members

Martin Blatt, Boston National Historical Park, received the 1997 Founders' Day Award in honor of Michael Folsom from the Charles River Museum of Industry in Waltham, Massachusetts, for his outstanding work as a public historian.

Elayne Meir Breslaw has had her most recent article, "Jewish Chaplains in a Christian Army," published in the Summer 1997 edition of *Columbiad, A Quarterly Review of the War Between the States*. Elayne has also been accepted as a reader at the Huntington Library in San Marino.

Benjamin L. Brown has received a Carol K. Pforzheimer Student Fellowship from the Schlesinger Library.

Edward M. "Mac" Coffman will be the keynote speaker at the 32nd Annual Military History Conference of the Council on America's Military Past to be held May 6-10, 1998 in Lexington, Kentucky.

Lizabeth Cohen, Harvard University, has been awarded by The Urban History Association for best scholarly journal article in urban history, without geographic distinction, published in 1996 for her article "From Town Center to Shopping Center: The Reconfiguration of Community Marketplaces in Post-war America."

Nancy Cott, Yale University, has been named an Honorary Visiting Scholar for 1997-98 by the Schlesinger Library for her work on marriage and U.S. public policy.

Margaret Crocco, Teachers College, Columbia University, received the 1997 National Council for the Social Studies Exemplary Research in Social Studies Education Award for her article "Mary Ritter Beard and Marion Thompson Wright: Shaping Inclusive Social Education."

Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler were awarded the Carter G. Woodson Honor Books Award for their book *The Japanese American Family Album* at the 77th Annual Conference of the National Council for the Social Studies.

Daniel Horowitz, Smith College, has been named an Honorary Visiting Scholar by the Schlesinger Library for his work on modern American feminism.

Helen Horowitz, Smith College, has been named an Honorary Visiting Scholar for 1997-98 by the Schlesinger Library for her work on sex in nineteenth-century America.

Marion Mollin, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, has received a Dissertation Grant from the Schlesinger Library for her work on radical pacifism, political activism, and gender.

Susan Porter, Simmons College, has been named an Honorary Visiting Scholar by the Schlesinger Library for her work on orphan asylums in antebellum America.

Margaret W. Rossiter won the prize for the best book on the history of women in science in the last two years at the History of Science Society's annual meeting in San Diego. Her book entitled *Women Scientists in America: Before Affirmative Action, 1940-1972* also won the Pfizer Prize for the best book in English on any aspect of the history of science in the last three years.

Leonard Schulp is co-editor of the *Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age*, a single-volume reference work to be published by M. E. Sharpe, Inc. Those wishing to contribute entries should contact Dr. Schulp at 641 Polk Avenue, Akron, OH 44314.

Kelly Schrum, Johns Hopkins University, has received a Dissertation Grant from the Schlesinger Library for her work on the culture of American teenage girls.

Thomas J. Sugrue, University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded by The Urban History Association for best book in North American urban history published in 1996 for his book, *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit*.

Emory M. Thomas, University of Georgia, presented a lecture entitled "Lee and Gordon at War" sponsored by the Georgia Historical Society and the Upson Historical Society on January 23, 1998 in Thomaston, Georgia.

Wayne A. Wiegand, University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been awarded a Fellowship for the Spring Semester, 1998, by the University's Institute for Research in the Humanities, to work on a book tentatively entitled *Main Street Public Library: Books and Reading in the Rural Heartland, 1890-1956*.

Douglas L. Wilson, the author of three recent books about Abraham Lincoln, will give his lecture, "The Young Abraham Lincoln—What's New?," at the Library of Congress on Tuesday, Feb. 24. The lecture is free and open to the public.

Mark Williams received the Homer D. Babidge, Jr. Award for his book, *Tempest in a Small Town: The Myth and Reality of Country Life, Granby Connecticut, 1680-1940*, by the Association for the Study of Connecticut History during their annual meeting, Nov. 1, 1997.

Jonathan Zimmerman, New York University, has received a Research Support Grant from the Schlesinger Library for his work on popular influences on criteria in public schools.

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The American Philosophical Society Library is accepting applications for several short term fellowships to conduct research at the APS Library. These fellowships have various deadlines. Complete information and application procedures may be found on the Society's home page, www.amphilsoc.org or contact Dr. Martin Levitt, APS Library; (215) 440-3400.

The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center, University of Oklahoma, seeks applicants for its Visiting Scholars Program, which provides financial assistance to researchers working at the Center's archives. Awards of \$500-\$1000 are normally granted as reimbursement for travel and lodging. This program is open to any applicant. Emphasis is given to those pursuing post-doctoral research in history, political science, and other fields. Contact: Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0375; (405) 325-6372; fax (405) 325-6419; kosmerick@ou.edu; www.ou.edu/special/albertctr/archives.htm.

The Missouri Historical Society announces its 1998 research fellowship. Fellows may participate in an oral history study of African American history. Length, one to three months; stipend, \$1,700/month. Deadline is February 28, 1998. Contact: MHS Research Division, Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112.

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites graduate students to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The award is given for an outstanding, unpublished essay on any topic in the history of medicine. The essay must be the result of original research or show an unusual appreciation and understanding of problems in the history of medicine. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: Arleen Tuchman, Ph.D., History Department, Vanderbilt University, Box 1652-B, Nashville, TN 37235.

The American Numismatic Society has announced fellowships and funding in support of the study of numismatics. Through the Donald Groves Fund, the Society seeks to promote publication in the field of early American numismatics involving material dating no later than 1800. Funding is available for travel and other expenses in association with research as well as for publication costs. The Frances M. Schwartz Fellowship was created in 1985 to support work and the study of numismatic and museum methodology at the Society. Applicants must have the B.A. or the equivalent; the stipend will vary with the term of tenure but will not exceed \$2,000. The Society will also award a fellowship of \$3,500 to a graduate student in the fields of the humanities or the social sciences who will have completed the general examinations for the doctorate, will be writing a dissertation during the academic year 1998-99 on a topic in which the use of numismatic evidence plays a significant role, and who has attended one of the Society's Graduate Seminars prior to the time of application. Deadline for all is March 1, 1998. Contact: The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, NY 10032.

The American Numismatic Society will hold its Forty-sixth Graduate Seminar in Numismatics June 17-August 15, 1998. The seminar is an intensive program of study including lectures and conferences conducted by specialists in various fields, preparation and oral delivery of a paper on a topic of the student's choice, and actual contact with the coinages related to that topic. Applications are accepted from students who will have completed at least one year of graduate work in classical studies, history, economic history, or related disciplines. Applications are also accepted from junior faculty members with an advanced degree in one of these fields. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, NY 10032.

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia has announced the availability of research fellowships and summer internships in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860 to be used during the period June 1, 1998 to May 31, 1999. Senior Fellows must hold a terminal degree. Applications should include a one-page letter setting forth a brief statement of the project, with attached budget, schedule for completion, and professional resume. Two letters of reference should also be submitted. Summer internships for periods of two to four months are awarded to graduate students enrolled full-time in an architecture or historic preservation program. Applicants should outline their project and explain why access to the research facilities of the Philadelphia region is required. A resume of academic and related work experience and a letter of reference from the student's principal professor is also required. Applications will be accepted between January 1, 1998 and March 1, 1998. Contact: Chairman, Peterson Fellowship Committee, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3794.

The Center for the Study of New England History will offer approximately sixteen short-term research fellowships in 1998. Each grant will provide a stipend of \$1,500 for four weeks of research at the Massachusetts Historical Society. Awards are open to independent scholars, advanced graduate students, and holders of the Ph.D. or the equivalent, with candidates who live fifty or more miles from Boston receiving preference. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: Len Travers, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 536-1608.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces that it will award a \$500 prize to the author of the best essay or article in communication published in 1997. Book Chapters in edited editions also may be nominated. Nominations, including one copy of the entry, should be sent by March 1, 1998, to Prof. Karen K List, Department of Journalism, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The International Center for Jefferson Studies, Charlottesville, Virginia, is pleased to announce a Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation program of residential fellowships and travel grants. They are open to all scholars working on Jefferson or Jefferson-related projects. Fellowships are awarded for one-month's residency at the International Center and may include lodging. Travel grants are available on a limited basis for scholars and teachers wishing to make short term visits to Monticello for research or educational projects. Deadline for both is March 1, 1998. Applications should include a succinct description of the applicant project, a current c.v., and the names and addresses of three references. Send applications to: Douglas L. Wilson, Saunders Director, International Center for Jefferson Studies, Monticello, Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

The James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation awards James Madison Fellowships to in-service secondary school teachers of American history, American government, and social studies in grades 7-12 and to graduating or graduated collegians who wish to become secondary school teachers of the same subjects. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: James Madison Fellowship Program, Box 4030, Iowa City, Iowa 52243-4030; (800) 525-6928; fax (319) 337-1204; Recogprog@act.org; or visit their webpage at www.jamesmadison.com.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is offering teachers opportunities to study humanities topics in a variety of Summer Seminars and Summer Institutes. All teachers selected to participate in a seminar or institute will be awarded a stipend. The amount of the stipend will depend on the length of the seminar or institute. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: National Endowment for the Humanities' Seminars and In-

stitutes Program; (202) 606-8463; research@neh.fed.us.

The North Caroliniana Society offers Archie K. Davis Fellowships to assist scholars in gaining access to collections documenting North Carolina's past. Modest stipends vary and are intended to cover a portion of travel and subsistence expenses while fellows conduct research in North Carolina. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: Dr. H.G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus, Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890; fax (919) 962-4452.

The Stonewall Jackson Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1998 Edmund N. Snyder graduate fellowships for summer work-study in American History, American Studies or Material Culture at Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington, VA. Candidates must be enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. program and must have completed at least two semesters of course work. Stipend \$3,600. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington Street, Lexington, VA 24450; (540) 463-2552; fax (540) 463-4088.

The Western Association of Women Historians invites applications for its 1998 Graduate Student Fellowship. Applicants must be members of the WAWH, advanced to candidacy, writing the dissertation at the time of application, and expecting to receive the Ph.D. no earlier than December, 1998. Deadline is March 1, 1998. Contact: Nancy Page Fernandez, Department of History, CSU Northridge, 1811 Nordhoff St., Northridge, CA 91330-8250; nancy.fernandez@csun.edu.

The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities is accepting applications for its NEH Summer Institute for College Teachers. The subject will be "Roots: The African Background of American Culture through the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade" and will be held at the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities from June 8-July 3, 1998. Participants will include 25 full- or part-time undergraduate teachers. Co-directors are Jerome S. Handler (Anthropology) and Joseph C. Miller (History). Contact: web site: www.virginia.edu/vfh/roots.nehinst; or Handler at the VFH, 145 Ednam Drive, Charlottesville, VA 22903-4629; (804) 924-3296; fax (804) 286-4714; jh3v@virginia.edu. Deadline is March 2, 1998; notification by April.

Monticello, Stratford Hall Plantation, and the University of Virginia are sponsoring a summer seminar on "Leadership in Revolutionary America," June 21-July 10, 1998. Principal "classrooms" will be Jefferson's Monticello and the Lees' Stratford Hall Plantation, but many historic sites will be visited. The program is open to social studies teachers grades K-12 who are active full-time in the classroom. Six semester graduate credits from the University of Virginia will be conferred upon successful completion of the seminar. Included are free room, board and textbooks, plus generous travel grants. Deadline is March 9, 1998. An application can be downloaded from the website at www.stratfordhall.org. Contact: Summer Seminar Staff, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-8572; fax (804) 493-8006; shpedu@stratfordhall.org.

The Indiana Historical Society will offer two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 1998-99 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of the history of Indiana, or of the history of Indiana as part of regions with which it has been associated (such as the Old Northwest and Midwest). Applicants must have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Application forms may be obtained from the Indiana Historical Society. Deadline is March 13, 1998. Contact: Dr. Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Director, Education Division, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; rtaylor@statelibrary.in.us.

The Indiana Historical Society will offer two doctoral dissertation fellowships of \$6,000 each annually to encourage the understanding of the history of Indiana or of Indiana and the regions with which it has been associated. Eligible applicants must be en-

rolled in accredited institutions and have completed all coursework for a doctorate. Deadline is March 13, 1998. Contact: Education Division, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 233-5659; fax (317) 233-3109; mbierlein@statelibrary.in.us.

The Early American Industries Association announces for 1998 an increase for a total of \$6,000 to provide grants to individuals or institutions engaged in research for projects that relate to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. The number and amount of each grant is to be given at the discretion of the committee, with no one award to exceed \$2,000. Deadline is March 15, 1998. Contact: Justine J. Mataleno, Coordinator, 1324 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806; (302) 652-7297.

The National Humanities Center will offer a summer institute for high school history teachers entitled "Nature Transformed: Imagination and the North American Landscape" from June 22 to July 10, 1998 at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Deadline is March 15, 1998. Contact: Summer Institute Office, National Humanities Center, Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; (919) 549-0661; summrins@ga.unc.edu; www.nhc.rtp.us; 8080.

