

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 20, Number 4 / November 1992



Gender and the Politics of Teaching History

by Eve Kornfeld



Framing Questions and Seeking Answers: OAH Members Conduct Research

by Ann D. Gordon

Research Resources in the Greater Los Angeles Area

by Doyce B. Nunis, Jr.



National Archives, Southwest Region

by Kenneth R. Stevens

Plus Special Supplement

Report of the Committee to Review the Office of the Executive Secretary



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OAH
NEWSLETTER

Volume 20, Number 4 / November 1992

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Gender and the Politics of Teaching History

by Eve Kornfeld

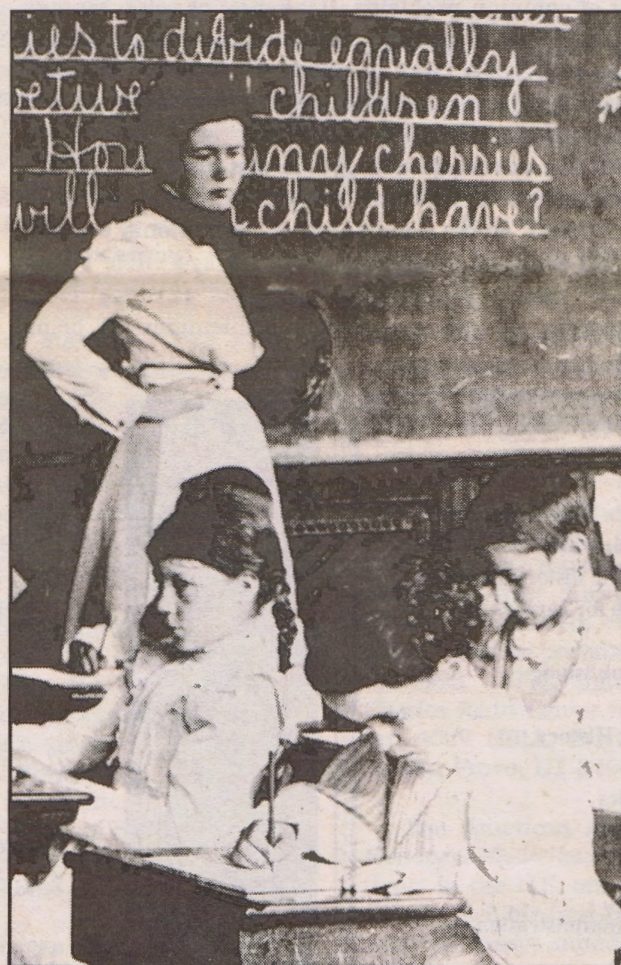
For many readers, Joan Scott's *Gender and the Politics of History* raises central questions about underlying gendered assumptions of traditional historical scholarship. The teaching of history might also be considered from the perspective of gender and relations of social power. Perhaps our teaching, too, is fundamentally shaped by unexamined gender constructions. I offer here an initial, experiential approach to these issues, based upon four incidents that occurred during one remarkable week last year in my four university history courses. This ethnographic approach combines the descriptions of a participant/observer with general analyses and speculative interpretations. My hope is to open a professional conversation in which we might explore collectively the various effects of gender on the politics of teaching history.

The first incident occurred in my undergraduate survey of U.S. history for 120 students. About 70 of the most eager students had volunteered to participate in a large-group discussion once a week (budget cuts had made smaller groups impossible). In the 75-minute discussion period, each student could make one substantial comment on the readings, but few could speak more than once. I moderated the discussions for content and allowed everyone the opportunity to speak once. Although the odds were against us, the students' comments were surprisingly thoughtful and informed. On this particular occasion, however, one of the young male undergraduates expressed frustration at being unable to speak twice by interrupting my attempt to summarize the students' various views and to conclude the discussion with some thoughts of my own. He exclaimed loudly, "I could have said all of that 20 minutes ago, if you had just called on me again," and he stormed out of the room.

The second episode took place in my introductory graduate seminar on historical methods. This dedicated group of nine men and three women met each Monday evening to discuss methodological and historiographical issues; most of the students came from full-time jobs as public schoolteachers or military officers. One evening, as we discussed Scott's book, several of the men grew visibly upset. They had little trouble with the "add women and stir" concept, especially as they planned to write diplomatic or political history anyway, and expected to leave the adding and stirring to others. But even their desire to be fair could not lead them to consider seriously Scott's call for the revision of history itself. One man finally protested passionately, "But why should white males even read this? It threatens our power." Others muttered their assent, while those students who had embraced Scott's position were silenced. It was as near to civil warfare as I have ever seen a graduate seminar come.

An evening seminar for advanced master's candidates was the scene of the third of the week's incidents. This seminar focused on recent historiography of the American Revolution and drew together public

schoolteachers, aspirants to Ph.D. programs, and other professionals. The ten men and two women in the seminar had all chosen to study this field in depth—an instructor's dream—and almost all were open to the interpretations of social origins and conflict that we considered. Six of the twelve asked me to supervise their master's theses. But here was the source of the trouble in paradise: these six often competed for my attention and praise as each sought to be the first among equals. During an interesting discussion on the role of African-Americans in the Revolution, I questioned one student's position, plac-



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ing my remarks in the context of an ongoing scholarly debate. After class, he asked why I was angry with him. Although I calmly reiterated my intellectual critique, he continued to respond personally and emotionally and heard not a word I said.

The final episode in my upper-division undergraduate course on U.S. history for future teachers and my only course in which most of the students were women. This incident occurred outside of the classroom, when one young woman followed me to my office to ask some questions. Her questions concerned my private life and whether I had ever faced professional discrimination or harassment. I was startled because I hardly knew this woman, not because students never ask me such questions. I did not want to close off

the conversation, for experience has shown me that many students broach these subjects awkwardly when they have something painful to confide. But I did not feel comfortable answering the personal questions that she pressed upon me. I began to wish fervently that I had taken a degree in psychology in my spare time.

I offer now some analysis and interpretation of these four incidents:

Gender and authority. The first, replicated in various forms in many women professors' classes, raises the central issue of gender and authority. How can we open our classes to discussion and debate without losing the respect that we deserve and have earned? Male professors can be more democratic, if they wish, and instantly reassert control over the class when they want or need it; in whatever pose, they cannot give away their social power. On the other hand, our very presence is challenging to some students, male and female, who may seize any excuse to dismiss our claims to authority. Unsurprisingly, my informal, unsystematic polling around a large, urban campus suggests that women of color suffer these challenges more frequently and intensely than white women, and far more often and strongly than men of color.

Yet few of us wish to reproduce the structures of knowledge and power embedded in traditional pedagogy. Many of us hope to create a multivocal classroom to accompany a multicultural history, and to convey to our students that historical interpretation necessarily involves debate and differences of judgment. Stifling dissent and silencing the disagreeable teach the old lessons in the old ways. Such classroom "management" might also cause us to lose a special opportunity: perhaps our tenuous hold on social power and our unsettling movements between center and margins themselves might give us the best chance to initiate students into active learning, questioning of traditional authorities, and an appreciation for diversity of experience and expression. We certainly would not want to throw away that opportunity in order to preserve our own security.

It is possible that this tension is inherent in the process of liberation. As a colleague in clinical psychology observed, this seems to be a classic case of transference: our students, invited to challenge the authority of texts and leaders, turn first to the closest figures of authority, us. If this tension is the price of their intellectual freedom, I suppose we will have to learn to live with it, however painful it may be for all concerned. Perhaps we ought joyfully to sacrifice our claims to authority for the sake of democratic liberation, although it is very difficult to sacrifice what one has barely or not yet really won.

Just another feminist. The second episode illustrates another common problem that female faculty encounter, which we might link to the "objectivity question." It is deliciously ironic that this issue arose in a graduate class which read Peter Novick's *That Noble Dream: "The Objectivity Question" and the Amer-*
Continued next page

ican Historical Profession, but it is hardly surprising. Incoming graduate students, some more conservative than their professors, often are especially wedded to the traditional narratives and myths of the profession they have just chosen to enter. Male and female faculty alike may encounter the charge of a lack of objectivity.

Despite these commonalities, however, there seems to be a special quality to some students' resistance to challenging ideas presented at any level by female professors. What may seem intriguing or provocative in a white male professor's class, may appear threatening in the class of a woman or a person of color. Perhaps most disturbing, some students move quickly from healthy questioning and resistance to rejection of a female professor's ideas. Especially in the context of the current, widespread antifeminist backlash in the U.S., it is all too easy for these students to dismiss her as "just another feminist."

At times, as in this seminar on historical methods, we can use these expressions of discontent or resistance to further our pedagogical aims. We can interrogate the students' desires for objectivity, ask which social groups are silenced under traditional claims to neutral truth, and explain that a threat to dominant white male power is indeed the point of many new methods. But we must recognize that our presence compounds the perceived danger of these materials and methods for some students, even as it clarifies their meaning and promise for others. Again, both special opportunity and tension fill our classrooms.

Mentoring, not mothering. The third incident reveals a less disruptive, but in some respects an even more troubling recurrent problem. From the freshman to the graduate level, many male and female students alike expect their male professors to be

tough, demanding and critical, and their (rarer) female professors to be constantly supportive, sympathetic, and nurturing. Our intellectual disagreements and critiques, however mild and constructive, strike some students as personal attacks or betrayals of trust. They may experience our attempts to instruct them, unlike those of our male colleagues, as expressions of anger or disapproval, and block the intellectual content with intense emotional reactions. We may be plumbing the deepest fears of mother turning away from her child; we are certainly tapping years of formidable cultural construction of gender roles.

These considerations affect my manner in the classroom and in advising students. Aware of the probable reactions, I carefully weigh the costs and benefits of constructive criticism before I speak. When I determine that such a comment is necessary, I often have to speak gently and repeatedly to penetrate the cultural barriers. In time, perhaps, a greater number of female faculty will accustom students to receive us all as professionals, and to welcome different styles of mentoring. For now, it is one more complex issue for us to consider and address.

Role model to the world. The fourth episode carries us from the classroom into office hours, and another set of common problems. Like men of color, women are not only or mainly classroom instructors; we are role models for large numbers of students who have never before encountered anyone "like them" in professional positions. Indeed, many of us were hired with this extracurricular goal in administrative minds, and many of us welcome the opportunity to introduce "outsiders" to the possibilities of professional careers.

Yet even the friendliest and most accessible of our white male colleagues do not spend as many hours listening to students' personal dilemmas or being

questioned about their own personal and professional choices. For us, there is no constitutional right to privacy, and no boundaries except for those we draw, painfully, with each individual student. Most startling and exhausting are the intimate questions and confessions from the near strangers who have watched us intently from a distance. Perhaps the greatest challenge is to maintain one's personal space and yet remain open to people who desperately need to escape their tightly constructed roles.

Fortunately for my sanity, my students did not present me in a single week with all the regular trials of women professors! No one asked me for a date or flung an arm around me, although this happens frequently enough that I have theorized it as, at least in part, an attempt to subvert or reverse an unusual relationship of power between a dominant woman and a subordinate man. No students expected me to accept papers or messages for my male colleagues. No students addressed me by my first name, since by mid-semester I had impressed upon them the significance of language and insisted that both Anne Hutchinson and I deserved our surnames. I suppose that the week could have been more challenging after all.

Eve Kornfeld is associate professor of history at San Diego State University. The author wishes to acknowledge the support and insights of colleagues Oliva Espin, Elizabeth Colwill, Adelaida Del Castillo, Pat Huckle, Francis Stites, and William Cheek, as well as her many students.

Readers may address comments regarding the issues discussed in this article either to Ms. Kornfeld or the editor of the OAH Newsletter.

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Correspondence

To the Editor:

The assessment exam [Benjamin D. Rhodes, "Quality Control in the Classroom," *OAH Newsletter*, August 1992] was old-fashioned in more than its format of fill-in-the-blank questions. . . . It is out of step with the current historiography and course content in a post-"new"-social-history world. The exam included virtually no material on workers or women (unless, of course, knowing Vanna White as the famed "Wheel" turner counts for women's history) and only one question involved a prominent African-American, Booker T. Washington. . . .

Whether or not a student can correctly identify "Old Hickory" as Andrew Jackson has little to do with that student's understanding of Jackson's role in, say, the evolution of political institutions and expectations, the transformation of the Presidency, or the relationship between the State and the national economy in early-nineteenth-century America, issues on which political historians focus. . . .

The belief that students' knowledge of "basic factual material" reflects good teaching/learning, assumes that there is an agreed-upon body of basic factual material we are mandated to teach. If that is true, what is it? More importantly is this body of "facts" the same thing as history? . . . That is not to say that knowledge of facts is unimportant. But, at the same time, these are still no substitutes for a sense of historical process nor do they stand for the tremendously important task of creating analytical narratives from the documentary fragments of the past. . . .

I hope that [there] is a stiffened resolve to resist the use of such meaningless assessment exams to monitor our teaching and to reduce our role as historians to one of game-show host on "Jeopardy."

Sincerely,
Susan Curtis
Purdue University

Organization News

OAH Executive Secretary Search

Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians. Five-year renewable position, beginning 1 July 1993.

Qualifications: (1) A record of documented excellence in the research, analysis, and presentation of history to public and/or academic audiences as evidenced by books and articles, and/or museum exhibits and catalogues, and/or historical films. (2) An educational vision and a commitment to learning. (3) Administrative abilities including the capacity to work with historians of widely varied interests, to represent their work and their concerns in public arenas, and to promote the study of American history at all levels of education at home and abroad.

An appointment at Indiana University (tenured associate or full rank) will be considered only for those candidates demonstrating excellence in the research, analysis, and presentation of history.

Salary: negotiable. Potential candidates should send a letter of application to Professor Richard H. Kohn, Chair, Executive Secretary Search Committee, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Please include a c.v. and have three letters of recommendation forwarded. Applicants are urged to file their materials as early as possible. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until a candidate is chosen.

The OAH and Indiana University are affirmative action/equal opportunity employers.

Annual Meeting Travel

The OAH has announced an agreement with Wagons-lits Travel USA to provide travel arrangements for annual meetings through 1996. Information on convention travel discounts and other specials for the Anaheim meeting, April 15-18, 1993, will appear in the annual meeting program which all members will receive in January.

