

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 19, Number 2 / May 1991

The Academic as Sportswriter

by Howard N. Rabinowitz

A Fulbright Lectureship in Japan

by William B. Pickett

How Oberlin Got Rid of Grades

by Richard N. Current

What I Learned on the Way to the War of 1812

by Donald R. Hickey

New Jersey's Experience with InTHINK

by Miriam L. Murphy



Photo Courtesy of the Lilly Library, Indiana University
C. L. Shute, "Position for the Drive," from Horace G. Hutchinson, *Golf* (London, 1890).

THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

"Just for the *Fund* of It," The Fund for American History Auction, was held Friday evening, April 12, at the OAH Annual Meeting in Louisville. The auction raised over \$4,000. To all of the institutions and individuals whose generous donations made the auction possible, we would like to extend a heartfelt thank you. We also are grateful for the time and energy the members of the Auction Committee expended soliciting donations prior to the event and for their assistance before, during, and after the auction. Finally, we would like to extend our deep appreciation to the Auction Assistants, for without their help, the auction would not have been possible.

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Lerner-Scott Prize

A new OAH Prize, the Lerner-Scott Prize, was approved at the OAH Business Meeting on April 13, 1991. Named for Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott, both pioneers in women's history and presidents of the Organization of American Historians, the prize will be awarded annually for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history.

The Lerner-Scott Prize was funded by a challenge grant to the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, which raised the remainder of the funds necessary to award the prize in 1992. We want to extend our thanks to all those who donated to the prize. Their names will be listed in the August Newsletter. We particularly want to thank the OAH Committee on the Status of Women: Barbara Sicherman, Chair, Jean H. Baker, Joan M. Jensen, Marilyn W. Nickels, and Brenda Stevenson.

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The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically into the text. Copy for the "Announcements" must be no more than seventy-five words, and it must be submitted at least six weeks prior to the first day of a publication month. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items and articles when necessary and reject items and articles 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 Newsletter are available for \$2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program for the annual meeting and the Newsletter. Membership information is available from Director of Member Services, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

• the Organization of American Historians.



Illustration Courtesy Lilly Library, Indiana University
T. Hodge, "A Good Caddie," from Horace G. Hutchinson, *Golf* (London, 1890)

The Academic as Sportswriter

by Howard N. Rabinowitz

A few years ago, one of my friends who teaches European history at the University of New Mexico began writing articles about horse racing. How odd, my colleagues and I thought—more than that, how unprofessional and what a misuse of his time and ability. He should be finishing his book on nineteenth-century German colonization.

Nevertheless, he persisted, and article after article on horses galloped from his word processor to pages of national and state horse racing journals. Now I have embarked on a similar free lancing effort. For me, however, the subject is golf, and what I have discovered about non-academic free lance writing might be of interest to other historians who have tried it, and more important, to those who are consciously or unconsciously considering it.

I have long wanted to combine my interest in golf with serious historical scholarship. Although sport history is a developing field, most work has concentrated on baseball and boxing, in large measure because of the salience in both of class, racial, and ethnic issues. Football and basketball are also beginning to attract attention, but as yet practically nothing has been done on golf, perhaps because it is allegedly the domain of the politically *démodé* wealthy Anglo-Saxon. To be honest, I am still uncertain about what would constitute serious historical scholarship in the field, but I suspect it might deal with issues of class and ethnicity, urbanization, emergence of the Sunbelt, consumerism, and the shift from unstructured to organized play.

Writing about less serious matters for golf magazines is a kind of bridge between my normal academ-

ic writing and golf history. It also pays handsomely, at least from the perspective of an academic. Most of all, however, it is something I enjoy doing.

I got started somewhat accidentally. I was invited to spend 1989-90 at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California. Finding that I seemed to be marking time in early August, before my departure for the Center in September, I decided to put down on paper some thoughts that had been coming together, about the nature of golf in Scotland and Ireland, particularly as it compared to the American version. I completed a fifteen-page article, which I then sent off to two golf journals, not realizing that multiple submittals were as frowned on in the journalistic world as in the academic one.

Throughout the process, I was largely at the mercy of the journal's slightly eccentric managing editor.

I need not have worried about offending anyone, since I received two rejections soon after I arrived in California. By then I had already begun to revise the initial article and to work on a second devoted to Irish and Scottish caddies, which, like the first, was based on a total of five trips to Ireland and Scotland. During the first few weeks while I got settled at the Center, the presence of guests left me only small blocks of time. Those brief periods were ideal for experimenting with my new form of "unserious writing." And those two articles gave me something tangible to

practice on with my Center-acquired word processor skills.

Getting published proved to be at once simpler and more frustrating than is typical in the academic world. Here there are no outside referees. Your reputation among your academic peers counts for nothing; indeed, if discovered, the greater your academic production, the more likely your writing would be suspect. Assessments of value are far more arbitrary. Generally form letters, the rejections rarely get specific about what is wrong with your piece. And you even have to supply a stamped self-addressed envelope in order to receive the bad news.

Thanks to the Center's editor, Kathleen Much, my new efforts were more in line with what non-academic journals expect to receive. Paragraphs were shorter and crisper, entertainment became a higher priority than the transmission of weighty thoughts, and I now had all the proper trappings, from the correct place to put my name and address to the traditional closing of -30-. Kathleen also put me onto *The Writer's Market*, an indispensable source for locating magazines that might be interested in your work.

This time I sent an article to only one journal. When both the new article and the revised version of the original one were rejected, I sent them off to new outlets—always keep something in the air, said Kathleen—but by now a bit less confident than I had been at the beginning of the process, indeed wondering if I was not just wasting my time. Meanwhile, however, I was beginning to make progress on my academic work, which was, after all, the real reason

Continued Next Page



Illustrations Courtesy of the Lilly Library, Indiana University

(Above) Harry Furniss, "Oh! What a Surprise!"

(Below) Harry Furniss, "The 'Headsman' Style," from Horace G. Hutchinson, *Golf* (London, 1890)

for being at the Center, so I could afford my little bit of self-indulgence.

Persistence paid off. "The Real Caddies of Scotland and Ireland" was accepted, or as I have learned to say, bought, by *Golf Journal*, the organ of the United States Golf Association, this country's foremost golf association and, in cooperation with Britain's Royal & Ancient, responsible for establishing and enforcing the rules of golf and maintaining the game's integrity throughout the world.