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies announces an annual fellowship to encourage broader and more intensive use of the special collections at DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University. The Clements-DeGolyer Library Fellowship is awarded to facilitate scholarly research on any aspect of the Southwest experience. The Fellowship includes a stipend of \$1,000 to assist in the cost of living away from home, travel, and research materials. Applicants should live outside of Dallas and Fortworth metropolitan area. Deadline is March 15, 1998 and must include an outline of the project, a c.v., and two letters of reference from persons who can assess the significance of the project and the scholarship record of the applicant. Contact: Jane Elder, Associate Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; (214) 768-3684; fax (214) 768-3684; swcenter@mail.smu.com.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies will offer residential research fellowships for Summer 1998 to scholars interested in using the institute's library. Recipients receive a \$500 per month stipend, plus free accommodations in the Balch Fellows Residence. Deadline is March 16, 1998. Contact: Eric L. Pumroy, Director, Programs and Information Services, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 925-8090; www.libertynet.org/~balch/research98.htm.

Stratford Hall Plantation and Virginia Commonwealth University are sponsoring a two-week Seminar on Slavery, July 19-31, 1998. The program is open to secondary school teachers of history and social studies who are employed full-time in the classroom. Three semester hours of graduate credit in history will be awarded by Virginia Commonwealth University upon successful completion of the seminar. Included are free room, board, and all course materials. Participants will receive a stipend after their arrival. Deadline is March 23, 1998. Contact: Slavery Seminar Staff, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-8572; fax (804) 493-8006; shpedu@stratfordhall.org.

The Oral History Association, Baylor University, invites applications for three awards for 1998. Awards will be given for a published article or essay that uses oral history, for a completed oral history project, and to a postsecondary educator who has made outstanding use of oral history in the classroom. The Association welcomes entries and nominations from all who practice oral history. For guidelines and submission information, contact: Oral History Association, Baylor University, Box 97234, Waco, TX 76798-7234; OHA_Support@Baylor.edu; www.baylor.edu/~OHA/. Deadline is April 1, 1998.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** is pleased to announce its 1998 publication prizes. The Julia Cherry Spruill Publication Prize is awarded annually for the best published book in southern women's history. The Willie Lee Rose Publication Prize is awarded for the best book in southern history authored by a woman (or women). The period of eligibility for both prizes is for works published between January 1, 1997 and December 31, 1997. Four copies of each entry must be submitted by **April 1, 1998**. A letter listing each entry should be sent under a separate cover in order to verify receipt of all volumes. All entries must be clearly marked "Spruill Prize Entry" or "Rose Prize Entry." Contact: Southern Association for Women Historians, Agnes Scott College, 141 E. College Avenue, Decatur, GA 30030-3797.

The **College of Human Ecology**, Cornell University, is seeking applications for its 1998 Dean's Fellowship in the History of Home Economics and Human Nutrition. The focus and first consideration for 1998 is on the history of human nutrition. Applicants must submit a 3-5 page proposal of the planned research specifying materials to be used from the Cornell library holdings, a c.v., a writing sample or previous publication, three letters of recommendation, and a cover sheet including name, address, phone, fax, organization/university, research title, and research abstract. Deadline is **April 3, 1998**. Contact: Office of the Dean, New York State College of Human Ecology, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-4401; (607) 255-2216; fax (607) 255-3794.

The **University of Minnesota** will award two or three Clarke Chambers Travel Fellowships for research in the Social Welfare History Archives or the YMCA Archives, with preference given to dissertation writers. For information, contact David Klaassen, Social Welfare History Archives, 101 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4377; fax: (612) 625-5525; d-klaa@tc.umn.edu. Deadline is **April 15**.

The **Institute of United States Studies**, University of London, invites applications for their 1998-99 John Adams Fellowships. Research at the Institute may include any scholarly work in the traditional humanities or social science disciplines with a focus on American Studies. Deadline is **May 1, 1998**. Contact: The Programme Officer: abrooke@sas.ac.uk.

The **College of Charleston's Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World** is pleased to announce the establishment of a biennial prize for the best first book relating to any aspect of the history and life of the Carolina Lowcountry and/or the Atlantic World. The prize will carry a cash award of \$1,000 and publication. Applicants should submit three copies of their manuscript. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**. Contact: Professors Brana-Shute and Sparks, Associate Directors, Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World, c/o History Department, College of Charleston, 66 George St., Charleston, SC 29424; (803) 953-5711; fax (803) 953-6349.

The **North East Popular Culture Association** announces its annual book award competition. Publishers may nominate one book published in 1997 by an author who lives and/or works (or has done so in the past two years) in New York or New England. Monographs on any culture studies or pop culture topics that demonstrate outstanding scholarship, creativity and originality are eligible for this award to be presented at the annual NEPCA conference in Boston on November 7, 1998. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**. Contact: The NEPCA Book Award Committee chair: Peter Holloran, pch@world.std.com.

The **State Archives and Records Administration** announces its eighth annual Student Research Awards. The purpose of the award is to encourage students to explore the wealth of historical records available through various community resources. Three awards will be given to eligible students or students groups in grades 4-12. All entries must be the result of student research using historical records. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**. Con-

tact: Julie Daniels, Student Research Awards, State Archives and Records Administration, 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; (518) 473-8037; eszmyr@mail.nysed.gov.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** invites nominations for its annual A. Elizabeth Taylor Prize for 1998. The \$100 prize is awarded for the best article on a topic in southern women's history published in either a journal or an anthology during the 1997 calendar year. Send nominations or submit three copies of the article to Professor Carol Berkin, Department of History, Box A-1610; Baruch College, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**.

The **Walter W. Ristow Prize**, awarded annually by the **Washington Map Society**, recognizes achievement in cartographic history and map librarianship. The competition is open to all full or part-time upper-level undergraduate, graduate or first-year postdoctoral students attending accredited colleges or universities. Research papers or bibliographic studies related to cartographic history and/or map librarianship in fulfillment of requirements for course work are requested. A short edition of a longer paper is permitted. The text may not exceed 7,500 words, in English. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**. Contact: Ed Redmond, Secretary, Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC 20540-4650.

The **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation** jointly sponsor two \$5,000 fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. The fellows spend one month in the Washington D.C. area working full-time to complete their specific historical research project. Deadline is **September 1, 1998**. Contact: The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2588; (202) 863-2578; fax (202) 484-1595; srishwor@acog.com.

The **Minnesota Humanities Commission** offers a variety of grants supporting humanities programming. Grants are awarded to a wide-range of humanities activities from the individual to the organizational level. Applicants need to contact the Minnesota Humanities Commission before submitting an application in order to certify that their applications meets the MHC Grant Program Guidelines. Contact: MHC Grant Office; (612) 774-0105, x261.

Calls for Papers

The **Journal of American Ethnic History** is issuing a call for papers for a special issue comparing the mass immigration of the 1880-1930 period with the immigration after 1965. Any paper that compares the two periods as to nativism, economic adjustments, intergroup relations or other topics is welcome. Address all manuscript submissions to either guest editor Pyong Gap Min (min@qcvaxa.acc.qc.edu) or to editor Ronald Bayer (RB2@prism.gatech.edu).

The **Wisconsin Veterans Museum and the Big Ten Consortium of the Society of Military History** invite paper proposals for a special conference, "The American Military Experience in Asia, 1898-1998," to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of major American military commitments in the Asia-Pacific region. The conference is scheduled for October 23-25, 1998 and will focus on the cross-cultural, international impact of the American armed forces in the Asia Pacific area. Deadline is **March 1, 1998**. Contact: Dr. Brian Linn, Department of History, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4220; fax (408) 862-4314; blinn@acs.tamu.edu.

The **Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society at the Hagley Museum and Library** invites proposals for the conference, "New Technologies and Art in the

Twentieth Century," to be held October 30, 1998. Proposals should provide a historical and contextual perspective on artistic uses of new materials, the appropriation of machines in art, and electronic media. Deadline is **March 2, 1998**. Contact: Dr. Roger Horowitz, Associate Director, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society Hagley Museum and Library, Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; fax (302) 655-3188; rh@udel.edu.

The **Illinois History Symposium Committee** invites proposals for the next symposium to be held in Springfield on December 4-5, 1998. Papers on any aspect of the state's history, culture, politics, geography, literature, archaeology, and related fields as well as cognate subjects such as archives, historic sites, and museums in Illinois are encouraged. Proposals should include a summary of the topic and a one-page resume of the participant. The summary should specify the major primary and secondary sources used in the research. Deadline is **March 23, 1998**. Proposals should be sent to Thomas F. Schwartz, Illinois State Historian, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1 Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701-1507; (217) 782-2118; fax (217) 785-7937; tschwartz@hpa084r1.state.il.us.

Proposals are invited for papers for the Twelfth Ulster-American Heritage Symposium which will be hosted by the **Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University** July 30-August 1, 1998. The Symposium will examine all aspects of emigration from Scotland and England to Ulster and on to North America. Contact: Dr. Tyler Blethen, Director Mountain Heritage Center, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723; (704) 227-7129; blethen@wcu.edu. Deadline for proposals is **March 31, 1998**.

Grand Valley State University will sponsor the 23rd annual Great Lakes History Conference October 2-3, 1998 in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The theme of the conference will be "Historical Perspectives on Diplomacy and Negotiation." Deadline is **April 1, 1998**. Contact: Professor Carolyn Shapiro-Shapin, Department of History, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401; (616) 895-3445; ShapiroC@gvsu.edu.

MWASECS invites submissions for panels and papers on all aspects of the "long eighteenth century" for its 1998 conference to be held October 8-10 in Mackinaw City, Michigan. The theme of the 1998 conference will be "Cultural Crossroads." Particularly welcome are panel/paper topics which relate to cultural exchanges between Native people and the French/British in the western Great Lakes and Canada, European literary interest in Native people of the Americas, European imperial rivalries, cultural exchange in Europe, and captivity accounts. Deadline is **April 1, 1998**. Contact: Cinda May, Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; fax (812) 855-3143; cindamay@indiana.edu.

The **Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, Marist College, and the FDR Library** welcome proposals for an international conference entitled "FDR, the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church in America, 1933-1945" to be held October 7-10, 1998 in Hyde Park. Possible paper topics include FDR's relationship with the American Catholic community and its ethnic constituencies, the American Church hierarchy, and the Vatican. Proposals on the reaction of the Catholic community/Church to the New Deal, and the international crises of the 1930s and 40s or on prominent individuals, such as Francis Cardinal Spellman and Eleanor Roosevelt, are also welcomed. Deadline is **April 3, 1998**. Send a one-page prospectus and a c.v. to: FDR/Catholic Church Conference, c/o the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, 511 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538; (914) 229-5321; fax (914) 229-9046; jhamrah@idsi.net.

The **American Journalism Historians Association** requests research papers and panel proposals for its 1998 annual convention in Louisville on October 22-24. Papers and panels may deal with any facet of media history. Research papers should not exceed twenty-five double-spaced pages, including

references. Four copies of a paper and four single-page abstracts should be submitted along with a stamped, self-addressed postcard for notification of receipt. Panel proposals should include a brief description of the topic, the names of the moderator and participants, and a brief summary of each participant's presentation. Research papers should be sent to: Patrick S. Washburn, School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701. Panel proposals should be sent to: Tracy Gottlieb, Department of Communication, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079. Deadline is **May 1, 1998**.

The **Twentieth Annual Mid-America on History** will be held on September 17-19, 1998, at the University of Arkansas. Proposals for papers or entire sessions in all fields of history should include a title, one page abstract, and c.v. Deadline is **May 1, 1998**. Contact: Mid-America Program Committee, Department of History, Old Main 416, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The **Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania** has announced a conference entitled "Manufacturing, Marketing, and Meaning: Glass in American Life" to be held on November 13-14, 1998, at the Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center. Please send six copies of proposals (maximum length of 250 words) to: Dr. Elizabeth Watkins, Senior Historian, HSWP, 1212 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222. Deadline is **May 15, 1998**. Include name, address, telephone number, fax number, and position held.

The **League of World War I Aviation Historians** is sponsoring a student paper competition open to undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at accredited institutions during the 1997-1998 academic year. Monetary prizes will be awarded for the best original paper on any aspect of aviation during the 1914-1918 War. Papers should be at least 10 typed pages in length and must be submitted double-spaced in manuscript form on white 20# paper, 8.5"x11" in size. Bibliography and source notes are to be placed on separate pages at the end of the manuscript and are to be in a format according to the style guide of your institution. Each submittal is to include a reference to the academic institution in which the author is enrolled. Entries must be received by **May 31, 1998** and shall be addressed to: Mr. Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Court, San Jose, CA 95120.

The **University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia** invites proposals for a conference to be held October 23-24, 1998. The conference will take place at the University of Pennsylvania and consists of a series of panels related to various topics regarding Charles Brockden Brown. Scholars from all disciplinary and methodological approaches are invited to submit paper proposals on the nature, social and historical context, and significance of specific aspects or the entire career of Brown. Applicants must submit a one-page proposal and a short letter detailing research interests. Deadline is **May 31, 1998**. Contact: Christopher Looby, RCBB conference contact, English Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; clooby@dept.english.upenn.edu.