The toll-free number to make annual meeting travel arrangements through Wagons-lits Travel is 1-800-388-8699.

Please Note: The OAH business office will be closed from December 24, 1992, until January 4, 1993.

Non-Profit Tables at OAH Meeting

The OAH Executive Board has established a new policy regarding free table space at the Organization's annual meeting. Any small non-profit organization of historians (defined by the 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-serve 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. Written requests 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 1, 1993. Correspondence should be directed to OAH Convention Manager, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

OAH Call for Papers, 1994

During the past two decades, much important and influential scholarship in American history has explored the development of political ideas and the nature of political and social movements. Attempting to embrace the experiences of both participants and leaders and to uncover complex political cultures, these studies also have begun to reconceptualize the very boundaries of politics so as to include contests over the relations and expressions of power in many different arenas: in households, fields, factories, and community institutions as well as in the more traditional ones of parties, elections, and the state. The serious attention that has been devoted to political ideologies (liberalism and republicanism, progressivism and conservatism, feminism of various stripes, and racial and ethnic nationalisms) and to movements such as evangelicalism, women's rights, labor reform, Populism, and civil rights has redefined our understandings of American history.

The 1994 annual meeting will, therefore, focus on the history of political ideologies and social movements from the colonial period to the present. The program committee especially invites proposals for innovative approaches to these subjects from a wide variety of perspectives: social, cultural, economic, intellectual, legal, and comparative. As always, of course, we invite colleagues to submit proposals in all areas, subjects, and periods of American history.

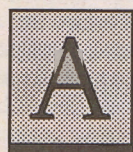
We invite, too, innovative formats for the sharing of scholarship, such as roundtables on work-in-progress, workshops on broad interpretive questions, and seminars on previously published work. Although we encourage colleagues to propose entire sessions, the program committee will seek to match single-paper proposals and other submissions and to place them on the program. OAH policy encourages sessions in which participants represent the full diversity of the organization's membership.

Each proposal should include: an abstract no longer than 500 words which states the proposed session's subject, methodology, significance, and the format; a prospectus no more than 500 words in length for each paper; and a single-page vitae for each participant. Co-chairs of the program committee are Ellen DuBois and Steven Hahn. Five full copies of each proposal must be submitted no later than **February 15, 1993** to: Steven Hahn, Department of History, 0104, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

All annual meeting participants must register for the meeting. Participants specializing in American history and who make their living as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members of the OAH.

Framing Questions and Seeking Answers: OAH Members Conduct Research

by Ann D. Gordon



traditional, some would say old-fashioned, profile of historical research emerges from data supplied by a sample of OAH members to a 1990 survey conducted for the Historical Documents Study. OAH members primarily study the records of articulate men who had roles on the national scene during the past century and who manifested leadership through institutions. They find their sources most often among those housed in college or university libraries. There are tensions and subtexts among the data, but the weight of evidence cannot support an image of a profession gleefully shedding its heritage.

Without historical comparison for the data, it is difficult to determine the directions of change. The recent data seem to defy rumors about the profession.

The recent data seem to defy rumors about the profession.

thus simple description has some intrinsic value. In addition, the data allow comparisons among OAH members and respondents from the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), the American Legal History Society, the National Council on Public History, and the National Genealogical Society who also took part in the survey.

Profiles of memberships were not the primary intent when collecting this data, and the Historical Documents Study's report, *Using the Nation's Documentary Heritage*, gives little attention to such profiles unless characteristics of the groups helped to differentiate expectations that researchers bring to the same or similar sources. Most recommendations address ways to improve the services on which researchers rely. But within its inquiry about current demand for historical sources, the study asked respondents to identify both the types of sources they had used for a recent project and some elements of the questions they wanted the evidence to answer.

Three hundred and eighty-three (383) surveys were received from a random sample of 603 names drawn from the OAH membership. Because of multiple memberships in the full survey population, 537 members completed surveys. Ninety-six percent (96%) reported graduate training in history, the highest proportion of any group in the survey. Attracting few avocational historians (6%), the membership included 21% who are doing research as students and 72% as professional historians. About three-quarters of the professionals identified themselves as academics.

As researchers, OAH members parallel the full survey of 1,394 people, with beginners (0-5 years) making up about one-fifth and old hands (20+ years) making up just under one-third. But the members selected less current research to describe than other

groups.

Asked to indicate if their research looked at topics internationally, nationally, or locally, historians divided. Forty-five percent (45%) of OAH members and legal historians selected "nationally," while about one-quarter chose "locally." In the AASLH and also in the National Council on Public History the proportions were reversed.

Evidence for attention to modern history is found in topics pursued from earlier times well into the 20th century and in studies confined to this century. Seventy percent (70%) of OAH members sought sources on the century since 1890, including 38% with no need for sources earlier than 1890 and 23% who relied exclusively on sources created after 1921. Similar attention to recent history occurs among public historians, but neither local nor legal historians have followed the same route. Only about seven percent of those groups used any sources originating in the post-1921 decades. To take one measure of 19th-century interest, both groups made significantly greater use of sources pre-dating Reconstruction than did OAH members.

When respondents from one field answered questions about the kinds of evidence they needed from sources, they tended to affirm the expected. Genealogists registered their focus on individuals within family units and a clear separation between citizenry and officialdom. Because OAH members have no obvious vocabulary or practice in common, their answers reflected diversity predictable in a membership that includes diplomatic historians alongside of quantitative social historians, to name two examples. But their answers had some patterns, often different from other groups.

Emblems of the new social history will be found among members of AASLH much more clearly than within OAH. There, a majority considers men and women together, examines events in local context, and works against the lack of first-person sources, while strong minorities focus on the private citizen in private life or through informal associations, disregarding the officials and institutions of public life. At the opposite extreme, preserving emblems of traditional political history, most legal historians use government records to study men whose words are preserved therein, and strong minorities with no interest in informal groups, pursue institutional studies and limit their questions to public life and the experience of officials.

The OAH is pulled in both directions. Members are concerned with institutions, but in combination with informal groups. Eight percent (8%) declared themselves concerned only with informal groups, compared to 15% among local historians, but just 14% focused solely on institutions, compared to 30% of legal historians. Institutions in the private sector ap-

pealed to OAH members more than government, however. Only one-quarter found their evidence primarily in government records, and sources such as the archives of non-profit institutions (39%) and records of labor unions or associations for reform (20%) found more use than the unpublished records of courts (18%) and legislatures (10%) or presidential papers (17%).

Most members studied the public sphere but balanced private and public life. A tiny four percent (4%) defined their query as primarily about private life, but only 23% defined it as primarily about public life. Legal historians are slightly more committed to a strict public focus, at 32%. More OAH members direct their attention to citizens (22%), with fewer focusing on officials (13%), but again, most members (62%) are concerned with both, with the interaction between official and citizen or the dual roles of specific individuals.

A kind of inter-culturalism guided most OAH members to describe their research as embracing the cultures of both the majority and a minority. Except among genealogists, no more than one-third of any group identified its topics as solely about a cultural majority. But at the same time, the percentages of people studying minorities were very low, topped by 14% of OAH members.

When asked if they researched males, females, or both, OAH members displayed the highest interest among surveyed groups (11%) in documenting women, as well as having a high interest in men's history.

The weight of evidence cannot support an image of a profession gleefully shedding its heritage.

Forty-six percent (46%) of members described their work as concerned solely with males. Only legal historians showed less interest in the "human family" than members of the OAH.

By several measures, OAH members showed a preference for studying articulate individuals whose experience is documented in their own words. Where genealogists rely on records in the words of others to retrieve information about the individuals they trace, 47% of OAH members found their subjects' own words. Thirty percent (30%) worked primarily with collections of the papers of individuals. Members led in use of personal correspondence (76%), diaries (52%), other personal papers (62%), and presidential papers (17%). They read fiction (21%) and other published writings by their subjects (75%) more than other researchers. Pamphlets and newspapers were also important.

At the same time, members are not leaders in the use of non-verbal evidence. The 28% who reported

See Gordon Page 19

OAH Expands Contact with Americanists Abroad

Over the past year the OAH has developed a number of international initiatives. In the spirit of celebrating the Columbian exchange, the 1992 annual convention emphasized "the meeting of cultures." And in various ways, the organization continues to work to bring together U.S. and foreign scholars.

For several years, the *OAH Newsletter* has run a series of articles on "American History Abroad." Editorial consultants Wolfgang Helbich and Peter Boyle have arranged for essays written by Americanists outside the U.S. And recognizing the importance of cross-cultural exchange in the study of the American past, the OAH executive board in April created an ad hoc committee on international initiatives. This committee will consider establishing a standing committee on internationalization and offering assistance to American historians abroad.

The ad hoc committee is already exploring ways that the OAH can help Americanists in other countries improve their library resources. Discussions held at the Chicago meeting and a survey of eighty foreign scholars illuminated some key issues. The participants generally agreed that interest in American studies was increasing among their students, that courses could improve dramatically with increased access to American history materials, and that any comprehensive effort to improve library resources should be tailored to the specific needs of each country. Some raised the idea of focusing on improving regional centers for American Studies or even

creating and distributing a comprehensive listing of American history holdings in libraries outside of the U.S.

In April 1991, the OAH executive board also resolved "to establish collections of published works in American history at universities in those countries where such resources are not now widely available." As a result the OAH has been working with the federal government to implement two resource-building programs.

In conjunction with the United States Information Agency (USIA), the OAH is creating a system whereby USIA-supplied labels and postage would be used to send donated subscriptions of the *JAH* to several dozen foreign scholars and libraries.

The OAH is also seeking to establish libraries of American studies materials in Eastern Europe. Howard L. Berman, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Operations, has invited the organization to submit a proposal for a line item appropriation in the 1993-94 USIA budget to set up compact libraries at institutions around the world that cannot afford an essential core collection of American studies books and periodicals. This year a small amount of funding was made available to the USIA for a pilot project to establish two such libraries in the near future. Seven committees of scholars collaborated to create lists of recommended books in American studies, and USIA posts in Poland and Hungary have begun to select needed titles. Additional USIA funds will be used to purchase books for Bulgar-

ia, Romania, and Albania.

Further demonstrating a commitment to the "meeting of cultures" theme, the OAH inaugurated a newly "internationalized" *Journal of American History* this fall. Fifty-five contributing editors in thirty-one countries, including special editorial boards in both Mexico and Canada, will assist in identifying and evaluating scholarly works on American history produced outside of the U.S. Future issues of the *JAH* will include articles, as well as items in the book review and recent scholarship sections, from foreign contributors. American scholars have also been invited to review books on the American past published in foreign languages.

The OAH's most recent effort to bring together foreign and U.S. scholars is the establishment of an annual prize for the best book and the best article on American history published in a foreign language. The winning article will be translated into English and published in the *Journal of American History*, and the winning book will be recommended to Cambridge University Press to be translated and published. Entries should be submitted for these prizes by April 1, 1993, and winners will be announced in early 1994.

Columbus Day 1992 has come and gone, but work continues on each of these ventures. Interest in cultural exchange has sparked an expansion of OAH efforts to foster international communication and understanding about the American past.

OAH

Harvard University CHARLES WARREN CENTER for Studies in American History

1993-94 FELLOWSHIPS

The Charles Warren Center will make six awards for 1993-94 to scholars of American History, broadly defined, who are involved in some stage of a major research project and for whom location at Harvard or in the Boston area would be particularly useful. Scholars of American history who are not citizens of the United States are eligible. Applicants must not be degree candidates at any institution, and should have a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Preference will be given to scholars who have received their Ph.D. degree or have otherwise completed their professional training since 1980 and who can accept a full-year fellowship.

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Where financial support is necessary, fellowships will carry stipends, with a maximum of \$25,000 each. Fellowship appointments will also be available for scholars of American history who do not need financial assistance but who would benefit from affiliation with the Center for one or both semesters.

Application forms, due in the Center by January 15, 1993, may be obtained by writing to the Charles Warren Center, 118 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.



FIVE COLLEGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR MINORITY SCHOLARS

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Awards will be announced by May 1, 1993

For further information and application materials contact:

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Five College Fellowship Program Committee

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Edited by

MARY KUPIEC CAYTON, ELLIOTT J. GORN, AND PETER W. WILLIAMS

A new generation of social historians has changed the way we look at our world and understand our past. Instead of focusing on conventional political coverage and isolated events, the spotlight is cast on processes and people, how Americans chose sites for towns and built their homes, how they led their daily lives, how they modified and were modified by their physical surroundings. The *Encyclopedia of American Social History* is the first major reference work to synthesize the new social-history scholarship of geographers, historians, sociologists, and anthropologists. The 180 original signed essays by noted contributors cover the history of immigration, family life, labor, ethnicity, education, the arts, religion, and every other aspect of American life and culture. The essays are organized into 14 sections:

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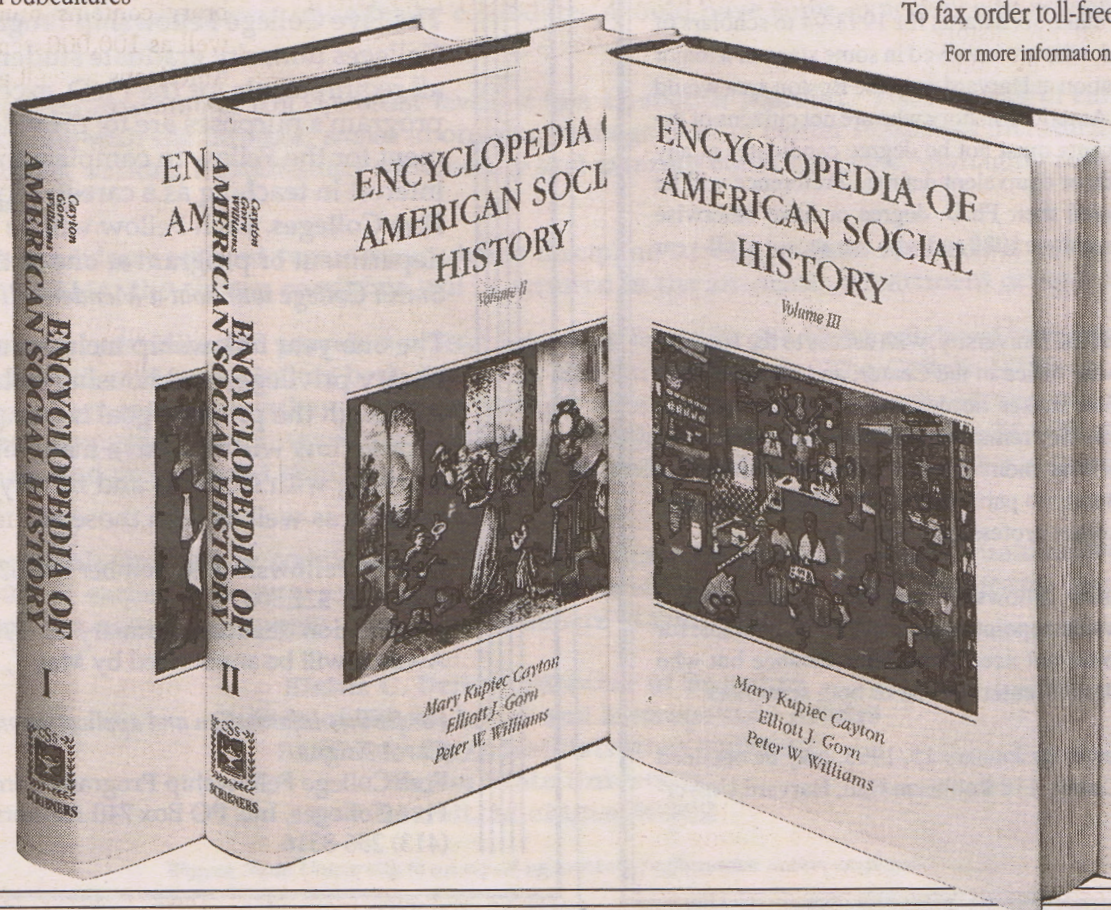
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Research Resources in the Greater Los Angeles Area

by Doyce B. Nunis, Jr.