Throughout the review process, I was largely at the mercy of the journal's slightly eccentric managing editor, who liked my initial submission sent in November 1989, but wanted me to cut it by about one-third. I immediately did so and sent in the new version. There then followed a number of failed attempts to communicate with him, until on January 19, 1990, I received a chatty letter that in its fifth sentence informed me that "As it stands, barring floods, earthquakes, typhoons, or other casual acts of God, your epic will run in March/April (1990)" with a piece about caddying on the Ladies Professional Golfers Association Tour.

I was ecstatic. The money was nice, but far more was involved. The journal had a circulation of 250,000, a far cry from the few thousand readers of even its largest academic counterparts. I could only marvel at having to wait a mere two months to see my stuff in print; no two-year academic backlog here. This first article would help me to establish myself in the field. I would now, for example, be able to send copies of "my most recent article" when writing queries concerning proposed articles. I could also better defend myself before the IRS when deducting expenses for, at the very least, golf books. Perhaps even future golf trips could be deducted.

But my joy was soon tempered. A single article was after all comparable to that notorious first novel or monograph. You could not really be taken seriously until there was a second, third, or whatever. Even then, as my crusty new editor reminded me, I would only be dabbling in the world of professional writing. Then, too, how many of those 250,000 would actually read my article? And even if a sizable number did, what would they remember about it? Unlike academic articles, at least the good ones, golf articles are ephemeral. They do not live on in footnotes or bibliographies. If you say something "important" or witty it might be expropriated by a fellow writer, but most likely without attribution. Here was no acknowledged or even unacknowledged standing on the shoulders of those who came before.

Even before I could begin to deal with some of these concerns, reality set in. My article had been

"purchased," which meant, as the editor put it, "Once we buy it we can do what we want with it." At the same time he had also said that I would, "of course," be able to approve any changes. Either he forgot or there simply was too little time between acceptance and publication, for I was never sent a copy-edited manuscript, galleys or page proofs. I had been prepared to make further cuts if necessary, but the editor did not ask for any. Only in a subsequent conversation at the end of February did I learn that he had cut four inches from the article. It would be weeks before I discovered what had been excised or added.

The magazine arrived the first week in March



(academic journals should be so punctual). It did not take long for me to realize that this was indeed a new world. The title had been changed to "Caddies: the Carry-and-Cash Crowd"—so much for my "message" about the "real" as opposed to the mythical caddies of Scotland and Ireland. Once into the text, I saw that hardly a sentence had escaped editing and that large chunks of "significance" had been excised. Occasionally my meaning had been altered, but after I had read the piece for the twelfth time, I was forced to admit that given the space constraints the editor had done a good job of preserving the essence of my remarks. (I do, however, feel obligated to warn prospective readers about words or phrases that, no matter how appropriate, seem to be written by a 60-year-old curmudgeon.) Best of all, the article is illustrated by three humorous drawings that put even the heights of my literary achievement to shame. All in all, a first article to be proud of.

Soon after the article appeared I received my first reactions from friends at the Organization of American Historians. Although a former editor of the *Journal of American History*, a non-golfer who had received a copy from a friend, insisted on calling "fore" and swinging an imaginary club (with far too much wristiness) every time he saw me, the kidding was obviously good natured (he himself owned up to having once written a "wine and cheese article").

Several fellow golfers were genuinely impressed by the piece. They also acknowledged an-as-yet unfulfilled desire to do some golf writing themselves. Perhaps my musings here will move them or others to action.

Before anyone undertakes such a sideline, however, you need to keep in mind the risks. Tyrannical editors might be the least of your problems. My next two articles, for example, will be published by *Golf Illustrated*, whose executive editor is far more complimentary about my efforts than the fellow at *Golf Journal*, though he had no qualms about reducing one 1500 word article to 500 words. Unlike *Golf Journal* which is only available to associate members of the USGA, *Golf Illustrated* is sold both by subscription and at newsstands; its circulation of over 400,000 places it third among the nation's numerous golf journals. So what is the problem?

The problem is that this second editor wants me to contribute frequently to his journal. Although such an outlet is what I have been hoping for, this opportunity might very well take time away from my academic writing. Not only will there be the writing itself, but to compete with the full-time golf writers, I will have to devote more effort to "keeping up with the literature." Can I really do this? Even if I can, is it worth doing? If I end up answering yes to both questions, I might even sign a proffered contract with a leading university press to write a "scholarly" history of American golf.

At this point, however, I have taken a wait-and-see attitude, keeping in mind the old admonition as restated in my horoscope that preceded the call from *Golf Illustrated*: Beware of wishing for things, for your wish might be granted. But then again, given all those rejection letters, I think I like the way things have turned out. Even so, there are no guarantees here—the magazines might not like any of my new stuff, or I might run out of story ideas or simply tire of the novelty.

Meanwhile, I will use my USGA-supplied press pass to attend my first U.S. Open and mingle with the writers and players whose efforts have long impressed me. It will be like my first AHA, though this time my idols will be Herbert Warren Wind, Dan Jenkins, and Mike Bryan, instead of John Hope Franklin, C. Vann Woodward, and Richard Wade. In short, to others considering such a departure, I would advise what my kids said to me as I pondered doing that first article: "Go for it!" ■

Howard N. Rabinowitz is a professor of history at the University of New Mexico. He is currently preparing a short history of American golf.

New President's Priorities

In 1992 we shall be observing yet another commemorative year—the quincentenary of Columbus's first voyage. Since it culminated in the joining of the Old and New Worlds five centuries ago, it seems appropriate to mark the year at our annual meeting in Chicago by reaching out to American historians around the globe. The call for papers from co-chairs Maeva Marcus and Alan Brinkely expresses well our goal: "We wish to commemorate this central event in the history of the West by incorporating into the program scholarship on America by historians of other nations. We would like as well to give special attention to topics in American history that reveal the consequences of the meeting of cultures, including immigration to what is now the United States, the experience of Native Americans in the post-Columbian age; the role of the United States in international relations; and the passage of political and constitutional ideas between the Old World and the New." Concurrently the *Journal of American History* is in the process of internationalizing its editorial advisors as well as its scholarly coverage.

During my year as president of the OAH, I would like to build upon these initiatives because the times seem particularly propitious for promoting the study of American history around the world while at the same time strengthening the ties among all those whose field it is. Just a little over a year ago, the iron curtain dropped with a sudden and welcome finality bringing to a close an era of profound ideological divisiveness. With a new flow of people and information passing freely to and from East and West, we have a possibility of replacing apprehension with appreciation, ignorance with knowledge. In learning each other's histories we learn how national meaning has been constructed and ethnic identity is transmitted as well as how social values are integrated into the structure of personal character. Now we can see the lineaments of an emergent global culture which will rely upon historical scholarship to explain its origins.