The **Max Kade Institute of German-American Studies** at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will hold a conference entitled, "Defining Tensions: A fresh look at Germans in Wisconsin," October 16-17, 1998. Topics include mutual transformation, diversity among German immigrants, and Germans and interethnic relations. Applicants may submit a one-page minimum abstract. Electronic submissions are welcome. Deadline is **June 1, 1998**. Contact: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, 901 University Bay Dr., Madison, WI 53705; (608) 262-7546; mmdevitt@facstaff.wisc.edu.

The **Urban History Association** is conducting its ninth annual round of prize competitions for scholarly distinction. The prize categories include best doctoral dissertation in urban history completed during 1997, best book in North American urban history, published during 1997, and best journal article in urban history published during 1997. Deadline is **June 15, 1998**. For more infor-

mation about submission procedures, contact Professor Dorothy M. Schulz, Department of Law, John Jay College, CUNY, 899 10th Avenue, Room 422T, New York, NY 10019.

The North East Popular Culture Association will hold its 21st annual conference in Boston at Suffolk University on November 6-7, 1998. Proposed papers or panels on any culture studies or pop culture topics may be submitted (one-page abstract and brief c.v.)

by July 1, 1998 to the program chair. A certificate and \$200 is offered each year for the best paper by a graduate student. Contact: Professor Joseph McCarthy, Suffolk University, Department of History, Boston, MA 02114.

The American Society for Environmental History has announced the call for papers for its biennial meeting to be held in Tucson, Arizona, April 14-18, 1999. The theme will be "Environmental History across Boundaries." Deadline is July 15, 1998. Contact: Edmund Russell (program chair), Technology, Culture, and Communication, SEAS, Thornton Hall A-237, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804) 982-2623; epr5d@virginia.edu.

The Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of Connecticut will sponsor a conference on "Microhistory: Advantages and Limitations for the Study of Early American History," October 15-17, 1999, at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. Practitioners and critics are invited to submit proposals (up to 10 pages) that either employ or assess microhistorical methods. Studies dealing with persons, places, or events from the era of exploration through the early national period will be welcomed. Deadline is September 18, 1998. Seven copies of each proposal, together with a shortform c.v., should be sent to Professor Richard D. Brown, Microhistory Conference, Department of History, University of Connecticut, 241 Glenbrook Road, Storrs, CT 06269-2103.

Siena College requests papers for its fourteenth annual, international, multidisciplinary conference on the 60th anniversary of World War II, June 3-4, 1999. Although the focus of the conference will be 1939, papers dealing with a wide-range of topics are welcome. Deadline is November 15, 1998. Contact: Professor Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; legendziewic@siena.edu

Meetings and Conferences

The Great Lakes American Studies Association has announced that its annual meeting will be held March 6-7, 1998 at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The theme of the 1998 conference will be Landscape/Memory/Identity. Contact: Marjorie McLellan; (513) 529-1850; mcllellm@muohio.edu.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has announced that the fourth annual Arthur and Rochelle Belfer National Conferences for Educators will be held July 12-14, 1998 or July 19-21, 1998. Middle and high school educators, with five or fewer years teaching the Holocaust, are invited to apply to attend one of these conferences. Museum educators and scholars will share rationales, strategies, and approaches for presenting this complex topic to students. Seminar sessions will emphasize planning and implementing units of study for teaching about the Holocaust in middle and high schools. Applications will be available in mid-January. The application deadline is March 11, 1998. Contact: Sylvia Kay, Conference Coordinator, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2150; (202) 488-2639; fax (202) 314-7888; skay@ushmm.org.

The Cincinnati Seminar on the City will be holding a lecture given by Jay P. Dolan of the University of Notre Dame on March 11, 1998. The lecture will be entitled "Religion and the City." The lecture will take place at the Cincinnati Historical Society in the Cincinnati Museum Center. Contact: Geoffrey Gigierano, Cincinnati Historical Society, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203; (515) 287-7093.

The National Council for Preservation Education, in partnership with the National Park Service and Goucher College, will be holding the "Second National Forum on Historic Preservation Practice: Multiple Views; Multiple Meanings A Critical Look at Integrity," March 12-13, 1999 at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland. This conference will focus upon concepts of integrity as they have been, and as they might be, applied to historic preservation in public policy and professional practice. Abstracts between 300 and 500 words may be submitted no later than March 1, 1998. Contact: Micheal M. Tomlan, Project Director, National Council for Preservation Education, 210 West Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 225-7261; fax (607) 255-1971; mat4@cornell.edu

The Georgia Historical Society will be presenting "In Search of the Savannah River Plantations," a lecture given by Frank Wheeler, on March 12, 1998 at the Library at Hodgson Hall, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA. Contact: The Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31499; (912) 651-2125.

Point of View and the Center for Afroamerican & African Studies will be hosting a meeting entitled "The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual" Past, Present, & Future: A Conference in Tribute to Harold Cruse" on March 13-14, 1998 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Contact: Point of View, c/o Center for Afroamerican & African Studies, 200 West Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1092; (313) 764-5513; fax (313) 763-0543; cruseconf@umich.edu.

The Cincinnati Seminar on the City will be holding a lecture on April 8, 1998. The lecture will be given by Charles P. Korr of the University of Missouri-St. Louis and will be entitled "Baseball and the City." The lecture will take place at the Cincinnati Historical Society in the Cincinnati Museum Center. Contact: Geoffrey Gigierano, Cincinnati Historical Society, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203; (515) 287-7093.

The University of Virginia and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation will sponsor lectures, small group conversations, and tours investigating Thomas Jefferson's 1786 visit to England, April 13-19, 1998 at Trinity College, Oxford, England. Contact: Tom Dowd, U.Va. Continuing Education; (800) 346-3882; tsd3r@virginia.edu.

The National Council on Public History will hold its 1998 meeting in Austin, Texas, April 15-19. The themes of the meeting include the international practice of public history, the ways in which the practice of public history includes multicultural perspectives, and the interactions of various disciplines in public practice. Contact: Carl Phagan and Kris Mitchell, Batelle Pantex, Box 30020, Building 12-2B, Amarillo, TX 79120-0020; KMITCHEL1@pantex.com.

The Georgia Historical Society is presenting a lecture given by Dr. Carol Blesser entitled "Scarlett Revisited: A Planters Daughter in the Old South" on April 16, 1998 at 7:00 p.m. The lecture will be held at the Library at Hodgson Hall, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA. Contact: The Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31499; (912) 651-2125.

The Siena College Multidisciplinary Conference on "Theodore Roosevelt and the Dawn of the American Century" will be held on April 18-19, 1998. This conference will include papers on literature, art, education,

Pragmatism, Progressivism, muckraking, military and naval history, American expansionism and exceptionalism, urban expansion and reform, immigration, and religion. Contact: Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (515) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; kelly@siena.edu.

The Cincinnati Seminar on the City will be holding a lecture entitled "Photography and the City" on May 13, 1998. The lecture will be given by Connie Shultz of the University of South Carolina. The lecture will take place at the Cincinnati Historical Society in the Cincinnati Museum Center. Contact: Geoffrey Gigierano, Cincinnati Historical Society, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203; (515) 287-7093.

The Dumbarton Oaks Symposium in Landscape Studies will hold a symposium entitled "Environmentalism in Landscape Architecture" on May 15-16, 1998. Registration information will be available in March, and can be obtained from: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

The Thirtieth Annual Dakota Conference on History, Literature, Art, and Archaeology will be held May 28-30, 1998 at Augustana College in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The theme of the conference will be "Crossing Borders: Interdisciplinary Studies of the Dakotas." Special sessions will be presented in each of the major areas of History, Literature, Art, and Archaeology. Contact: Harry F. Thompson, Conference Director, The Center for Western Studies, Box 727, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197; (605) 336-4007; fax (605) 336-4999; hthomps@inst.augie.edu.

The Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture will hold its fourth annual conference June 5-7, 1998. The meeting will take place at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. The Institute's field of interest encompasses all aspects of the lives of North America's indigenous and immigrant peoples during the colonial, Revolutionary, and early national periods of the United States, and the related histories of Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America, the British Isles, Europe, and Africa from the sixteenth century to approximately 1815. Contact: Professor Richard D. Brown, Program Chair, Fourth Annual OIEACH Conference, Department of History, U-103, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268-2103.

The University of Virginia has announced "The Jefferson Symposium: Thomas Jefferson and the Adams Family" will be held June 17-20, 1998 in Charlottesville, Virginia. This symposium will explore the long and complex relationship between Jefferson and John Adams and his extended family. Contact: Tom Dowd, U.Va. Continuing Education; (800) 346-3882; tsd3r@virginia.edu.

CHEIRON: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences will hold its thirtieth annual meeting June 18-21, 1998, at the University of San Diego. This meeting will focus on various aspects of the history of the of the behavioral and social sciences and on related historiographical or methodological issues. Contact: Leila Zenderland, Cheiron Program Chair, Department of American Studies, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92834-6868; (714) 278-3800; fax (714) 278-5820; lzenderland@fullerton.edu; www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/orgs/cheiron/cheiron.htm.

The University of Virginia will sponsor a conference entitled "Rethinking United States History," June 26-29, 1998 to be held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Major events of U.S. history will be discussed as they relate to the broad historical constructs of nation, region, gender, race, ethnicity, and class. Contact: Marilyn Roselius, UVA Global Studies; (804) 982-5276; mjm6h@virginia.edu.

Miscellaneous

The Modern Language Association of America has announced the descriptions and requirements for the MLA book prizes to be awarded in 1998. The deadline for the 1997 Lowell Prize is March 1, 1998; for all others, it is May 1, 1998. No book may compete for more than one MLA prize. The cash awards for all MLA book prizes are \$1,000 each. For detailed information about specific prizes, write or call the Office of Special Projects, MLA, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003-6981; (212) 614-6406; fax (212) 477-9863; awards@mla.org.

The German-American Center for Visiting Scholars, Washington, D.C., will enable eight young German and American scientists and scholars, especially from the humanities and social sciences, to do research in Washington, D.C. for up to six months. Selections will be made twice per year. Please send applications (in English) with personal information and a description of the intended work to: German-American Academic Council Foundation, 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, Suite 2020, Washington DC 20007; (202) 296-2991; fax (202) 833-8514; gaac@pop. access. digex.net.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will reopen to the public at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 14, 1998. The Society, located at 1300 Locust St. in Philadelphia, was closed in November 1997 for renovations, which will continue on the first floor of the building for another year. Founded in 1824, the Society offers one of the largest non-governmental document repositories in the nation, as well as one of the largest genealogy centers in the region, and the largest independent center for research in Pennsylvania history. The building houses more 500,000 books and 15 million manuscripts items. For membership information contact: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107-5699; (215) 732-6200; fax (215) 732-2680; e-mail or visit their web site at www.libertynet.org/~pahist.

The Caroline Bancroft History Prize is established to recognize a notable non-fiction book on Colorado or Western American history; to encourage authors to make significant contributions to historical knowledge; to award the skill and originality with which the author has done his research or brought a new perspective to some well-known question; to commend the literary quality and style of the book; and to recognize thorough research. All entries must be received or post-marked no later than midnight March 31, 1998. The annual prize is a minimum of \$1,000 to the author of the winning entry. The award was established in 1986 at the bequest of Caroline Bancroft, a noted chronicler of Colorado history. Entries must be a published book, copyrighted in 1997, and be a minimum of 100 pages in length. Self-published books or reprints without significant new material do not qualify. Books must be written in English or translated into English. The staff of the Western History Department shall judge the entries. The area of consideration is the trans-Mississippi West from prehistoric times to the present. The geographical area is all states west of the Mississippi River (including the two bisected by it—Minnesota and Louisiana), Alaska, the Canadian and the Mexican borderlands and Hawaii. Three copies of the book with a cover letter should be submitted. Entries will remain the property of the Denver Public Library. Entries should be sent to: Eleanor M. Gehres, Manager, Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, 10 West Fourteenth Avenue Parkway, Denver, Colorado 80204-2731, (303) 640-6285

Convention Supplement



Circle City

George Geib, Butler University
David G. Vanderstel, National Council on Public History,
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

Indiana's capital city provides an appropriate setting for this year's conference theme of "Boundaries." Since its founding in 1820-1821, Indianapolis has witnessed many changing and moving boundaries. The Indiana legislature located the capital in the central part of the state in anticipation of the movement further west of those barriers separating Native Americans and expanding white frontier settlements. The arrival of railroads in the 1840s and the late nineteenth century extension of streetcars into new subdivisions at the city's periphery broke the bonds that had restricted the growth and development of Indiana's largest city. At the turn of the century, social, economic, and racial barriers surfaced as small groups of foreign-born immigrants and growing numbers of African-Americans arrived to seek opportunities amidst the expanding industrial community. By 1970, with the adoption of Unigov legislation, Indianapolis saw its municipal and political boundaries expanded to include most of Marion County. Today, portions of eight counties, scores of cities and towns, and hundreds of suburban and urban communities comprise contemporary metropolitan Indianapolis.