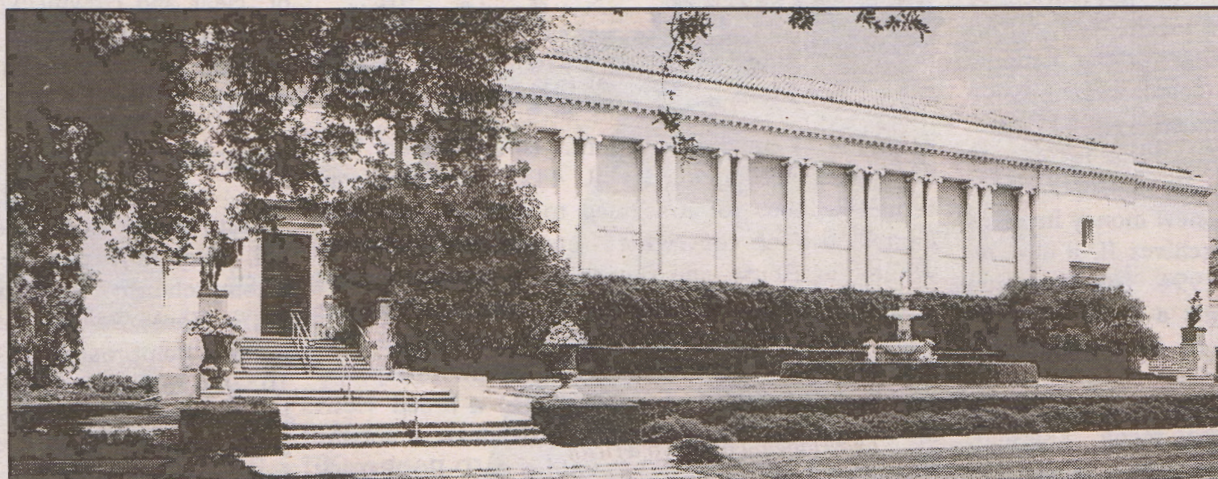


Photo courtesy The Huntington Library
The Huntington Library, San Marino, California

From the history researcher's perspective, southern California and the greater Los Angeles area are synonymous with the Henry E. Huntington Library, located in San Marino. And it is to be expected that by 1995 and the completion of the J. Paul Getty complex, presently under construction near Westwood/Bel Aire, art history research will take on a similar identity. But strange as it may appear, there are other lesser known but rich research resources scattered through the metropolitan area.

The two premier institutions of higher learning in Los Angeles, UCLA and USC, hold impressive research collections. UCLA is noted for its Renaissance holdings, especially for Italy, while the Biomedical Library houses a distinguished collection on the history of medicine. The Department of Special Collections has notable holdings in California history—especially manuscripts, photographs, ephemera, historical maps, and many literary collections. The Music Library has extensive materials, among them the Ernest Toch Archive, the Film and Television Music Archive, the Eric Zeisl Archive, the Popular American Music Archive, and the Ethnomusicology Archive, among others. UCLA also has significant motion picture and television resources as well as radio broadcasts. And certainly the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library needs little introduction to scholars in Anglo-American studies for the 17th-19th centuries. However, one of the lesser known of its holdings is a collection on the history of Montana, the home state of the Clark family.

Across town, USC's library system offers a varied fare, ranging from impressive motion picture, radio, and television holdings to the Leon Feuchtwanger Library, a literary treasure. The Department of Special Collections houses the Regional Cultural History Collection which contains the political papers of distinguished southern California congressmen, ranging from Chet Holifield to Alphonso Bell, as well as the gubernatorial papers of Jerry Brown. Its photographic holdings include the TICOR and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Collections, on deposit from the California Historical Society, as well as the photo

morgue of defunct local Hearst newspapers. The Hancock Library has a major history of science collection.

Like most major metropolitan areas in the U.S., the National Archives-Los Angeles branch is located in nearby Laguna Niguel. Among its multifaceted collections is the Pre-Presidential Papers of Richard M. Nixon.

Southern California can boast of two presidential libraries, the Richard M. Nixon in Whittier and the Ronald W. Reagan in Simi Valley.

Southern California can boast of two presidential libraries, the Richard M. Nixon in Whittier and the Ronald W. Reagan in Simi Valley. However, as most historians working in the recent U.S. know, the Nixon Presidential Library does not contain his presidential papers; they are on deposit with the National Archives in Washington, DC. The Reagan in Simi Valley has begun the tedious process of making his presidential papers available, but those presently accessible are of limited value to scholars.

Among the lesser known research resources in the greater Los Angeles area is the Margaret Herrick Library of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Beverly Hills. The history and development of the motion picture art and industry are its primary focus. The Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles Library is the world's largest sports history library, while across town the American Film Institute contains diverse motion picture and television materials, including both published and unpublished shooting scripts from contemporary and classic American films.

Two local public institutions house important collections relating to the history of California and the American West. The Los Angeles Public Library's California Collection is extensive and well indexed. The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History's

Seaver Center has complimentary materials as well as valuable holdings on the Trans-Mississippi West. Like UCLA and USC, the Seaver Center has over 200,000 photographs relating to southern California in particular.

Two local depositories are unsung but accessible. First, the Southern California Library for Social Studies and Research, located in south central Los Angeles, houses literature on radical, progressive, labor, and minority movements dating to the turn of the century. The library holds 25,000 books, 15,000 pamphlets, 2,000 audio tapes, and more than 150,000 clippings filed under 1,000 headings. Across town in Highland Park the Southwest Museum Library contains numerous manuscript collections as well as 100,000 items relating to the history of Native Americans as well as the history of California and the Southwest.

Resources in Orange County, other than the National Archives-Los Angeles branch, are limited to regional and immediate-area history. This is true of the Special Collections and University Archives at UC Irvine, while the Anaheim Public Library's Schultz Anaheim History Room specializes in the history of the county and the city. Since 1953 it has also become the depository for Disney Company materials, especially those relating to Disneyland.

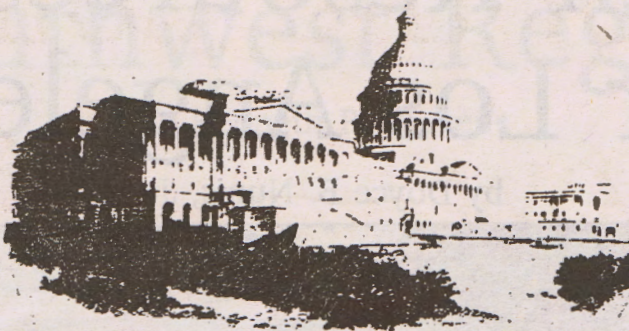
For those interested in specific holdings at the above mentioned depositories while attending the OAH meeting in Anaheim, the following aids are suggested: *Guide to the American Manuscripts in the Huntington Library* (San Marino, 1979); *Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California* (Berkeley, 1991); and Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., and Gloria R. Lothrop, eds., *A Guide to the History of California* (Westport, CT, 1989). The latter contains a chapter each on the National Archives-Los Angeles Branch, the Huntington Library, and UCLA, as well as a chapter on oral histories.

OAH

Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., is emeritus professor of history at the University of Southern California.

Capitol Commentary

by Page Putnam Miller



FY93 Appropriations

The Congress and the President were only two weeks late this year meeting the October 1 deadline for passing and signing the thirteen appropriations bills for the new fiscal year. The Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations legislation includes \$165 million for the National Archives with \$5 million earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The National Archives received \$152 million this year and will have a \$13 million increase in FY93; however, there is little additional operational money because almost all of the new money involves preparations for the move to Archives II, a new research facility that will open in 1994. The \$5 million earmarked for NHPRC represents a 7 per cent decrease from their FY92 level of \$5.4 million for grants.

The National Endowment for the Humanities will have a small increase in funding in FY93. Although the President had requested a \$11 million increase to raise the NEH budget from its current level of \$176 million to \$187 million, the Congress sent to the President an Interior Appropriations bill which he signed that included only \$177.4 million for NEH. Although the FY93 budget for NEH includes only minor changes in the FY92 levels, there is a \$1 million increase for state humanities programs.

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), which was funded in FY92 at the same level as NEH, did not fair as well in either the President's budget or the final bill. NEA's budget for FY93 will be \$174 million, \$3 million less than NEH. This is the first time that the NEH budget has been larger than that of NEA.

The Interior Appropriations bill included \$75,000 for a National Historic Landmark Study of American Labor History, which is to be undertaken by a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and a scholarly organization. Funds for state historic preservation programs remained at the current level, \$29 million, with an increase from \$5.7 million to \$6.2 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Congress Passes Law to Clarify Fair Use of Unpublished Copyrighted Material

Just prior to adjourning, the Senate passed H.R. 4412, a bill to clarify the "fair use" of unpublished copyrighted material, which had been passed by the House in August. The Senate had passed a similar bill almost a year ago; but in the interest of getting something passed before the end of the 102nd Congress, the Senate agreed to the House version. H.R. 4412 states: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section 107 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: 'The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the factors set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4).'" Paragraphs 1 through 4 provide four statutory factors that the courts are instructed to consider in making "fair use" judgements. These are: purpose and character of use; nature of copyrighted material (whether published or unpublished); the amount and substantiality of the portion used; and effect of the use on the mar-

ket value of copyrighted work. House Report 102-836 which accompanied H.R. 4412, however, concerned scholars for it seemed to approve only very limited use of copyrighted unpublished material. While the House and Senate bills contain similar language, the way the sponsors of these bills interpret them has been quite different. Representative William Hughes (D-NJ) advocates a narrow interpretation and Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) a broad view. Since the House report seemed to endorse a narrow view of fair use, Senators Paul Simon (D-IL), Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Charles Grassley (R-IA), Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), and Herbert Kohl (D-WI) made a joint floor statement at the time that the Senate passed H.R. 4412 to emphasize their legislative intent. They asserted that "the effect of the Salinger and New Era decisions has been profound, resulting in chilling uncertainty and serious apprehension in the publishing community regarding fair use of unpublished material." Their statement observed that these two cases had "threatened to establish a virtual per se rule against the fair use of any unpublished materials, such as letters and diaries." Thus these senators concluded that "it is no exaggeration to say that if the trend were to continue, it could severely damage the ability of journalists and scholars to use unpublished primary materials. This would be a crippling blow to accurate scholarship and reporting." The floor statement made clear that the purpose of H.R. 4412 is to "undo the harm caused by the overly restrictive standards adopted in Salinger and New Era, and to clearly and indisputably reject the view that the unpublished nature of the work triggers a virtual per se ruling against the finding of fair use." The senators specifically noted that H.R. 4412 was necessary to address the limitations of the recent *Wright v. Warner Books* which "did not explicitly disavow the narrow formulation of the fair use doctrine espoused in Salinger and New Era."

With passage of this legislation, the courts will be instructed to make a carefully reasoned and complete consideration of each of the fair use factors set forth in Section 107 of the Copyright Act.

Access to JFK Assassination Material

On September 30 the House passed S. 3006, a bill which passed the Senate in August and would make available to the public most of the government's secret files relating to the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy. The bill states that agencies have two years to identify, organize, and review pertinent records; however, there is a provision for a one-year extension. Thus it will probably be three years before all of the estimated one and a half million pages of Congressional, agency, and Presidential documents are available in the National Archives for researchers' use.

In addition to providing access to the JFK assassi-

nation records, this legislation is important for reinforcing the law passed last year on the State Department's declassification program that established standards stricter than those currently used in Executive Order 12356 for the continued withholding of information. The JFK legislation requires a showing of "clear and convincing evidence" to postpone the opening of any material and asserts the need to balance the public's need to know with national security concerns.

Education Reform Legislation Fails to Pass Senate

Last January the Senate passed an education reform bill. Then in August the House passed its version of a comprehensive education package. On September 25, a House/Senate conference committee agreed upon a compromise bill and issued House Report 102-916 to accompany S. 2, "Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act." The stated goal of this legislation is that "by the year 2000, American students will leave grades 4, 8, 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, history, and geography." The compromise bill called for the development of both voluntary national content standards for the above six fields of study and voluntary national school delivery standards that would ensure that a school provide each student with a fair opportunity of achieving the knowledge and skills in the content standards. The House passed the conference report on October 2 but the Senate was unable to secure needed votes to bring closure to Senate debate on the bill. Thus the Senate never voted on the compromise bill. Indications are that the Administration was most displeased with the compromise bill because it did not include a "choice" provision for federal subsidies to private or parochial schools and because it put a major emphasis on school delivery standards, which would have the effect of exposing the poor state of many of the nation's schools. Speculation on Capitol Hill has been that the Senate Republicans prevented a vote on the bill to spare the President from having to veto an education bill just prior to the election.