The United States may be unique in the world for the attention that is given in its colleges and universities to the study of the history of other countries. I think that this may be attributable to our colonial past with its cultural orientation towards the venerable civilizations of the Old World. Whatever its origins, it offers a dramatic contrast with other countries where each nation's own history takes the lion's share of scholarly attention, academic resources and students' course work. It is not for us to change the

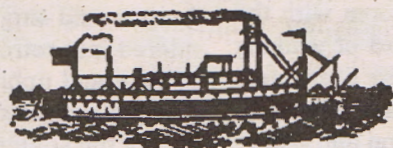


Photo Courtesy UCLA
Joyce Appleby

curricular priorities of others, but we should seize this moment when interest in the United States is running strong around the world to make a case for the serious study of American history.

In the last thirty years we have produced a body of historical scholarship of unrivaled richness. For a world deeply engaged in working through the issues of racial prejudice, class oppression, economic development, political reform, and the structuring of gender differences, our historical scholarship is of inestimable value. In getting to know the work of Americanists outside the United States, we will benefit enormously from research which begins with different perspectives. Seeing ourselves as others see us and our past will open up new research areas and lay the foundation for fresh ways to analyze our social experience. To benefit from this internationalizing of the study of America, we will need to promote the study of our history abroad, working with foreign Americanists to implement concrete plans for attracting students to the field, building libraries abroad, increasing the number of exchange fellowships, and institutionalizing the initiatives that have already been taken by the OAH and other organizations.

Many people have been working towards these goals of promoting the study of American history around the world and strengthening the institutional ties of all those committed to the field. The OAH should be in the forefront of this effort. I would like to draw upon the experience and insight of all of you in leading it there. ■



The following people made copies of their papers available for sale at the 1991 annual meeting, with proceeds from the sale going to the OAH. The Organization thanks them for this contribution:

Dominic A. Aquila
William T. Auman
Tim H. Blessing
Frederick J. Blue
Linda J. Borish
Jeffrey P. Brown
William P. Browne
Marc Egnal

Michael W. Fitzgerald
Donald K. Gorrell
Jonathan Houghton
Gregory L. Kaster
Margaret M. R. Kellow
Elizabeth A. Perkins
Felix Masud Pilotto
Dwight Pitcaithley

Linda C. A. Przybyszewski
Rob Ruck
J. David Smith
Richard B. Stott
Kathryn M. Tomasek
Steven C. Wheatley
Carol Wilson
Andrew Workman

Obituaries



William Derrick Barns

William Derrick Barns, who died January 8, 1991, had a long and distinguished involvement in history in West Virginia and in various historical organizations. Born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania in 1917, he earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in history at West Virginia University.

His publications were concentrated in the areas of United States agricultural and West Virginia history, including *The West Virginia State Grange: The First Century, 1863-1973*. His Ph.D. dissertation, directed by Charles Henry Ambler, was a comprehensive study of the Granger and Populist movements in West Virginia, 1873-1914. He appeared on several programs of the Organization of American Historians and the Agricultural History Society.

A member of the West Virginia University history department from 1940 until his retirement in 1985, Barns inspired both undergraduate and graduate students. Graduate research topics under his guidance were wide-ranging, but many involved investigations of Appalachia and West Virginia. Active in state AAUP and civil liberties matters, Barnes was dedicated to free and independent inquiry, thus mitigating against establishment of an interpretive school. Scrupulous use of evidence, accurate presentation, and an iconoclastic view of Appalachia characterize the studies. Also, Barnes was a visiting professor at Pennsylvania University, Marshall University, and McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He is survived by his wife and a brother.

Contributed by John E. Stealey, III



Harold W. Bradley

Harold W. Bradley, professor emeritus of history at Vanderbilt University, died in Nashville, Tennessee, on December 7, 1990, at the age of 86.

A native of Rhode Island, Harold Bradley received his B.A. and M.A. from Pomona College and Ph.D. from Stanford University, where he taught before becoming dean of the Claremont Graduate School. Professor Bradley joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University in 1954, serving as chairman of the history department until 1962 and as professor of history until his retirement ten years later. During 1964-72 Bradley was also a member of the Tennessee State House of Representatives. An early student of Pacific history, Professor Bradley wrote *The American Frontier in Hawaii, 1789-1843*, which received the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize from the American Historical Association in 1943. He later wrote a two-volume textbook, *The United States*.

Professionally active, Dr. Bradley served as chairman of the program committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (1944) and on the executive committee of the MVHA (1950-53). He was also a member of the board of editors of the *Pacific Historical Review* (1940-54), and twice chairman of the program committee of the Pacific Coast Branch of the AHA (1938 and 1946).

He is survived by two children and two grandchildren.
Contributed by Samuel T. McSeveney