Visitors to Indianapolis can readily use the Hoosier capital as a resource for studying numerous historical themes and ideas, many of which are visible in the built environment, local institutions, museums, and public memorials. The central city owes its design to Alexander Ralston, a disciple of Washington, D.C. designer Pierre L'Enfant. Ralston's "Mile Square" grid with radiating streets provided dramatic settings for public and government buildings and a focus on the Circle, originally intended as the home for the governor. Urban redevelopment in recent decades has dramatically altered Ralston's plan, though the greatly expanded modern city replicates some of the original design with Interstate 465 encircling the city and numerous interstates and other highways radiating therefrom.

A city of lofty aspirations from the beginning, Indianapolis battled against early disadvantages that kept the capital relatively isolated. Situated along the banks of the White River with dreams of a river trade that never materialized, the capital grew slowly and did not become the state's largest city

until the 1850s. The National Road, which passed along Washington Street in the 1830s, did not provide the stimulus to the capital's growth as local leaders had hoped. Years of isolation were followed by economic and population expansion inspired in part by the arrival of the first railroad in 1847. Indianapolis quickly earned the moniker of "City of Railroads" with the opening of the first "Union Station" in the 1850s, which consolidated numerous rail lines in one single terminal and extended

Capital," and has been designated the new corporate home of the NCAA. Thus, in the words of an 1888 *Harper's Weekly* writer, Indianapolis is, and has been for decades, a "solid pushing city."

A metropolitan area with well over one million residents, Indianapolis exhibits the artifacts of planned and unplanned urban growth. About a dozen neighborhoods, many founded as early subdivisions of the city, retain sufficient structures to qualify as historic districts. The Old Northside includes the President Benjamin Harrison Home and the Morris-Butler House, a museum of Victorian material culture. Nearby Lockerbie Square is the site of the James Whitcomb Riley Home. Farther east, Woodruff Place (known as "Amberson Addition" in local author Booth Tarkington's novel *The Magnificent Ambersons*) includes large homes located along esplanades lined with trees and statuary from the era of the 1876 Centennial Exposition. Assisting in saving and restoring these neighborhoods and structures are local preservation groups, among them the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, the nation's largest nonprofit statewide preservation organization.

Compared to other cities, foreign immigration to Indianapolis was rather small. While a number of distinct communities arose in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they have all but vanished, requiring more imaginative reconstruction. The pre-World War I German community produced numerous ethnic congregations and such institutions as the Athenaeum (a large turnverein) located on Michigan Street, but German culture largely disappeared in the patriotic excesses of the war years. The African-American community located along Indiana Avenue produced such structures as the Walker Theatre, Crispus Attucks High (now Middle) School, and Lockefield Gardens, among the nation's first public housing developments. But, only a few square blocks of this historically black neighborhood (now known as Ransom Place) have survived. Other sections of the city hosted small enclaves of foreign-born, and architecture still survives even where the immigrants moved on. But most areas have either been bulldozed and

Downtown Indianapolis 1927



© Courtesy Indiana Historical Society. Photograph by Bass Photo Company Collection

Indianapolis' influence nationwide. The arrival of the automobile likewise strengthened the city's ties to the wider world. In fact, Indianapolis contributed to America's increasingly mobile culture of the early twentieth century by producing numerous quality automobiles such as the Cole, Marmon, National, Stutz, and Duesenberg. This industry produced the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, which has been the site of "the greatest spectacle in racing" since 1911. The current rage for amateur and professional sports, whose stadia and arenas are located around the convention site, has contributed to downtown revitalization, drawn more visitors to the Circle City, and made Indianapolis the site for major sports events. The city plays host to several amateur sports organizations, earning it the title of "Amateur Sports

▼ Circle City/From 1

redeveloped (such as the present site of IUPUI), or are simply remembered by neighborhood name (Haughville) or by historical markers.

Visitors who are interested in the works of American patriotism will find much to study in Indianapolis. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument on the Circle, the city's signature structure, honors Unionism and the state's Civil War veterans. To the north of the Circle, the World War Memorial Plaza, a late example of the City Beautiful design, is one of America's largest World War I memorials and serves as the national headquarters of the American Legion. The more recent USS *Indianapolis* memorial located along the Central Canal near Walnut Street and the Korean and Vietnam war memorials situated on the Memorial Plaza offer interesting counterpoints to the monumental architecture of other commemorative sites. Patriotism and boosterism mix with Gothic Revival and other styles on the extensive landscaped grounds of Crown Hill Cemetery, established in 1863 and one of the nation's largest cemeteries, located at 34th Street and Boulevard Place about four miles north of the Circle.

Besides monumental and architectural reminders of its past, Indianapolis possesses a rich cultural life that traces its roots to the early days of the modern city. The impressive Greek Doric-style Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, standing at the north end of the World War Memorial Plaza, serves as a reminder of the city's role in the "golden age of Indiana literature." Indianapolis was a literary and publishing center in the early twentieth century and was home to authors James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington, and Meredith Nicholson, as well as the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company. Contemporary authors Dan Wakefield and Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. hail from the capital. The Indianapolis Museum of Art has a strong collection of the renowned "Hoosier Group", while its extensive grounds reflect Olmsted-style landscape design. The Indiana State Museum, housed in the 1910 City Hall, displays other elements of state and local history and culture. In recent years, there has been a resurgence of jazz clubs throughout the city, continuing the traditions of well-known Indianapolis musicians Erroll Grady, J.J. Johnson, and Wes Montgomery.

Many American cities can point to particular industries or businesses that have provided them with a distinct and immediate identity. Apart from being recognized as the home of the Indianapolis 500, the Hoosier capital can attribute much of its contemporary identity to the influence of one family—the Lillys. Since 1876, Indianapolis has been home to the Eli Lilly and Company, one of the world's leading pharmaceutical manufacturers. Its role in the large-scale production of insulin, the Salk polio vaccine, numerous antibiotics, and the antidepressant Prozac has made the city the home of major advances in health care. The family has also made an impact through the Lilly Endowment, founded in 1937. Now one of the nation's top philanthropic institutions, the Lilly Endowment provides funds in areas of education, religion, and community development. Many of Indianapolis' major bricks-and-mortar projects in recent decades

have been supported by the Endowment. Finally, Eli Lilly himself was a major benefactor of numerous institutions in Indianapolis. Among the beneficiaries of his estate were the Children's Museum, the Indiana Historical Society, Conner Prairie Museum, the Indianapolis Museum of Art, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and several schools and colleges. Indeed, the Lilly name is found wherever one looks in the city and around the state.

Researchers interested in regional history should visit the Indiana State Library and Indiana State Archives in their striking WPA-era building at the corner of Senate and Ohio streets, across from the Indiana State House. Also located in the same building complex is the Indiana Historical Society, which is currently erecting a new structure across the street. Those who are interested in the history and urban culture of Indianapolis should contact The Polis Center, an interdisciplinary research center dedicated to the study of the capital city, located nearby on the campus of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

An interesting blend of anticipatory enthusiasm and past achievement, a regional center with a strong national interest, Indianapolis—The Crossroads of America—invites your study outside the convention as well as within. Join us in April. □

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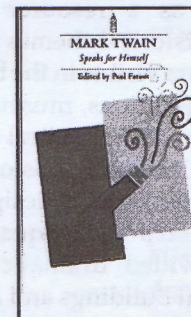
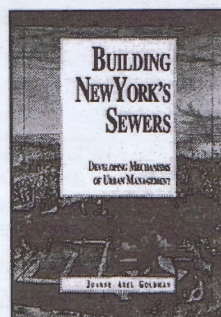
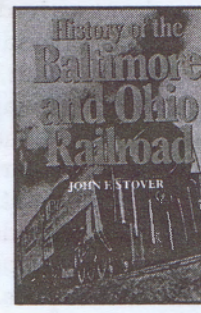
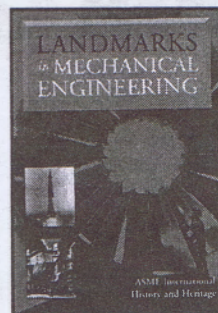
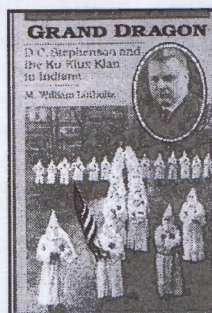
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Dining Out in Indianapolis

James P. Fadely
St. Richard's School

The restaurants in this guide offer interesting dining experiences in Indianapolis. However, it should be noted that a wide range of options, including local franchises of national restaurant chains, exists in all areas of the city. Key to price ranges: \$\$\$—Upper Price Range (average entrees more than \$10); \$\$—Moderate Price Range (average entrees \$5-\$10); \$—Lower Price Range (average entrees less than \$5).



DOWNTOWN RESTAURANTS

Dining in the Hoosier heartland starts with the traditional steak establishment. For the historically minded, check out **St. Elmo Steak House (\$\$\$)**, 127 S. Illinois St. (635-0636), founded in 1902. With its distinctive ambience, St. Elmo is the classic steak house in Indianapolis. Also, try **Del Frisco's (\$\$\$)**, 3 E. Market St. (687-8888), and **Ruth's Chris Steak House at Circle Centre (\$\$\$)**, 45 S. Illinois St. (633-1313). For a more contemporary atmosphere and a Mediterranean menu, try **Palomino Euro Bistro (\$\$\$)**, 49 W. Maryland St. (974-0400). In Circle Centre, **California Cafe Bar & Grill (\$\$\$)**, 49 W. Maryland St. (488-8686), is a popular choice with its seasonal menu and California wines. The premier hotel dining spot downtown is **The Restaurant at The Canterbury (\$\$\$)**, 123 S. Illinois St. (634-3000), with Continental and American cuisine. If a vegetarian menu is your preference, **Essential Edibles Cafe and Market (\$\$)**, 303 N. Alabama St. (266-8797), is a sure bet. For homemade pizza with over fifty toppings, you can't go wrong at **Bazbeaux Pizza (\$\$)**, 334 Massachusetts Ave. (636-7662), in the art gallery district. Hoosier pub atmosphere can be had at **The Chatterbox (\$)**, 435 Massachusetts Avenue (636-0584), **Old Point Tavern (\$)**, 401 Massachusetts Avenue (634-8943), and the **Elbow Room Pub & Deli (\$\$)**, 605 N. Pennsylvania St. (635-3354). And, proving that Indy can be trendy, you can find **Planet Hollywood (\$\$)**, at 130 S. Illinois St. (822-9222), with its standard offerings.

DOWNTOWN ETHNIC RESTAURANTS

For ethnic dining downtown, two traditional favorites are **Shapiro's Deli (\$\$)**, 808 S. Meridian St. (631-4041), and **The Rathskeller (\$\$\$)**, 401 E. Michigan St. (636-0396). Shapiro's is a delicatessen with food, if not atmosphere, that rivals anything in Manhattan. The Rathskeller is Indianapolis' oldest restaurant and is located in the German Renaissance Revival-style Athenaeum, a building closely connected to the family of author Kurt Vonnegut. The Rathskeller, which dates from 1894, serves tasty German fare. For unusual atmosphere and great Mexican food, try **Acapulco Joe's (\$\$)**, 365 N. Illinois St. (637-5160). Greek is the specialty at **Aesop's**

Tables (\$\$), 600 Massachusetts Ave. (631-0055), in the gallery district, as well as at **Greek Islands (\$\$)**, 906 S. Meridian St. (636-0700). Two old stand-bys for great Italian food and neighborhood atmosphere are the **Milano Inn (\$\$\$)**, 231 S. College Ave. (264-3585), and **Iaria's Italian Restaurant (\$\$)**, 317 S. College Ave. (638-7706). Joining those two are **Bertolini's Authentic Trattoria (\$\$\$)**, 49 W. Maryland St. [Circle Centre] (638-1800) and **Benvenuti (\$\$\$)**, 1 N. Pennsylvania St. (633-4915), with its northern Italian fare. For the Asian palate, try **Snow Lion (\$\$)**, 234 S. Meridian St. (955-1680), for its Tibetan offerings and **Mikado Japanese Restaurant and Sushi Bar (\$\$\$)**, 148 S. Illinois St. (972-4180). Rounding out the ethnic scene, **Queen of Sheba (\$\$)**, 936 Indiana Ave. (638-8426), serves Ethiopian dishes in a casual atmosphere.