Congress Adjourns with Much Unfinished Business

The large majority of bills introduced in the 102nd Congress never made it to the floor for a vote and for most there were never any hearings. Despite initial interest in two Freedom of Information Act bills introduced by Patrick Leahy (D-VT), there was no movement of S. 1939, which would have tightened the exemptions for continued classification under the national security and law enforcement provisions, or S. 1940, the Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1991, which would have facilitated FOIA requests for information held in an electronic format. Legislation that would have brought the Government Printing Office into the electronic age passed the House but not the Senate. As expected there was no movement on H.R. 5356 and S. 2893, the National Archives and Records Administration Authorization Act of 1992.

Page Putnam Miller is director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

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National Archives, Southwest Region

by Kenneth R. Stevens

Regional Archives System of the National Archives

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The Southwest Region Branch of the National Archives is located in Building 1 of the Fort Worth Federal Center, 501 West Felix Street, Fort Worth, Texas. From Interstate 35 West take the Felix Street exit, 46A, to the Federal Center gate. If you are on Interstate 20 use exit 436B to Hemphill and drive north to Felix. A driver's license and proof of insurance are required to bring a car into the facility. Parking is available next to the archives building.

The archives is about 40 miles from Dallas/Fort Worth airport and 10 miles from downtown Fort Worth. Taxi fare from DFW to hotels near the archives will range between \$45 and \$50. The "Super Shuttle"—available at ground transportation at DFW—will take you to any hotel in the area for about \$20. But an automobile is nearly essential to use the archives effectively. Distances are significant, and public transportation is not well developed. Fort Worth is an easy city in which to drive.

A cluster of budget motels can be found just north of the archives at I-35 West and Seminary Drive (exit 46B): Motel 6, HoJo, Econolodge, Delux Inn. However, this area is not the safest part of town at night. A variety of fast food eateries is nearby, as well as moderately-priced Wyatt's Cafeteria. A Holiday Inn and a Motel 6 are about three miles south of the archives on I-35 West at Alta Mesa East (exit 44). Major downtown hotels include the Worthington and the Radisson, and almost every hotel chain is represented somewhere in the city. Accommodations in Fort Worth are rarely a problem (except at the end of January and early February when the Stock Show and Rodeo bring in thousands of visitors).

The Southwest Region Archives—which holds more than 56,000 cubic feet of material—serves as the depository for federal records created in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. There are presently some 56 record groups created by 47 federal agencies or federal courts at Fort Worth. The research room provides finding aids which describe the records in detail.

Among the largest and most used collections at Fort Worth are record groups involving federal courts. The records of district courts of the United States, 1806-1975 (RG 21) comprise some 24,342 cubic feet of court minute books, dockets, judgement books, final record books, and case files. The records relate

to a wide variety of legal actions, including cases from the court of "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker, the federal court in Indian Territory, and cases involving slave importation and piracy, among others. Also available at the archives are related records of the U.S. courts of Appeal, 1891-1959 (RG 276) and records of the U.S. attorneys and marshals, 1849-1980 (RG 118), which include correspondence concerning facts of cases, trial notes, and investigative reports for a variety of cases ranging from fraud, bribery, and conspiracy to evade the draft, civil rights and school desegregation, and claims by Indian tribes.

Another significant body of material is 15,536 cubic feet of records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1870-1964 (RG 75), which includes Indian agent correspondence files, annual narrative and statistical reports, records concerning Indian financial affairs, tribal government, and allotments, as well as a large amount of material dealing with health care programs, law enforcement, and Indian schools. The agency files held at the Fort Worth archives include records for the Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Miami, Osage, Pawnee, Shawnee, and the Five Civilized Tribes.

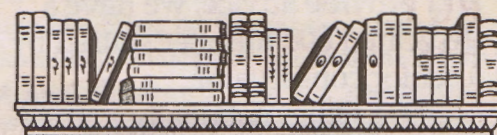
There are, of course, materials from other record groups of interest to researchers, such as records of the U.S. Food Administration, 1917-19 (RG 4), records of the Farmers Home Administration, 1935-46 (RG 96), and records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, 1865-1956 (RG 181), to name a few. A pamphlet *Guide to Records in the National Archives—Southwest Region*, published in 1989, describes the original archival materials held at Fort Worth. In addition, the Southwest Region Archives holds more than 60,000 rolls of National Archives microfilms—many of them related to original records at the Archives, which are described in Teresa F. Matchette's *National Archives Microfilm Publications in the National Archives—Southwest Region* (1990).

Three professional archivists—Kent Carter (director), Meg Hacker, and Barbara Rust—staff the Fort Worth facility, in addition to paid and volunteer clerical staff. They are dedicated, efficient, and helpful. The archives is open Monday through Friday, except federal holidays, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Fort Worth is an interesting city, at once proud of its cowtown image and a good environment for the arts. When you are through at the archives, you can

visit Billy Bob's, self-styled "the world's largest honky tonk," in the historic stockyards area, eat barbecue at Angelo's, attend the symphony, ballet, or opera in the downtown convention center, or visit the Amon Carter and Kimball art museums. The Friday edition of the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* contains a pull-out section that lists restaurants and all types of entertainment events.

Kenneth R. Stevens is professor of history at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.



Archives II News

Work is progressing on or ahead of schedule in every area of the Archives II construction project. National Archives employees will begin to move to Archives II in November of 1993. Archival records will be moved between December of 1993 and January of 1996, beginning with special archives and the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff. Textual archives in the National Archives Building and the Washington National Records Center (WNRC) will be moved by record groups within subject-matter clusters. The dates for moving each record group within a cluster will be given in future newsletters. In 1996, records remaining at WNRC after the move to Archives II will be moved to the National Archives Building. All records in the National Archives Building will be relocated to bring related records together. The move schedule information will be communicated to other Government agencies and researchers.

Each National Archives unit has explained its special requirements, ideas, and preferences about moving the staff, equipment, and records. This information has been collected and addressed in the move plan. The move plan will be the basis for the request for proposal (RFP) to procure a move contractor; the requirements in the RFP will govern the means and methods employed by the move contractor. The move will involve the transfer and rearrangement of 1,292,000 cubic feet of records.

From the National Archives

Archivist Testifies on Assassination Materials Disclosure Act

Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson has testified before two House subcommittees, the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, and the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law. The subcommittees considered House Joint Resolution 454 (HJ Res 454), which established the Assassination Materials Review Board to facilitate the release of information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. The archivist also testified at a hearing before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on SJ Res 282, a measure similar to HJ Res 454.

In his testimony, Dr. Wilson said, "I want to assure the subcommittee[s] that the National Archives

and Records Administration (NARA) fully supports the accelerated review, declassification, and release of documentary materials related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. . . . The National Archives has already released to the public the overwhelming majority of the records relating to the assassination for which the National Archives holds release authority." He also emphasized the importance of maintaining the policy of assuring donors of personal papers that they will be consulted before their materials become accessible. If this is not done, the Archivist said, "the Congress may inadvertently discourage future donations of similar historical documentary materials."

From the National Archives

Archivist Certifies 27th Amendment

The Archivist of the United States has certified the receipt of 40 Resolutions of Ratification of the 27th Amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment, which was originally submitted to the States in 1789, reads "No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." The amendment was proposed as the second of twelve amendments to the Constitution, but it was ratified by only six States in 1791. Ten of these proposed amendments were ratified by the requisite eleven States and became known as the Bill of Rights.

Alabama and Missouri ratified the amendment on May 5; Michigan became the 38th State to ratify the

amendment on May 7. Thirty-eight States or three-fourths of the States, are required to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution in order for it to take effect. New Jersey and Illinois became the 39th and 40th States to ratify the amendment.

Section 106b, Title 1 of the United States Code provides that whenever official notice is received at the National Archives that any amendment proposed to the U.S. Constitution has been ratified by the requisite number of States, the Archivist of the United States shall publish the amendment with his certificate specifying the States that have approved the amendment. The certification was published in the Federal Register on May 19.

From the National Archives

American Studies Center at British Library

The British Library has opened the David and Mary Eccles Centre for American Studies. Under part-time director R. A. Burchell, professor of American Studies at the University of Manchester, the center seeks to support Anglo-American academic enterprise in as many ways as possible. The director hopes that American scholars, including doctoral candidates, who intend to use the Library's collections, will feel free to contact him.

The center is preparing a series of guides to the North American collections in the Library. These will be available electronically. It is also developing a database on American Studies programs in the United Kingdom, the United States, and continental Europe. In a further initiative, the center is creating academic links between United Kingdom and East European institutions which have American Studies programs.

When the new British Library opens in 1994, the center will have space of its own. It should be noted that the center does not oversee the BL's North American collections, though it occasionally offers advice on acquisitions.

According to the director, the Eccles Centre is part information center, part academic support group. The address is: David and Mary Eccles Centre for American Studies, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

RUTGERS CENTER FOR HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

invites applications for senior and post-doctoral fellowships from individuals engaged in research on topics related to

War, Peace, and Society in Historical Perspective

During the academic year 1993-1994, the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will begin its new two-year (1993-95) project on war, peace, society, and culture with primary emphasis on the experience since 1500 in the West and also its relationship to non-Western peoples. Applications are welcomed from all disciplines and regional specializations. The fellows' projects need not be explicitly comparative. However, weekly seminars and annual conferences will explore similarities and differences in various historical and geographical contexts, encouraging comparative analysis of the socio-cultural aspects of war and peace. Applicants need not be United States citizens. AA/EOE. For further information and fellowship applications, write to:

Professor John Whiteclay Chambers II, Project Leader
Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis
Rutgers — The State University of New Jersey
88 College Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Closing date for applications for 1993-94 fellowships is January 15, 1993. Those interested in giving a paper in 1993-94 or expressing advance interest in participating in 1994-95 should also write to Professor Chambers.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

"A MAGISTERIAL WORK!"*



AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY PROJECT

WHO BUILT AMERICA?

WORKING PEOPLE AND THE NATION'S ECONOMY,
POLITICS, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

VOLUME TWO: FROM THE GILDED AGE TO THE PRESENT

"Who Built America? . . . shows that multicultural history has come of age. Its authors appreciate the diversity of our social and cultural life without ignoring the larger institutions, values and events that Americans experienced in common."

—James Green, Boston Globe

Pantheon Books, 1992; \$20.00; 723 pages with 250 illustrations and 120 primary documents

*New York Newday



Wayne State University

ASSOCIATE OR FULL PROFESSOR
College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs

Wayne State University's College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs (CULMA) seeks two scholars for positions as Urban Research Professors. Candidates should have a distinguished record of research and scholarship with a continuing interest in one or more substantive areas such as: urban fiscal analysis; urban economic development; housing; demography; education; poverty; crime; urban families; race and ethnic studies.

The positions will be at the tenured associate or full professor level and are among several senior research professorships in the recently created College. The occupants of these positions will be expected to maintain high levels of research productivity. Teaching loads will reflect the College's emphasis on research and normally will be one course per semester. Support will be available for graduate research assistants and post-doctoral fellows.

Applications are invited from candidates without regard to academic discipline so long as their research is urban focussed. While the appointment will be made in CULMA, the chosen candidate will be tenured in the academic department or unit of his/her discipline.

The College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs was established to enhance the University's urban mission in research, service, and teaching. Wayne State University is one of three major comprehensive research institutions in Michigan. It enrolls more than 34,000 students—including approximately 13,000 graduate and professional students—in more than 15 colleges. Its main campus is located in Detroit's University/Cultural Center district.

Salaries for these positions are negotiable, but will be competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications. The positions are assumable in September 1993 and will remain open until filled. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of four references to:

Elaine C. Driker, Director of Searches
College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs
3198 Faculty/Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Wayne State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.



Wayne State University

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES
College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs

Wayne State University's College of Urban, Labor and Metropolitan Affairs (CULMA) seeks a scholar for the position of Associate Director of the Center for Urban Studies. Candidates should have an established record of research and scholarship with a continuing interest in one or more substantive areas of urban research. In addition, candidates should have some experience in research funding and administration.

The position will be at the tenured associate or full professor level. It is a 12-month position. The successful candidate will be expected to conduct research, and, working with the director, assist in ongoing management of center functions including identifying research and funding opportunities, developing working relationships with faculty and external constituencies, managing research projects, and assuring quality standards of research.

Applications are invited from candidates without regard to academic discipline so long as their research is urban focussed. While the appointment will be made in CULMA, the chosen candidate will be tenured in the academic department or unit of her/his discipline.

The Center for Urban Studies was established to provide a research/service focus for the University's urban mission. It has a staff of 80 and a budget of approximately \$3.5 million, including both university and external funds. The College of Urban, Labor and Metropolitan Affairs is an interdisciplinary college created to enhance the University's urban mission in research, service and teaching. Wayne State University is one of three major comprehensive research institutions in Michigan. It enrolls more than 34,000 students - including approximately 13,000 graduate and professional students - in 14 colleges and schools. Its main campus is located in Detroit's University/Cultural Center district.

Salary for this position is negotiable, but will be competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications. The position is assumable in September 1993, or earlier by mutual agreement, and will remain open until filled. Applicants should send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of four references to:

Elaine C. Driker, Director of Searches
College of Urban, Labor and Metropolitan Affairs
3198 Faculty/Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Wayne State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Announcements

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer.

Charges are \$65 for 100 words or less; \$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, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. 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.

Professional Opportunities

The University of Toledo

American Colonial History. Ph.D.-granting department seeks to appoint an assistant professor (tenure track) in American Colonial history. Any period of 17th or 18th century acceptable. Field of specialization open but consideration will be given to social, economic, cultural, religious/intellectual, and women's history. Candidate will be expected to teach specialized graduate and undergraduate courses in both colonial history and the American Revolution, as well as contribute to the teaching of the lower division survey courses in U.S. history. Commitment to both teaching and research essential. Ph.D. preferred; ABDs considered if close to completion of dissertation. Publications and teaching experience desirable. Salary competitive. Excellent fringe benefits. Application deadline December 1, 1992.

