

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 21, Number 2 / May 1993



President-elect Lincoln's Law Office, Springfield

Photograph courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

The Lincoln Legal Papers

by Cullom Davis



Politics and Perils at the Presidential Libraries

by Thomas G. Paterson

National Archives: Alaska Region

by Stephen Haycox



Executive Secretary's Report

by Arnita A. Jones

A Round Table: The Future of the National Archives

by Page Putnam Miller,

Bruce W. Dearstyne, Michael Schaller,
Charlene Bickford, J. Timothy Sprehe



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OAH
NEWSLETTER

Volume 21 Number 2 / May 1993

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Copy may be condensed or rejected because of length. Full, half, quarter-page and job announcement advertisements are available. Contact the Advertising Director for rates and deadlines.

Some recent back issues of the OAH Newsletter are available for \$2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

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The Lincoln Legal Papers

by Cullom Davis

In the ebb and flow of historical fashion, subjects and personalities surface then recede, perhaps to reappear later. An exception is Abraham Lincoln, a perennial staple of American historiography. Some periods have seen more active Lincoln scholarship than others, but even the slack times have been fruitful. This generation's principal research effort on Lincoln is the ambitious work underway to reconstruct his quarter-century law practice from the many and widely scattered records that survive. The Lincoln Legal Papers was established in 1986 to complete the long-deferred task of documenting a part of Lincoln's life that had largely eluded or puzzled biographers and specialists. Nearly midway through its estimated fifteen-year duration, this undertaking is instructive about trends and changes, as well as some sturdy traditions, in our profession.

One interesting, perhaps troubling, trend is the scope and complexity of any large-scale documentary edition in these times. Fifty years ago, when modern documentary editing took hold, a small staff of scholars might work quietly for decades in a university building, with one institution as their sponsor and one or two steady sources of financial support. The pace was leisurely, which seemed apt for such painstaking work, and underwriters were patient in their expectations. Such Founding Fathers editions as the Thomas Jefferson Papers epitomize this tradition. Comprehensive multivolume letterpress editions were the norm.

This pattern has changed radically. Universities are hard pressed to sustain such work, and most of the established foundations no longer express interest. In response, the Lincoln Legal Papers has created an alliance of diverse sponsors and devised a strategy of patchwork financial support. Primary sponsor is the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which has welcomed co-sponsorship by the Abraham Lincoln Association, the University of Illinois College of Law, and the Sangamon State University Center for Legal Studies. The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission also have provided significant support. The work requires more money every year, as documentary editing is the ultimate labor-intensive profession. This project has mounted a concerted effort to raise over \$100,000 annually in grant and gift support, and the project director must spend a major share of his time soliciting help. To maintain interest and support, we issue a quarterly newsletter and annual report.

The Lincoln Legal Papers also has encountered challenges and opportunities of a substantive, methodological, and technological nature. One has to do with the focus and research potential of our work. Conceived and largely promoted as an exercise in Lincoln scholarship, the effort has equal promise in the fields of American legal and social history.

The finished product will directly serve the needs of future Lincoln biographers, whose predecessors had scant documentation for his legal career. Existing general biographies devote less than five percent of their text to the subject, but during the twenty-four years that Lincoln lived in Springfield he prac-

ticed law much more than he practiced politics. Beginning his career with a modest and routine general practice, Lincoln managed to reach the apex of the western bar by 1860, largely due to substantial and often complex trial and appellate work for many corporations, notably railroads.

Documentation of this career should interest legal and social historians as well as Lincoln biographers. Scholarship in American legal history has flourished and deepened in recent decades. Still sparse, however, are monographs or readily available primary sources in nineteenth-century western practice, particularly at the trial level. In many ways, Lincoln's was a representative general practice of the antebellum American West, so his papers should stimulate considerable interest among legal historians.

Myriad property and contract disputes, plus slander, trespass, and divorce cases should catch the attention of social historians.

Both tradition and novelty characterize the research and editorial practices of The Lincoln Legal Papers. Its current work is the painstaking four-year search for an estimated 100,000 extant records. This began with a computerized mailing to over 15,000 libraries, historical societies, manuscript dealers, and bar associations seeking information about possible records. Hundreds of responses required ongoing individual correspondence. The largest search task consists of visits to seventy-two Illinois county courthouses to search for Lincoln's name or handwriting on every line and page of

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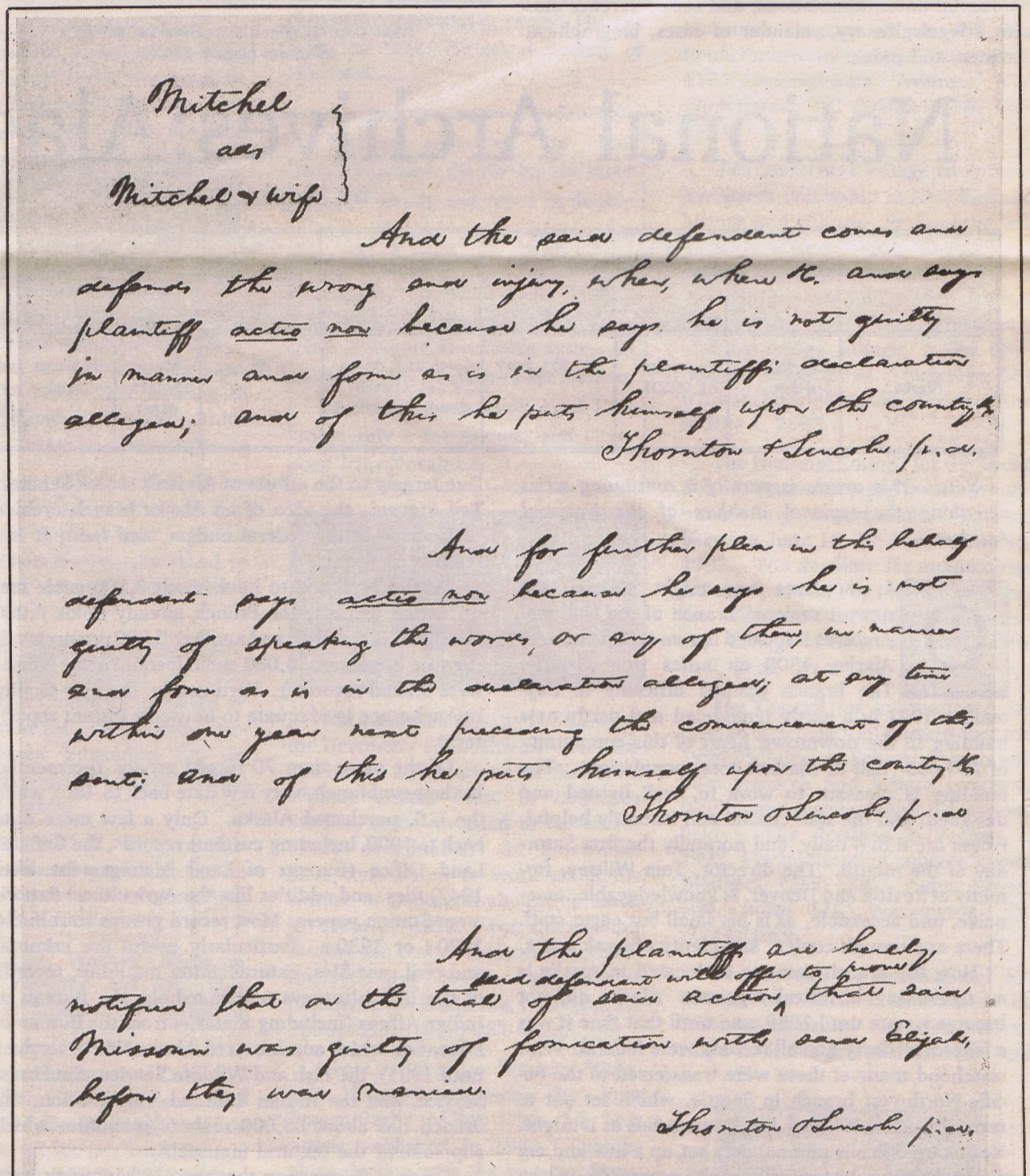


Photo Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library
A rare example of three Lincoln signatures, from an 1852 slander case

Continued from Page 3

bound dockets, plus millions of loose pages in case files. This gritty and time-consuming labor is classic historical research—plodding and unglamorous but essential. No modern shortcuts can streamline the basic task, but researchers can check possible cases against computerized lists in our growing database.

The database represents a major improvement upon various traditional practices of documentary editions. Replacing the old-fashioned five-ply slips to identify each document in various filing systems is a relational database especially designed to store considerable information about the cases, participants, and documents. Research and editorial staff are able to use the database as a comprehensive index to the case files and for aggregate statistical information on nearly any conceivable substantive question.

One final blending of old and new is our publication plan. The tradition of complete letterpress editions has become financially untenable for most contemporary projects. We envision two separate but related products, not one. For the research library market we will produce a complete facsimile edition. Parallel to this will be a five-volume book edition of the one hundred most important and representative cases, with complete transcription, editorial notes, annotations, and such reference aids as a legal glossary, calendar of cases, biographical roster, and index.

This approach responds to the financial concerns of funding agencies while serving the needs of historians and biographers. It is typical of this generation's documentary editions. In another way, however, The Lincoln Legal Papers may break new ground. For various reasons, we will issue the complete facsimile edition in an electronic (CD-ROM)

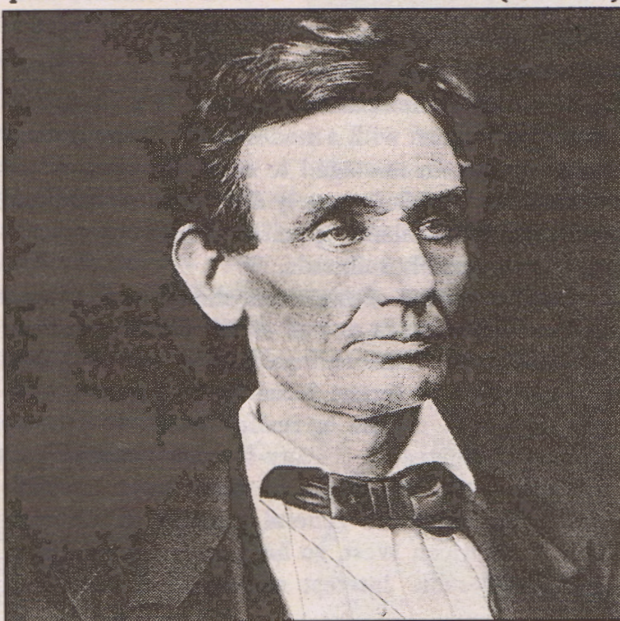


Photo Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library
Abraham Lincoln, 1860

format rather than on microfilm or fiche. Major strides in this technology, including its growing use for large and frequently updated library reference works, give it a significant edge. There are substantial labor and expense economies with this medium, the image quality is equivalent or better than microfilm, and users have keyboard access through an electronic index to the 100,000 documents.

One lingering concern of CD-ROM is image preservation, which presently falls short of archival standards. If this is still the case at publication, we will produce a computer-generated microform copy for archival purposes, while also supporting a nationwide effort to ensure preservation of digitally produced records.

When the first products of this ambitious editing venture reach libraries and scholars late in this decade, historians can assess how well we have tapped both documentary tradition and advanced technology to present the full record of Abraham Lincoln, Esq.

Cullom Davis is professor of history at Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois, and director and senior editor of *The Lincoln Legal Papers: A Documentary History of the Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, 1836-1861*.

National Archives: Alaska Region

by Stephen Haycox

Regional Archive	Address	Location	Phone	Hours of Operation	Area Served	Self-Service Copiers	Staff-Provided Copies	Free Parking	Eating Facilities	Public Transportation	Guide to Holdings	Guide to Microfilm, Special List Number
Alaska	654 West 3rd Ave.	Anchorage, AK 99501	907-271-2441	8a-4p M-F; 8a-4p 1st Sat. of each month	AK	Microfilm to paper	Paper to paper	No; paid and free parking nearby	Nearby restaurants	Yes	Publication date unknown	Publication date unknown

Note: This article is part of a continuing series describing the regional archives of the National Archives.

Of all places one might choose, the newest regional branch of the National Archives is located in remote Anchorage, Alaska, 1500 air miles from Seattle. The branch opened officially in September 1991 in a partly remodeled and partly new building in the downtown heart of this community of 250,000 (half of Alaska's total population). The building is pleasant to work in, well lighted and designed, and the staff cordial and instantly helpful. Hours are 8 to 4 daily, and normally the first Saturday of the month. The director, Tom Wiltsey, formerly at Seattle and Denver, is knowledgeable, amenable, and accessible, as is his small but eager staff. There are enough copiers and plenty of work space.