BROAD RIPPLE VILLAGE RESTAURANTS

Broad Ripple Village is a twenty-minute drive northeast of downtown (taxi fare of approximately \$18 one way) and features a wide variety of dining establishments and nightclubs. It is a particularly popular place for the younger set. **The Corner Wine Bar (\$\$)**, 6331 Guilford Ave. (255-5159), is located in the heart of Broad Ripple and in some ways anchors the area. It features imported and domestic wines, beers, and champagne. The menu includes cheese and fruit, pate, sandwiches, and soups. Owned by the same family, the **Broad Ripple Brewpub (\$\$)**, 842 E. 65th St. (253-2739), offers a line-up from its microbrewery and a touch of England with Scotch eggs and fish and chips. For sophisticated Continental cuisine, try the **Midtown Grill (\$\$\$)**, 815 E. Westfield Blvd. (253-1141). Mediterranean is the theme at **Mezzaluna (\$\$)**, 927 Broad Ripple Ave. (255-9300), while Southern cuisine, including Cajun and Creole dishes, holds forth at **The Jazz Cooker (\$\$\$)**, 925 E. Westfield Blvd. (253-2883).

BROAD RIPPLE VILLAGE ETHNIC

Two suggested places for ethnic dining in Broad Ripple are **Star of India (\$\$)**, 1043 Broad Ripple Ave. (465-1100), and **The Parthenon (\$\$)**, 6319 N. Guilford Ave. (251-3138), for its Greek fare.

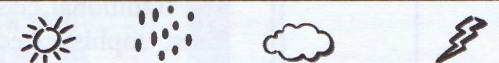
FAR NORTHSIDE RESTAURANTS

The Far Northside lies beyond Broad Ripple Village and would require a drive of a half hour or so to the various places listed here (taxi fare of approximately

\$25-30 one way). For perhaps the finest dining experience in Indianapolis with its Continental cuisine and elegant atmosphere, try the **Glass Chimney Restaurant (\$\$\$)**, 12901 N. Meridian St. (844-0921) in the suburb of Carmel. Other distinctive establishments are the **Keystone Grill (\$\$\$)**, 8650 Keystone Crossing (848-5202), featuring steaks and seafood, and **Peter's Restaurant & Bar (\$\$\$)**, 8505 Keystone Crossing (465-1155) with an emphasis on regional American food. Hoosier fried chicken is best at **Hollyhock Hill (\$\$)**, 8110 N. College Ave. (251-2294). Hollyhock Hill is a must if you want to sample true blue country fare from Indiana. For gourmet specialties, try the highly acclaimed **Something Different (\$\$\$)**, 2411 E. 65th St. (257-7973). To wrap up the evening, stop by **Finale Dessert Cafe (\$\$)**, 3953 E. 82nd St. (841-3953), for your favorite dessert and coffee.

FAR NORTHSIDE ETHNIC

There are several good ethnic restaurants on the far Northside of Indianapolis. **Amalfi (\$\$)**, 1351 W. 86th St. (253-4034), is considered one of the city's best Italian eateries. A favorite of the culinary crowd here is the **Bangkok Restaurant (\$\$)**, 7255 Fishers Landing Drive (578-1917), which serves Thai food in the northern suburb of Fishers. For superb Chinese, try **Cheng Du (\$\$)**, 2402 Lake Circle Drive (879-9988), along the West 86th Street corridor. In the same area is the **Kabul Restaurant (\$\$)**, 8553 Ditch Road (257-1213), with Afghan fare. **Russia House Restaurant (\$\$)**, 1475 W. 86th St. (876-7990), offers authentic Russian cuisine, while the **Sizzling Wok/Thien Huang (\$\$)**, 7280 Michigan Road (298-9001), brings Vietnamese food to the Hoosier capital. □



Indianapolis Weather in April

Average Temperature:
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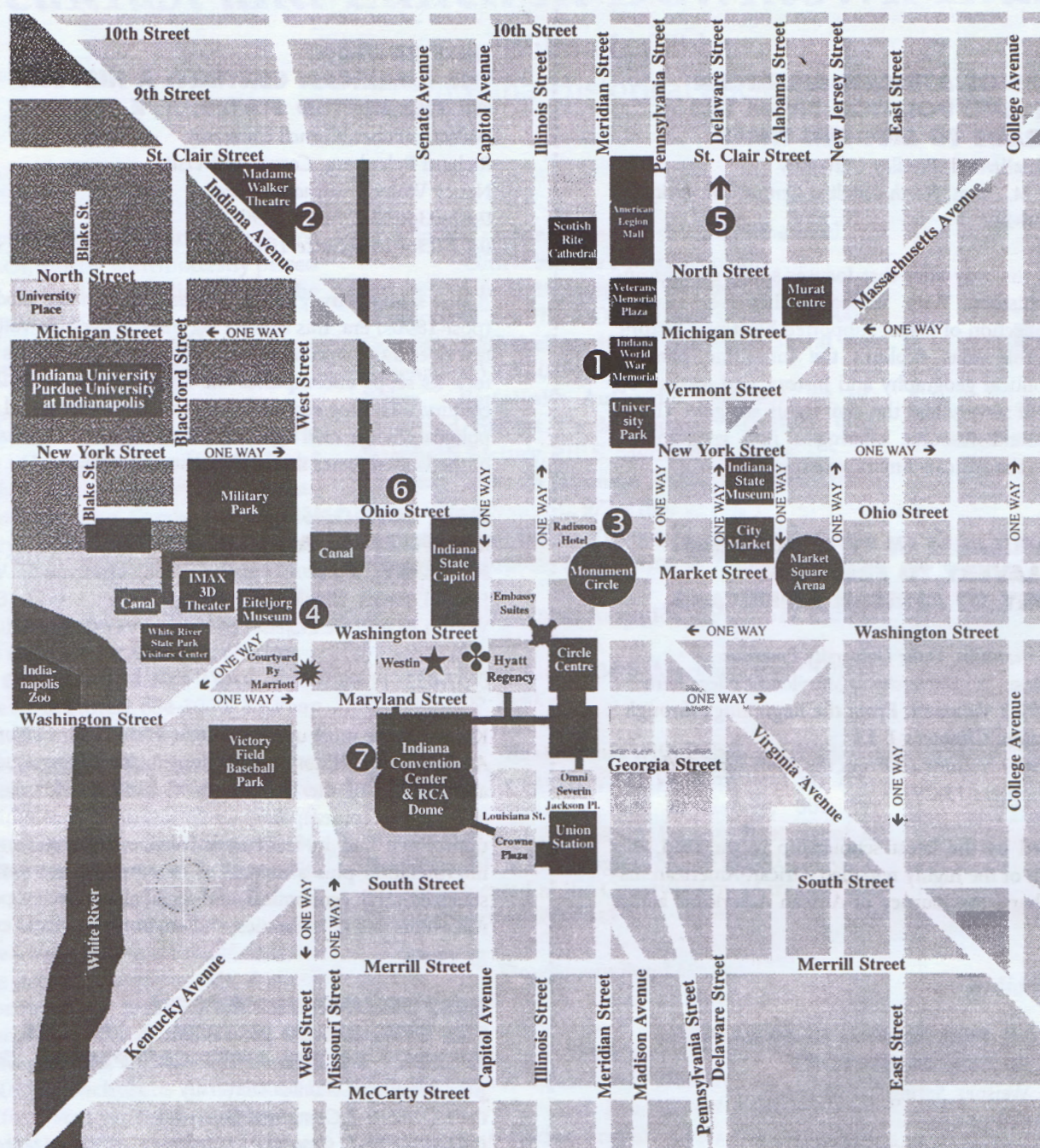
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- ⑦ OAH Exhibits, Convention Registration, & sessions
- ★ The Westin Hotel
- ♣ The Hyatt Hotel
- ✱ The Courtyard by Marriott

Location

The Indiana World War Memorial
 Madame Walker Theatre Center
 Christ Church Cathedral
 Eiteljorg Museum of American
 Indians and Western Art
 President Benjamin Harrison
 Home
 Indiana State Library
 Indiana Convention Center
 50 South Capitol Avenue
 1 South Capitol Avenue
 501 West Washington Street

Date

Thursday, April 2
 Friday, April 3
 Friday, April 3
 Saturday, April 4
 Saturday, April 4
 Saturday, April 4



Thomas Edison was once a Western Union telegraph operator at Union Station in Indianapolis.

Places to Go, Things to Do

Robert G. Barrows, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis

Unless otherwise indicated, the area code for all phone numbers listed is (317). Days and hours of operation are believed accurate but should be confirmed.



Libraries and Archives

Several research repositories that might be of interest to convention attendees are located nearby. Should you wish to do research at any of these facilities while visiting the city, an advance call to discuss your interests with a librarian or archivist is recommended.

The Indiana State Library and Historical Building, just two blocks north of the Westin Hotel at the intersection of Senate Avenue and Ohio Street, houses the Indiana State Library and the Indiana State Archives (both public agencies), and the Indiana Historical Society (a private organization, but open to the public). All three institutions have rich collections relating to the history of the Hoosier State and the Old Northwest/Midwest.

- **Indiana State Library** (the Indiana Division houses most of the historical research/reference materials). Enter on the east (Senate Ave.) side of the building, take the stairs up one floor to the Great Hall. An OAH session will be held at the library. Open Monday-Friday, 8:00 A.M.-4:30 P.M. 232-3670.

- **Indiana State Archives**. Enter on the north (Ohio St.) side of the building, follow signs to Room 117. Open Monday-Friday, 8:00 A.M.-4:30 P.M. 232-3660.

Indiana Historical Society. Enter on the north (Ohio St.) side of the building, take elevator to third floor. Open Monday-Friday, 8:00 A.M.-4:30 P.M., Saturday, 8:30 A.M.-4:00 P.M. 232-1879.

Two other repositories of potential interest are located on the campus of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI), which is approximately a mile northwest of the Westin

Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives, IUPUI University Library. The **Joseph and Matthew Payton Philanthropic Studies Library** houses one of the world's largest and most comprehensive collections of books, periodicals, dissertations, and audiovisual materials on the subject of philanthropy (very broadly defined). The **Manuscript Collection** contains significant primary sources for the study of philanthropy (including the records of foundations, nonprofit organizations

[e.g., the OAH], fund-raising firms, associations, and individuals) and German-Americana (including the records of local and national organizations). The **University Archives** preserves the official records of IUPUI and its various predecessor institutions. 755 West Michigan Street, Rooms 0133/0135. Open Monday, Thursday, Friday, 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M., Tuesday, Wednesday, 8:00 A.M.-8:00 P.M. Telephone: 274-0464; E-mail: archives@library.iupui.edu.

Special Collections, Ruth Lilly Medical Library of the Indiana University School of Medicine. Extensive collection of nineteenth-century medical journals (American and European), historic medical books, and secondary medical history sources and guides, including many state medical histories. Particular strength in Civil War-era medical books and reports. 975 West Walnut Street. Open Monday-Friday, 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. 274-2076.

Museums and Historic Sites

Children's Museum of Indianapolis. The fourth oldest children's museum in the world, and one of the largest. If your children are accompanying you to the convention, take the opportunity to visit this acclaimed educational facility. The five-story building boasts galleries that investigate the physical and natural sciences, history ("Mysteries in History"), foreign cultures, and the arts. And don't miss the turn-of-the-century carousel. The unique CineDome theatre surrounds the audience with sight and sound. Entrance and parking just north of the intersection of 30th and Illinois streets. Open Tuesday-Sunday, 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. (10:00 A.M.-8:00 P.M. on Thursday, April 2). Admission charge; additional charges for carousel and CineDome. 924-5431 or 1-800-208-KIDS.

Conner Prairie. It's always 1836 for the role-playing interpreters at this living history museum located several miles north of Indianapolis. Conner Prairie attempts to preserve and present the material and popular culture, values, and history of the first generation of settlers in the Old Northwest. A recreated pioneer village introduces visitors to life in central Indiana in the 1830s. The restored 1823 Federal-style home of William Conner, one of the first permanent white settlers in central Indiana, is located near the village. The modern Museum Center houses a large collection of artifacts, a research library, and an exhibit gallery, as well as a museum store and a restaurant. 13400 Allisonville Road (between Fishers and Noblesville, Indiana). Open Wednesday-Friday, 9:30 A.M.-4:30 P.M.,

Saturday, 9:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M., Sunday, 11:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Admission to the Museum Center is free; admission is charged for the pioneer village and Conner home. 773-0666 or 1-800-966-1836.

Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art. Located just two blocks west of the convention hotel, the Eiteljorg is one of the newest additions to the central Indiana art and museum community. The institution's American Western Collection spans the early nineteenth century to the present; it is strong in works by members of the original Taos artists' colony, and also includes examples of the work of Albert Bierstadt, Frederic Remington, Charles Russell, and Georgia O'Keeffe. The Native American Collection presents the arts of ten cultural areas from throughout North America. The museum building is itself an interpretation of southwestern culture. A temporary exhibit entitled "In the Presence of the Past: The Miami Indians of Indiana" will be on display in early April. The Eiteljorg is also the location of an off-site OAH session. 500 West Washington Street. Tuesday-Saturday, 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Admission charge. 636-9378.

Indiana State Museum. Housed in the former City Hall (a Neoclassical structure completed in 1910), the State Museum showcases Indiana's cultural and natural history. Permanent exhibits include Streets of Indiana, 1900-1920; Indiana Museum of Sports; When Nature Ruled (presettlement environment); Prehistoric Indiana; and Indiana Radio, 1920-1950. A Foucault pendulum suspended from the rotunda ceiling demonstrates the earth's rotation. 202 North Alabama (corner of Alabama and Ohio streets). Monday-Saturday, 9:00 A.M.-4:45 P.M., Sunday, Noon-4:45 P.M. No admission charge. 232-1637.