Contract to begin September 1993. Preliminary interviews at AHA (Wash-

ington, D.C.). Send c.v., transcripts, and three current letters of reference to Dr. William D. Hoover, Chairman, Department of History, The University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606. AA/EOE

Columbia University

Director, African-American Studies. Columbia University invites applications for an appointment at the associate professor or professor level to direct and develop the program in African-American Studies. The successful candidate will be appointed with tenure in an appropriate department. Ph.D. is required as well as a substantial record of teaching and scholarship. Experience in program administration and development is desirable.

Responsibilities include providing academic leadership to the program, coordinating the program with other University departments and programs, developing and teaching courses, and assisting in further appointments in African-American Studies.

Applications and nominations due immediately. Please send c.v. and three professional references, including phone numbers, to: Martin Meisel, Vice-President for Arts and Sciences, Low Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. AA/EOE

Amherst College

U.S. Women's history. The Amherst College departments of History and Women's and Gender Studies invite applications for a two-year visiting position in U.S. women's history, beginning in the fall of 1993, at the assistant professor level. The appointee will be expected to participate in introductory women's studies courses and to offer both general and specialized courses in U.S. women's history, including the intersections of gender, race and ethnicity. Completion of the Ph.D. by Fall 1993 is expected. Position subject to availability of funding.

Send letter of interest, c.v. and a writing sample to Search Committee, c/o Joyce Soucier, Department of Women's and Gender Studies, Box 2257, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002-5000 by December 4, 1992. Amherst

College especially encourages the applications of women and minority candidates. AA/EOE

University of Iowa

Cultural History of Media. Communication Studies Department seeks Assistant Professor in Cultural History of Media. Requires scholarly work in media-related institutions in social and economic context; attention to gender, class, or race preferred. Ph.D. and evidence of scholarly and teaching abilities, plus ability to contribute to various aspects of a multi-program, theoretically oriented department. Send c.v., references, and samples of scholarly writing to: Professor Sam Becker, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Communication Studies, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. Women and minority applicants encouraged. AA/EOE

Wellesley College

U.S./19th Century. Wellesley College seeks applications for a full-time tenure-track assistant professorship in nineteenth-century U.S. history, starting fall 1993. Principal fields: U.S. women's history, Civil War/Reconstruction. Additional sub-specialties welcome. Ability to teach U.S. history survey required. Appointee should have Ph.D. by fall 1993. Salary for a beginning assistant professorship in 1992-93 is \$38,500. Send cover letter, c.v., dossier, and current letters of recommendation by December 1, 1992 to American History Search, Department of History, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181. Wellesley College especially welcomes applications from minority candidates. AA/EOE

Central Missouri State University

African-American History. The Department of History and Anthropology at Central Missouri State University announces a tenure track position to teach survey courses in U.S. history and upper division/graduate courses including African-American history. Ph.D. preferred but will consider A.B.D. status. Competence in teaching, interest in curriculum and grant proposal development, and in research and publication

also strongly desired. Rank and salary commensurate with credentials and experience. Send letter of application, c.v., and three current letters of reference to Professor Arthur F. McClure, Chair, Department of History and Anthropology, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Review of applications begins December 1, 1992 and continues until position filled. AA/EOE/ADA

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

U.S. History. The University of Massachusetts/Amherst seeks applicants for a tenure-track assistant professorship in twentieth century U.S. political history beginning September 1, 1993. Preference for post-1945. Duties include research and publishing in twentieth century U.S. history and teaching graduate and undergraduate courses on U.S. history. Ph.D. required. Teaching experience and publications desirable but not required. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applicants should send a letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor Leonard Richards, Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 by December 15, 1992. Applications from minorities and women are especially welcome. AA/EOE

University of North Carolina

The Department of Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, seeks historian of American religions in a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level. Research area open. Teaching experience and significant publication preferred. Teaching responsibilities will include introductory undergraduate courses as well as undergraduate and graduate seminars in the social, denominational, and intellectual currents of the Protestant traditions in America. The department has strengths in African-American Religion and Religion in the American West and draws on resources from allied departments and from nearby universities (Duke, NCSU). It encourages applications from candidates who employ non-convention-

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATE OR FULL PROFESSOR HISTORY

The University of Connecticut invites nominations or applications for the anticipated position of Director of Women's Studies and Associate Professor or Professor of History. Specialization in 19th or early 20th Century United States women's history preferred. Responsibilities include providing academic leadership and overall administrative direction to the Women's Studies Program (which offers a BA and a related area) and teaching. Qualifications: An established scholar with extensive publications in the field of research is sought. Previous academic administrative experience is required. Send nominations, or if an applicant, forward a c.v. and arrange for three references to be mailed to Women's Studies Search, c/o Bruce M. Stave, Chair, Department of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2103. Screening will begin November 1, 1992 and will continue until a suitable candidate is chosen. We encourage applications from under-represented groups, including minorities, women and people with disabilities. (Search #3A62)



UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT

HISTORY FACULTY

Specialist in the social and/or economic history of late 19th through mid 20th century America. Teach courses in specialty, as well as required introductory course in Western Civilization and introductory course in U.S. History, in alternate years.

REQUIRED: Ph.D. by June 1993, teaching experience and demonstrated commitment to excellence in teaching, and evidence of scholarly activity for department which places strong emphasis on teaching and scholarship.

Salary and rank dependent upon background and experience for this tenure-track position beginning September 1993.

William Paterson College, on a 250-acre suburban campus 20 miles from New York City, is an accredited state college offering 50 undergraduate and graduate programs. WPC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Interviews will begin at the AHA Convention. Applications will be considered until January 21, 1993, or until the position is filled. Please send letter of application, including research agenda and teaching interests, C.V., graduate school transcripts, samples of scholarship, and three (3) letters of reference to:



DR. CAROL GRUBER • Chair, History Department
WILLIAM PATERSON COLLEGE
Drawer OAS • Wayne, New Jersey 07470

al methodologies and/or who research non-traditional topics or themes. This position is contingent on the availability of funds. Deadline for application is **January 11, 1993**. Send application material to: Professor Carl Ernst, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 3225, 101 Saunders Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3225. AA/EOE

Hamline University

Hamline University invites applications for a tenure track, Assistant Professor position in American Social History with a supporting field in Ethnic and Gender History, beginning September 1993. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. in hand. The normal teaching load is six courses per year. Hamline's curriculum emphasizes methodology, historiography, computer utilization, writing and speaking skills. We seek applicants dedicated to excellence in teaching and productive scholarly work in collaboration with undergraduate students. Compensation is competitive with an excellent package of benefits plus funding opportunities for research activities. Preferences for applications received before December 20, 1992. Applicant should send a c.v., a statement of research and teaching interests, a syllabus (if available), a writing sample and three letters of reference to: Professor Richard C. Kagan, History Department, P.O. Box 70, St. Paul, MN 55104-1284. Hamline intends to interview at the American Historical Association convention, December 27-30, 1992. AA/EOE

Dutchess Community College

Professor and Department Head. The History, Government and Economics Department includes required core courses for all degree programs and a broad range of courses for transfer students in each of these disciplines. Responsibilities include the supervision of 10 full-time and over 15 part-time faculty.

Tenure track position requires a Master's degree and a minimum of five years' teaching experience. Earned doctorate or equivalent and community college teaching experience preferred. Successful candidate will teach 1/2 time in an appropriate discipline and provide leadership in curriculum development and instructional innovation.

Dutchess Community College, a unit of the State University of New York, is located in the Mid-Hudson Valley, 75 miles from New York City. Starting date, September 1993, salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Benefits include fully paid health, dental and life insurance, TIAA/CREF, and availability of on-site day care. Application deadline: December 1, 1992. Send letter of interest and c.v. to: Office of Human Resources, Dutchess Community College, 53 Pendell Rd., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-1595. AA/EOE

Kaller Historical Documents, Inc.

Director(s) of Historical Research and Computing Services. Exciting firm, specializing in American historical manuscripts, documents, books, espe-

cially 1760s-1870s. Building a major institutional collection, servicing private collectors. Responsibilities: Research the historical significance and provenance of documents evaluated for acquisition. Catalog acquisitions. Manage computers for digital processing of document images, text, descriptions. Work closely w/principals; liaison w/client's curator, libraries, research institutions. Qualifications: MA/Ph.D. in American history and studies, politics, or computing preferred. Will consider exceptional BAs, ABDs. Research/writing skills crucial. Desirable Computer Experience: WordPerfect; database management; text indexing/retrieval software; Windows; online databases; multimedia applications; imaging (video capture, scanners). Potential Opportunities: Preparation for exhibits, educational resources; scholarly publications. Salary: Commensurate w/qualifications, experience. Excellent benefits, advancement, bonuses. Office w/i 50-minute train ride of NY, Philadelphia; close to Princeton, Rutgers. Send c.v. or resume, three references, and salary history to: Robin Kaller, Kaller Historical Documents, Inc., Box 173, Allenhurst, NJ 07711.

Case Western Reserve University

American Women's History. Case Western Reserve University anticipates appointing an early American, preference for cultural and/or intellectual. Appointment either at assistant or associate professor level. Demonstrated accomplishment in teaching, research and publication required. Pending approval of funding, position to start August 1993; involves teaching and supervising graduate and undergraduate students; teaching load is 2-2; salary competitive, CWRU especially welcomes applications from women and minorities. Applications received by Dec. 20 will be considered for interviews at the AHA. Send letter, c.v., and three letters of reference by January 25 to Angela Woollacott, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, CWRU, Cleveland, OH 44106-7107.

Activities of Members

Notices submitted for "Announcements" should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. All copy is subject to editing.

Send to Editor, *OAH Newsletter*, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines are January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November.

Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library has awarded a research grant to Joan E. Organ, Case Western Reserve University.

Mart A. Stewart, Western Washington University, was awarded the 1991 Carstensen Award by the Agricultural History Society for best article published in *Agricultural History*.

William H. A. Williams, The Union Institute, Cincinnati, has won the 1992 "Four Masters Award" for the outstanding historical essay in *Eire-Ireland*. The award is presented by The Irish American Cultural Institute of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The following OAH members have received MacArthur Fellowships: Barbara Fields, Columbia University; Suzanne Leacock, Rutgers University; and Laurel Ulrich, University of New Hampshire.

The Massachusetts Historical Society awarded fellowships to OAH members: James Connolly, Brandeis University; Marcus Daniel, Princeton University; John Davenport, University of Connecticut; Kristin Hoganson, Yale University; Phyllis Hunter, College of William and Mary; Lisa Lubow, University of Hartford; Margaret E. Newell, Ohio State University; Kathryn Manson Tomasek, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and Barbara McLean Ward, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Winterthur Museum, Garden and Library awarded fellowships for 1992-93 to the following OAH members: Ellen Litwicky, University of Utah; Mary Corbin Sies, University of Maryland; Myron Stachiw, Old Sturbridge Village; Suzanne Thurman, Indiana University.

John J. McCusker has been named the Ewing Halsell Distinguished Professor of American History and a professor of economics at Trinity University.

David Alan Johnson, Portland State University, received the 1992 book award of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association. The award was given for *Founding the Far West: California, Oregon, and Nevada, 1840-1890*.

Carl J. Guarneri, Saint Mary's College of California, received the 1991 book award from the Society of Historians of the Early American Republic for *The Utopian Alternative: Fourierism in Nineteenth-Century America*.

The National Endowment for the Humanities' interpretive research program recognized the following OAH members with 1992 awards. For collaborative projects—William H. Chafe, Duke University, *Behind the Veil: Documenting Life in the Jim Crow South*. For humanities, science, and technology—A. Michal McMahon, *The Browning of Philadelphia, 1682-1801: Technology and Nature in the Making of the American City*; David Rosner, CUNY Research Foundation/Bernard Baruch College, *Race, Mental Health and Youth in New York, 1940-76*; and Patricia S. Ward, *Hugh Cabot (1872-1945) and American Health Care Reform*.

Jo Blatti has been named executive

director of the Stowe-Day Foundation in Hartford, CT.

David E. Shi, Davidson College, has been named vice president for academic affairs and dean at Furman University.

David Stowe received the 1992 Bert M. Fireman Prize for best student article in the *Western Historical Quarterly*, for "Jazz in the West: Cultural Frontier and Region During the Swing Era."

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Social Science Research Council announces dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships for training and research on peace and security in a changing world. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Social Science Research Council, Program in International Peace and Security, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession announces the third annual competition for a \$500 graduate student award. Applicants must be female graduate-student historians in U.S. institutions who are ABD by the time of application. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Elizabeth Colwill, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0380; (619) 594-2715.

The Trustees of the Friends of the New Netherland Project announce the 1993 Hendricks Manuscript Award for best manuscript on the Dutch colonial experience in North America. Three copies of the manuscript plus a letter of intent to enter are due **December 1, 1992**. Fiction, and works completed or published more than two years prior to submission date are not eligible. For information contact Hendricks Manuscript Award Committee, c/o The New Netherland Project, New York State Library-CEC 8th Floor, Albany, NY 12230.

The Center for the Study of the History of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania will offer the 1993 Lillian Sholtis Brunner Summer Fellowship for Historical Research in Nursing. For information contact Joan Lynaugh, University of Pennsylvania, School of Nursing, 307 Nursing Education Building, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6906; (215) 898-4502. The deadline is **December 31, 1992**.

The Rockefeller Archive Center invites applications for its program of Grants for Travel and Research at the Center for 1993. The deadline is **December 31, 1992**. For information contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, North Tarrytown, NY 10591-1598.

The Minnesota Historical Society's Publications and Research Division is awarding grants to support original re-

search and interpretive writing on the history of Minnesota, not including work on dissertations or theses. The deadline is **January 1, 1993**. For information contact Deborah L. Miller, Research Department, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. West, St. Paul, MN 55102.

The National Research Council will award Ford Foundation postdoctoral fellowships for minorities. Fellows must be citizens of the United States, preparing for or already teaching at university level, and holders of a Ph.D. or Sc.D. A fellowship provides postdoctoral research experience at an appropriate not-for-profit institution of higher education or research of the Fellow's choice. Deadline is **January 8, 1993**. For information contact Fellowship Office, GR420A, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately 15 short- and long-term research fellowships for the year June 1, 1993-May 31, 1994. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The Virginia Historical Society will award 1993 fellowships in several disciplines to scholars who do not reside in central Virginia. For information contact Nelson D. Lankford, Research Fellowship Committee, Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221-0311; (804) 358-4901. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**.