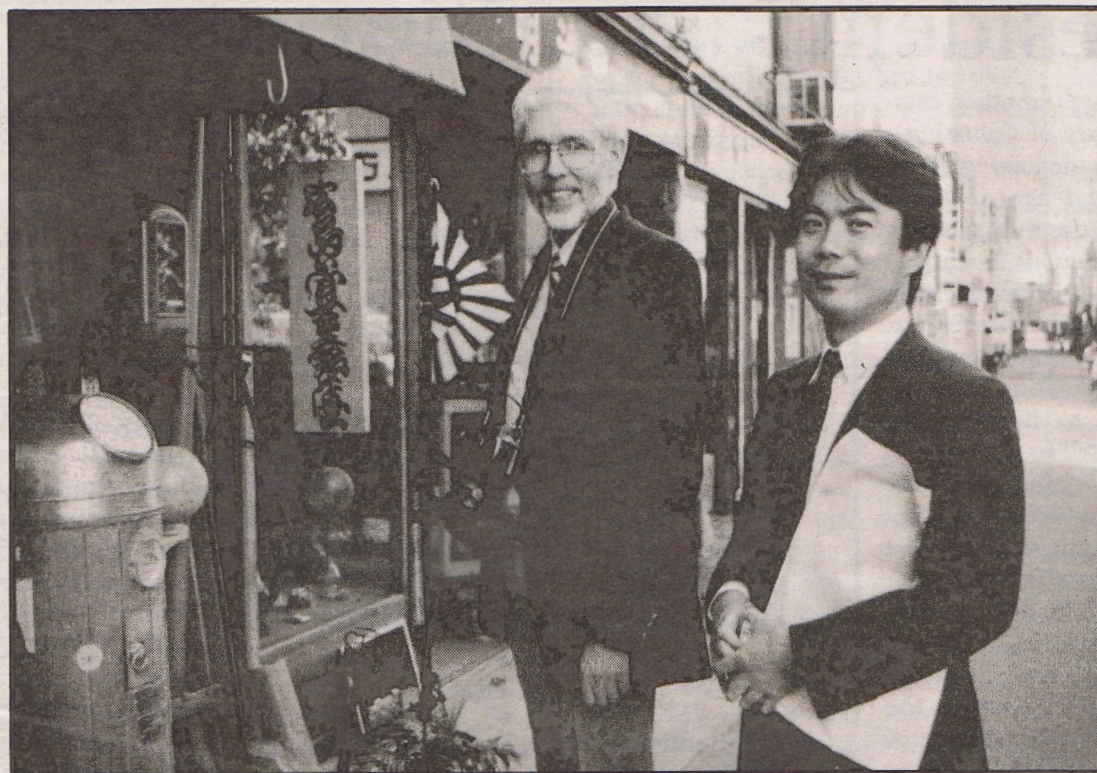


Photo Courtesy of the William B. Pickett
The Author and Keiji Makatsuji in the Old District, Hiroshima

A Fulbright Lectureship in Japan

by William B. Pickett

The number of American historians applying for Fulbright lectureships in Japan has been relatively small in the past few years. Last year only one of seven lecturers, myself, was a historian; this year, none. Reasons for doing so are compelling nonetheless. The cost of living there is high but not prohibitively so, and in this era of FAX and Bitnet one need not be cut off from activities at home. Teaching in Japan, not to mention providing first-hand acquaintance with the most important nation in today's industrial world, enhances one's understanding of culture.

My introduction to Japanese culture came during my second class meeting at Nanzan University, my host institution in Nagoya, when my Japanese students failed (refused?) to respond to simple questions, even ones so unthreatening as "How many of you have been to the United States?" After a number of long silences, I adjusted, devising ways of breaking through, finally discovering that I could have a dialogue with them as a group, that they were responding nonverbally with smiles, sometimes laughter and with murmurs of shock or agreement.

Perhaps appropriately for an American history course in a country less than 2 percent Christian (but which decorates its shopping districts with full Christmas regalia in early November), as the end of the year approached I proposed that my class have a Christmas party. By then I had been in Japan eight months. The students, now organized into discussion/recitation groups, were accustomed to my approach and eagerly accepted my proposal. But on the day of the party they were again as quiet as they had been at the beginning of the term. One group had brought snacks, but instead of putting them out to eat or serving them, they sat and stared at them. A bit perplexed I suggested that another group get things

started by leading the class in a Christmas song. The response was as if I had announced a surprise quiz—confusion mixed with terror. They had a song sheet, one student finally admitted, but no copies and the group could not determine who would lead, what they would sing or even who would decide.

After a number of long silences, I adjusted . . . finally discovering that I could have a dialogue with them as a group, that they were responding nonverbally. . . .

Displaying cool confidence (and concealing the fact that I had no backup plan), I instructed that instead of songs, they should go ahead with a game. I then departed for the photocopying room with the song sheet, realizing the possible hazard of walking out but seeing no alternative. By the time I returned, about five minutes later, the scene had changed. Boisterous activity had replaced confusion and immobility. Members of the food and drink group had opened packages of rice, cakes, candy, and dried squid chips, and poured cold tea and juice. The games group had organized a contest in which players from the various groups (now teams), one at a time were writing on the chalk board an English word from a certain grammatical category, using letters from the previous word. The team with the longest list when time expired was the winner.

The party, happily, was underway. With everyone apparently enjoying themselves, I distributed the music sheets and again asked, "who will lead songs?" Again, silence, this time deafening. I pointed to two of the students most active in the word game but received only bashful disclaimers. Despite my meager

musical ability, it apparently was up to me. They nodded agreement. I asked, "How many know 'Jingle Bells'?" A few did. I started with a count of three, and gradually heard the sound of voices, the members being careful never to sing louder than their neighbor, certainly not louder than I. After three rounds, the volume was only slightly greater, but the harmony was fine and everyone had joined in. The students again were having a good time.

Why the moments of hesitation and silence, of unwillingness to speak as individuals? Instead of eagerly accepting greater informality and moving to enjoy themselves as American college students might have done, there was an uncertainty, a hesitation that stemmed from more than adolescent bashfulness (or the absence of song sheets). Part of it was my fault. Having heard other Christmas singing I mistakenly assumed that like American students, Japanese students would sing at a party. The reticence, as I considered it in retrospect, stemmed from a difference in outlook and upbringing. There was the deference of younger people to older, of women to men (75 percent of the students were female), of less educated to the more so. This exaggerated the normal peer pressure on underclass students from their seniors. There was the English language. Despite the fact that these students all had been studying English for at least five years and majoring in British and American studies, they lacked confidence to speak it. But perhaps what brought the greatest hesitation was the new situation. The classroom, the usual location of seriousness was now the location of a party. A different location would have helped, as had my absence to get photocopies. I proved this later by observing another class party being held at the campus recreation center.

It was thus that I continued throughout my stay to

See Pickett Page 23



Photo Courtesy of the Oberlin College Archives
Bosworth Hall, Oberlin College, mid-1930s

How Oberlin Got Rid of Grades

by Richard N. Current

As every college teacher knows, grades have no uniform value. Within a given institution, they vary from department to department, and within a given department, from one instructor to another. They also differ from one time to another, losing considerable value as they did during the grade inflation of the 1960s and 1970s.

Oberlin College once attempted an interesting solution to the problem. Some of its faculty were particularly concerned about the fact that students majoring in soft departments and taking courses from easy graders had an unfair advantage in the competition for honors such as election to Phi Beta Kappa. The solution was not entirely novel; it was a ranking system, which, in one form or another, had been used previously at West Point and other places. Oberlin experimented with it for four years, 1930 to 1934, the years when I happened to be a student there.

The Oberlin system was, so far as I know, unique in certain respects. The college catalogue for 1933-1934 described it as follows:

As every college teacher knows, grades have no uniform value. . . . Oberlin College once attempted an interesting solution to the problem.

"The work of students is graded upon their relative standing in each of their classes. Scores are assigned to the several ranks in a class, ranging from 15 for the lowest passing rank to 85 for the highest. The scores are merely numerical indexes of the ranks, and have no relation to the more familiar percentage

grades. The median score is 50; it indicates that the student who receives it is ranked at the middle of the class concerned; or, as a semester score, that he has an average standing for the semester."