How the branch came to be located in Alaska is an interesting historical vignette. Alaska did not become a state until 1959, and until that time it was a federal territory and all records were federal. With statehood many of these were transferred to the Pacific Northwest branch in Seattle, which set out to retrieve such remaining Alaska materials as it might. New state officials immediately set up a hue and cry about keeping historical records accessible in the state and getting back those which had been sent away. But there was no place in Alaska to put them.

Due largely to the efforts of Alaska's senior Senator, Ted Stevens, the idea of an Alaska branch archive took shape in the federal budget, and today it is a reality.

Originally slated to have about 3,000 cubic feet of textual records, the branch already holds 6,000 classified as archival, and another 3,500 pre-archival. (Seattle has about 30,000 cubic feet of Pacific Northwest textual records.) Fortunately, the new facility in Anchorage is adequate to house its instant repository.

Of the more than 70 record groups represented in the new branch, very few date back to 1867 when the U.S. purchased Alaska. Only a few more date back to 1900, including customs records, the General Land Office (Bureau of Land Management after 1947) files, and oddities like the Agricultural Experiment Station papers. Most record groups start in the 1920's or 1930's. Particularly useful are criminal and civil case files, naturalization materials, records of the U.S. attorneys and marshals, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (including material from the Bureau of Education which administered Alaska Native services until 1931), the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the Alaska Railroad. In addition, the branch has about 65,000 reels of microfilm which supplement the textual material.

There is no question that the Alaska Region is an important addition to the National Archives system and a significant new tool for researchers. It has

significantly upgraded Anchorage as a research location. However, Alaska records are spread widely. Many still are in the National Archives in Washington, DC, and are likely to stay there, as is much material still held in the Alaska State Archives in Juneau. The most significant collection of private records is at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. But there is hardly a research question on Alaska that does not involve the federal government—hence the Alaska Region archive.

Guides to holdings and microfilm have not yet been published, but the branch will send a draft copy of either to researchers who write and explain their request.

Anchorage is a tourist destination, and several world class hotels tower over the new archives branch. Smaller and less expensive hotels are within a few blocks. Since the only parking is at street meters, you will want to walk anyway. There are four or five good places to eat within a block's walk. But remember, it is Alaska. If it is winter, dress warmly, as if you were going to Boston or Chicago; if it is summer, take hiking boots. But whenever you go, take a camera.

Stephen Haycox is professor of history at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and currently visiting professor of history at the University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia.

Politics and Perils at the Presidential Libraries

by Thomas G. Paterson

Like the many historians and archivists with whom I have worked, I remain gloomy about the question of access and declassification at the presidential libraries. The system is clogged, expensive, time-consuming, and too often unresponsive. Some historians, moreover, have gained exclusive access to materials held by presidential libraries. Our writing of well-documented history has suffered under the current Reagan executive order that governs the mandatory review process. With such heavy government control over the sources we need to explore the past, political leaders have essentially told us what history we can study. By limiting our access to materials, government officials have left the field to self-serving memoirs.

We are burdened with a system that favors secrecy over openness. Criticism of the flawed declassification process is but one part of a general cynicism toward government—government that plays favorites, hides the truth from its citizens, evades accountability, breaks the rules, and leaks documents to serve the purposes of particular leaders. One truism we must constantly reaffirm: openness “opens”—our eyes, our minds, our history, our government’s accountability.

I have conducted research at seven of the nine presidential libraries—all administered by John Fawcett’s Office of Presidential Libraries of the National Archives in Washington. The libraries, governed by the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955, were built with private funds and then turned over to the National Archives. Our tax dollars maintain these libraries and pay their staffs. Presidents and others have deposited both their private and official papers in the libraries under specific deeds of gift, and many deeds have placed restrictions on access.

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Executive Order 12356, issued in 1982, has also erected imposing obstacles to access because it allows the agency that created and classified a document to control access and declassification. 12356 excludes foreign researchers—you must be an American citizen to exercise the mandatory review process. 12356 says that documents already declassified can be reclassified. Under this order, the bureaucratic censors who manage declassification matters have been conservative—tending to apply the strictest of national security restrictions.

Let us not blame the archivists at the libraries for the mess we are in. They share with researchers a profound frustration with the snarled system. The archivists with whom I have worked want to see their holdings opened, and they are invariably helpful to historians. But they face hurdles not of their own making. At many of the libraries in the last ten years, moreover, serious staff shortages have slowed declassification.

Several libraries have had to reassign staffers to special projects: for example, to help the Department of State prepare volumes in the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series. The Kennedy Library will soon have to divert staff from reviewing files for declassification to the recently mandated project of identifying, gathering, and sending to the Assassination Records Collection project all relevant holdings on the Kennedy assassination.

The archivists also suffer under inadequate or non-existent declassification guidelines from government agencies. When agencies do issue guidelines they are usually general and vague, suitable only for routine low-level materials, such as press releases. The Kennedy Library, for example, has not yet received guidelines from the Department of State for 1961 and 1962 documents, and State Department materials make up some seventy-five to eighty percent of classified files there. Library staffs rightfully complain that they receive little cooperation from government agencies. One cannot be happy either with the quality of leadership in the Office of Presidential Libraries—it seems to play it safe and hold the fort. It seldom leads the charge for change. It has not built a coalition with the many researchers and their organizations who care about declassification.

Consider, as well, how the mandatory review process under Executive Order 12356 works, and you will see that the archivists have become historians’ partners in distress. When archivists organize collections, classified documents first must be segregated from unclassified materials. A withdrawal sheet has to be prepared and placed in the file folder to note a document’s removal. At the Eisenhower Library alone, some 300,000 documents had to be withdrawn from twenty-five manuscript collections in the years 1972-85 (out of a total of more than a million pages in these collections). The historian who wants a pulled document must initiate action by requesting declassification on a mandatory review form. The Eisenhower Library does not limit requests, but the Kennedy Library draws the line at 35 items at one time.

When a presidential library receives a mandatory review request, the staff has to locate the document, identify the originating agency, assign case and document control numbers, and prepare submission lists

and letters of transmittal. Each document must be photocopied, double-wrapped and taped, and sent on to appropriate agencies. Logs have to be maintained, and requestors have to be notified of agency actions.

This piece-by-piece, document-by-document procedure consumes immense amounts of time and money. All of us have our horror stories of delays. Some of us have been fortunate and have heard about the fate of a request within six months to a year—that is, we hear if the document has been released in part or in full or has been exempted from declassification. The all-too-familiar answer for documents even thirty or thirty-five years old is “no.” Many historians receive pages that have been blanked out extensively—“sanitized,” as the bureaucratic censors in Washington put it. In an absurd case, censors spent painstaking hours to delete a four-letter word (Cuba) from documents released to me. This, even though the withdrawal sheet indicated that Cuba was the subject, and the document’s context clearly revealed the topic.

The archivists with whom I have worked want to see their holdings opened, and they are invariably helpful to historians. But they face hurdles not of their own making.

The Eisenhower Library has kept track of mandatory review decisions for the years 1977-91: for this period, only 46 percent of submitted pages has been declassified in full. Another 31 percent has seen partial declassification. And 23 percent has been denied altogether. Quite a mixed record. I still have pending several mandatory review cases that I filed at the Eisenhower Library in 1981—12 years ago. Most are held by the slow-acting National Security Council, to which all White-House-originated documents are sent under the mandatory review system.

Perhaps the access problem can be reduced to this blunt statement: presidential libraries are becoming depositories for unavailable information. They house vast records that we cannot see. It is not only that materials are denied to us under the mandatory review process; it is also that the presidential libraries house papers that remain closed by deeds of gift, and they hold collections that have been opened to only a special few. In this category the Kennedy Library owns one of the most questionable records. The deeds-of-gift restrictions there—imposed by Kennedy family donors in partic-

From Paterson Page 5

ular—have excluded from researchers' eyes the personal, family, and business materials of John F. Kennedy. The Joseph P. Kennedy Papers are housed there, but no deed has been filed. The papers are closed—unless you are Doris Kearns Goodwin who received permission from Senator Edward Kennedy to use them to write *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys* (1987). As she says in her preface: "these papers proved a biographer's treasure." No doubt she is right, but few of us can test the case. The Robert Kennedy diaries have been used by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., but remain closed to others.

At the Carter Library are located the files of National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. They remain closed to researchers; but they were opened to him without restriction so that he could write his memoirs—with liberal quotations from classified official documents. Presidential libraries, in short, are lending themselves to privileged access.

Presidential libraries are becoming depositories for unavailable information. They house vast records that we cannot see.

Another impediment to access of what we would usually label "official" documents is the recent practice of policy makers like Henry Kissinger, Casper Weinberger, and Alexander Haig to deposit their papers in the Library of Congress rather than in presidential libraries in order to place ironbound restrictions on their use. These so-called "personal" papers are hardly that—they are full of official records prepared at government expense. Weinberger's papers apparently contain some 13,000 Defense Department documents. Kissinger's papers include his memoranda of telephone calls prepared by his office staff. Kissinger claims that they are "personal" files and he controls access until the year 2001 or

until five years after his death, whichever comes later. Note the point here: it is not that he or others make big money from the publication of their memoirs. Rather it is that they have dodged the presidential libraries in order to impose even harsher restrictions on classified documents than the mandatory review system imposes, that they alone exploit official records, and that a government-funded library—the Library of Congress—is party to this travesty.

What can be done about the access/declassification crisis at the presidential libraries? Here are suggestions that spring from many archivists and historians with whom I have talked. First, urge President Clinton to issue a new executive order that provides for the systematic review and declassification of all documents at least thirty years old. This will eliminate the flawed piece-by-piece approach. Second, clarify the distinction between official and personal papers. Third, require agencies to issue liberal guidelines that empower archivists to make decisions. Fourth, put a plan in place with priority given to the highly classified National Security Files in the libraries. Fifth, require agencies to send teams of declassification reviewers to the libraries to work with archivists to open large blocks of material. Sixth, we must demand that any new officers in the National Archives system become advocates of openness, initiators of change, allies with researchers. And, last, create a clearing house in Washington that maintains computerized records on all documents declassified by any agency of the government.

Because we know the access problem is serious, we have an opportunity now to press upon the Clinton administration the necessity of a new, comprehensive access order. [JAH]

Thomas G. Paterson is professor of history, University of Connecticut, and a past president of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. A longer version of this article was presented during the 1992 meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, DC.

Response to NCSS Columbian Statement

A group of teachers associated with the Committee on History in the Classroom has prepared a response to the National Council for the Social Studies' Quincentenary statement. According to John Anthony Scott, CHC co-chair, "the signers of the response are not so much endorsing the 'correctness' of their critique as affirming the importance, at this time, of dialogue concerning the nature of the history that we are called upon to write and teach."

The response makes a number of controversial recommendations. To the question of genocide, the report answers that a central theme for United States history should be "the battle for human liberty." Such emphasis "gives meaning and life to history; at the same time it boosts the morale and affirms the humanity of the student."

Teachers interested in examining the NCSS Statement and the CHC Response may obtain copies of both documents, free of charge, by writing to Social Education, 3501 Newark St., N.W., Washington, DC 20016-3167. ■

Southern Jewish Historical Society

The Southern Jewish Historical Society is an organization of professional historians, amateur researchers, and other interested individuals who are concerned with the experience of Jews in the American South. The society is currently seeking to expand its contact with scholars working in Southern Jewish history. Professional historians and advanced graduate students whose work touches on Southern Jewish history in any way are invited to have their names added to the society's mailing list so that they may be contacted about participating in the SJHS's annual meeting, contributing to its newsletter, and supporting its work in other ways. Interested scholars should contact Lee Shai Weissbach, Chair, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. ■

Announcement

To: OAH Members

From: OAH President Eric Foner

I am delighted to announce that as a result of a search by a committee chaired by Professor Richard H. Kohn, University of North Carolina, Dr. Arnita A. Jones has been appointed OAH Executive Secretary, for a term of five years. In addition, a constitutional amendment will soon be submitted to the membership, to change the title of her office to Executive Director, reflecting the position's enhanced responsibilities.

Call for Papers

Focus on Teaching Day, 1994

For this special program, scheduled for Saturday April 16 as part of the OAH annual meeting in Atlanta, the OAH Committee on Teaching seeks papers and sessions of particular relevance to the interests of teaching and learning history. Preference will be given to those proposals which relate to the 1994 Focus theme: "University-School Collaboration on History."