Maurice L. Richardson Fellowships are available for graduate studies in the history of medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Department of the History of Medicine, 1420 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture announces its scholars-in-residence program. Fellows funded by the program will spend six months or a year in residence at the Schomburg Center. Application deadline is **January 15, 1993**. Foreign nationals of less than

three years residency in the United States are ineligible. For more information contact Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Blvd., New York, NY 10037-1801; (212) 491-2203.

The Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños of Hunter College will award two full-time postdoctoral Rockefeller Fellowships. The projects will focus on "Claiming Social Equity and Cultural Rights." Deadline for application is **January 15, 1993**. For information, contact Rina Benmayor and Antonio Lauria, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, 659 Park Avenue, Box 548, New York, NY 10021; (212) 772-5687.

The Five College Consortium announces its fellowship program for minority scholars. The program provides a year's residence at one of the five colleges, Amherst, Hampshire, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, or the U. of Mass., for minority graduate students in the final phase of the doctoral degree. Deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges Inc., P.O. Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004; (413) 256-8316.

The Francis Wood Institute for the History of Medicine of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia will offer 1993-94 grant and research fellowships to promote research at the college library and/or museum. The grant is restricted to individuals holding a Ph.D. or equivalent. The deadline for the grant is **January 15, 1993**; for the fellowship, **January 31, 1993**. For information contact Carla C. Jacobs, Francis C. Wood Institute, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 S. 22nd St., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 563-3737.

The North American Society for Sport History offers the NASSH Book Award in Sport History. Biographies, monographs, and works of synthesis and interpretation, published during 1992 are eligible. Entries are due **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Patricia Vertinsky, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z5.

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manu-

script Library, Yale University, offers 1993-94 visiting fellowships for postdoctoral research. For information contact Director, Beinecke Library, Box 1603A, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-1603. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is initiating a scholars-in-residence program, beginning in May 1993. For information contact Division of History, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034. Deadline is **January 25, 1993**.

The Essex Institute, Salem, MA, offers fellowships for research and publication on New England history and culture. Applications are due **January 31, 1993**. For information and application forms contact Fellowship Program, Essex Institute, 132 Essex Street, Salem, MA 01970; (508) 744-3390.

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting applications through **February 1, 1993**, for grants-in-aid to foster graduate research. For information contact American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378.

The Library Company of Philadelphia offers short-term in-residence fellowships for research relating primarily to the history of 18th- and 19th-century North America. Deadline is **February 1, 1993**. For information, contact James Green, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 546-3181.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies at Brigham Young University announces a summer fellowship for the study of some aspect of change in the Mountain West during the late nineteenth or twentieth century. Applications should be postmarked by **February 1, 1993**. For information contact Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites graduate students in the U.S. and Canada to enter the Shryock Medical History Essay Contest. All essays submitted may be con-

sidered for publication in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*. For information contact Alan M. Kraut, Department of History, McCabe Hall 108, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Deadline is **February 1, 1993**.

The United States Army Center of Military History offers two fellowships to civilian graduate students preparing dissertations on subjects relating to the history of warfare on land, especially the history of the U.S. Army. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Deadline is **February 1, 1993**. For information contact, Clayton Laurie, CMH Dissertation Fellowship Committee, U.S. Army Center of Military History, Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3402; (202) 504-5364

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison sponsors programs of small grants (up to \$15,000) and sabbatical grants (up to \$35,000) for research on poverty-related topics from July, 1993, through June, 1994. Researchers must hold the Ph.D. For information contact Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. The deadline is **February 5, 1993**.

The American Jewish Historical Society announces the Saul Viener Prize for the outstanding book published in 1991 and 1992 in the field of American Jewish history. The deadline is **February 15, 1993**. For information contact Hasia Diner, American Jewish Historical Society, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-1354.

The Medical College of Pennsylvania announces a summer 1993 research fellowship to utilize the Archives and special collections on women in medicine. One grant is reserved for medical students, the other for all other eligible researchers. The deadline is **February 15, 1993**. For information contact, Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3300 Henry Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19129.

Architect of the Capitol announces a Capitol Historical Society Fellowship to

Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program

GRADUATE STUDENT, PRE-, POST-, AND SENIOR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS in American history and material culture, anthropology, biological sciences, earth sciences, history of art, history of science and technology. Tenable in residence at the Smithsonian and its research facilities. Stipends and tenures vary.

Deadline: January 15th annually
Contact: Smithsonian Institution
 Office of Fellowships and Grants
 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7000, Desk H
 Washington, DC 20560
 (202) 287-3271

Awards are based upon merit, without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or condition of handicap of applicant.



FELLOWSHIPS AT THE American Antiquarian Society

The American Antiquarian Society, which holds superb collections of American printed materials and manuscripts, awards fellowships to scholars (including doctoral candidates) for resident research in all fields of American history and culture through 1876, including art, music, science, African American history, and women's history.

Tenures vary from one to twelve months, stipends from \$850 monthly to \$30,000 annually (for awards funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities).

DEADLINE IS JANUARY 15

For information and applications, write John B. Hench, Room 102, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609.

support research and publication on the history of art and architecture of the United States Capitol and related buildings. Applications are due by **February 15, 1993**. For information contact Barbara Wolanin, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 225-1222.

The American Historical Print Collectors Society announces the Ewell L. Newman Prize to be awarded to an undergraduate or graduate student for the best unpublished essay on some aspect of American historical prints. For information contact the AHPCS, P.O. Box 201, Fairfield, CT 06430. The deadline is **February 28, 1993**.

The American Philosophical Society Library invites applications for three-month 1993-94 Mellon Resident Research Fellowships. The deadline is **March 1, 1993**. For information contact Mellon Fellowships, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386; (215) 440-3400.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will award short-term fellowships in 1993 in areas emphasizing colonial New England. Applicants residing more than 50 miles from Boston will be given preference. The deadline is **March 1, 1993**. For information contact Acting Director, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215.

The Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. Nominations should be sent by **March 1, 1993**. For information contact Karen List, Covert Award Committee, Dept. of Journalism, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Researchers in federal policies and politics in the 1970s can apply for travel grants to use Gerald R. Ford Library collections. The deadline is **March 15, 1993**. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218.

The Indiana Historical Society announces two 1993-94 graduate fellowships to support research into Indiana history. Applicants must be enrolled in a program in an accredited institution and have completed all course work and met all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Applications are due **March 15, 1993**. For information write Robert M. Taylor, Jr, Education Division, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces post-doctoral grants for research in the Center's data resources. A visiting scholars-in-residence program is also available. The deadline for the dissertation awards is **April 1, 1993**; for research award applications, **April 15, 1993**. For information contact Radcliffe College,

The Henry A. Murray Research Center, Ten Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140.

The Center for the Study of the American Constitution announces the James Madison Prize for best unpublished book-length manuscript in early American history. The prize includes a cash award, publication, and medal. Deadline for submission is **May 1, 1993**. For information contact John P. Kaminski, Center for the Study of the American Constitution, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 455 North Park Street, Madison, WI 53706.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies at Brigham Young University announces a 1992-93 competition for a cash prize and guarantee of publication for a monograph-length manuscript relating to the Mountain West. Applications must be postmarked by **May 1, 1993**. For information contact Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBLL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts announces a fellowship program open to academic, museum, and independent scholars which will provide travel funds and housing in Winston-Salem. Applications are accepted **year round**. For information contact Research Fellowship Committee, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108-0310; (919) 721-7367.

The Forest History Society announces the 1993 Alfred D. Bell, Jr. travel grants. Those wishing to study at the Society's library and archives may receive up to \$750 in support for travel and lodging. For information contact Bell Travel Grants, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701; (919) 682-9319. **No deadline given.**

The Institute of Philosophy and Politics of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, announces a fellowship program to provide partial support for study leading toward a Ph.D. or Ed.D. in the history of education. Fellowships will be awarded for study beginning in January or September 1993. Candidates should write Ellen Condliffe Lagemann, Box 129, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. **No deadline given.**

The Council on Peace Research in History invites submissions for the Charles DeBenedetti Prize to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article dealing with peace history and published in English during 1991 or 1992. For information contact Frances Early, History Dept., Mount Saint Vincent University, 166 Bedford Highway, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6; (902) 457-6225. **No deadline given.**

Calls for Papers

The Conference on Historical Research in Marketing and Marketing

Thought to be held May 22-25, 1993, in Atlanta, calls for papers. For information contact Stan Hollander, Department of Marketing and Logistics, 321 Eppley Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1121; (517) 353-6381. The deadline is **November 30, 1992**.

The State Historical Society of Iowa invites proposals for papers relating to Iowa history for its Congress of Historical Organizations to be held in Des Moines, June 18-19, 1993. For information contact Marvin Bergman, SHSI, 402 Iowa Ave., Iowa City, IA 52240. The deadline is **November 30, 1992**.

The Western Social Science Association calls for papers for its annual meeting to be held at Corpus Christi, Texas, April 21-24, 1993. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Benjamin D. Rhodes, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190.

New River Gorge National River calls for papers in a variety of disciplines for the New River Symposium scheduled for April 15-17, 1993, in Wytheville, Virginia. For information contact Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 246, Glen Jean, WV 25846; (304) 465-0508. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**.

EducArt Projects, Inc. and Georgetown University call for papers for the first in a series of interdisciplinary conferences, "Icons of Popular Culture," on October 22-24, 1993, on the theme of "Elvis and Marilyn." For information contact Diane Apostolos-Cappadona, Liberal Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-0998. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**.

The American Society for Legal History invites proposals for sessions and papers on all topics related to legal history for its October 22-23, 1993, meeting in Memphis, TN. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Mary L. Dudziak, University of Iowa College of Law, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-9066.

The Oral History Association will hold its 1993 meeting November 4-7 at Birmingham AL. Proposals for papers, panels, workshops, media presentations or entire sessions should be sent by **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Kim Lacy Rogers, Department of History, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013-2896; (717) 245-1521.

The Society for Industrial Archaeology Conference, Pittsburgh, PA, June 3-6, 1993, calls for papers. Deadline is **December 31, 1992**. For information contact Billy Joe Peyton, c/o Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, Bicentennial House, 1535 Mileground, Morgantown, WV 26505; (304) 293-2513.

The Society for History in the Federal Government will meet at the National Archives in Washington April 6-7, 1993. Proposals for papers and sessions

are requested by **January 4, 1993**. Contact Roger R. Trask, 4834 South 28th St., Arlington, VA 22206.

The American Studies Organization calls for papers for its annual meeting to be held November 4-7, 1993, in Boston. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Thadious Davis, Department of English, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

The American Antiquarian Society calls for proposals for a conference on education and the commerce of art in 19th-century America to be held in Worcester, MA, April 30-May 1, 1993. For information contact Georgia B. Barnhill, Andrew W. Mellon Curator of Graphic Arts, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic invites proposals for sessions or papers for its July 22-25, 1993, meeting at Chapel Hill, NC. For information contact Joan E. Cashin, Department of History, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**.

The Nancy Drew Conference to be held at the University of Iowa, April 16-18, 1993, seeks original research papers on Nancy Drew and the experience of reading the novels. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Carolyn Stewart Dyer, Nancy Drew Conference, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5828.

The Appalachian Studies Program is sponsoring a paper competition for high school, undergraduate, and graduate-level students. Papers relating to "Appalachian Adaptations to a Changing World," are due **January 15, 1993**. The winning author will receive a cash award and the opportunity to present the paper during the conference March 19-23 at East Tennessee State University. Contact Norma Myers, Archives of Appalachia, Box 70665, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0665; (615) 929-6991.

The New England American Studies Association calls for proposals for its conference "The Cultures of Technology: Science, Media, and the Arts," to be held April 30-May 2, 1993, at Brandeis University. For information contact Lois Rudnick, American Studies Program, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125. The deadline is **January 25, 1993**.

The Pacific Coast Branch/American Historical Association invites proposals for its annual conference to be held August 11-14, 1993, at Loyola-Marymount University in Los Angeles. The deadline is **February 1, 1993**. For information contact Edith Gelles, Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Serra House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8640.

The Alaska World War II Commemo-

ration Steering Committee and the Alaska at War Association calls for papers for the Veterans' Day Symposium in Anchorage, November 12-13, 1993. Papers or panel proposals must be postmarked by **February 15, 1993**. For information, contact Alaska at War, 1317 W. Northern Lights Blvd. #522, Anchorage, AK 99503.

The North American Labor History Conference invites proposals for panels or single papers on the theme "Labor, Citizenship, and the State" for the 1993 meeting to be held October 14-16 at Wayne State University. Proposals are due **March 1, 1993**. For information write to Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-6986.

The Rocky Mountain World History Association calls for papers for a conference on indigenous peoples of the New World to be held June 17-19, 1993. Proposals are due **March 1, 1993**. For information contact G. Frantz-Murphy, History Dept, Regis University, Denver, CO 80221; (303) 458-4281.

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History calls for papers for the National Conference on American Planning History, November 18-21, 1993 in Chicago. Proposals for papers or sessions are solicited. Proposals are due **March 1, 1993**. For information contact Patricia Burgess, Planning History Conference, Dept of Community and Regional Planning, Rm. 126, Design, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

The History of Science Society calls for papers and proposals for its annual meeting November 11-14, 1993, in Santa Fe, NM. For information contact Paul Lawrence Farber, Department of History, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-5104. The deadline is **April 1, 1993**.

Tri-State University will host a conference September 10-11 commemorating the centennial birthday of General Lewis B. Hershey. Proposals for papers and sessions will be accepted until **May 1, 1993**. For information, contact James A. Zimmerman, Tri-State University, Angola, IN 46703.

The Michigan Historical Review seeks manuscripts on women and Native Americans for two special issues. Send three copies of manuscripts by **May [n.d.] 1993** to Carol Devens, Michigan

Historical Review, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI 48859; (517) 774-6567.