For example, let us suppose that a class contains 21 students, one of whom flunks the course. He/she receives no credit for it and is not ranked in the class. The rest receive ranks of 1/20, 2/20, and so on down to 20/20 (which would be a much better rating at an optometrist's than at Oberlin). The instructor could tie students if unable to distinguish between them. If two were tied first, each would receive a ranking of 1.5, and no one would receive a 1 or a 2. If three were tied, each would be ranked second and no one first or third—as at a track meet.

The system was well designed to eliminate inequalities in grading as between departments and instructors. It made possible fine distinctions between contestants for honors, much finer than does the usual point system with points ranging from zero to four. The overall scores not only ranged from 15 to 85 but could be carried out to three or four decimal places.

But the system had at least a few adverse effects on some of the students. For one thing, it led them to choose courses partly on the basis of the prospective competition (instead of the instructor's reputation for easy grading). On the first day of a class they would look to see how many known-to-be bright students were enrolled in it before deciding whether to change to a different course. For another thing, the system discouraged cooperation among students—as, for instance, in preparing for an exam—since to share knowledge with another student was to help him/her gain a competitive advantage in the ranking.

The system entered into my calculations when I

considered changing my major after the beginning of my junior year. I was majoring in the classics and reading Aeschylus in third-year Greek when I realized I was more interested in American history—not from having studied it in high school but from having read about local explorers and pioneers as a youth in Colorado. History at Oberlin was not one of the departments with a reputation for easy grading, but I decided to make the change even though I would have to fulfill all the history and related requirements in my junior and senior years.

The experiment failed because of sabotage on the part of faculty members, especially some of the older ones. They simply refused to rank their students.

Oberlin did not discontinue the system because of its possible effects on curricular choices or on cooperative scholarship. Nor was it because of any difficulty in making the cumulative scores understood by graduate schools or by prospective employers. Indeed, some of them said this was the first method of student appraisal they had seen that really made sense.

The experiment failed because of sabotage on the part of faculty members, especially some of the older ones. They simply refused to rank their students; they persisted in turning in letter grades. Converting these into ranks and scores became more of a job than the registrar's office could handle. ■

Richard N. Current is emeritus professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He now lives in Massachusetts.



Illustration Courtesy of the Library of Congress
Engraving by Alonzo Chappel, "Battle between the Constitution and the Guerrière"

What I Learned on the Way to the War of 1812

by Donald R. Hickey

Publishing an article is like dropping it off a cliff, you don't even hear it hit bottom," James H. Broussard, director of the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, once told me. My own experience seemed to confirm his remark, for in the 1970s, when I published articles based on my dissertation "The Federalists and the War of 1812," the proliferation of books appeared to deprive the articles of much of their value. When I decided to write a book about the War of 1812, I hoped it would make a splash more audible than had the articles.

My interest in the War began when I was a graduate student at the University of Illinois in the late 1960s. I found it puzzling that many historians condemned the War in Vietnam but not the War of 1812. They seemed uninterested in Federalist opposition to the conflict, even though it was the strongest organized opposition to any foreign war in the nation's history. A distinguished historian told me that the Federalists' attitude towards the War was so reprehensible that no one would ever be able to salvage their reputation. Henry Adams' nine-volume *History of the United States during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison* (1889-91), a defense of the Adams family and a dyspeptic attack on everyone else,

dominated opinion on the period. When I finished my dissertation, I had a larger view of the Federalists and their role in the early Republic, a view that was a far cry from Adams'.

Perhaps my treatment was due to the fact that I was no longer a scruffy long-haired youth but a halfway respectable-looking middle-aged scholar.

Research for my book on the war had an advantage over the work of earlier scholars because I had access to a large number of microforms through inter-library loan. I could carry out the bulk of my research without leaving my home in the wilds of Nebraska. The four main classes of sources that I used were all available on film. These were the *Annals of Congress*, the records of the cabinet departments, the personal correspondence of prominent men, and newspapers. I estimate that at least 80 percent of the primary source material that I needed to look at was either in these collections or in others that were available on film.

Because I needed to look at some rare books that could not be borrowed, I used every opportunity I had to explore the holdings of any major university library I happened to be near in my travels around the country. I also made two research trips to the East to look at those manuscript sources that were not available on film. What surprised me most about these trips was how well I was received—a far cry from my reception some fifteen years earlier when I had made my first research trip. Indeed, at some manuscript depositories, I was so warmly received that one would have thought I was a long-lost relative or a wealthy patron anxious to donate money or manuscripts.

Perhaps my treatment was due to the fact that I was no longer a scruffy long-haired youth but a halfway respectable-looking middle-aged scholar. But I also wonder if manuscript librarians might have discovered that it makes their governing boards very happy to know their resources are being used. Thus a visiting scholar who might once have been treated as an intruder was now welcomed as a valued client whose name would swell the ranks of registered visitors.

One of the things that I discovered as I researched my book was how unreliable most quoted material in

secondary sources is. In some cases, I found that scholars had silently changed the punctuation or capitalization of quoted material. In others, the material had been incorrectly transcribed, usually by accident but occasionally by design. The great naval historian Alfred Thayer Mahan, for example, apparently had a penchant for reworking the material that he quoted so that it sounded better. In all, I would guess that about 75 percent of the quoted material I saw in secondary sources was not as it appeared in

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manuscript form. This made me all the more determined to use original sources whenever possible.

I also discovered why so many errors appear in books and why maps and indexes are so often unusable. Most authors reach a state of exhaustion before they reach the end of their projects. Even I was tempted to cut corners near the end of my project. In the end, however, I resisted the urge. I carefully read my page proofs (which probably took sixty hours) even though they had been prepared from my own floppy disks—which I had already checked several times. I caught a number of errors, and my readers caught many others, but at least a score (fortunately all minor) slipped by and made it into the book.

When I began thinking about this project, I thought I could accomplish my task in a lightly anno-

tated book of around 60,000 words. But as most scholars know, research projects have a way of taking on a life of their own, and by the time I had finished, the book had grown to 125,000 words and the endnotes consumed an additional 200 pages of typescript.

When I presented the final manuscript—which I had titled *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict*—to Dick Wentworth, the Director of the University of Illinois Press, he all but gasped at the size of the notes. Mindful of how well war sells and confident that even this heavily-annotated book would pay for itself, I sought to reassure him. "Don't worry," I said, "we'll still make some money from this book." And we did. The History Book Club and Book-of-the-Month Club both picked up the book, the press's cloth edition is now in its second printing, and paperback and cassette editions are also available.