Session proposals are preferred, but individual presentations will be considered. Sessions generally consist of a chairperson and two to four presenters, run about two hours, and provide time for audience participation.

Session proposals should include: (1) a 500-word overview of the session, (2) a 35-word abstract, (3) and a c.v. for each participant, required for funding applications.

Three copies of proposals should be sent by July 1, 1993, to: Dr. Peter Seixas, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z5. ■

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Oral History



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Biography



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"It is a first-rate introduction to Frankfurter and deserves a wide audience." —*American Historical Review*, December 1992

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Capitol Commentary

by Page Putnam Miller

Trudy Peterson is Acting Archivist

On March 9 the U.S. Archivist Don Wilson announced that upon his departure at the end of March, Trudy Huskamp Peterson would be Deputy Archivist. Peterson, a former president of the Society of American Archivists, received a Ph.D. in American History from the University of Iowa and has worked for the National Archives since 1974. Since 1985 she has held the position of Assistant Archivist for the Office of the National Archives. In November, following a Senate Report on mismanagement at the National Archives, Wilson detailed Deputy Archivist Claudine Weiher to the position of Assistant Archivist for the Office of Special and Regional Archives and appointed Raymond Mosley as the Acting Deputy Archivist. The Federal Records Act states that in the absence of the Archivist, the Deputy Archivist shall act as Archivist. Thus to avoid a situation in which an Acting Deputy would become an Acting Archivist, Wilson appointed Peterson to the Deputy position. Personnel regulations of the federal government provide that following the confirmation of a new Archivist, the Deputy Archivist, a Senior Executive Service position, will serve 120 days and could then at the pleasure of the Archivist continue or be reassigned.

Appropriations Hearings for the National Archives and NHPRC

On March 25 Representative Steny Hoyer, who chairs the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, held a hearing for public witnesses. Three witnesses—Frank Burke, David Crosson, and myself—spoke on the FY'94 budget for the National Archives and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Frank Burke, who served for many years as executive director of the NHPRC and is a former President of the Society of American Archivists, explained how NHPRC makes significant investments in the nation's information infrastructure, in basic education, and in public-private partnerships. David Crosson, Administrator of the State Historical Society of Iowa, pointed out that most other humanities-related federal agencies had budget increases last year while the NHPRC had a cut. Yet Crosson stressed that "historical documents are the bedrock upon which all other historical programs sit." Without the preservation of the written word, Crosson asserted "scholars can't research, historical preservationists can't document, and curators can't verify." Both Burke and Crosson urged an \$8 million appropriation in FY'94 for NHPRC, which is currently authorized at \$10 million but funded at \$5 million.

I spent most of my allocated time at the hearing focusing specifically on two needs on the National Archives—funding required to operate successfully Archives II and the importance of adequate staffing for records appraisal.

Since Archives II, the new research facility in College Park, Maryland, is in Steny Hoyer's district, there is considerable interest in the new building. I

requested \$68 million in new money for the opening of the 1.8 million square foot state-of-the-art archival building. The request for \$68 million included four categories of funding: \$29 million for payment on the loan for the construction of Archives II; \$13 million for the operation, maintenance, security and custodial staff, and utilities; \$1 million for additional archivists to service the records; and \$25 million for the cost of the move, furniture, equipment for the preservation laboratories, computers, and establishment of a comprehensive new computerized system that will include management and finding aid capabilities.

In the second part of my testimony, I discussed the National Archives' responsibility for working with agencies to determine which records merit preservation. The historical and archival communities have contended for some time that the National Archives has had inadequate funds to fulfill its core mission. Records appraisal efforts are even more crucial in the modern electronic recordkeeping environment. Unless additional staff are added to enable NARA to work more closely with agencies, many believe that records which provide adequate and proper documentation of federal policies and activities will be lost. Currently only forty National Archives staff work with agencies to decide which records are of historical value and which should be destroyed. Because the National Archives is so understaffed in this area, many agencies have very old comprehensive records disposition and retention schedules, or none at all, to guide their recordkeeping policies. A strategic planning process inside the National Archives, as well as outside evaluations of the National Archives' core mission, have highlighted many deficiencies. But few are as needy as records appraisal.

For almost three decades the National Archives has suffered from inadequate space, and the decision to build Archives II was long overdue. But unfortunately the timing for the opening of a new building coincides with major budget cutting efforts. The Administration's budget request for the National Archives for FY'94 is \$193 million with \$4 million earmarked for NHPRC grants—a \$1 million cut. This budget request includes only \$29 million increase for expenses related to Archives II. Unexpected construction savings and interest income on the loan for the new building may be able to provide the National Archives with \$18 million in additional funds. Even with those additional funds, the Administration's request would not provide enough money for additional archivists, for some of the new laboratory equipment, and for completion of the computerized finding aid. But with this bare bones budget, the National Archives will be able to open Archives II, which will be an accomplishment in this budget cutting environment.

Appleby Testified at Hearing on Education and Cultural Exchanges

On March 23 Representative Howard Berman (D-CA), Chairman of the House International Operations Subcommittee, held a hearing as part of the subcommittee's continuing efforts to assess current exchange and cultural programs and to discuss new

approaches to these activities. Joyce Appleby, a past president of the Organization of American Historians and professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles, spoke of the importance of making available to college students around the world recent scholarship in American studies. There are nearly 65 universities in non-Western countries where an American Studies curriculum is taught. However, these universities cannot afford to purchase the essential core collections of books and periodicals needed for the teaching of American history, government, sociology, economics, and literature. "If Congress took the initiative in establishing collections of American scholarship at universities abroad where American Studies is taught," Appleby asserted that "it would forge a strong link with educated men and women of the next generation." Furthermore, she noted that "such scholarly libraries could be for the 1990s what the Fulbright Exchanges were for the 1950s." As proposed by Appleby, the collection would be attached to existing college libraries. Through a cooperative agreement, the host universities would donate the space and staff with the United States providing the American Studies collection—approximately 800 volumes along with subscriptions to fifteen learned journals. Plans also call for annual additional for a five-year period to keep the libraries current. Appleby noted that without access to recent scholarship, students and professors in most of these universities are confined to the very limited field of popular culture and are closed off from the truly remarkable richness of American scholarship in the humanities and social sciences. This is a modest program, costing less than \$1 million annually, which could reap significant benefits.

It would be very helpful if some of the members of Congress who serve on committees with oversight and appropriation responsibilities for exchange programs could hear from historians about the importance of this effort to establish American Studies college libraries on university campuses abroad. If you are interested in supporting this effort, you should write: Representatives Howard Berman (D-CA), Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Neal Smith (D-IA); Harold Rogers (R-KY); and Senators John Kerry (D-MA), Larry Pressler (R-SD), Ernest Hollings (D-SC), and Pete Domenici (R-NM). Addresses: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

Nixon Seeks Further Delay in Access to Tapes

On April 2 lawyers for President Nixon filed a cross claim against the National Archives as part of the 1992 lawsuit known as *Kutler and Public Citizen v. Wilson and Nixon* as defendant intervenor. In this case historian Stanley Kutler and Public Citizen charged Don Wilson, then Archivist of the United States, with unreasonably delaying access to 4,000 hours of Nixon tapes.

On March 10, 1993, the National Archives notified Nixon of plans to make available in April for public access White House tape recordings from May and June 1972 in accordance with agreed-upon

regulations. In this cross claim Nixon is challenging the National Archives' review of the tapes. Specifically Nixon seeks orders declaring that the National Archives must transcribe all of the tapes before opening them for public access, must conduct a comprehensive re-review of the tapes, and must return to Nixon all material that is private or personal.

The issues of transcriptions, re-review, and segregation of private material are not new. From the beginning the National Archives has contended that they would not make transcriptions for all the tapes because the quality of the recordings was so poor that it would be almost impossible to make accurate transcriptions and because it would be prohibitively expensive and time consuming. On the second issue, re-review, there has been lack of clarity within the National Archives as to what would be involved in a second review. Would it be a re-review of the portions of the tapes to which Nixon had objections or of all 4,000 hours of tapes? In 1987 when the National Archives completed its review of the tapes and prepared a 25,000 page finding aid, there were indications that the tapes would probably be opened in 1991. At that time no comprehensive re-review was envisioned, and since then, no work on a comprehensive re-review has been undertaken. On the issue of the return of the private material, the sticking point has been the timing of the return. Nixon

is seeking a return of all private material before any additional portions of the tapes are released.

A part of Nixon's argument for a comprehensive re-review is his allegation of impropriety on the part of the archivists involved in the Nixon tapes project. He cites the December 14, 1992, article in *New Yorker* magazine by Seymour M. Hersh titled "Nixon's Last Cover-Up: The Tapes He Wants the Archives to Suppress" and calls into question the integrity of the archivists. Nixon states that the article highlights alleged information purportedly derived from the tapes and leaked to Hersh by the archivists who had conducted the initial review of the tapes. The archivists involved in the Nixon tape review spoke about the procedures and policies involved in the project, but not the substance of the tapes, in depositions last summer as part of the Kutler case. Hersh drew on information from these depositions for his article. The archivists deny leaking any information from the tapes. In fact, one archivist involved in the Nixon tape project has documented all of the personal and private information about Nixon contained in the Hersh article in previously published books and articles.

This three-sided case comes almost eighteen years after Congress instructed the archivist to open the materials and tapes to the public as soon as possible. After Nixon resigned as President in 1974, he negotiated with Arthur Sampson, the Administrator of the

General Services Administration who was then responsible for the National Archives, an agreement allowing him to retain title to the records and tapes with provisions for the eventual destruction of the tape recordings. Lawsuits opposing the Nixon-Sampson agreement led to the passage of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974 which placed control of the material in the hands of the National Archives. This legislation, which included provisions for protection of privacy and for the development of regulations for the processing of the material, had as its key point "the need to provide the public with the full truth, at the earliest reasonable date, of the abuses of government power." For the past eighteen years Nixon has periodically challenged the constitutionality of this law and various aspects of its implementing regulations. This cross claim is a continuation of the tactic of using litigation to delay access.

Clinton Announces Nominee for NEH

In April President Clinton announced the selection of Sheldon Hackney as his nominee to head the National Endowment for the Humanities. Hackney is a respected historian and the president of the University of Pennsylvania. Many in the humanities community have spoken highly of Clinton's choice of Hackney to head NEH.

Obituaries

Edward Pessen

With the December death of Edward Pessen, the OAH lost one of its most colorful activists. In such works as *Most Uncommon Jacksonians*, *Jacksonian America*, and *Riches, Class, and Power before the Civil War*, Pessen assaulted claims that the pre-war period saw the triumph of democracy. He insisted that American society was thoroughly inegalitarian and that its self-seeking politicians at best ignored, at worst provoked, poverty, racism, and imperialism. Always eager to speak his mind, Ed made his satire, his soliloquies, and even his songs familiar features at OAH sessions. His passionately held ideas did not persuade everyone, but few of this generation see the Jacksonian era as they did before Pessen.

Ed's criticisms of the past were driven by hope that reflected his own experience. Born in 1920 to immigrant parents, he worked his way to three degrees at Columbia University by jobs ranging from metal worker to jazz singer. Interrupting his education to serve as an infantryman in World War II (he earned the Bronze and Purple Heart), Ed completed his doctoral degree in 1954. His first fulltime position was at Fisk University (1954-56), but he soon returned to New York, teaching at Staten Island Community College (1956-70), and then at Baruch College and the Graduate School and University Center, CUNY, where he became Distinguished Professor of History in 1972.

Ed loved New York—its music, its baseball teams, its spirit—and he fretted when his Brooklyn neighborhood changed character. Loathe to retire, he was happy when invited to Florida International University as a visiting professor last fall. Finding a condominium next to a golf course, Ed and Adele, his wife and mother of their five children, played several rounds a week between his teaching and working to complete two books: a critique of foreign policy during the Cold War and a history of popular music between the World Wars. The first he took as moral obligation; the second as intellectual entertainment.

The combination was typical of the man and his work. His friends will miss him, and the profession will be poorer for his absence.

Submitted by Johanna Nicol Shields, professor and department chair at the University of Alabama, Huntsville.