The Atlanta Historical Society, publisher of *Atlanta History: A Journal of Georgia and the South*, invites proposals for 1992-93 prepublication grants. For information contact Elizabeth Tucker, Atlanta History Center, 3101 Andrews Drive, Atlanta, GA 30305. **No deadline given.**

The editors of The Biographical Encyclopedia of Educators in the United States (working title) invite proposals for entries. For information contact Courtney Ann Vaughn, Dept. of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, College of Education, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. **No deadline given.**

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission seeks proposals for individual papers and full sessions for its annual conference on black history in Pennsylvania to be held in Williamsport, PA, in May (n.d.) of 1993. For information contact Robert Weible, Division of History, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108. **No deadline given.**

The California and Rocky Mountain American Studies associations call for papers for a joint conference May 1-3, 1993, at the University of Nevada, Reno. The conference topic is "Sin, Stigma, and Risk in American culture." Proposals should not exceed 250 words. For information contact Elizabeth Raymond, History Dept., University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557; (702) 784-6855. **No deadline given.**

The Chicago Area Women's History Conference seeks researcher-writers for the *Historical Encyclopedia of Chicago Women*. Each signed essay, 1,500 to 2,000 words in length, will present the biography of a woman important in Chicago history. For information contact Adele Hast, 210 Fourth St., Wilmette, IL 60091; (708) 256-5768. **No deadline given.**

The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife invites papers on the subject of farm animals, domestic pets, and wildlife in New England and its adjacent regions, including Canada, 1400-1900, for its conference August 6-8, 1993, at Deerfield, MA. For information contact Peter Benes, The Dublin Seminar, 249 Harrington Ave., Concord, MA 01742; (508) 369-7382. **No deadline given.**

Meetings and Conferences

The Illinois State Historical Society will host the Illinois History Symposium on **December 4-5, 1992**, in Springfield. For information contact Noreen O'Brien-Davis, Symposium Coordinator, IHPA, Union Station, 500 East Madison Street, Springfield, IL 62701; (217) 785-7952.

"Making Choices: A New Perspective on the History of Domestic Life in Illinois" is the subject of a symposium celebrating the opening of the exhibit "At Home in the Heartland," at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield on **December 5, 1992**. For information contact Janice Tauer Wass, Illinois State Museum, Spring and Edwards Streets, Springfield, IL 62706; (217) 782-7152.

The Museum of African-American Life and Culture will sponsor the African-American History in Texas conference. El Centro College, Dallas, will host the conference entitled "Democracy in Texas and the African American Experience," **February 13, 1993**. For information contact W. Marvin Dulaney, The Museum of African-American Life and Culture, P.O. Box 150153, Dallas, TX 75315; (214) 565-9026.

The United States Capitol Historical Society will sponsor a symposium entitled "A Republic for the Ages" on **March 10-11, 1993**. For information contact Ronald Hoffman, Institute of Early American History and Culture, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

The Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture announces a conference on "The American Denominational Future: the Southern Baptist Case," **March 12-13, 1993**. For information, contact Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture, 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, KY 40205-1798; (502) 895-3411.

The Swarthmore College will sponsor an academic conference **March 19-20, 1993**, to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of Lucretia Mott. "Nineteenth Century Feminist Strategies for Non-Violence" will focus on the work of Mott and other women in the nineteenth-century peace movement. For information contact Wendy E. Chmielewski, Swarthmore College Peace Collection, 500 College Ave., Swarthmore, PA 19081-1399.

The Appalachian Studies Conference and Appalachian Studies Youth Conference will be held **March 19-23, 1993**, at East Tennessee State University. The topic will be "Appalachian Adaptations to a Changing World." For information contact Norma Myers, Archives of Appalachia, Box 70665, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0665; (615) 929-6991.

The Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies at the American University and the NASA History Division are co-sponsoring a symposium on "Presidential Leadership, Congress, and the U.S. Space Program" at the American University in Washington, DC, on **March 25-26, 1993**. For information contact Roger D. Launius, NASA History Division, Code ADA-2, Washington, DC 20546; (202) 358-0384.

"25 years since King: Where have we been? Where are we going?" will be **April 2-4, 1993** in Memphis, Tennessee. For information contact Eric Seymor, c/o National Civil Rights Museum, 450 Mulberry, Memphis, TN 38103; (901) 521-9699.

The University of the Pacific will host the California History Institute, **April 22-24, 1993**. The topic will be "Law and Disorder: Public Policy and Civil Unrest in California." For information contact The John Muir Center for Regional Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars will hold its first national conference **April 23-25, 1993**, in Washington, DC, on the theme "Independent Scholars in the '90s: Intellectual and Practical Issues." For information contact NCIS, 3314 Brooklawn Terrace, Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3901.

An international symposium on urban park conservation will be held **May 12-15, 1993**, in Montreal. Pre-conference training courses are also planned. For information contact Symposium Intervention-Conservation, Coplanor Congres Inc., 511 Place d'Armes, #600, Montreal, Qc Canada H2Y 2W7; (514) 848-1133, FAX (514) 288-6469.

The 1993 meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society will be held at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, RI, on **May 19-23, 1993**. For information contact French Colonial Historical Society, c/o Department of History, Cleveland State University, Euclid Ave. at E. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

From Gordon Page 6

no use of photographs, for instance, is significantly smaller than the 56% of legal historians but larger than the 11% among local historians. Measured somewhat differently, only 17% of OAH members using photographs deemed them indispensable to their work, compared to 49% of local historians.

To some extent the sequence of selecting sources and selecting repositories follows logically; genealogists must rely on government records to retrieve individual data and thus head to the repositories that retain those records. The sequence among members

of the OAH is not self-evident in the same way. They are not venturing in great numbers beyond college and university libraries, where 88% report finding their sources. They travel and borrow but they do not tap a full range of repositories in ways that other researchers do. Little is known about how historians make decisions about their sources, but a question can be asked. Do the members turn to personal papers, correspondence, and newspapers because they find those sources in the college and university libraries they prefer, or have they instead determined that those sources are the most valuable evidence in the

entire record and then resorted to the repositories retaining them? It may be a habit, reinforced by the somewhat closed circles through which these historians identify their sources (citations and their past experience being the most common ways). Another study might ask if their practice serves historians well in their quest for the best evidence.

OAH

Ann D. Gordon directed the *Historical Documents Study* and is co-editor of the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

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1993 OAH Annual Meeting

Start making plans now to attend the 1993 meeting of the OAH, April 15-18, in Anaheim, California, at the Anaheim Hilton and Towers. With over 100 sessions exploring topics in every facet of American history, and other related activities, there is sure to be much of interest to practicing historians and students.

All OAH members will receive an Annual Meeting Program, including registration materials for the meeting, hotel, and tours, in mid-January. Be sure to save time and money by pre-registering. You will enjoy such activities as:

- more than 100 sessions, workshops and seminars covering all specializations in American history
- meetings and activities of affiliated history groups
- a special lecture concert by Bernice Johnson Reagon
- work-in-progress sessions on Latina history, the origins of the welfare state, gay and lesbian history, and American Indian history
- symposia on new work by Blanche Wiesen Cook, Gerda Lerner, and Gordon S. Wood
- sessions on wheels: Los Angeles murals, Nixon Library
- roundtables on reconnecting political history with work on race and gender, computer assisted history education, environmental history and the historical profession, and California culture
- many area attractions for your whole family

If you are an OAH member, watch for your copy of the Program, and make arrangements early. If you are not currently a member, return the form on page 2 to join. You will then receive the Program, and all materials needed to register and attend.

OAH Newsletter Special Supplement

Report of the Committee to Review the Office of the Executive Secretary



This committee was appointed in September 1991 by President Joyce Appleby "to study the position of the executive secretary and by extension the organization itself, giving particular attention to the pattern of development of the organization during the past decade." We were also asked "to focus upon the appropriateness of having a full-time executive secretary and the advantages of staying in or moving from Bloomington."¹

The office of executive secretary is a recent one, created by constitutional amendment in 1969 to replace the position of executive chairman, which had been filled by a past president who served for a period of three or more years. The executive chairman had presided over an executive committee whose powers were now absorbed by the executive board presided over by the elected president. The new position of executive secretary also absorbed some of the functions of the office of secretary-treasurer which had existed from 1907 to 1969 and which in 1969 was transformed into the office of the treasurer.

That same year the OAH accepted the invitation of Indiana University to house the OAH effective July 1, 1970. According to the minutes of the executive board, Indiana University indicated its willingness to employ the executive secretary on a half-time basis, "half for the organization and half for the university—on a matching salary basis. And Indiana contemplates a man of first rank."² During the transitional period in 1970, while the organization was in the process of moving from the University of Utah to Indiana University the office of executive secretary was filled by David Miller. The first three executive secretaries following the move to Indiana University—Thomas Clark (1970-1973), Richard Kirkendall

(1973-1981), and Joan Hoff-Wilson (1981-1989)—all served as tenured members of the Indiana University Department of History in which Clark and Kirkendall taught half-time and Hoff-Wilson taught one-quarter-time.³ The current executive secretary—Arnita Jones—has no position in the Indiana history department, although the OAH itself retains its affiliation with Indiana University.⁴

In the beginning of our deliberations the committee asked itself a number of questions:

1. Do we need a full-time executive secretary? If so, what are the implications of this change? Would a full-time executive secretary preclude a formal affiliation with a university which like Indiana University would presumably be most interested in a part-time executive secretary who could also function as a teacher/scholar in the department of history? Would a full-time position, therefore, also preclude the hiring of a traditional academic who would not be interested in trading a tenured academic position for a finite contract which carried with it no tenured university position? On the other hand, does maintaining a university connection preclude a full-time executive secretary? In addition, does maintaining a university connection preclude the hiring of historians whose work has not been university-centered and who might therefore not qualify for a tenure-track position? In short, how can we best balance scholarship, teaching, diversity, and action in the office of the executive secretary?

2. Does the OAH have to maintain a university connection and, if so, is Indiana University the right university?

3. Would the OAH be better served by moving to a more politically central location, such as Washington, DC? If so, would this move be feasible? Are

there universities or alternative affiliations we could explore in Washington or New York or other large urban centers? Would we be better served by affiliating with such other relevant institutions as the Smithsonian or a historical museum or archive, or a consortium of several institutions?

4. In what ways has the OAH changed in recent decades and how have these changes affected the nature of the executive secretaryship?

5. Where is the OAH going and what are its future goals? Does the OAH need to become more active on the national public scene and, if so, what are the implications of becoming more of an action organization for the office of executive secretary?

There can be little question that the OAH has changed in numerous ways in recent decades largely because the profession has changed. Historians come from a far wider variety of groups than they did just thirty years ago. Women have entered the profession in increasing numbers and presently constitute slightly more than one-quarter of our members. Though their numbers remain depressingly low, such minority groups as African Americans, Hispanic Americans, American Indians, and Asian Americans are better represented than they were, constituting at least nine percent of the membership at the end of 1990.⁵ In addition, large numbers of historians now have urban ethnic backgrounds. These demographic shifts have made the historical profession far more eclectic and have affected many of the ways in which the profession conceives of the past, of the present, and of the obligations historians have to their society. Change in the profession has also emanated from the fact that while more than half of our members are faculty in institutions of higher learning, at least 15 to 20% are employed by the government, by such non-

OAH Review Committee Report

profit institutions as museums, and by private business, and some 6% are precollegiate teachers.⁶ In sum, the profile of OAH members has become far less monolithic, and the organization now represents a more diverse constituency with a much wider variety of concerns, needs, and agendas than at any previous period in its history.

As these changes were being felt, the job crisis of the 1970s and 80s—which is hopefully receding in the 90s—and the growing concern and prominent debate over the substance and teaching of American history have propelled the organization into the wider social and cultural arena and have tended to make it more “activist” in its orientation. But the imperatives for greater public presence and activities on the part of the OAH have not stemmed exclusively from the need to react to critiques; they come also from the obligation to represent and explain to the public the new conceptions and understandings of American society and its peoples that have emerged from the ground-breaking historiography of the last three decades; and to promote the centrality of the study of history at all levels of education at a time when the nature of the curriculum is a subject of public debate; and to carry out special projects such as the FIPSE initiative; monitor demographic trends in the historical profession and remain attentive to their implications for the profession’s well being; to strengthen the Fund for American History; and provide American historians with a voice in the deliberations of other organizations in the humanities and higher education.

Not surprisingly, all of this has put an added burden on the executive secretary, but that process is by no means completely new. In 1962 secretary-treasurer W. D. Aeschbacher wrote that, “The association has had two basic purposes—publish a *Review* and hold an annual meeting.” But Aeschbacher was quick to note, “Within the past six years we have added other functions.” This incremental process has continued to the present and has reshaped the OAH and the position of executive secretary. Even in the early 60s, Aeschbacher wrote that there were mounting suggestions to make the association “more of a force in political issues, in educational programs, in publicly financed and controlled publishing or historic site developing activity,” and to create “a more active liaison between graduate and collegiate faculty members of the association on the one hand and secondary teachers and secondary education programs on the other.” “It is my observation,” he continued, “that the duties of the secretary have grown considerably heavier over the last six years primarily from the growth of the association. . . .”⁷

Those duties were to continue to expand. At the end of his tenure, Richard Kirkendall wrote, “One of the biggest needs is greater effectiveness in Washington.”⁸ At the end of her tenure, Joan Hoff-Wilson reported that “one of the major reasons” why she taught only one-quarter time in the Indiana University history department, while her predecessors Clark and Kirkendall had taught one-half time, “was the increased advocacy activities of the executive secretary in Washington, DC.”⁹ It would be a mistake, however, to place the entire burden of change on the need

to influence the federal government, as important as that has become. Kirkendall summed up the variegated obligations of the executive secretary with great sensitivity in his final report:

*As time passed, the name of our society became more meaningful to me. It began to generate pressures of its own. Historians in the 1960s had, I began to realize, discarded a name, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, that implied that the group was provincial in its interests. I came to believe that the OAH should not merely claim to be the Organization of American Historians but should perform the range of services required to draw in all parts of the profession. I concluded . . . that we were not doing enough to make the results of research in American history useful to other people—to teachers of the subject on all levels, to historians in museums and historic preservation programs, to people in the media concerned with historical themes, to planners in the public and private sectors, to the reading public, etc. . . . it seemed obvious that we should enlarge our activities and become a broader organization in leadership and membership, adding activities and people without scrapping valuable functions or alienating valuable members, rejecting narrow conceptions, defining the profession broadly and representing all parts of it involved in American history.*¹⁰

For all its many accomplishments, the OAH has not always responded adequately to these challenges. It has not been enough of a leader in promulgating American history, in defending American history, in defining American history, in expanding the field to meet the needs of a wider constituency, in doing even more than it has to attract a greater diversity of people into the professions at the center of the organization. The OAH has not done enough to set the agenda, to delineate the issues, to help shape the debate. In saying these things we have absolutely no intention of denigrating our recent leadership, either in the offices of the executive secretary and president or on the executive boards and committees. On the contrary, we think the OAH has taken important strides forward in recent years. We agree with Richard Kirkendall that during his tenure “serious efforts” were made to “broaden [the OAH] and make it more truly representative of and useful to the entire American side of the historical profession.”¹¹ These efforts certainly continued and even expanded during the tenure of Joan Hoff-Wilson. Substantial progress has certainly been made. Nevertheless, we also agree with Kirkendall’s recent conclusion: “We need to continue to work on ways of enlarging the impact of historians. . . . I doubt that we should be satisfied with what has been accomplished, and I believe that this should be an area of continuing and expanding interest. . . . I believe that the OAH must represent a broad range of interests and be an action agency.”¹²

Insofar as the OAH has been unable to respond as quickly and completely as it might have to the many issues before us, we are convinced that it has been, at least in substantial part, due to the divided nature of the office of the executive secretary.