In the first year, the book sold close to 15,000 copies. What accounts for its success? For one thing, it had that magic three-letter word—"War"—in the title, which guaranteed at least some sales. For another, I had done my best to make the book readable by lacing it with contemporary quotations and anecdotes that illustrated my points and enlivened my story. In addition, I had followed my wife's advice to prefer simple words and phrases to complex ones when their meaning was the same. Finally, the staff of the University of Illinois Press—the designer, cartographer, production department, and especially my editor, Cynthia Mitchell—took meticulous care to transform my manuscript into an attractive and marketable book.

Once the book appeared, the real fun began. Although no one had ever said much about my articles, my book seemed to generate mail almost daily for months after its publication. I received letters from

buffs who had a question or comment about the war or wanted me to sign their copy of the book, from journals asking me to write or referee articles, and from my publisher bringing me up to date on sales. The climax came in the spring of 1990 when I learned that I had won the American Military Institute's Best Book Award for 1990. For a scholar who had spent many years in the trenches without receiving much recognition, this was sweet music indeed.

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Does this mean that ambitious scholars should abandon article writing? Not at all. There are still many topics that can be most efficiently explored in an article, and producing a string of articles is a great way to refine one's research techniques and develop a writing style. But the moral of the story is evident: even though the job market for historians is easing, books still carry a disproportionate share of weight in the profession. To paraphrase an old saying, if you want to be seen, attend a convention; if you want to be heard, write an article; but if you want to be appreciated, you have to write a book. ■

Donald R. Hickey is professor of history at Wayne State College in Wayne, Nebraska.

1991 OAH Award and Prize Winners

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award ■ Steven Hahn
"Class and State in Postemancipation Societies: Southern Planters in Comparative Perspective"
American Historical Review, Feb. 1990

Erik Barnouw Award ■ Henry Hampton, Executive Producer
Eyes on the Prize II: America at the Racial Crossroads, 1965-1985, Blackside, Inc.

Ray Allen Billington Prize ■ James N. Gregory
American Exodus: The Dust Bowl Migration and Okie Culture in California, Oxford University Press

Binkley-Stephenson Award ■ W. Jeffrey Bolster
"To Feel Like a Man": Black Seamen in the Northern States, 1800-1860," *Journal of American History*, March 1990

Avery O. Craven Award ■ Grace Palladino
Another Civil War: Labor, Capital, and the State in the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania, 1840-68, University of Illinois Press

Merle Curti Award in American Intellectual History
■ John L. Brooke for *The Heart of the Commonwealth. Society and Political Culture in Worcester County Massachusetts, 1713-1861*, Cambridge University Press
■ David D. Hall for *Worlds of Wonder, Days of Judgement. Popular Religious Belief in Early New England*, Alfred A. Knopf Inc.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award ■ Jodi Vandenberg-Daves
"Pursuing a Partnership between the Sexes: The Debate over Programs for Women and Girls in the Young Men's Christian Association, 1914-1933," *Journal of American History*, forthcoming

James A. Rawley Prize ■ Douglas Monroy
Thrown Among Strangers: The Making of Mexican Culture in Frontier California, University of California Press

Elliott Rudwick Prize ■ Robin D. G. Kelley
Hammer and Hoe: Alabama Communists During the Great Depression, The University of North Carolina Press

Frederick Jackson Turner Award ■ Christopher F. Clark
The Roots of Rural Capitalism: Western Massachusetts, 1780-1860, Cornell University Press



Indiana Historical Society

— Author Sought for Indiana History Series Volume —

The Indiana Historical Society seeks an author to write volume 6 of *The History of Indiana*. In this distinguished series, the Society has already published *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period* (1971) by John D. Barnhart and Dorothy Riker, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880* (1965) by Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in Transition, 1880-1920* (1968) by Clifton J. Phillips, and *Indiana through Tradition and Change: A History of the Hoosier State and Its People, 1920-1945* (1982) by James H. Madison.

The projected volume 6 will cover Indiana since 1945, with terminal date to be determined. Preliminary research has resulted in the compiling of some photocopied documents. The Society seeks a historian with an established publication record, knowledge of recent Indiana history and its documentation, and a proven ability to conceive a research project and carry it to a successful conclusion. The Society is prepared to offer a one-year salary replacement, reasonable expenses and research assistance, and a lump-sum commission to be paid on completion of the project. The Society expects the author to generate matching funds and/or sabbatical leave in addition to the Society's support for this project.

Send cover letter, vita, and proposal (three pages maximum, outlining how the candidate would approach the project) to: Dr. Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Director, Research Projects and Grants Division, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202-3299. Applications received by 1 August will be assured consideration, but the search will continue until the appointment is made. □

Capitol Commentary

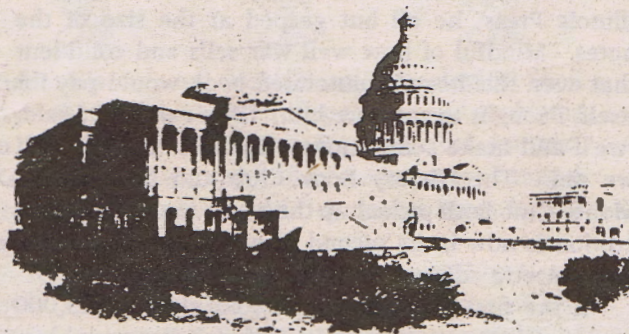
FY'92 Appropriation for the National Archives

The Administration has recommended \$152 million for the FY'92 budget for the National Archives and Records Administration, with \$4 million earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). Without a substantial increase neither the National Archives nor NHPRC will be able to carry out their legislated missions. The NCC and the major historical and archival organizations are recommending in testimony and letters an FY'92 appropriation of \$182 million, a \$30 million increase, which would earmark \$8 million for NHPRC.

Although NARA has received modest budget increases in recent years, the additional allocations have been used for inflationary costs, the expanding Presidential Library system, and building repairs. There has been little, and in some cases no money, for rebuilding the staff following the major reductions in force in 1982, for catching up on the enormous backlog in processing and describing records, or for facing the challenges of accessioning and preserving electronic records. Most of the \$14 million increase recommended by the President will go for large rent increases on the records storage facilities. The time for a major increase is long over due.