Frank Freidel

Frank Freidel, a former president of the Organization of American Historians and a leading scholar and teacher for half a century, died January 25, 1993, in Cambridge, Massachusetts at the age of 76. He was born in Brooklyn but spent most of his youth in Los Angeles and graduated from the University of Southern California. As a college student, he worked for a time as a reporter for the *Los Angeles Times*. He later served in the Japanese language section of the U.S. Navy during World War II, did graduate work at Wisconsin, and taught briefly at the University of Illinois, the University of Maryland, Vassar, and Stanford before moving to Harvard in 1955, where he remained for 26 years as professor and Charles Warren Professor of American history. Upon retiring from Harvard in 1981, he became the first Bullitt Professor of History at the University of Washington and remained in Seattle until 1986. He then returned to his home in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Frank was the author of many books, but he is best known for his pioneering work on Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. His four-volume biography, *Franklin D. Roosevelt* (1952-1973), became the standard source for scholars interested in Roosevelt's pre-presidential years and the beginning of his presidency. It brought to the study of the New Deal a solid, empirical foundation and an intelligent, unemotional interpretation; in the process, he helped establish New Deal scholarship as a major and respected enterprise within the field of twentieth-century American history. In the 1980s, he synthesized his lifetime of research into an important one-volume biography of Roosevelt, published in 1990 under the title *Rendezvous With Destiny*.

Frank was, by any measure, a major scholar. But he was also the warmest and gentlest of men. He was a committed and generous teacher, always open to new work and new ideas even when they had little to do with his own scholarly interests. At Harvard, he served as the sponsor for unorthodox dissertations that had difficulty finding support elsewhere (among them Theodore Rosengarten's *All God's Dangers*). He was one of the first members of the Harvard faculty to support work in women's history, the first Harvard historian to teach a course in African-American history, and an unfailing defender of important revisionist work, even when he disagreed with it.

He was utterly devoted to his graduate students, always supportive of their work and always interested in their lives—whether or not they remained in academia. In the 1970s, when the market for new Ph.D.s suddenly evaporated, Frank worked hard, at times almost obsessively, to help his students find work; and he felt anguish perhaps equal to theirs when, as often happened, the work did not materialize. He and Madeleine welcomed generations of Harvard graduate and undergraduate students into their home in Belmont and to their summer house in Wellfleet, and they sustained those friendships for years, even decades, after the students moved on.

Frank was also a statesman of the historical profession, active in innumerable professional activities, admired and respected by colleagues around the world. He traveled widely teaching and lecturing in American history in Europe and Asia (including a year as Harmsworth Professor at Oxford).

Frank's many friends will remember him for his bright, welcoming smile, for his unfeigned delight in seeing students and colleagues, for his broad, humane vision of historical scholarship, peace, and social justice—and for his conviction that there is an important relationship among them.

Frank is survived by his wife Madeleine and seven children.

Submitted by Alan Brinkley, professor of history, Columbia University.

A Round Table: The Future of the National Archives

with essays by Page Putnam Miller, Bruce W. Dearstyne, Michael Schaller,
Charlene Bickford, and J. Timothy Sprehe

Page Putnam Miller

The National Archives is in a period of transition. There are a number of developments that contribute to this situation. First is prospect of new leadership. In February Don Wilson announced his resignation after five and half years as U.S. Archivist. Trudy Peterson is now Acting Archivist, and the Clinton administration has begun a very intensive search for a nominee for this position. Secondly, this fall the National Archives will begin moving records to Archives II, the enormous new research facility in College Park, Maryland. The new building, where most agency records will be housed and serviced, will officially open next spring. The opening of Archives II offers not only a handsome new research facility but also possibilities for developing new ways for introducing users to the holdings of the National Archives and for servicing the records. Third, the National Archives is in the midst of an in-depth strategic planning process. Last summer the National Archives, for the first time in its history, undertook a major planning effort to guide the agency in making needed changes. The stated purpose of the planning initiative has been to review the progress of the agency, to reexamine directions and priorities for the future and to renew a commitment to serve the federal government and the American people. With the able assistance of an outside facilitator, task forces within the National Archives are currently considering those initiatives that will be critical for the refinement and implementation of the strategic plan.

In addition to the above developments, the transitions in the electronic information environment have profound implications for the National Archives. During the last three decades, the federal government has shifted from a reliance on paper to an increasing use of computer disks and tapes. This change poses the toughest and most complicated problem facing the National Archives. The future role and status of the National Archives will be determined in part by how well it is able to provide effective leadership to other agencies for the preserving and servicing of electronic records of enduring value.

This period of transition is thus an appropriate time for assessing where the National Archives has been and where it should be going. OAH

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

Bruce W. Dearstyne

The National Archives and Records Administration must now spring back from critical Congressional reports, court orders, appearances of bad judgment or wrongdoing, hints of political favoritism, bad press, and less than optimal leadership and

Chronology

November 2, 1992: The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs issued a report entitled "Serious Management Problems at the National Archives and Records Administration."

November 23, 1992: The Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, responded with an action plan in which re-established the National Archives Advisory Council. The Council "will provide guidance to strengthen the National Archives and its management and will enhance the National Archives' ability to serve its many constituent groups and the American people."

February 7, 1993: SAA released a "Resolution on the National Archives and Records Administration." It called for introduction of authorization legislation to reaffirm NARA's status as an independent federal agency; provide NARA with the authority and resources necessary to meet its responsibilities to federal agencies and citizens; establish an oversight structure that will ensure continuing review and support for NARA's stability to fulfill its mission." The resolution also contained statements asking for legislative hearings on the matter; increased executive branch support; and encouragement for NARA to develop structures for enhanced communication and cooperation with constituent and professional groups.

February 12, 1993: Don Wilson resigned as Archivist of the United States to accept a position at Texas A&M University, where he will become director of the George Bush Center and research professor of Presidential Studies.

Prepared by Jonathan D. Jeffrey; reprinted with permission from *The Kentucky Archivist, Newsletter of the Kentucky Council on Archives*, Spring, 1993.

administration. President Clinton and Congress will need to provide attention, support, and direction. NARA's professional colleagues and constituents will need to be supportive and articulate views about desirable changes. A presidential commission, a blue ribbon panel, or Congressional hearings can help chart the course. NARA should be a stellar agency which serves the government and people, influences the records and information resources management fields, and leads in applying modern information technology.

The new archivist of the United States and senior NARA leadership need to face at least ten critical challenges:

Leadership and vision. The archivist must be an outstanding leader with a clear vision and the energy and determination to move toward that vision. NARA must have higher visibility, clear positions on critical issues, and a credible voice within the federal government.

Effective administration. Strong administration is needed to ensure that programs and services are provided, goals and objectives are established and met, and institutional priorities are clear. The archivist should apply modern management precepts and develop a strong management team.

Expanded statutory authority. NARA needs expanded authority to deal effectively with issues raised by new technology, to clarify its custody of the records of top federal official, to ensure agency compliance with records policies, and to work in full partnership with the states. NARA needs to take initiative in seeking legislative changes.

Custodial responsibilities. NARA's oldest statutory responsibility is continued custody of the government's archives. It must complete construction of the Archives II facility, effect a move of people and records, and develop changes and services that will accompany that move. It must establish model services for researchers.

Development of federal information policy. The federal government's main information policy documents—the Paperwork Reduction Act and OMB Circular A-130—have expired. The President and Congress need to develop a comprehensive, coordinated federal government information policy. NARA needs to articulate the place of records and archives in a comprehensive information policy and define its own role.

Electronic records. NARA must find effective strategies to deal with electronic records, the most difficult issue it faces. NARA must assertively propose a strategy that ensures the survival of key electronic records from the highest levels of the executive branch. It must seek statutory authority to define "records" and prevent their destruction. A "partnership approach" with the states would also be beneficial in this complex issue.

Researchers' changing needs and expectations.

NARA needs to be responsive to user interests, to address concerns about restrictions, and to develop access systems that make it easy to access holdings from remote locations. NARA must make its positions known in the development of federal technology and telecommunications policies such as the proposed National Research and Education Network.

Partnership approach. Overlapping functions and sharing of information among federal, state, and local governments mean that the federal program can no longer operate effectively by itself. NARA must be senior partner on key issues as documentation of public functions, appraisal standards, and sharing of electronic information. Legislation is needed to give NARA clear authority. NARA should also cooperate closely with the broader professional records and archival communities.

Counsel and support from the outside. Many professionals feel that NARA has been too insular. It needs advisory groups to assist in strengthening and developing programs, provide perspectives, keep a fresh outlook, and serve as a catalyst for change. Advisory groups can also provide support, suggest strategies for securing resources, and provide defense against unwarranted criticism.

Saving and expanding the NHPRC. To many archivists, the most important NARA program is the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, chaired by the Archivist of the U.S. and headquartered at NARA. NHPRC, an engine of archival change and progress, has been highly responsive to constituent needs. Its appropriation was cut last year, and its legislative authority expires this year unless Congress renews it. NARA, in concert with NHPRC's constituencies, must ensure that the program continues and that it receives appropriations needed to support its grant program. DAH

Bruce W. Dearstyne directs statewide advisory services at the New York State Archives and Records Administration and is executive director of the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrations. Opinions in this article are his own and not necessarily those of any other person or institution.

Michael Schaller

Most historians who utilize the National Archives have a love/hate relationship with it. A research trip to the Archives makes me reflect upon the vast resources it puts at my disposal as well as the frustrations that await me. I recall my first encounter with the archives in 1972, before the "gentrification" of Pennsylvania Avenue. Then, as now, the intrepid researcher passes through a tiny portal marked "researchers' entrance" which always makes me feel like a character out of Kafka. What transpires is often Kafkaesque.

NARA should be a stellar agency which serves the government and people.

My most recent excursion took place last summer. Alas, aside from the clean up of the pigeon droppings that glazed the building, not very much has changed since my first trip twenty years earlier. The elevators still work indifferently. There are too few lockers for storing personal items which cannot be taken into research areas. The pallor of the walls seems to rub off on many of the employees, giving the institution the atmosphere of a lesser Dickens novel.

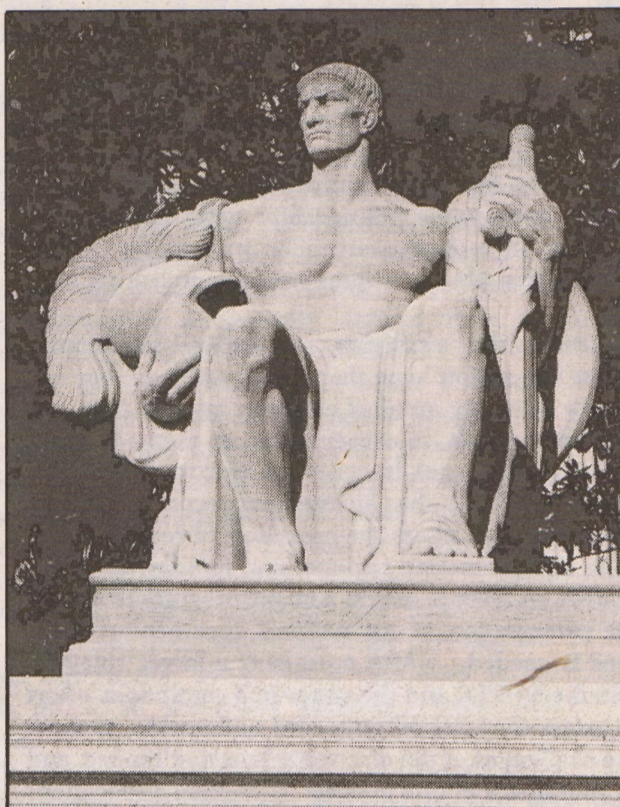


Photo Courtesy H. McMains
Statue at the National Archives Building

As before, the key to productive research is identifying one of the declining number of experienced (rather than trained) archivists. Since few accurate or up-to-date finding aids exist in any of the branches, one is otherwise captive to the whims of whatever service person is on duty or in a communicative mood. Writing ahead hardly helps. The staff of the Diplomatic Branch, for example, responded to my request for information on recent acquisitions by stating that budget cuts prevented them from spending more than fifteen minutes answering any inquiry. Thus, only upon arrival did I learn that several key collections, although in the building, remained closed.

Despite the hopes we entertained about the NARA as a separate agency, little if anything has been done to reorganize or modernize the branches. The professional staff, with some blessed exceptions, appears to know little and care less about the status of the collections they manage. They respond to researchers much like the technician who sprays my house periodically for termites.

After ordering a cart of material, hustling for a seat in the overcrowded central research room, and waiting several hours, one's cart usually arrives. Fortunately, the research room is still open until 9 p.m. most evenings. The installation of self-service copiers is a real improvement. That ends the good news.