Indianapolis Motor Speedway Hall of Fame Museum. What's a visit to Indianapolis without a trip to THE TRACK (a National Historic Landmark located, technically, in the town of Speedway). The Hall of Fame Museum, located within the Indianapolis Motor Speedway oval, appeals to more than auto racing enthusiasts. While the Indianapolis 500 and Brickyard 400 automobile races are obviously a principal focus, the museum also interprets more general developments in the automotive industry. In addition to race cars, several examples of antique and classic passenger cars are on display. (Some of these—Cole, Duesenberg, Marmon,

See Area Attractions/ 10 ►

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway was built in 1909. The first Indianapolis 500 Race was held in 1911.

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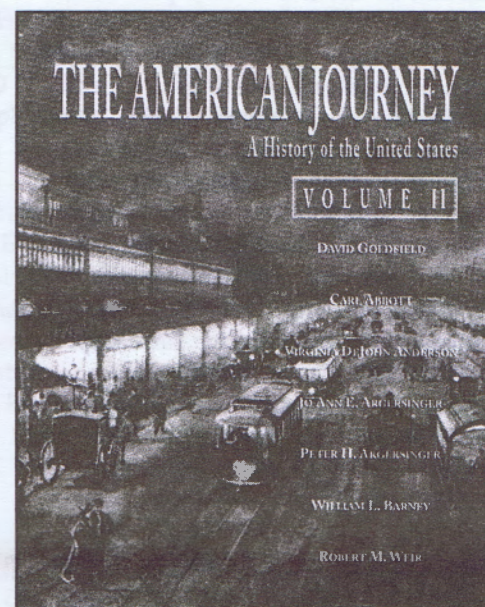
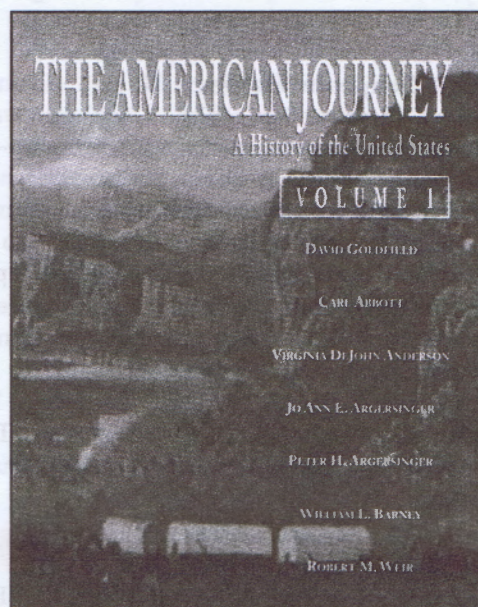
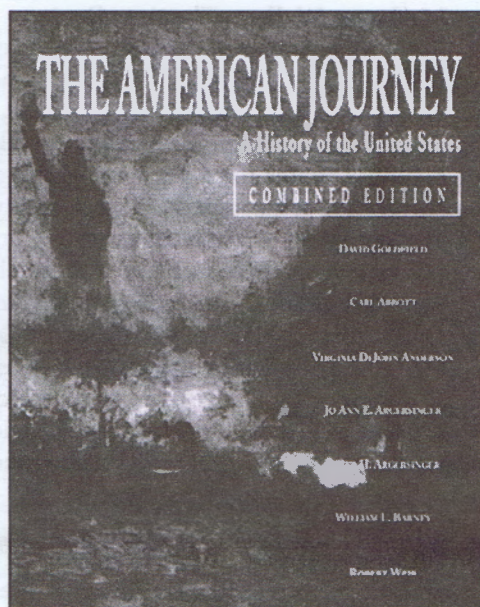
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▼ Area Attractions/From 7

Stutz—were built in Indianapolis.) Guided tours of the Speedway oval are available at nominal charge when the track is not being used for competition or test purposes. 4790 West 16th Street. Daily 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Admission charge. 484-6747.

Indianapolis Museum of Art (IMA). Established in 1883, the IMA is one of the oldest art museums in the country. It is also among the largest, having undergone major renovation and expansion in the late 1980s. The museum holds a substantial collection of American, Asian, African, and pre-Columbian art, as well as Classical and Renaissance paintings. Included in the IMA's fine permanent collection is the J.M.W. Turner Collection of watercolors and drawings. While the OAH is in town the museum will be hosting a special exhibition. "Designing the Modern World, 1885-1945: The Arts of Reform and Persuasion" examines the social and political power of design at the height of the industrial age and includes works ranging from furniture, ceramics, and appliances to sculpture, paintings, and posters. Depending on the weather in early April, you might also enjoy a stroll around the museum's beautifully landscaped grounds. 1200 West 38th Street. Daily, 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M., Thursday, 10:00 A.M.-8:30 P.M., Sunday, noon-5:00 P.M. Admission to the permanent collection is free; there is a charge for "Designing the Modern World." 923-1331.

Indianapolis Zoo. Located several blocks west of the convention hotel, the Indianapolis Zoo is accredited by the American Association of Museums as a zoological park, an aquarium, and a botanical garden. The facility has over 1,700 species of plants and nearly 4,000 animals in simulated natural environments ("biomes"). Areas include an enclosed pavilion for whales and dolphins; "Deserts"; "Plains"; "Forests"; and "Waters." 1200 West Washington Street. Weekdays 9:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M., weekends, 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M. Admission charge. 630-2001.

IMAX 3D Theatre. Situated just west of the Westin Hotel (and adjacent to the Eiteljorg Museum), the local IMAX 3D is one of only a handful of such theatres operating in the United States. An immense screen, six-channel digital sound, and the latest 3D technology ensure a memorable cinematic experience. Call or check local listings for current presentations (not all are in 3D) and show times. 650 West Washington Street. Admission charge. 233-4629.

James Whitcomb Riley Home. Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," lived in this residence as a paying guest of friends from 1893 until his death in 1916. Acquired by a memorial association soon after Riley's death, and thus requiring almost no retrospective restoration, the Italian-style structure is now a house museum interpreting middle-class urban life in the late Victorian era. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1963, the home also serves as an anchor

for the Lockerbie Square Historic District, the first designated historic district in Indianapolis. 528 Lockerbie Street. Tuesday-Saturday, 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M., Sunday, noon-4:00 P.M. Admission charge. 631-5885.

Morris-Butler House. A house museum operated by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, this 1865 structure offers tours that focus on domestic architecture, decorative arts, and family life in the mid-Victorian era. The mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. 1204 North Park Avenue. Tuesday-Saturday, 10:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M. Admission charge. 636-5409.

President Benjamin Harrison Home. Commissioned by Harrison in 1874, when he was a prominent Indianapolis attorney and an up-and-coming politician, the 16-room, Italian-style house has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Furnishings (many of which belonged to the Harrison family) are representative of styles popular in the late nineteenth century. A small research library on the third floor is open by appointment. Also the location of an off-site OAH session. 1230 North Delaware Street. Monday-Saturday, 10:00 A.M.-3:30 P.M., Sunday, 12:30 P.M.-3:30 P.M. Tours begin on the hour and half hour. Admission charge. 631-1898.

Performing Arts and Nightclubs

The following is a highly selective listing. For a broader range of options, see the "Weekend" section (especially the "Indianapolis Live" page) in the Friday editions of the *Indianapolis Star* and the *Indianapolis News*.

American Cabaret Theatre (ACT). Housed in the Athenaeum, an 1890s German social and cultural center that is listed on the National Register, ACT presents shows with an eclectic mix of music, dance, visuals, and drama. The presentation while the OAH is in town will be *Rockspell*, a blending of material from such rock operas of the '60s and '70s as *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Hair*, and *Godspell*. 401 East Michigan Street, at the intersection of New Jersey (one-way north) and Michigan (one-way west). 631-0334.

Chatterbox Tavern. The music starts late, but arrive early to get a seat in this tiny pub known for some of the city's best jazz. 435 Massachusetts Avenue. 636-0584.

Indiana Repertory Theatre (IRT). The IRT, a professional company, is located in the historic Indiana Theatre, a five-minute walk from the Westin. During the OAH convention the featured presentation will be Wendy Wasserstein's *The Sisters Rosensweig*. 140 West Washington Street. 635-5252 for ticket information. (Note: Performance time on Saturday, April 4 is 5:00 P.M. One could, therefore, attend the play without precluding other events and activities that evening.)

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra (ISO). Housed in the architecturally acclaimed Circle Theatre (located on Monument Circle in the center of downtown), the ISO has earned a national—and, increasingly, international—reputation. On April 3-4, the orchestra will present a concert focusing on "Russian Masters," including works by Stravinsky, Prokofiev, and Shostakovich. 639-4300 or 1-800-366-8457.

Jazz Kitchen. Indy's premier jazz club, featuring local, regional, and national artists. 5377 North College Avenue. 253-4900.

Madame Walker Theatre Center. The Walker Building, a National Register structure (and location of an off-site OAH session), is the namesake of black entrepreneur Madame C. J. Walker. For several decades the building served as a social, cultural, and business center for a segment of the city's African-American community. The recently refurbished Walker Theatre boasts an extensive annual series of presentations that nurture and celebrate the arts from an African-American perspective. Two off-site OAH sessions will be held at the Walker Theatre On Friday, April 3 the theatre will host the Dayton Contemporary Dance Company, which features the works of both African and African-American choreographers. 617 Indiana Avenue (a short cab ride from the convention hotels). 239-5151.

Slippery Noodle Inn. "The Noodle" is the oldest standing commercial building in the metropolitan area, and claims to be the oldest tavern in Indiana. During the past decade or so it has established a national reputation as a blues venue. 372 South Meridian Street (corner of South and Meridian). 631-6974.

Professional Sports

Indiana Pacers (NBA basketball). Market Square Arena, 300 East Market Street. 639-2112 (general information); 239-5151 (TicketMaster, to charge tickets by phone).



April 2, 7:00 P.M. vs. Minnesota Timberwolves
April 5, 2:30 P.M. vs. Milwaukee Bucks

Indianapolis Ice (IHL hockey). Market Square Arena, 300 East Market Street. 266-1234.



April 3, 7:30 P.M. vs. Milwaukee Admirals
April 4, 7:30 P.M. vs. Fort Wayne Komets □



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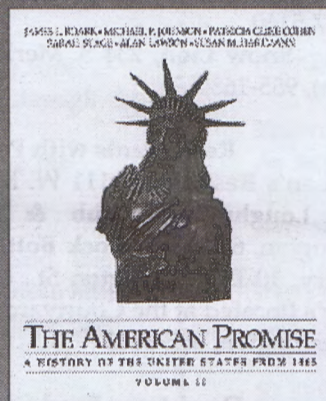
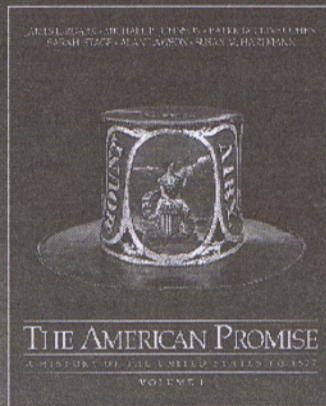
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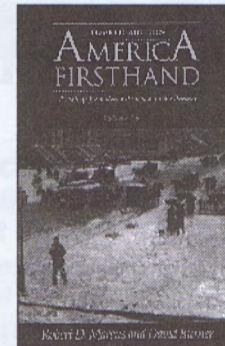
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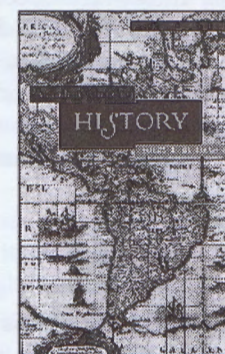
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Breakfast and Lunch in Downtown Indianapolis

Wilma L. Gibbs
Indiana Historical Society

Downtown Indianapolis offers a rich array of options for breakfast and lunch, mostly with modestly priced menus. There are several possibilities near the Westin, the main conference hotel.

Breakfast



Several downtown hotels offer a full breakfast menu at their restaurants. Graffiti's at the Westin Hotel starts breakfast at 6:30 a.m. Other early morning hotel eating spots include **The Porch**, 1 S. Capitol Ave. (Hyatt Regency), 632-1234; **Louisiana Street Restaurant**, 123 W. Louisiana St. (Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza), 631-2221; **Restaurant at the Canterbury**, 123 S. Illinois St. (Canterbury Hotel), 634-3000; **English's Cafe**, 31 W. Ohio St. (Radisson Hotel City Centre), 635-2000; and **Hot Tuna**, 40 W. Jackson St. (Omni Severin Hotel), 634-3000. **Le Peep Restaurant**, 301 N. Illinois St., 237-3447 serves a variety of egg dishes, pancakes, and specialty coffee. Continental breakfast eaters have a variety of choices including **Cafe 251**, 251 N. Illinois St., 237-2690; **Cath, Inc.**, 222 E. Market (at the City Market), 634-0600; and **Einstein Brothers Bagels**, 47 S. Illinois St., 917-9888.