The historical community has identified seven aspects of the National Archives' program and mission that need additional money. First is the need to address the funding problems of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The remaining six areas of concern focus on the severe difficulties facing the National Archives and to the problems that have prompted the NCC to request an additional \$26 million for the operational budget of the National Archives. First, the appraisal of records to determine which merit preservation and which should be destroyed is one of the National Archives' most important tasks. The National Archives currently has nominal contact with federal agencies and provides little direct support in identifying, scheduling, and transferring records. Second is the preservation of electronic records. Few agencies currently have archival policies in place for dealing with the special characteristics of documents produced or stored electronically. A third area that is greatly underfunded is records description. Approximately one-third of the records of the National Archives are inadequately described. The fourth area of concern to historians is the servicing of records, or reference services. In dealing with the complex and voluminous records of the National Archives, often with inadequate finding aids, researchers must rely on knowledgeable staff; however, the reference staff has been cut and many current archivists have unrealistic assignments. The declassification program is the fifth item in historians' list of concerns. Scholars are unable to research many aspects of the history of the 1940s, '50s, and early 60s because large amounts of classified historic records over thirty years old have not been reviewed by NARA for declassification. Sixth, historians are concerned that adequate preparations are being made for the move to Archives II. Additional funding is needed in the FY'92 budget to prepare for 1994 when the National Archives will be moving its major research facility to College Park, Maryland. Besides additional staff for this almost 2

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million square foot building—which is equivalent in size to 36 football fields or 42 acres—there are countless other needs that must be addressed.

Honoraria Amendments to the Ethics in Government Act

On April 3 the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee filed a report on S. 242 (Senate Report 102-29) which significantly moves forward the efforts to amend the Ethics in Government Act to modify the rule prohibiting the receipt of honoraria by government employees. Many federal historians as well as other professionals employed by the federal government were prohibited by the 1989 Ethics Reform Act which went into effect on January 1 from accepting honoraria for publication of articles or public speeches. Instead of the existing blanket ban on honoraria, S. 242 establishes three conditions under which a career federal employee may accept an honorarium: first, if the appearance, speech, or article does not focus specifically on the responsibilities, policies, or programs of the agency or office in which the individual is employed and does not involve the use of government time, resources, or nonpublic government information; second, if the reason for which the honorarium is paid is unrelated to the individual's official duties; and third, if the person offering the honorarium has no interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of that individual's official duties. This legislation is currently on the Senate calendar awaiting action. A similar bill in the House would drop the ban on honoraria for career employees below the GS-16 salary level. Senior level career federal employees, as well as political appointees, would still be prohibited in the House bill from accepting any honoraria regardless of subject matter.

Legislation Expected Soon to Ensure the Integrity of the State Department's Foreign Relations of the United States

Leadership in the House and Senate are planning to insert as a part of the biannual State Department authorization legislation a section that would address current problems of integrity with the *Foreign Relations of the United States* historical documentary series and the declassification policies of the State Department. The legislation would put the *Foreign Relations* series on a thirty-year time table and would give statutory authority to the Advisory Committee of outside scholars. Additionally the legislation would

establish a systematic declassification policy for State Department records over thirty years old. The State Department's Advisory Committee would review the agency's declassification procedures, its guidance for declassification of specific groups of records, and samples of records that remain classified beyond the thirty-year period.

Freedom of Information Act

For the past two months staff in Senator Patrick Leahy's (D-VT) Subcommittee on Technology and the Law of the Senate Judiciary Committee have been working to refine draft legislation that would amend the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to increase public access to agency records and information. This legislation would: clarify issues involving requests of information held in electronic formats; would eliminate some of the hurdles encountered by historians in requesting a fee waiver for the search and servicing costs of requests; would modify the exemptions for law enforcement records to increase public access; and would offer financial incentives to agencies that are in substantial compliance with the FOIA. Indications are that this legislation will be introduced this spring.

Copyright

Efforts to introduce legislation to amend the copyright law to clarify the use of unpublished copyrighted material are proceeding with continuing conversations among all interested parties. No new legislation has yet been introduced.

American Library Association Establishes an Initiative on Public Dissemination of Government Information

The American Library Association recently held a meeting to explore strategies and legislative options for facilitating public access to federal databases and documents that are stored electronically. The goal of the effort is to provide through the Government Printing Office centralized, low cost access to federal electronic databases. At present subscriptions to databases, such as the Economic Bulletin Board, are handled through the agency that created the database. There is no one place in the federal government for purchasing electronic data. The plan put forward for discussion would make electronic information available through the Government Printing Office, with prices that reflect reproduction costs. Beginning with a core of existing databases sold by individual agencies, public access to electronic information would expand as the system matures. The databases and documents provided for sale through the Government Printing Office would also be provided free through the federal depository library system. The American Library Association is interested in enlisting the support of researchers in this coalition to explore how best to increase public access to the federal electronic databases. Please contact me if you are interested in this initiative: Page Putnam Miller, NCC, 400 A St., SE, Washington, DC 20003. ■

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

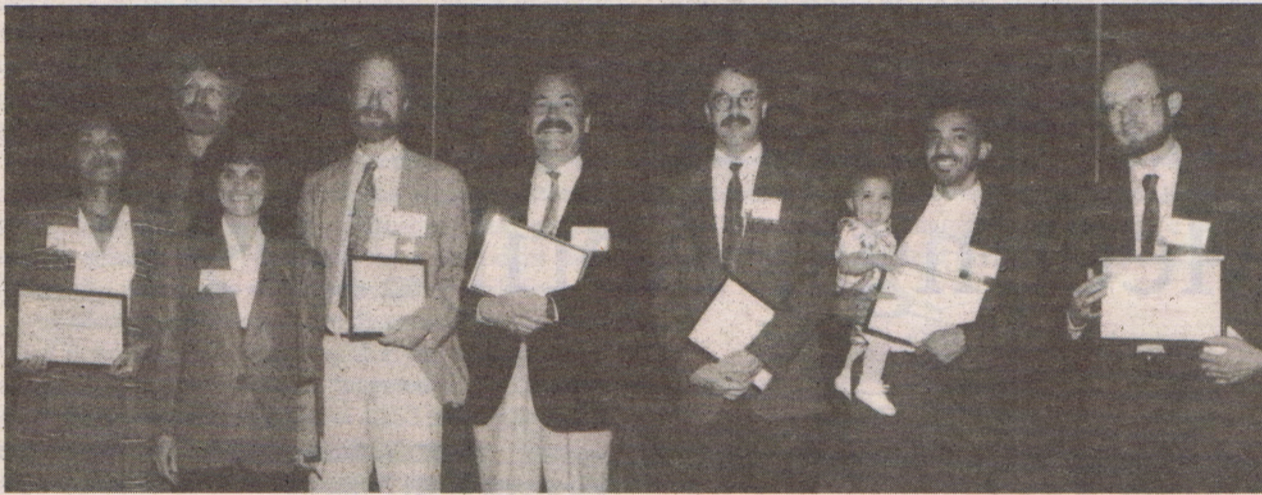


Photo Courtesy of Michael Regoli

Winners of OAH Awards at the 1991 Annual Meeting in Louisville

Left to right: Judy Richardson accepting for Henry Hampton, James N. Gregory, Grace Palladino, W. Jeffrey Bolster, Douglas Monroy, Steven Hahn, Robin D. G. Kelley and daughter, Christopher F. Clark. Not pictured: Jodi Vandenberg-Daves, John L. Brooke, David D. Hall