For those like me working in recent foreign policy, a new hurdle has been raised. For example, State Department files for the most recent open period (1955-59), have been microfilmed. Researchers can only use the microfilm set. This raises legibility and other challenges. The cavernous microfilm reading room is filled with several hundred archaic machines and a swarm of professional and amateur genealogists, or "genies," in local parlance. The room fills early each morning (no seats are reserved for academic researchers) often with extended families excitedly scanning passenger lists, census, and military pension records to reconstruct family lineages. While I do not begrudge these people their fun, I am astounded that no effort is made to hold a few seats for scholarly researchers. If you want to photocopy a microfilm frame, you can often wait an hour since only two or three printers are available to

service the hundreds of readers.

Working with microfilm of recent diplomatic material presents another problem. Many documents were removed for security reasons when the original filming took place. Although a withdrawal notice appears in the film, unlike the case with original files, there is no way to reinsert documents after they have been declassified. When I inquired about this, I was told that "maybe in ten years, when there are a lot of declassified documents, they will be filmed separately or somehow made available." In the interim, I cannot see those documents released since the original filming.

Although there are some real gems scattered among the archival staff, they are increasingly few and far between. In my experience, some of the older staff (likely to retire with the move to "Archives II" in College Park) are the most helpful. They carry critical finding aids to collections in their heads, and heaven knows what will happen when, say, John Taylor retires from the Modern Military Branch. The records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Department of Defense may simply disappear into a black hole. Younger talented staff generally transfer to presidential libraries and other facilities as soon as they can. Those left behind develop a real attitude.

Obviously, in my field—recent diplomatic and military history—many of the problems are outside the control of the archives staff. They have little input into declassification schedules and are often in no position to answer questions about when collections may become available. However, this does not excuse the level of ignorance or indifference about the existing collections.

I doubt that the much touted move to the new facility at College Park will solve these problems. Occasionally I stay up late at night wondering how many thousands of manuscript boxes will get misfiled in the relocation. The image of the vast federal depository depicted in the final scene of the film *Raiders of the Lost Ark* comes to mind. I wonder why, for example, the genealogy records are not being moved out to College Park, leaving the original building to us. But it is clear who has political clout.

The pallor of the walls seems to rub off on many of the employees, giving the institution the atmosphere of a lesser Dickens novel.

For researchers in the period since 1929, the presidential libraries have emerged as something of an alternative, slightly upscale, national archives system. Despite the hassles of schlepping from West Branch to Hyde Park, Independence, Abilene, Boston, Austin, Ann Arbor, and Atlanta, these facilities, with the notorious exception of the Kennedy Library, are efficiently run by archivists who seem to welcome researchers and who often take a real interest in their work. The presidential collections obviously favor research into political, economic, and diplomatic topics and cannot substitute for a well functioning national archive. But right now, I am afraid, they are the best we have. DAH

Michael Schaller is professor of history and department head at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

From Round Table Page 11

Charlene Bickford

Most of us saw the passage of the act which reestablished the National Archives as an independent agency as a watershed—a goal that had once seemed unattainable had been reached and the Archivist of the U.S. would no longer be vulnerable to the administrative and political whims of GSA administrators. The storm of criticism of top NARA management in late 1992 and early 1993 demonstrated that while independence has enabled certain impressive improvements, such as the construction of the world's largest archival facility ("Archives II"), the promise remains unfulfilled. The current transition period provides an opportunity for recasting our vision of NARA's future. What do we, as users and concerned citizens, want the NARA of the 1990s and beyond to be? Taking some of the primary functions

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of NARA as given, I want to look at some of the areas where the National Archives must take a proactive leadership role.

Access: The leadership of the National Archives must have both the authority and the courage to be the "good guys" and stand up for the public's interest in matters concerning retention of and access to government records, even in the case of politically sensitive materials such as the administrative files of the IRS or the computer e-mail of the White House and the NSC. NARA's role as the guardian of the public's right to a complete record must be clearly articulated to all parts of the government, and the Archivist must be a consistent advocate for access. Departments and agencies must understand that NARA's involvement in decisions relating to the entire life cycle of records will both save money and help avoid future problems. NARA should be an active participant in decision making (for example, revision of the policy on declassification) that has an impact upon the quality and accessibility of the available record.

Outreach and Communication: NARA leadership needs to focus upon strengthening its communications networks. Within the executive branch, working partnerships must be either established or maintained with the Office of Management and Budget on policies and authority lines in the areas of records and information management; with the Office of Information and Privacy on FOIA and privacy issues; and with the Library of Congress on matters of common interest. Improvement of NARA's relationships with its Congressional oversight commit-

tees is essential. Committee members and staff should be kept informed about progress and consulted on issues of common concern or political sensitivity. NARA management must continually nurture two-way communication with constituent groups outside the federal government. Successful cultivation of cooperative relationships with these groups will pay off in increased public support for the resources that NARA requires to accomplish its mission.

Leadership: Archivists and archival institutions across the nation hope that NARA will lead, but not dictate, in many areas of common interest from online finding aids, to conservation, to methods guaranteeing the legal integrity of electronic records. While the NHPRC has an excellent record of encouraging states to assess the condition of records statewide and promoting regional and nationwide cooperation on records issues, a larger program to ensure the preservation of our nation's documentary heritage is needed. NARA must play a larger role and join the NHPRC and the states in a continuous effort to assess the state of the record nationwide, to meet the challenges of the electronic information age, and to coordinate efforts in order to prevent duplication, wasted resources, and gaps in the documentary record.

As NARA's constituents we also have responsibilities. NARA will not obtain the resources necessary to accomplish its mandated mission, let alone act as outlined above without consistent and broad support. While we must continue to offer advice to and criticism of NARA when necessary, we must also present a united front in support of NARA's critically important mission in preserving our documentary heritage.

Charlene Bickford is director and co-editor of the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, George Washington University, Washington, DC.

J. Timothy Sprehe

Among the federal government's central management agencies, NARA has been one of the most passive in fulfilling its mission. It waits for records to be deposited rather than working with other agencies to set standards for designing and creating records. With paper systems one can wait for records to be retired before asserting records management control, so long as an agency has saved everything. Information technologies, however, require proper procedures and design safeguards, otherwise there is nothing to manage when records are retired.

Electronic system designers and database managers in the federal government will assert that their work conforms to life-cycle-management concepts. However, no one actually plans and manages for the

eventual retirement, disposition, and archiving of electronic databases. Designers and managers do not plan for, and hence do not see, the day when they either send their databases to the National Archives or, alternatively, when they order a database's destruction. Providing for the end of the information life cycle, the "death" that eventually follows information's "birth," is a forgotten function in the management of government information. The effect of this myopia is that, as more and more of the government's information becomes electronic, the nation stands in danger of losing its collective memory to thoughtless management practices.

Periodic scandals reveal weaknesses in federal records management. The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development during the 1980s revealed abysmal record keeping. Critical records for the Department of Energy's toxic waste dumps are absent. Most of the failed savings-and-loan institutions were records management disasters. While excellent planning cannot overcome willful malfeasance, these management fiascos seem to occur because no one does anything to stop them. This is frustrating because, other than cases of deliberate mischief, records need not be in such disastrous condition.

We know how to cure this malady because, in 1991 *The Archives of the Future: Archival Strategies for the Treatment of Electronic Databases* prescribed the medicine. The National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), under NARA contract, studied major automated databases maintained by agencies of the U.S. government. The study recommended several steps for NARA. It should actively secure an early and reliable transfer of electronic databases. It should ensure that preservation is part of information system design so that archival questions are answered at the outset. It should cooperate with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop and promulgate governmentwide standards for electronic databases. And it should plan for the long-term accessibility of electronic records once they have been deposited.

NARA must be more vigorous in setting federal record keeping standards. It must lead the way to explore the records management potential of such new technologies as imaging. It must propose solutions to such newly emerging policy problems as how to handle electronic mail systems. Most difficult of all, the National Archives must stand up publicly against powerful agencies such as the Department of Justice and the White House and reassert the principles of preservation at the heart of its mission.

J. Timothy Sprehe is a federal information policy consultant in Washington, DC.

National CD-ROM Register of Scholars

The National Register of Scholars on CD-ROM will be a directory containing full curricula vitae of all scholars in all disciplines. NRS covers scholars affiliated with colleges, universities, and research institutions as well as those working independently. The only restriction is the publication of at least one book-length work in the past 10 years.

The first edition of the register will be available in 1994 and will be revised at one-year intervals.

The unique feature of NRS is that it offers not a summary but the full resume of each scholar, including complete list of book-length publications as well as journal articles, the cursus honorum, academic and research positions held, and personal data. A second feature will be a subject index to the main biographical entries providing access to the entries by subjects and disciplines. A third feature is an index of all publications, listed by subject and discipline. This will help to identify the most active scholars in any particular field and also chart the evolution of scholarly trends.

For further information on the National Register, write to National Register of Scholars, P.O. Box 519, Baldwin Place, NY 10505; enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

World History Association

The World History Association provides support for persons who teach courses which offer more than regional studies. The WHA encourages new scholarship and good teaching through a bulletin and a journal. With a membership of 1,500 scholars and teachers of world history and six affiliate organizations, the WHA sponsors regional and national conferences each year. Individual memberships are \$25. For information, contact Richard Rosen, Executive Director, WHA, Department of History and Politics, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, 19104.

OAH Awards and Prizes

The Organization of American Historians sponsors or cosponsors the following awards and prizes in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. These awards and prizes are presented at the awards ceremony during the Annual Meeting.

A copy of the book, article or film to be considered should be submitted to each award or prize committee member by the deadlines noted for each award or prize. Before submitting a nomination, a listing of committee members and details about individual prizes must be obtained from the Award and Prize Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; phone (812)855-7311.

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

This biennial award is given to recognize and encourage scholarship in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics in American history. Individuals as well as editors may submit nominations. The winner receives \$750 and a certificate. The deadline for submission of entries is November 15 of even-numbered years.

Erik Barnouw Award

This award is given annually in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming concerning American history, the study of American history and/or the promotion of history as a lifetime habit, on television or in documentary film. The winner receives \$500 and a certificate. Films completed since January 1 of the year of entry are eligible. The deadline for submissions is December 1.

Ray Allen Billington Prize

A biennial prize for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly so as to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others. The winner receives \$1,000, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1 of even-numbered years.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

An annual award of \$500 and a certificate, the Binkley-Stephenson award recognizes the best scholarly article published in the *Journal of American History* during the preceding calendar year.

Avery O. Craven Award

This annual award is given for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the Era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history. The exception reflects the Quaker convictions of Craven, president of the OAH 1963-64. The winner receives a certificate and \$1,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

NEW PRIZES

Two new prizes were approved at the 1993 business meeting. The August Newsletter will contain details on the **Huggins-Quarles Award**, which will be given annually to assist graduate students of color in the completion of the Ph.D. dissertation, and the **Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Pre-Collegiate Teaching Award**, to be given annually in recognition of activities which enhance the intellectual development of history teachers and/or students.

Merle Curti Award

An annual award, given in recognition of outstanding books in the field of American social history (even-numbered years) and intellectual history (odd-numbered years). The winner receives \$1,000, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate. The deadline for all books published in 1993 for the 1994 social history award or the 1995 intellectual history award is October 1, 1993.

Foreign-Language Book and Article Prizes

Annual prizes for the best book and best article on American history published in a foreign language. Both "history" and "American" are defined broadly to include work that is concerned with the past or with issues of continuity and change and with events or processes that began, developed, or ended in what is now the United States. The winning book will be translated into English and published by Cambridge University Press. The winning article will be translated and published in the *Journal of American History*. The deadline for nominating books and articles published in 1993 is April 1, 1994.

Richard W. Leopold Prize

A biennial prize, given for the best book in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography in one of the foregoing areas. The author must have been employed in a government position (federal, state, or municipal) for at least five years. The winner receives a certificate and \$2,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is September 1 of odd-numbered years.

Lerner-Scott Prize

The Lerner-Scott Prize is awarded annually for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history. The winner receives \$1,000 and a certificate. The deadline for submissions is November 1 for a dissertation completed during the previous academic year (July 1-June 30).

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

This annual award is given for the best essay in American history by a student enrolled in a graduate program, at any level in any field. The essay (not to exceed 7,000 words) may be about any period or topic in U.S. history. The award is \$500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History*. The deadline is November 30.

James A. Rawley Prize

This annual prize is given for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. The winner receives \$1,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

Elliott Rudwick Prize

Given biennially from 1991 until 2001, the Rudwick Prize recognizes a book on the experience of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. No book which has won the James A. Rawley Prize will be eligible for the Rudwick Prize. The winner receives \$2,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate. The deadline for receipt of entries is September 1 of even-numbered years.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

This annual award recognizes the author and publisher of a book on American history. Formerly the Prize Studies Award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the award was first given in

1959. Each press may submit only one entry each year. The winning press receives a complimentary ad for the book in the *Journal of American History* and a certificate of merit; the author receives \$1,000, a certificate, and a medal. The deadline is September 1.