For conferees who want exercise and breakfast, there are several eateries along Massachusetts Avenue (several blocks northeast of the Westin Hotel). **Abbey Coffeehouse**, 771 Massachusetts Ave., 269-8426 offers coffee cake, bagels, and specialty coffee. **Cafe at the Point**, 401 Massachusetts Ave., 634-8943 serves bagels, muffins, scones, coffee drinks, and fresh juice. The greatest breakfast reward awaits you at **Brother Juniper's**, 339 Massachusetts Ave., 636-3115. The menu includes waffles, pancakes, omelets, croissants, bagels, and muffins.

Lunch



Delicatessens, Cafes, and Specialty Shops

Charlie & Barney's Chili Parlor, 225 E. Ohio St., 637-5851; in the Hyatt Regency Hotel lobby, 636-3101; **Chicago's Pizza**, 20 N. Meridian St., 635-5334; **Giorgio's Pizza**, 9 E. Market St., 687-9869; **Indiana Bread Company**, 2 N. Meridian St., 972-1215; **Le Peep Restaurant**, 301 N. Illinois St., 237-3447; **Noble Roman's**, 136 N. Delaware St., 637-9997; **Planet Hollywood**, 130 S. Illinois St., 822-9222; **Steak & Shake**, 101 W. Maryland St., 634-8703; **Wall Street Deli**, 111 Monument Circle, 631-3354.

Ethnic Cuisine (Note that several of the food courts include ethnic fast food.)

Chinese: **Cafe O Homestyle Oriental Cooking**, 111 Monument Circle (Bank One Center Tower), 756-8000.

German: **Rathskeller**, 401 E. Michigan St. (at the Athenaeum), 636-0396.

Italian: **Bertolini's Authentic Trattoria**, 49 W. Maryland St. (at Circle Centre), 638-1800; **Old Spaghetti Factory**, 210 S. Meridian St., 635-6325.

Japanese: **Mikado Japanese Restaurant and Sushi Bar**, 148 S. Illinois St., 972-4180.

Mediterranean: **Greek Village**, 72 W. New York St., 951-1500; **Palomino Euro Bistro**, 49 W. Maryland St., 974-0400.

Mexican/Southwestern: **Acapulco Joe's**, 365 N. Illinois St., 637-5160.

Tibetan: **Snow Lion**, 234 S. Meridian (near Union Station), 955-1680.

Restaurants with Pubs

Houlihan's Restaurant, 111 W. Maryland St., 266-8711; **Loughmiller's Pub & Eatery**, 301 W. Washington, 638-7380; **Rock Bottom Restaurant & Brewery**, 10 E. Washington St., 681-8180; **T. G. I. Friday's** (located at the Courtyard by Marriott), 501 W. Washington, 685-8443

Downtown Food Courts

Capitol Food Court, corner of Illinois and Market streets. Includes Arby's, Ed and Marge's, Just Cookies, Long John Silver's, and Wendy's.

Circle Centre, bound by Washington, Georgia, Illinois, and Meridian. Food Court located on the third level includes Frullati Cafe, Manchu Wok, Nick's Gyros, Sabarro's, Soup Masters, and Steak Escape.

City Market, Delaware and Alabama at Market Street. Has over 40 eateries with lots of local color.

University Place Food Court, Michigan at University Boulevard. Not as close as the other downtown food courts, but convenient to those conferees visiting the IUPUI campus. □

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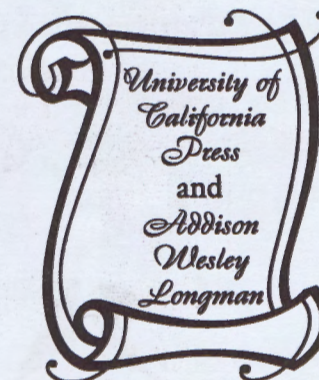
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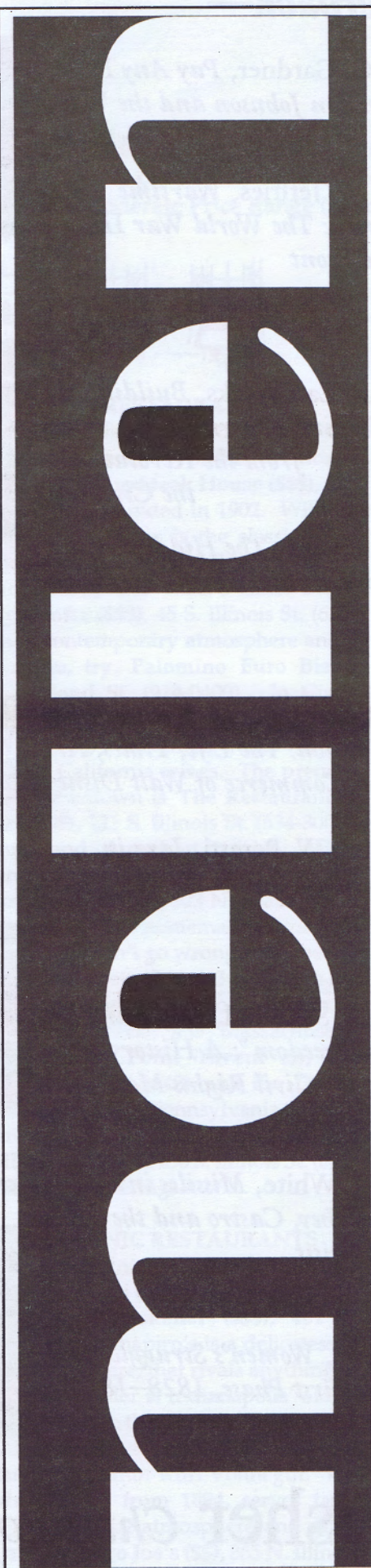
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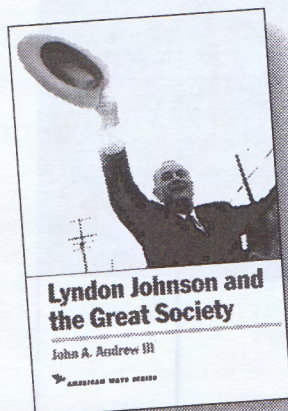
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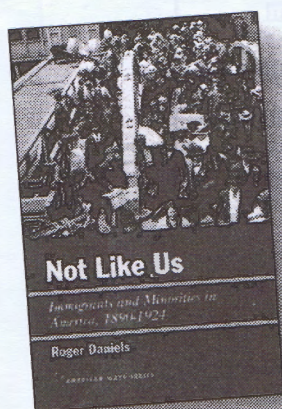
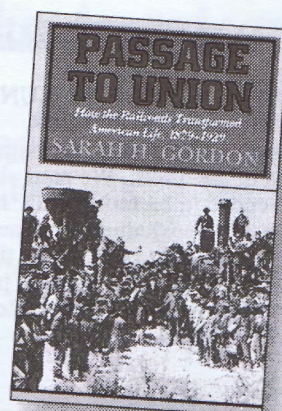


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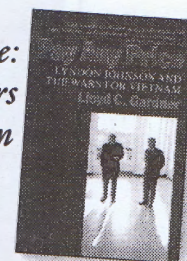


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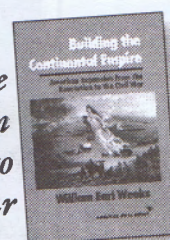
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Annual Meeting Program Changes

Please note the following changes in your 1998 Annual Meeting Program:

Page 41, *Usual and Accustomed Place, Discussion of the Film by Sandra Osawa, Distributed by Upstream Productions*. William L. Lang's affiliation is the Center for Columbia River History, Portland State University. Jacqueline Peterson's affiliation is Washington State University Vancouver.

Page 42, *Can Historians Speak to a Wider Audience*. This session has been moved from Thursday afternoon and will now be held on Saturday, April 4, 3:30 - 5:30 P.M.

Page 46, *Roundtable—Religious Belief and Class Experience: Religion and the History of American Working People*. Professor John T. McGreevy, University of Notre Dame, was inadvertently omitted from the listing for this panel. He will serve as a panelist.

Page 47, *Opposition to Compulsory Insurance*. Larry Schweikart is unable to participate. John E. Moser, George Mason University, will moderate this panel.

Page 48, *Session II—Drawing the Age Line in Industrial America: Class, Gender, Race, and Age in the Experience of Work, 1870-1940*. Alice Kessler-Harris is unable to participate. Anna Igra, Carleton College, will serve as chair.

Page 58, *Disability in the Old and New South: Two Case Studies*. Melton McLaurin is unable to participate.

Page 70, *Transforming Boundaries: North American Voluntary Associations, 1870-1960*. The affiliation for Julieanne Phillips is Cuyahoga Community College.

Page 78, *Cultivating Collaboratives: University-School Cooperative Partnerships*. The affiliation for Loretta Sullivan Lobes is Carnegie-Mellon University, National History Education Network.

Page 82, *Boundaries of Nation, Empire, and Identity: Cultural Perspectives in American Imperialism*. Kristin Hoganson, Harvard University, will present the paper *Fighting for American Manhood: The Problem of Male Degeneracy and the Allure of the Philippines*.

Page 88, *What Graduate Students Should Know About the Future of the Profession*. Ellen Schrecker's paper is entitled *Is There an Academic Future? The Professoriat in Decline*.

Page 89, *Making Meaning in History: Place as Artifact*. Professor Miller-Lane's name is spelled Jonathan Miller-Lane.

Page 89, *Teaching with Documents: The American Revolution and the Great Depression*. The title of the paper to be given by David L. Ghare and Jan Spreeman is *The Causes of the American Revolution: Focus on Boston*.

Page 94, *Social Conflict in the Age of Consensus*. The paper titles for Professor Anderson and Professor Escobar were inadvertently omitted from the Program. Professor Anderson's paper is entitled *Enforcing the Post-*

War "Social Contract": Community Violence, and Law and Order in the Perfect Circle Strike of 1955. Professor Escobar's paper is entitled *Bloody Christmas and the Irony of Police Professionalism: The Los Angeles Police Department and the Chicano Community in the 1950s*.

Page 96, *Roundtable—The Significance of Seneca Falls: 150 Years of Women's Rights*. The correct title for this session is *Roundtable—Seneca Falls in Historical Memory: 150 Years of Celebrating Women's Rights*. The correct listing for Professor McBride is Genevieve G. McBride, Department of Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Page 98, *Roundtable—Revisiting The Black Image in the White Mind*. The fourth panelist is Wilson Moses, The Pennsylvania State University. The name was inadvertently switched in the Program listing.

Page 100, *History Careers: Employment in Public History*. The affiliation for Elizabeth Monroe was inadvertently omitted from the Program. Her affiliation is Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. This session is co-sponsored by the National Council on Public History and the OAH Committee on Public History.

Page 101, *Using Computer Technology to Help Teach the United States History Survey: Some Lessons From the New Media Classroom*. The affiliation for Carl R. Schulkin is Pembroke Hill School.

Page 102, *Americanization and Naturalization*. Stuart Lade's affiliation should be Brainerd High School, Brainerd, Minnesota.

Page 103, *Teaching the Sixties Experience*. Niki Moore will not participate in this session. Dorothy Bach, Chaminade University of Honolulu, will replace her as a presenter of the paper *Lesson Plans for Teaching the Sixties Experience: The Civil Rights Movement, the Anti-Vietnam War Movement, and the Counter-Culture*. David Farber, University of New Mexico, will be the first paper presenter.

Page 104, *Erasing Professional Boundaries: Integrating Public History into the Curriculum*. This session is co-sponsored by the

National Council on Public History and the OAH Committee on Public History.

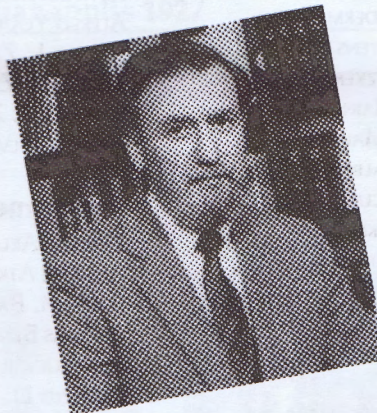
Page 114, *Technology and the Teaching of History*. The moderator of this session is C. Warren Vanderhill, Ball State University. Mark Charles Fissel, Ball State University will present the paper *Using Technology in a General Studies History Course* with John R. Barber. The third presenter is Rosanne J. Marek, Ball State University.

Page 114, *Teaching the Civil War*. Phillip S. Paludan will be the first presenter.

Page 122, *Hope and Glory—The Centennial Celebration of The Augustus Saint Gaudens Monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment*. This session is canceled.

Page 140 and 144, *The University Press of Colorado* is sharing booth 616 with Ohio University Press.