A year before he retired as executive secretary in the summer of 1973, Thomas D. Clark wrote, “my time is never my own, the work is arduous, . . . I am under contract with Indiana University for only nine months during the year. I accepted this job with the full realization that it would be a twenty-four hour responsibility for twelve months in the year, and it has been.”¹³ Shortly before leaving office, Clark wrote President John Higham: “The administrative details of this office have become more numerous almost by the month, and I do not see anything in the future to indicate that there will be a leveling off.” Clark thought the board would soon have to consider the employment of additional personnel to operate the office or to persuade Indiana University to release his successor Richard Kirkendall from teaching altogether if the OAH planned to extend or expand its work.¹⁴

Kirkendall, in fact, assumed the same fifty/fifty load as his predecessor, and although the committee chaired by Emma Lou Thornbrough, which reviewed the office of executive secretary in 1976, concluded that the executive secretary should continue to teach half time, it also observed: “Obviously there are limits to what the OAH and the executive secretary can do within the existing structure. A choice must soon be made between some method of relieving the executive secretary of some of his growing responsibilities or scaling down the work of the OAH.”¹⁵ At the end of his tenure as executive secretary, Kirkendall wrote President Gerda Lerner: “I have given more than half of my time to the organization but I have never been able to do all of the things that seem desirable. I have placed considerable emphasis on representing the organization in various places. This has enabled me to suggest to different groups that the OAH is interested in them but obviously a full-time person could do much more.”¹⁶ In a letter to the executive board, Kirkendall warned against his successor being given the same fifty/fifty relationship with Indiana University that he had: “I feel that the job has become much too large for a half-time person. I have been overwhelmed by it recently and more and more frustrated by it.” If the job were not redefined to seventy-five/twenty-five, he insisted his successor would “quickly feel, as I feel now, badly fragmented and overworked and . . . exploited by the OAH.”¹⁷

We should note that at the end of her tenure Joan Hoff-Wilson believed that once the endowment campaign was completed, “the executive board in consultation with the executive secretary should consider a return to the original fifty/fifty split.” As we pointed out earlier, Hoff-Wilson felt the major reason for her reduced teaching load was her increased advocacy duties in Washington. She saw this need as far less pressing by 1989 “because of the success of our Washington lobbyist, NCC Director Page Miller.”¹⁸

We join in applauding the profoundly important



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work of Page Miller and the NCC, which we strongly feel the OAH should continue to support and nourish. In addition, we think the direct presence of the organization in the form of the executive secretary in the various places where decisions that affect historians are being made is crucial. Nor do we believe that lobbying in Washington is necessarily the focal point of the executive secretary's expanded functions. Our own sense of the situation is that one ingredient in Hoff-Wilson's success was the change in work load when she took office; she simply had more time to devote to the job.

The OAH has to decide whether it wants to make the organization a greater factor in determining the conditions in which historians work and the attitudes people have to history and the nature of historical education. If so, the organization and the executive secretary must be more fully involved. Thus our own inclination is to move toward a full-time executive secretary in a manner which allows maximum flexibility for all parties.



We recommend that in the future the executive secretary search committee should be appointed by the OAH executive board and should include a member appointed by the Indiana University history department. [The executive committee changed this to two members appointed by the Indiana University history department, with the remaining appointments by the OAH executive committee of the executive board.]

The requirements for the position of executive secretary should include the following:

A person with a background in and a record of scholarly achievement in the writing or presentation of history, an educational vision and a commitment to learning, and administrative abilities.

For those who meet the requirements of the Indiana University history department, tenure or some other professional affiliation is possible.

Thus though we conceive of the executive secretaryship as a full-time position, paid for by the OAH, we also conceive of the executive secretary having a potential role in the Indiana University history department to be defined by the department and the executive secretary. The role could vary from a tenure position for an accomplished scholar already having tenure or its equivalent in another institution, to an affiliated non-tenure professional position, to an informal affiliation in which the executive secretary would be available to interested faculty and students. Thus the executive secretary could at her or his own choosing with the agreement of the department teach courses, supervise doctoral dissertations and M.A. or senior theses, sit on comprehensive oral examinations and dissertation committees, and generally be a part of the intellectual and professional life of the department as the executive secretary's time and the

department's needs permit. We are thus calling for a flexible situation and arrangement suited to the mutual convenience and needs of both the department and the OAH.

From the moment the position of executive secretary was created, there was vigorous discussion concerning whether the ideal executive secretary should be "a man from a university background" or from a historical society, and whether the position should be full time or not. "Can we afford to pay a man half time or full time?" George Mowry wondered. "If we pay for only a part of the expenses we shall have to propose men acceptable to the department of history and the university concerned. . . . this would narrow our list of proposed people and may even persuade us to accept a man proposed by the university." W. D. Aeschbacher responded by maintaining that "I would be skeptical of a full-time appointment to the position of executive secretary operating from a university campus. The man would be in a dead-end position. If the organization goes to a full-time executive secretary I would think it would operate better out of Washington perhaps, than anywhere else." Mowry reported that "many of the executive committee felt that Indiana was the logical place to house the organization's offices until we make the 'big move.'" ¹⁹

Having determined that we need an expanded conception of the office of executive secretary, do we thus conclude that it is therefore necessarily time to make the "big move"? We do not. We certainly see the virtues of Washington, DC, as a center for OAH activities, but we also recognize that the promotion of American history now takes place in many areas besides Washington. In any case we are convinced that the actual location of the executive secretary is less important than a clear vision of what needs to be done and the time to do it.

We believe that in view of the executive secretary's role as we have described it in this report it remains salutary for us to be rooted in a university, particularly a university of the quality of Indiana University and with a department of history of such high caliber. Intellectual exchanges with faculty and students in the classroom and in other settings to keep abreast of pedagogical issues, the opportunities to utilize graduate student assistants in the OAH offices, and access to a major research library are available on a university campus that are not easily replicated elsewhere.

We value the support of Indiana University; we recognize how much it has meant to us in the past and how much it promises us in the future, and how generous it has been and continues to be. We want to continue the relationship and see no overriding reason to move the organization. We hope Indiana University and its history department will agree and will be willing to cooperate with us in trying the changes we propose. If, on the other hand, Indiana University is unable to agree to the proposed changes—and we sincerely trust that will not be the case—the president of the OAH should establish a committee to look into other possibilities such as support by a consortium of institutions like that enjoyed by the American Studies Association which

has a working relationship with the National Museum of American History and several universities in the Washington, DC, area, or the possibility of becoming an independent organization along the lines of the AHA, the Modern Language Association, and a number of other national scholarly organizations.

Our reflection on the mutual benefit to be gained from our continuation at Indiana University as a result of this review leads us, assuming we can continue our collaboration with the Indiana University history department, to suggest strongly that the OAH should become more of a presence on the campus and make its contributions to the academic life there more visible and more of an obvious boon to those who teach and study history there. This will permit us to take advantage of the reasons why we have concluded we want to remain there. The OAH should collaborate with Indiana University in arranging for OAH officers to meet more regularly with their peers in the Indiana history department. In 1976 the Thornbrough committee, reviewing the office of the executive secretary, recommended that "the executive board meet in Bloomington at least once every three years, thereby enabling members to visit the office at least once during their term of office."²⁰ We think that remains an excellent idea and we recommend it be adopted as ongoing policy and be implemented immediately. [The fall 1992 meeting was held in Bloomington.] Such a policy will enable the executive board members to see the OAH operation in Bloomington but even more importantly it will provide a regular opportunity for members of the executive board to meet their peers in the Indiana history department and for the OAH to become more of a presence on a campus which has been so generous to us. It seems to us that this would be a positive move in every respect. It seems to us also that the annual budget committee meetings which are held in Bloomington could become occasions in which the organization's leadership—the president, president-elect, a past president, and the treasurer, all of whom are members of the budget committee—could meet with faculty and students on the Indiana campus and perhaps make some tangible contributions to the intellectual life of the department and the university.

Conclusions:

We see no need to alter radically the structure or goals of the OAH. Indeed, we propose continuing to move in the directions that the past two executive secretaries, Richard Kirkendall and Joan Hoff-Wilson, have advocated and implemented. We simply want to better equip the OAH to implement its mission.

We agree with Richard Kirkendall, who maintained in 1981 that "Much remains to be done to make the OAH more useful and more fully worthy of its name."²¹ We agree with Joan Hoff-Wilson, who



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wrote to a member of our committee in the fall of 1991 that "the ties of the OAH with its largest group of constituents—namely, those occupying traditional academic positions—should be strengthened rather than weakened, downgraded, or endangered in this decade."²² We are convinced that the best means of strengthening our traditional concerns centering on scholarship and teaching lies in broadening, not contracting, our interests, our constituencies, our concerns, and our activities, and the best way to do this is to create a less constricted and more flexible executive secretaryship which allows the officeholder to construct his or her activities in accordance with the needs of the profession.

We are struck by the similarity of some of our conclusions to those arrived at by the ad hoc committee on the future of the AHA, and we might well apply the language of their 1988 report concerning the AHA to our own organization:

While all committee members agreed that the association has made considerable progress in the past decade and has much to be proud of, they still urged that the AHA provide more leadership and firmer direction. Rather than adopt a purely reactive stance, all agreed that the profession and

*the association should make an effort to shape their future.*²³

To which we say "Amen" and propose that the OAH too can adopt no sounder goals. We are hopeful that our recommendations will make the organization better able to shape its own future and the future of our profession.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Frances Berry, Chair
John Bodnar
Eric Foner
Lawrence Levine
Jamil Zainaldin

Appendix Recommendations for Executive Board Action:

1. We recommend that the executive secretary should be a full-time position paid for by the OAH. The executive secretary search committee should be appointed by the OAH executive board and should include a member appointed by the Indiana University history department. [The executive committee changed this to two members appointed by the Indi-

ana University history department, with the remaining appointments by the OAH executive committee of the executive board.] The requirements for the position of executive secretary should include the following:

A person with a background in and a record of scholarly achievement in the writing or presentation of history, an educational vision and a commitment to learning, and administrative abilities.

For those who meet the requirements of the Indiana University History Department, tenure or some other professional affiliation is possible.

2. If Indiana University and the OAH cannot agree on a suitable arrangement, the president of the OAH should establish a committee to look into other possibilities such as support by another institution or consortium of institutions like that enjoyed by the American Studies Association in the Washington, DC, area, or the possibility of becoming an independent organization along the lines of the AHA, the Modern Language Association, and a number of other national scholarly organizations.

3. In order to facilitate familiarization with the staff and offices and to have the opportunity for the relationships we seek with the Indiana department, the executive board should meet in Bloomington at least once every three years.

Notes

- Joyce Appleby to individual members of the Review Committee, September 16, 1991.
- Minutes of the Executive Board, April 16, 1969.
- Clark was already a member of the Indiana history department when he became executive secretary; Kirkendall and Hoff-Wilson were recruited by joint searches conducted by separate committees representing the OAH and the Indiana history department.
- Jones became acting executive secretary in 1989 upon the resignation of Hoff-Wilson. She was appointed executive secretary in 1991 for a two-year term.
- Arnita Jones, "About OAH: Returns from Two Surveys," *OAH Newsletter*, August 1991.
- Ibid.*
- W. D. Aeschbacher, "Some Areas for Investigation by a Committee Studying the Future of the Association."
- "Executive Secretary's Report," *OAH Newsletter*, July 1981.
- Joan Hoff-Wilson to OAH Executive Board, September 26, 1989.
- "Executive Secretary's Report," *OAH Newsletter*, July 1981.
- Richard S. Kirkendall to Jamil Zainaldin, Nov. 20, 1991.
- Ibid.*
- Thomas D. Clark to W. D. Aeschbacher, April 10, 1972.
- Thomas D. Clark to John Higham, March 22, 1973.
- Emma Lou Thornbrough "Review of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians" (1976).
- Richard S. Kirkendall to Gerda Lerner, Feb. 20, 1981.
- Richard S. Kirkendall to the Executive Board, Feb. 26, 1981.
- Joan Hoff-Wilson to John Bodnar, Nov. 22, 1991; Joan Hoff-Wilson to OAH Executive Board, Sept. 26, 1989.
- W. D. Aeschbacher to George E. Mowry, July 11, September 5, 1968; George E. Mowry to W. D. Aeschbacher, July 2, Aug. 14, 1968.
- Emma Lou Thornbrough, "Review of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians" (1976).
- "Executive Secretary's Report," *OAH Newsletter*, July 1981.
- Joan Hoff-Wilson to John Bodnar, Nov. 22, 1991.
- "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA," *Perspectives*, September 1988.

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Anaheim
April 15-18, 1993
The Anaheim Hilton and Towers

Atlanta
April 14-17, 1994
The Atlanta Hilton and Towers

Washington
March 30-April 2, 1995
The Washington Hilton and Towers

Chicago
March 28-31, 1996
The Palmer House Hilton