The following rules apply:

- the author cannot have previously published a book-length study of history;
- the work must be published or scheduled for publication in the calendar year before the award is given;
- the work must deal with some significant phase of American history;
- if the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years prior to submission of the manuscript for publication.

1993 AWARD AND PRIZE WINNERS

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

William J. Cronon

A Place for Stories: Nature, History, and Narrative

Erik Barnouw Award

Christine M. Lesiak and Matthew L. Jones
In the White Man's Image

Ray Allen Billington Prize

Daniel K. Richter

The Ordeal of the Longhouse: The Peoples of the Iroquois League in the Era of European Colonization

Binkley-Stephenson Award

Carroll Smith-Rosenberg

"Dis-covering the Subject of the 'Great Constitutional Discussion,' 1786-1789"

Avery O. Craven Award

Tyler Anbinder

Nativism and Slavery: The Northern Know Nothings and the Politics of the 1850s

Merle Curti Intellectual History Award

Robert B. Westbrook

John Dewey and American Democracy

Lerner-Scott Prize

Glenda Elizabeth Gilmore

Gender and Jim Crow: Women and the Politics of White Supremacy in North Carolina, 1896-1920

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

Scott A. Sandage

A Marble House Divided: The Lincoln Memorial, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Politics of Memory, 1939-1963

James A. Rawley Prize

Edward L. Ayers

The Promise of the New South: Life after Reconstruction

Elliott Rudwick Prize

Gwendolyn Midlo Hall

Africans in Colonial Louisiana: The Development of Afro-Creole Culture in the Eighteenth Century

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

Daniel K. Richter

The Ordeal of the Longhouse: The Peoples of the Iroquois League in the Era of European Colonization

Executive Secretary's Report

by Arnita A. Jones

Nineteen ninety-two ended with continued modest growth for the OAH. Total institutional membership continues to fluctuate at a little less than 3,000, while individual membership has climbed from 7,637 to 9,037 over the past five years. Categories showing the largest gains were students, up from 1,467 to 1,542, and primary/secondary teachers, which increased by 143 members over the last year. Not surprisingly, given the demographic characteristics of the profession, the numbers joining the emeritus category continued to grow as well. We are currently in the process of changing our membership database to a system we can manage without having to rely on an outside, mainframe computer and we have also revised our renewal forms to include information that should help us better understand and serve the needs of our members. This time next year we hope to provide a more comprehensive profile of historians belonging to OAH than has heretofore been possible.

One group which we know is underrepresented among our members is faculty in two-year colleges, and we have begun an effort to learn more about their needs so that OAH can develop programs to strengthen history instruction in this important sector of higher education. I note also that among our 12,003 members are 746 foreign scholars and institutional subscribers. We continue to cooperate with the American Council of Learned Societies African journals program which matches publications of its member organizations with requests from African libraries. Through the United States Information Agency we were also able to distribute additional copies of the *Journal of American History* to USIA posts throughout the world.

Improvement of history teaching at all levels remains a basic goal of the Organization. During the last year I served on the steering committee of the U. S. Department of Education's National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) U. S. History Assessment. A framework for the history test, now scheduled for 1994, has been agreed upon and is being used by the Educational Testing Service to develop the test questions. Last spring OAH also agreed to convene one of several focus groups to provide advice and guidance on the National History Standards Project. A project of UCLA's National Center for History in the Schools, it is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Department of Education and aims at developing voluntary national content and performance standards for U. S. and world history in the precollegiate curriculum.

OAH continues to play a leadership role in the development of the National History Education Network, a coalition of some two dozen historical organizations aimed at reinvigorating history education by strengthening cooperation among historians at the state level. With the American Historical Association and the National Council of Social Studies we offer ongoing support to the History Teaching Alliance, a project which for ten years has stimulated collaborative research efforts between precollegiate teachers, higher education faculty and public historians. I am very pleased to report that

we have been able to locate the national headquarters for both projects with the Department of History at the University of Tulsa, which is providing generous support for a new director. Christine L. Compston has accepted that appointment and will begin June 1. Christine, whose background includes both secondary and university teaching, earned her M.A. and Ph.D. in history at the University of New Hampshire and has a particular interest in U. S. Constitutional and social history. She has also served as a Liberal Arts Fellow at the Harvard Law School, as a Fulbright Scholar with the National Council for Upper Secondary Education in Norway, and has also been active in a number of state humanities council programs. She is currently Acting Director of the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program at the University of New Hampshire.

The *Magazine of History* continues to play an important role in our efforts to link history teaching with new scholarship. It is now distributed to our regular institutional members, an additional 1,400 individual and 300 institutional subscribers to the *Magazine* alone, as well as our 432 teacher members. We depend heavily on the work of guest editors for this publication, and I want to offer a special thanks to Linda J. Borish who edited the issue on the history of sport, recreation, and leisure, to Robert H. Ferrell who served in a similar capacity for an issue on U. S. foreign policy and to Gerald Danzer for the current issue, which focused on geography. A fourth issue of the *Magazine*, centering on "Communication in History" was developed in cooperation with National History Day by Managing Editor Michael Regoli and Assistant Editor Jim LaGrand. Future issues will target African-American history, Civil War history, and the Cold War.

Graduate education has received substantial attention during the past year. With the other organizations (American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists) which comprise the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists we completed the second of two seminars at the University of Michigan's Bentley Library. These have explored the evolution of both the archival and historical professions and the education needs of each. Reports from the seminars have been distributed and this topic was the focus of a session at the Anaheim meeting; one or more publications are scheduled for later this year. At the suggestion of OAH board member Eric Rothschild we are also conducting a survey of how graduate students in history are trained to teach, and we hope to develop a publication that would be of use to history departments considering programs in this area.

We continue to participate in the National Humanities Alliance, a coalition of some seventy-six full and associate members. Early in the year NHA was actively involved in providing advice to President Clinton's transition team on leadership at the National Endowment for Humanities and is now targeting its efforts on the upcoming Congressional reauthorization of NEH as well as legislation relating to the National Security Education Program. A new project, for which NHA expects foundation support, will be a series of briefing for members of Congress and their staffs by humanities scholars on research

relating to public policy issues. Our own *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Humanities, chaired by Michael Frisch, prepared a statement on the NEH for the Clinton transition team and is now planning to develop a series on specific position papers expanding on a number of issues relating to history at that agency.

I am currently serving a one-year term on the board of the NHA and also hold a seat on the executive committee of the Conference of Administrative Officers of the American Council of Learned Societies, where OAH has been a member since 1971. The ACLS/CAO is now organizing a 1994 meeting focused on "Learned Societies in the Wider World." It will be an effort to meet with our counterparts in professional associations from other countries and should both facilitate and be informed by OAH's various international initiatives. We are also considering an invitation from the executive council of the Modern Language Association to begin planning for a 1994 conference that would bring together representatives of various humanities and social science disciplines to consider "politics and the classroom."

Our primary advocacy efforts are conducted through the National Coordinating Committee, of which OAH was a founding member some fifteen years ago. Major issues before the NCC this year have been the leadership of the National Archives and Records Administration, its exceptional budgetary needs in the near future as the move to a new facility immediate the University of Maryland comes closer to a reality, and its relationship and responsibilities with respect to declassification and preservation of historical records. We have also worked with NCC director Page Miller to make official nominations of several of our members to the JFK Assassinations Review Board, created by the Assassination Materials Disclosure Act of 1992. Appointments are expected to be announced shortly. The Women's History Landmark Project, based on a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service, the NCC and the OAH, ends this year on a particularly satisfactory note—the publication by Indiana University Press of *Reclaiming the Past: Landmarks in Women's History* edited by Page Miller. NCC and OAH are currently in the process of negotiating another cooperative agreement with the National Park Service for a review of its thematic framework. Another joint project, "The Declassification Backlog of History Records," is being funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Project. It will involve a study and the preparation of position papers relating to the declassification of historical records.

The NCC, along with NHA, ACLS and the Library of Congress last year co-sponsored a conference on data collection in the humanities. Exploring the need for more timely and accurate information essential to the work of planners and decision-makers in humanities and higher education institutions, the meeting led to further discussions with the Mellon Foundation concerning the value of having an inventory of existing data relating to humanities disciplines. Subsequently OAH received a grant from Mellon to pursue this project, for which I have served as ¼ time principal investigator for six

months. A draft final report summarizing 87 data sets on humanities institutions, human resources, financial conditions, and scholarly research and providing recommendations for further data collection, analysis and dissemination has been approved by the project's advisory committee and is being forwarded to the Mellon Foundation.

OAH committees have been particularly active this year. Since their reports will be available elsewhere I will touch on only the highlights here. The Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History, led by Darlene Clark Hine, has raised more than \$10,000 for minority dissertation research fellowships; funds raised will be matched by the OAH. An *Ad Hoc* Committee to Develop a Teaching Award, chaired by Sandra VanBurkleo, also raised funds for a new prize for precollegiate teaching to be named for Mary K. Tachau.

Our *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Initiatives, chaired by Joyce Appleby, has been successful in persuading the United States Information Agency to establish a pilot program for creating libraries of American history in academic institutions abroad and to continue funding for foreign scholars to attend the OAH annual meeting. With help from John Dichtl, an Indiana University doctoral student who serves as my assistant, the committee has also developed a proposal for a regional conference on United States history in West Africa. Patrick Ettinger, also a graduate student in history at I.U., has been working this spring to help the committee

develop a survey of American historians both here and abroad on new forms of international exchanges based on reciprocity.

Roy Rosenzweig and Barbara Melosh led this year's program committee in developing not only a first rate set of traditional sessions but also several in experimental formats. We want to thank them, an energetic convention publicity committee that created an impressive array of tours and other activities, as well as the exhibitors and others who chose to sponsor various convention activities. Sponsors were the Association of Black Women Historians, the University of Illinois Press, Harper Collins Publishers, Occidental College, the University of Oklahoma Press, Oxford University Press and St. Martin's Press/Bedford Books. Sheri Sherrill, now a veteran at handling the annual meeting, has done her usual fine job of working with the program committee, the Hilton Hotel, and others.

Routine activities done well are easy to overlook when it is time for thanks, so I want to take this opportunity to express my and others' appreciation for the work of Sharon Caughill, who coordinates service committees, our lectureship program, and serves as liaison to the executive board; Jeanette Chafin, who manages an increasingly complex budget; Ginger Foutz, who as director of member services has been particularly busy this year with the reorganization of the membership database; Amy Harper, who assists in the member services department; Kara Hamm, who serves as my secretary and

has also taken on the jobs of award and prize committee coordinator and circulation manager of the *Magazine*; Monica Hendren, who provides needed assistance on both member services and service committees; Barbara Lewis, who coordinates advertising for the *JAH*, the *OAH Newsletter*, the *Magazine of History*, and who also directs the OAH's other marketing activities; Howard McMains, who edits the *Newsletter*; and, Alan Napier who assists Jeanette in the business office and who will be leaving us this spring after graduating from Indiana University. His replacement is Rosie Zhang who is currently assisting Sheri Sherrill with annual meeting preregistration; she will divide her time between both offices in the future. The staff, the organization's officers and many volunteers, make possible the organization's current health and vitality.

And finally, I could not close this report without a very special thanks to Cullom Davis, who has served for ten years as Treasurer of the OAH, and who retires from that office this year. It has been a great personal pleasure for me to work with him over the past five years and to depend on his wisdom and his sharp eye with the budget. He has overseen a budget that has grown from \$432,000 in 1984 to \$1,228,000 projected for 1993. And it was his vision that created The Fund for American History which in the coming years will provide OAH a means with which to address some of the many pressing needs of the historical profession. We will miss him.

OAH

American Association for Higher Education Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards

The forum is a three-year, FIPSE-supported project designed to integrate and disseminate "state of the art" research and campus practice concerning faculty roles and priorities and the faculty reward system in a rapidly changing academic workplace.

Throughout this country, the attention of those who care about the future of higher education is focusing on faculty. Higher education's stakeholders share a broad understanding that our universities and colleges cannot meet rising expectations for quality and regain the confidence of the public in an era of diminishing financial support without reexamining what faculty do and how they do it. This is true because faculty are the intellectual capital of higher education, and also because institutions spend 75-85% of their operating budgets on faculty salaries and direct support of faculty work.