The University of Illinois Press ad on pages 216-219 of the Program has the incorrect booth numbers in it. The correct booth numbers are 412 and 414. □



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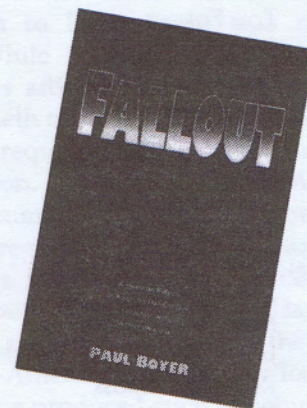
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**We need to hear
from all of YOU!**

How Are We Doing?



Did you receive your copy of the membership survey in the annual meeting and election ballot mailing last month? Did you send in your response? If you didn't, you can still send in the form you received in January or you can take advantage of the questionnaire printed here. **(Just don't send in both, please.)** We have tried to use the most cost effective ways of disseminating the survey and to make it easy for you to return it to us. (Just fold and tape; return postage is guaranteed.)

We exist to serve our members, to help them carry out the Organization's mission: "to promote historical study and research in the field of American history and to do all things necessary and proper to accomplish this purpose." But as historians, we know that organizations and their objectives change over time, as well as the context in which they exist.

For example, most of our members in the past and present are faculty in higher education institutions. But we know higher education is undergoing dramatic change just now, and probably will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Tenured full-time faculty are an increasingly smaller portion of the total number of college teachers, while the numbers of part-time and off-tenure track appointments continue to grow. Post-tenure review is fast becoming a fact of life. Library budgets shrink even as new forms of scholarly

communication proliferate. Enrollments fall in many history departments but historians also find homes in interdisciplinary and other programs. For the OAH these trends raise many questions: should our annual meeting be changed, for example, to provide opportunities for historians to present their scholarship in more or different ways? What attention should our publications give to pedagogical issues versus new research?

Over the last few years, OAH staff and other officers—myself included—have devoted a substantial amount of time to advocacy on a range of issue—from federal agencies that support historical research to curricular issues at the state level. Ought we to do more? less? Are there better ways to involve our members in these issues?

In addition, the nature of our membership itself is changing. Several hundred of our members choose the "history educator" category—that is they receive the *Magazine of History* as their primary publication. Student members increased in the late 1980s as prospects for employment increased and then declined as the job market worsened. More of our members teach in community colleges than was the case a decade or so ago. Their needs and concerns are necessarily different from those of research university faculty; those of history teachers in liberal arts colleges differ as well.

The executive board of the OAH has undertaken a long-range planning initiative to address these and many other issues. The 1998 OAH member survey you now have is the first effort to gather data to inform that process. We have tried to devise a set of questions that can be readily tabulated and cross tabulated. But we also encourage members to write at length to let us know what we might not have known to ask. Over the next several months we will analyze the returns from the survey and consider what additional information is needed—from members but also from American historians who do not belong to the OAH. To help us in these efforts we have expanded the executive committee to include two additional members—Nancy Cott and Fred Hoxie—from the executive board. The group will meet this spring and again in the summer, leading up to an extended executive board meeting in October where we will formulate plans for facing the challenges we know the OAH will face in the coming decades.

Finally, as this process continues, we plan to report regularly to the members about what we have learned and what initiatives and changes we are considering. So stay tuned. It is your organization and we need to hear from you. □

—Arnita A. Jones, OAH Executive Director

OAH Membership Survey

PLEASE RETURN BY MARCH 12, 1998

Please note: Your membership ID number is used here for demographic purposes only—information will be released only in the form of statistical summaries which will not identify particular persons. While we do not encourage you to respond anonymously, you may do so by carefully removing your mailing label before returning the survey. On behalf of the OAH Executive Board, thank you for taking the time to complete this important survey.

Membership

1. Why did you join the OAH? Check up to three choices.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> To attend Annual Meeting | <input type="checkbox"/> To receive the <i>Journal of American History</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To support advocacy and lobbying efforts | <input type="checkbox"/> To receive the <i>OAH Newsletter</i> |
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2. Please rate each of the following OAH services in terms of its IMPORTANCE to your continued membership. Use a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very important" and 1 is "not at all important."

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Advocacy and Lobbying Efforts of the OAH	④	③	②	①
Annual Meeting	④	③	②	①
Awards, Prizes, and Fellowship Opportunities	④	③	②	①
<i>Journal of American History</i>	④	③	②	①
<i>Magazine of History</i>	④	③	②	①
Occasional OAH Publications	④	③	②	①
<i>OAH Newsletter</i>	④	③	②	①
OAH Website	④	③	②	①
OAH/MBNA Credit Card	④	③	②	①
OAH Insurance Programs	④	③	②	①
Supporting Historical Study and Research	④	③	②	①

3. Please tell us how SATISFIED you are with each of the following OAH products and services. Use a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very satisfied" and 1 is "not at all satisfied."

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Advocacy and Lobbying Efforts of the OAH	④	③	②	①
Annual Meeting	④	③	②	①
Awards, Prizes, and Fellowship Opportunities	④	③	②	①
<i>Journal of American History</i>	④	③	②	①
<i>Magazine of History</i>	④	③	②	①
Occasional OAH Publications	④	③	②	①
<i>OAH Newsletter</i>	④	③	②	①
OAH Website	④	③	②	①
OAH/MBNA Credit Card	④	③	②	①
OAH Insurance Programs	④	③	②	①
Supporting Historical Study and Research	④	③	②	①

4. What other services would you like the OAH to offer? _____

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

5. Which components would you like to see on the OAH Web page? Indicate all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Table of Contents for <i>Journal of American History</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Journal of American History</i> article abstracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Job Opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News from OAH office, committees, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Awards, Prizes, and Fellowship Opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Meeting Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Searchable directory of OAH members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Papers from the annual meeting | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

Annual Meeting

6. Have you ever attended an OAH annual meeting? ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. If "Yes," indicate which of the following OAH meetings you have attended:

- ☐ 1992-Chicago ☐ 1993-Anaheim ☐ 1994-Atlanta ☐ 1995-Washington ☐ 1996-Chicago ☐ 1997-San Francisco

8. What factors are the most important in your decision whether to attend an annual meeting? Please rate each of the following using a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very important" and 1 is "not at all important."

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Appeal of meeting site city	④	③	②	①
Friends/colleagues attendance	④	③	②	①
Joint meeting with another association	④	③	②	①
Meeting theme	④	③	②	①
Offsite events	④	③	②	①
Overall cost	④	③	②	①
Time of year meeting is held	④	③	②	①
Topics of sessions and papers	④	③	②	①
Quality of scholarship presented	④	③	②	①

9. Do you think the annual meeting should (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> stay the same | <input type="checkbox"/> include more sessions about professional issues/professional development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be reduced in size | <input type="checkbox"/> include more new format sessions (e.g., cluster, poster, Internet sessions) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> include more traditional sessions | <input type="checkbox"/> include more sessions about teaching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> include more offsite tours | <input type="checkbox"/> be supplemented to include one or more regional meetings |

10. How can the annual meeting better meet your needs? _____

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

11. Are your areas of scholarly interest adequately covered at the annual meeting? ☐ Yes ☐ No

12. If "No," please list your areas of scholarly interest: _____

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

13. Have you submitted or been a part of a paper or session proposal for the Annual Meeting in the last six years? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Does your employer provide funding for you to attend the OAH annual meeting?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes: | <input type="checkbox"/> Full funding | <input type="checkbox"/> Partial funding | <input type="checkbox"/> Depends on my level of program participation (e.g., when I am a panelist, presenter, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> No, I do not receive funding. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|

To return your completed survey, remove this full sheet from the Newsletter. Fold in half so the postage-paid panel faces out. Fold on the dotted lines (at ① and ②), seal with TAPE, and drop in the mailbox. No cutting is required.



15. Do you read/use the *Journal of American History*? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If "No," please skip to Question 22)

16. Please rate each of the following sections of the *Journal* in terms of its importance to you. Please use a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very important" and 1 is "not at all important."

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Articles	④	③	②	①
Book Reviews	④	③	②	①
Exhibit Reviews	④	③	②	①
Film Reviews	④	③	②	①
Oral History	④	③	②	①
Recent Scholarship	④	③	②	①
Roundtables	④	③	②	①
Special Issues	④	③	②	①
Textbooks and Teaching	④	③	②	①

17. Are your areas of scholarly interest adequately covered in the *Journal*? ☐ Yes ☐ No

18. If "No," please list your areas of scholarly interest: _____

① Fold DOWN so that the postage-paid panel (below) faces out.



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② Fold again so that the postage-paid panel (above) faces out. Seal with tape

19. What kinds of changes would make the *Journal* better meet your needs? _____
(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

20. Do you read/use archived issues of the *Journal* online at (check all that apply): ☐ JSTOR (www.jstor.org) ☐ UMI (www.umi.com/proquest)

21. Do you read/use current issues of the *Journal* online at UMI's ProQuest Direct™ (www.umi.com/proquest): ☐ Yes ☐ No

22. Do you read/use other scholarly journals online? ☐ Yes ☐ No If "Yes," which ones: _____

OAH Newsletter

23. Do you read/use the *OAH Newsletter*? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if "No", skip to Question 26)

24. Please rate each of the following sections of the *Newsletter* in terms of its IMPORTANCE to you. Please use a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very important" and 1 is "not at all important."

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Awards/Grants announcements	④	③	②	①
Calls for Papers	④	③	②	①
Feature Articles	④	③	②	①
Meetings/Conferences	④	③	②	①
News for the Profession	④	③	②	①
News of the Organization	④	③	②	①
Professional Opportunities (job ads)	④	③	②	①

25. What kinds of changes would make the *Newsletter* better meet your needs? _____
(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

[TAPE HERE]

[TAPE HERE]

[TAPE HERE]

26. Do you read/use the *OAH Magazine of History*? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if "No", skip to Question 31)
27. Please rate each of the following sections of the *Magazine* in terms of its IMPORTANCE to you. Please use a scale of 1 to 4, where 4 is "very important" and 1 is "not at all important."

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Book Reviews	④	③	②	①
Feature Articles	④	③	②	①
Historiographical Essays	④	③	②	①
History Headlines/Announcements	④	③	②	①
Lesson Plans	④	③	②	①

28. What kinds of changes would make the *Magazine* better meet your needs? _____

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

29. Have you ever used the *Magazine's* articles or lesson plans in your classroom? ☐ Yes ☐ No

30. How did you first hear about the *Magazine*? Please check only one.

- ☐ Special Offer ☐ Colleague ☐ Direct mail
☐ OAH publication ☐ Non-OAH publication ☐ Other:

General Information

31. In your opinion, which dues system would you like to see the OAH use? Indicate only one choice.

- ☐ Flat fee (all members pay the same dues rate)
☐ Income-based system (membership dues determined by employment category or salary level)
☐ Modified flat fee (dues based upon broad membership categories, regardless of employment category or salary level)
☐ Product-based (dues based upon OAH publications, products, and services a member chooses)
☐ Other: _____

(Enclose separate sheet if needed.)

32. Which category best describes your professional affiliation? Check only one.

- ☐ Community or 2-year college ☐ 4-year college/university ☐ Elementary, middle or secondary school
☐ Museum, historical agency, archives, or library ☐ Retired ☐ Student
☐ Other: _____

33. Where do you access the Internet? (Check all that apply.) ☐ Home ☐ Office/School ☐ Other ☐ I don't have access

The OAH would like to thank the following people for their generosity in contributing to the Ellis W. Hawley Prize fund:

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Booker T. Washington

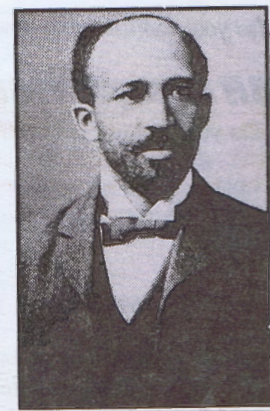
Washington and Du Bois at the Turn of Two Centuries

A National Park Service and OAH Symposium to discuss Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois, their historical context, thoughts, and influences, and the meaning of their legacies for America.

March 19-21, 1998, Roanoke, Virginia

Keynote speaker **JULIAN BOND** will head a program that brings together academic and public historians, local teachers and students, cultural leaders, park service professionals, and others interested in the lives and impact of Washington and Du Bois and race issues in the United States today. The symposium, emphasizing cultural resources and interpretive issues, will consist of several moderated panel sessions, a "focus on teaching session" for K-12 to college history educators, and a tour and program at the Booker T. Washington National Monument in nearby Hardy, Virginia. Speakers include **HERBERT APTHEKER**, **EDWARD AYERS**, **LOUIS HARLAN**, **DAVID LEVERING LEWIS**, **AUGUST MEIER**, and director of NPS, **ROBERT STANTON**.

To receive a program and registration materials, please send your name and mailing address to OAH, Washington-Du Bois Symposium, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; tel. (812) 855-7345 or send e-mail to john@oah.org.



W. E. B. Du Bois

Photos courtesy Booker T. Washington National Monument