As Russell Edgerton, president of AAHE, has written, "the master issue of the 1990s" is not how many hours per week faculty work but what they work on, how they reach decisions on their priorities, and how they are rewarded for their contributions. A 1992 survey conducted jointly by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and AAHE revealed widespread interest in these issues and identified campus initiatives seeking solutions. At several universities, faculty leaders and administrators are working to establish new standards for faculty recruitment, to modify the criteria for tenure and promotion, and to rethink the evaluation process at every stage of a professor's

career.

The first national conference sponsored by AAHE's Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards brought together campus leaders who are involved in these efforts. Of the 550 leaders from 42 states who attended the conference in San Antonio on January 29-31, more than half came as members of campus teams. They were joined by nationally known researchers on faculty issues, legislative staff, and officers of disciplinary and professional societies. The San Antonio conferees and others who have called AAHE since the meeting form the nucleus of a national movement for change in higher education at the center of which is a reexamination of faculty priorities and of institutional and societal expectations of faculty.

The forum's purpose is to help participants in this movement share experiences and resources, to work with them in developing new definitions of faculty work and better tools for peer evaluation of faculty activities, especially teaching and service. Beyond that, the forum will identify and assist campus leaders who want to change the faculty reward system.

With Ernest Boyer, Derek Bok, Donald Kennedy, and others, we believe the reward system currently in use at universities, as well as in many four-year colleges, encourages a kind of competitive, individualistic, externally oriented entrepreneurship that has weakened our campus communities and impaired our ability to serve our students and the public. We further believe that only collaborative projects involving all stakeholders can change the

well-entrenched academic culture that has held sway at our largest and most prestigious institutions for three decades. The forum will sponsor national conferences on faculty roles and rewards, regional meetings, workshops, and a number of publications. The forum will work with faculty leaders, provosts, deans, and department chairs who are leading the reexamination of faculty priorities and the reward system on their campuses. Legislators and their staffs who work on issues of higher education policy and trustees of universities and colleges also need to be involved.

The following materials are available from AAHE:

- ✓ audio cassettes of major presentations from the forum's first national conference;
- ✓ resource packet that includes (1) a selected, annotated bibliography of recent works on faculty roles and rewards; (2) a master list of campus documents—task force reports, faculty handbooks, etc.—collected through the Carnegie Foundation/AAHE survey; and (3) a paper on the reexamination of faculty priorities prepared by Russell Edgerton for the forum's first national conference. The packet is available for AAHE members at a charge of \$4, for non-members \$6;
- ✓ occasional papers on issues of faculty career patterns, roles, functions, the reward system.

For more information, contact Clara M. Lovett at AAHE, One Dupont Circle, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 293-6440; fax (202) 293-0073; bitnet AAHECML@GWUVM.

From the AAHE

Call for Manuscripts

The Abraham Lincoln Association Manuscript Competition

The Abraham Lincoln Association and Southern Illinois University Press invite authors and editors of previously unpublished book-length manuscripts on Abraham Lincoln to submit their work for consideration for the Abraham Lincoln Association Prize.

The prize will include a \$1,000 cash award and a publication contract with Southern Illinois University Press.

The deadline for submitting completed manuscripts: September 1, 1993. The prize will be awarded February 12, 1994 at the annual Abraham Lincoln Association banquet in Springfield, Illinois.

For further information write to:
Editorial Director, Southern Illinois University Press
Box 3697, Carbondale, IL 62902-3697



Call for Papers 34th Annual

Western History Association Conference
Albuquerque - October 20-23, 1994

THE WEST: DIVERSE VISIONS

The program committee for the 1994 Western History Association Meeting, to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, welcomes proposals for sessions. A brief summary of prospective papers, with participant names and a short paragraph on each presenter, chair and commentator will be most useful. The committee will assume that all those whose names appear in the proposals have agreed to participate.

Proposals should be sent by September 1, 1993 to the committee chair, Melody Webb, P.O. Box 308, Moose, Wyoming 83012. Those who submit proposals will be notified of their status by February 1, 1994.

Programs for the 1993 conference, October 13-16 at the Adam's Mark Hotel, Tulsa, will be available in August. Contact the Western History Association, University of New Mexico, 1080 Mesa Vista Hall, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, (505) 277-5234.

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

The Atlanta Hilton and
Towers

Washington

March 30-Apr. 2, 1995

The Washington Hilton
and Towers

Chicago

March 28-31, 1996

The Palmer House Hilton

San Francisco

April 17-20, 1997

The San Francisco Hilton

Woodrow Wilson House Museum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Washington DC

Symposium March 5, 1994

75th Anniversary
of the
League of Nations
and its Legacy

Proposals (150-250 words in length) should be submitted by July 1, 1993. Inquiries should be directed to Sina Dubovoj, Symposium Coordinator, Woodrow Wilson Museum, 2340 S Street NW, Washington DC 20008. (202) 387-4062; fax (202) 483-1466.

Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies Princeton University

In the two academic years 1994-1996 the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University will be "Business, Enterprise, and Culture."

The Davis Center invites applications for fellowships or proposals for papers on the allied themes of business, enterprise, and culture. We have in mind projects that address the place of business and enterprise from a broadly cultural perspective, including their use as metaphors and in polemics. Studies of specific types of business and even of particular companies and entrepreneurs are welcomed when these studies are placed in the context of wider themes, such as moral economy, systems of exchange, state regulations of the economy, and so forth. Studies that focus on particular relationships (such as credit, marketing, competition, or the internal dynamics of the workplace) or on business techniques (such as accounting, management training, and the like) are equally appropriate, if they raise larger issues of cultural history. Racial, ethnic, and gender relations in the workplace and in the marketplace constitute another broad area of interest. We envisage projects that deal with the pre-history of economic exchange as well as with business, enterprise, and culture in any historical period—ancient, medieval, or modern—and any historical environment—rural or urban.

The Center will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, running from September to January and from February to June, designed for highly recommended younger scholars who have finished their dissertations as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Fellows are expected to live in Princeton in order to take an active part in the intellectual interchange with other members of the Seminar. Funds are limited, and candidates are, therefore, strongly urged to apply to other grant-giving institutions as well as the Center, if they wish to come for a full year.

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application forms should be addressed to the Administrator, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for fellowships for 1994-95 is December 1, 1993, and for 1995-96 is December 1, 1994. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to one of the weekly Seminars are asked to send a brief description of their proposal and a current curriculum vitae to the Director.

William Chester Jordan
Director, 1994-98

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

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

Assistant Director/Collections. Private, nonprofit educational institution seeks applicants for managerial position. Responsible for directing museum collecting, material culture research, and registration and conservation programs; including planning new 15,000 sq.ft. core exhibit and several temporary exhibits. Manage department of seven full-time, 4+ part-time staff, volunteers, interns. Involved directly as part of team developing public programs, exhibits and future museum facilities (160,000 sq. ft. adaptively reused 1880 warehouse to open in 1995). Attractive benefits package. Qualifications: Advanced degree in American history, folklore, anthropology, museum studies, or related field; five years museum experience and at least three years supervisory experience. Send letter, resume, and salary requirements by June 1, 1993, to Bart Roselli, Deputy Director for Museum Programs, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1212 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

The Papers of John Marshall

Assistant Editor. The Papers of John Marshall seeks assistant editor, to begin August 1, 1993 (or earlier). Requirements: advanced training (beyond M.A. level) in U.S. history, with competence in early national period; familiarity with legal and constitutional materials; ability to do exacting research and write clearly; experience in documentary editing, with excellent proofreading skills and

knowledge of copy editing techniques. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Submit letter of application, c.v., and names of three references by June 1, 1993, to Charles F. Hobson, Editor, The Papers of John Marshall, P.O. Box 8781, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8781.

Normandale Community College

Full-time, unlimited position with primary emphasis on teaching the American history survey. All candidates must have at least an MA with 23 graduate credits in history and some college level teaching experience in American history. Candidates must also have some background in Minnesota or be willing to be prepared to teach Minnesota history by the fall of 1994. Graduate work and teaching experience in at least two courses other than those listed above are desired. Send c.v. and dossier by May 17 to Ms. Donna Taylor, Normandale Community College, 9700 France Ave. S., Bloomington, MN 55431. AA/EOE

Activities of Members

Richard Harris, Haverford College, received a prize from the Urban History Association for best scholarly journal article of 1991, "Self-Building in the Urban Housing Market," which appeared in *Economic Geography*.

The Urban History Association awarded Roger Lane, Haverford College, prize for the best book in North American urban history, published in 1991 *William Dorsey's Philadelphia and Ours*.

Wayne Wiegand, University of Wisconsin, has been awarded the 1993 Research Paper Competition Award by the Association for Library and Information Science Education for his essay, "Catalog of ALA Library (1853): Origins of a Genre."

Warren F. Kimball, Rutgers University, was elected president of The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Linda Borish, Western Michigan University, received the Old Sturbridge Village Research Fellowship for 1992-1993.

Erika Doss, University of Colorado, has received the 1992 Charles C. Eldredge Prize of the National Museum of American Art for her book *Benton, Pollock, and the Politics of Modernism: From Regionalism to Abstract Expressionism*.

Donna Schuele, University of California at Berkeley, received a women's studies doctoral grant from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Herbert F. Janick, Western Connecticut State University, received the Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Memorial Award for books and articles about Connecticut history, including *A Diverse People: Connecticut 1914 to the Present*.

Harold Hyman, Rice University, was named by former President George Bush to serve on the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. Devise which administers trust funds left to the nation by the former Supreme Court Justice.

Gregory Field, Rutgers University, received the John C. Geilfuss Fellowship in Business and Economic History from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

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.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana invites nominations for the James William Rivers Prize in Louisiana Studies, to be awarded in November 1993. Nominations for those who have contributed to work about the culture of Louisiana should be made by June 1, 1993. For information contact the Center for Louisiana Studies, P.O. Box 40831, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831; (318) 231-6028.

The Coalition for Western Women's History announces the Joan Jensen-Darlis Miller Prize for best article published in 1992. Submissions dealing with the history of gender in the North American West should be sent by June 1, 1993. For

information contact Maria E. Montoya, Department of History, University of Colorado, Campus Box 234, Boulder, CO 80309-0234; (303) 492-4410.

The National Council for the Social Studies is sponsoring a biannual award for exemplary research in social studies education. The deadline is June 1, 1993. For information contact Jane Bernard-Powers, Exemplary Research Award Subcommittee, 121 Frederick Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-4046.

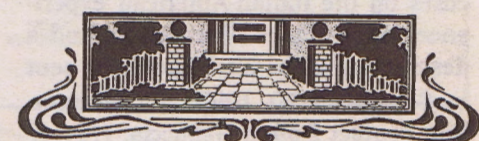
The Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations will grant funding for humanities projects. Application deadlines are June 4, 1993, for projects beginning after January 1, 1994, and December 3, 1993, for projects beginning after July 1, 1994. For information contact Museums Program, Room 420, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8284.

Old Sturbridge Village announces a research fellowship in New England history and culture. Preferences will be given to research on African Americans and Native Americans between 1790-1860. For information contact Jack Larkin, Collections and Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362. The deadline is July 1, 1993.

The National Council for the Social Studies announces the award for the outstanding dissertation completed between June 16, 1991, and June 15, 1993. The deadline for nominations is July 6, 1993. For information contact William Wilen, Kent State University, College of Education, 404 White Hall, Kent, OH 44242.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces that the 1994-95 Fulbright Scholar Awards will offer research and lecture grants to faculty and professionals in various fields. The deadline is August 1, 1993. For information contact Steven Blodgett, CIES, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Washington, DC 20008-3009.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces the 1994-95 Advanced Research Fellowships in India for professionals and



scholars. For information contact Steven Blodgett, CIES, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Washington, DC, 20008-3009. The deadline is **August 1, 1993**.

The Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture is offering long and short term awards during 1994-95. Grants are available in all academic disciplines, except clinical research, to U.S. citizens who hold the Ph.D or comparable qualification. For information contact Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box INDO-NEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-4017. The deadline is **August 1, 1993**.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Award for best work in Connecticut history published during 1992. For information contact Patricia Bodak Stark, 84 Beaver Brook Road, Lyme, CT 06371. The deadline is **August 31, 1993**.

The Abraham Lincoln Association will award a prize and publication contract for the best book-length manuscript about Abraham Lincoln. The deadline is **September 1, 1993**. For information contact Editorial Director, Southern Illinois University Press, P.O. Box 3697, Carbondale, IL 62902-3697.

The Conference on Faith and History announces the 1993 Latourette Prize competition for book-length historical studies of religion's role in modern culture. For information contact Administrator, Latourette Prize Competition, Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187. The deadline is **September 1, 1993**.

The National Council for the Social Studies seeks nominations for its 1993 grant and award programs. NCSS will specifically recognize educators, researchers, and programs of social studies education. Send nominations by **September 1, 1993**. For information contact NCSS, 3501 Newark St., NW, Washington, DC 20016-3167.

The Gerald R. Ford Library offers travel grants to use the library collections. The deadline is **September 15, 1993**. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 741-2218.

The American Italian Historical Association will offer a scholarship to a graduate student whose work focuses on the Italian-American experience. Five copies of a resume and a description of the work should be sent by **September 20, 1993**. For information contact Donna Gabaccia, History Department, University of North Caro-

lina, Charlotte, NC 28223.

The American Baptist Historical Society announces the Robert G. Torbet Prize for the best scholarly essay on Baptist history by an author who has not previously published a major scholarly work. The deadline is **October 1, 1993**. For information contact Beverly Carlson, Box 851, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces awards for the Collaborative Projects Program. Any humanities project collaborated by two or more scholars is eligible. The deadline is **October 15, 1993**, for projects beginning no earlier than July. For information contact George R. Lucas, Jr., Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism offers three dissertation fellowships for 1994-95. The deadline is **January 1, 1994**. For information contact Jay Dolan, Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 631-5411.

The Program in Agrarian Studies will offer four to six visiting research fellowships tenurable from September 1994 to September 1995. The deadline is **January 3, 1994**. For information contact James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Box 3075 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

The International Education Center announces the Fellowship Program for Educators and University Students to the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. Fifty fellowships for the summer of 1993 will be granted on a rolling basis. For information contact Jack Scheckner, International Education Center, Bowling Green Station, Box 843, New York, NY 10274; (800) 292-4452.

The Indian Voices in the Academy will offer various summer fellowships for faculty members studying Native American history. For information contact D'Arcy McNickle Center for History of the American Indian, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; (312) 943-9090. **No deadline given.**

The Pew Program in Religion and American History announces a fellowship and research grant competition. For information contact Pew Program in Religion and American History, Yale University, P.O. Box 2160 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-2160. **No deadline given.**

The Western History Association offers several awards for work in western history. For information about awards and requirements con-

tact the Western History Association, Department of History, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557; (702) 322-7645.

Calls for Papers

The Dinsmore Homestead Foundation seeks papers for its symposium, "Women in 19th Century Rural America," to be held October 8-9, 1993. Abstracts for papers on various aspects of rural women should be sent by **May 28, 1993**. For information contact Symposium Committee, Dinsmore Homestead Foundation, P.O. Box 453, Burlington, KY 41005; (606) 586-6127.

The American Studies Program at the University of Colorado calls for papers for a conference, "Eating for Victory: American Foodways During World War II," October 8-9, 1993. For information contact Erika Doss, Campus Box 318, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-4483. The deadline is **June 1, 1993**.

The Southern Association for Women Historians invites proposals for its conference, June 2-5, 1994, at Rice University. For information contact Joan Cashin, Department of History, Ohio State University, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 W. 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210; (614) 292-2674. The deadline is **June 15, 1993**.

The North East Popular Culture Association invites proposals on popular culture for a conference, October 29-31, 1993, at Providence College, Providence, RI. For information contact Alan Cleeton, Wentworth Institute, 550 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02155. The deadline is **June 30, 1993**.

The Child Welfare League of America seeks papers with reference to the history of child welfare for its 1995 publication. For information contact Lisa Merkel, Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20001-2085. The deadline is **July 1, 1993**.

The National Council on Public History seeks papers and presentations for the March 1994 meeting in Sacramento, CA. Proposals should concentrate on history and the environment. For information contact the 1994 Program Committee, c/o Alan S. Newell, Program Chair, HRA, Inc., P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086; (406) 721-1958. The deadline is **July 1, 1993**.

The Irish American Cultural Institute announces research grants to scholars whose work examines the Irish-American experience. The deadline is **August 16, 1993**. For information contact the Irish American Cultural Institute, 2115 Summit Ave, #5026,

St. Paul, MN 55105; (612) 962-6040.

The 1994 Western History Association seeks papers for its conference to be held October 20-23, 1994, in Albuquerque, NM. Deadline for proposals is **September 1, 1993**. For information contact Melody Webb, P.O. Box 308, Moose, WY 83012A.

A conference on the works of Jonathan Edwards will be held at Indiana University, June 2-4, 1994. The deadline for submitting papers is **September 1, 1993**. For information contact Stephen J. Stein, Department of Religious Studies, Sycamore Hall 230, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-3532.

Messiah College seeks papers for a conference, "Reclaiming a Non-Partisan History of American Protestantism, 1900-1960," June 2-5, 1994. The deadline is **October 1, 1993**. For information contact William Vance Trollinger, Jr., History Department, Messiah College, Grantham, PA 17027; (717) 766-2511.

The Sonneck Society for American Music seeks proposals for its national conference to be held April 6-10, 1994, in Worcester, MA. Papers and performances dealing with the relationships between music of the city and music of the countryside should be sent by **October 1, 1993**. For information contact William Everett, Department of Music, Washburn University, Topeka, KS, 66621; (913) 231-1010 ext. 1519.

The Society for Military History seeks papers for the meeting to be held April 8-10, 1994, in Washington, DC. For information contact Timothy Nenner, SMH 1994 Meeting, P.O. Box 4762, McLean, VA 22103. The deadline is **October 1, 1993**.

The Southwest Historical Association and the Southwestern Social Science Association call for papers or sessions for the meeting to be held March 30-April 2, 1994. Proposals should be sent by **October 1, 1993** to Edward Byrd, Department of History, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant, OK 74701.

The American Journalism Historians Association will meet in Salt Lake City, **October 6-9, 1993**. For information about submitting papers, contact Carol Sue Humphrey, OBU Box 61201, 500 W. University, Shawnee, OK 74801.

Siena College seeks papers for a conference, June 2-3, 1994, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of World War II. The deadline is **December 1, 1993**. For information contact Thomas Kelly, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462.

The Quaker Historians and Archi-

vists invite papers for a conference, June 24-26, 1994, at Guilford College in Greensboro, NC. Send one-page abstracts to Charles L. Cherry, Office of Academic Affairs, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085. The deadline is December 31, 1993.

The Shenandoah Valley Regional Studies Seminar seeks papers on regional studies for its monthly sessions. For information contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah University, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 665-4564. No deadline given.

The journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies seeks articles related to the analytical study of gravemarkers and cemeteries. For information contact Richard E. Meyer, Department of English, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR 97361; (503) 838-8362. No deadline given.

Widener University seeks papers for an edited volume, "Women and Freedom in Colonial America." For information contact Larry Eldridge, Humanities Division, Widener University, One University Place, Chester, PA 19013. No deadline given.

Meetings and Conferences

The American Antiquarian Society will sponsor a summer seminar on the history of the book in American culture, June 2-8, 1993. For information and application contact John B. Hench, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813.

The German Script Seminar will be held at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, PA, June 7-18, 1993. The seminar consists of intensive training in reading old German script. For information contact Vernon H. Nelson, Archivist, The Moravian Archives, 41 West Locust Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018; (215) 866-3255.

The Primary Source Summer Institute will hold a conference on the cultures of the Caribbean, June 26-July 1, 1993, in Cambridge, MA. Scholarships for public school teachers are available. For information contact Primary Source, P.O. Box 1711, Cambridge, MA 02238; (617) 661-8832.

The United States Institute of Peace will host a conference about security in the post-cold war period, July 14-16, 1993, in Washington, DC. For information contact the United States Institute of Peace, Education and Training Program, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-1708; (202) 457-0259.

The National Association of Gov-

ernment Archives and Records Administrators will host a conference in St. Paul, MN, July 21-24, 1993. For information contact Crystal L. McCandish, NAGARA Publications and Membership Services Office, 48 Howard Street, Albany, NY 12207; (518) 463-8644.

A conference on the influence of new migration movements on states and societies will be held in Tallinn, Estonia, August 19-23, 1993. For information contact Ahti Tolvanen, Conference Coordinator, Tulisuoinkuja 1 H44, Helsinki, Finland, 00930.

The American Association for State and Local History will meet September 8-11, 1993, in Columbus, OH. For information contact the American Association for State and Local History, 530 Church Street, Suite 600, Nashville, TN 37219-2325.

Central Wyoming College and the Wyoming Council for the Humanities will host a symposium on the Oregon Trail, September 16-18, 1993, in Riverton, WY. For information contact Humanities Division, Central Wyoming College, 2660 Peck Ave., Riverton, WY 82501; (307) 856-9291.

The Mid-America Conference will be held September 16-18, 1993, at Oklahoma State University. For information contact Mid-America Conference, Department of History, 501 Life Science West, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078; (405) 744-5678.

The Bridgewater College's Forum for Religious Studies will hold a conference, "Anabaptism: A Heritage and Its Twenty-First Century Prospects," September 29-October 2, 1993, in Bridgewater, VA. For information contact Stephen Longenecker, Forum for Religious Studies, Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, VA 22812; (703) 828-2501.

The George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference will be held October 2, 1993, at Vincennes University in Vincennes, IN. For information contact E. J. Fabyan, Department of History, Davis Hall, Vincennes University, Vincennes, IN 47591.

The conference "Vietnam: The Early Decisions" will be held in Austin, TX, October 15-17, 1993. For information contact Ted Gittinger, LBJ Library, 2313 Red River St., Austin, TX 78705.

The Western History Association Meeting is scheduled to meet October 13-16, 1993, in Tulsa, OK. Sessions will feature resources of the Gilcrease Institute. For information contact Patricia Campbell, Western History Association, University of New Mexico, 1080 Mesa Vista Hall, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

The Humanities and Technology Interface '93 Conference will be held October 21-23, 1993, in Atlanta, GA. For information contact Southern Tech, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1100 South Marietta Parkway, Marietta, GA 30060-2896.

The Conference of Historic Aviation Writers (CHAW) will be held October 29-31, 1993, in Montgomery, AL. For information contact CHAW VI, Sunflower University Press, 1531 Yuma (Box 1009), Manhattan, KS 66502; (913) 539-1888.

The conference "Across Boundaries: A History of Jewish Women in America" will be held October 31-November 1, 1993, at the University of Maryland at College Park. For information contact Hasia Diner, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-1357.

The Austrian Association for American Studies will sponsor a conference at the University of Klagenfurt, November 12-14, 1993. For information contact Heinz Tschachler, Austrian Association for American Studies, University of Klagenfurt, A-9020 Klagenfurt, Austria; (0463) 2700-331.

The Alaska World War II Commemoration Steering Committee will

host a Veteran's Day symposium, November 12-13, 1993. For information contact Alaska at War, 1317 W. Northern Lights Blvd. #522, Anchorage, AK 99503.

The Illinois State Historical Society will sponsor a symposium, December 3-4, 1993, in Springfield. For information contact Noreen O'Brien-Davis, Office of Research and Education, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Union Station, 500 East Madison Street, Springfield, IL 62701; (217) 785-7952.

The Social Welfare History Group will hold a symposium March 5-8, 1994, in Atlanta, GA. For information contact the Council of Social Work Education, APM Office, 1600 Duke Street, Suite 300, Alexandria, VA 22314-3421.

The British Association for American Studies will host a conference April 8-11, 1994, in Sheffield, UK. For information contact Tim Armstrong, Department of English Literature, University of Sheffield, England, S10 2TN.

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center will sponsor four traveling seminars on Indian art and archaeology during summer and fall, 1993. For details, dates, and accommodations contact Martha Hopkins Struener, (303) 759-9212.

Pew Program in Religion and American History Yale University

The Pew Program in Religion and American History, established at Yale University through a generous grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts, announces a national fellowship and research grant competition for historians entering the college and university teaching profession whose scholarship stresses interrelationships between religion and American history in any era and region from 1600 to 1980.

1994-1995 Fellowships and Grants

- 6 Ph.D. dissertation summer fellowships of \$5,000
- 8 Ph.D. dissertation fellowships of \$12,000
- 6 faculty fellowships of up to \$25,000
- 5-12 faculty research awards of \$2,500-10,000

Fellowship and grant recipients will attend a conference at Yale in the spring of 1995. Fellowships available to graduate students completing Ph.D. dissertations and faculty members completing first books. 1994-1995 application deadline is October 15, 1993.

For information and applications write:

Pew Program in Religion and American History
Yale University
P. O. Box 2160 Yale Station
New Haven CT 06520-2160
E-mail: pew_yale@quickmail.cis.yale.edu

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Richard O. Curry and Lawrence B. Goodheart, eds.

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