OAH Mailing-List Policy

The OAH Executive Board passed the following resolution at its November, 1980, meeting:

The policy of the OAH is to release its mailing list to all persons or organizations involved in American history or American history-related activity, regardless of their orientation, who are willing to pay the fee for that service. Materials sent out by the organizations which buy our mailing list do not have the endorsement of the OAH, and we trust to the intelligence of our members to discriminate as to the quality of materials received. Henceforth, members may ask to have their names excluded from membership lists that are sold.

Individuals may have their names removed from mailing lists that are sold by making a written request to the Director of Membership Services, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. ■

1991 Election Results

President (1992—1993)

Lawrence W. Levine
University of California, Berkeley

Executive Board

Sara M. Evans
University of Minnesota

Linda Gordon
University of Wisconsin—Madison

Eric Rothschild
Scarsdale High School
Scarsdale, New York

Nominating Board

Paul Boyer
University of Wisconsin—Madison

Estelle B. Freedman
Stanford University

Laurel Thatcher Ulrich
University of New Hampshire

Don Higginbotham
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Baseball Memorabilia Sought

Ken Burns and Florentine Films, makers of the acclaimed PBS documentary series "The Civil War," are preparing a multi-part film history of baseball. The producers are looking for evocative images of baseball from the 1840s through the 1950s and would like to hear from persons with lithographs, daguerrotypes, or photographs of any aspect of baseball. They also are eager to find home movies from 1900 to 1959. If you possess such material, contact Bruce Alfred, Florentine Films, c/o Cinergy, 321 West 44th Street, Suite 602, New York, NY 10036; (212) 757-5434. ■

Federal Preservation Forum

Federal employees from 24 different agencies and offices met in Washington, DC, in June, 1990, and formed the Federal Preservation Forum. The Forum seeks to enhance the quality, efficiency, and economy in Federal historic preservation programs and to facilitate cooperation among those programs.

Membership in the FPF is open to any individual who is interested in and subscribes to the objectives of the organization. Any person directly employed by the Federal government may become a voting member, and others may become non-voting members of the FPF.

Questions or requests to be included in the membership list may be addressed to Marilou Reilly, Executive Secretary, Federal Preservation Forum, Preservation Assistance Division (424), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. ■

Project OpenMind

At a national conference in 1987, participants formed OpenMind, a permanent association to assure excellence and diversity through the fullest participation of people of color in the faculty and administrative ranks of institutions of higher learning.

A resulting report, "Meeting the National Need for Minority Scholars and Scholarship," underscores the crucial role of faculty in bringing about the positive changes needed to stem the declining or stagnating rate of degree completion by African American, American Indian and Latino populations. The report also makes direct policy and action recommendations.

OpenMind's first annual meeting will be held in Boulder, Colorado, June 13-17, 1991. For information contact Myrna C. Adams, Graduate School, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4433. ■

Presidential Poll

1990's Presidential Poll is conducting a presidential poll rating U.S. Presidents utilizing several different methodologies for evaluating. Anyone interested in participating should contact William J. Ridings, Jr., 1990's Presidential Poll, 2211 S.E. 11th Street, Pompano Beach, FL 33062. The poll closes on May 31, 1991, and results will be furnished to each participant. Persons already contacted should return their poll form. ■

AAS Receives Peirce Collection

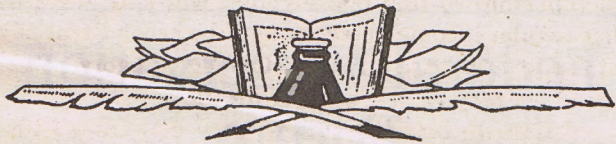
The American Antiquarian Society recently became the recipient of an exceptionally fine collection of early American books, manuscripts, newspapers, maps and broadsides, primarily amassed by Harold Peirce during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and given by his grandson, William Armstrong Hunter III of Weathersfield Center, Vermont.

Peirce, who was a noted underwriter for New York Life's Philadelphia agency, built up his extensive personal library at his home in Haverford, Pennsylvania. Among his collecting interests were those materials bearing the imprint of his grandfather, Charles Peirce of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who published the *Portsmouth Oracle of the Day* from 1793 until its sale in 1801 (at that time known as *The United States Oracle*).

Among the many items the Society is pleased to add to its collections is a volume of very early 18th-century, hand-colored engravings; a previously unrecorded broadside describing the devastating Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fire of 1806; Charles Peirce's manuscript journal of a trip to Vermont taken in 1809; several pre-1800 pamphlets printed by Peirce and not held by the Society, as well as a large collection of 18th-century geological reports from various states. ■

Executive Board and Business Meetings, April, 1991

The following is a summary of the Executive Board and Business Meetings at the 1991 OAH Annual Meeting:



OAH Executive Board Meeting, Thursday, April 11, 1991:

HEARD Mary Berry's report on a conference on "Ending the Cold War at Home" at which she was the keynote speaker.

APPROVED the Minutes of the November 1990 Executive Board meeting.

DISCUSSED the need for an OAH equivalent to the AHA's Professional Division which would not duplicate that group's efforts. AGREED in principle to the need for a Standing Committee on Professional and Constitutional Issues and DECIDED that the details concerning membership on the committee, what the committee would do, and how it would relate to the AHA's Professional Division should be carefully thought out with a proposal for such a committee to be presented to the Board for consideration by next year's Business Meeting.

HEARD Treasurer Cullom Davis' report on 1990 year-end results and the status of the 1991 budget. AGREED that the Treasurer should consult with two or three external investment counselors on an annual basis to review overall investment strategy and recommend investment policy which would then be presented to the Executive Board each year for review.

DISCUSSED the Treasurer's proposal to create a Board of Trustees for The Fund for American History and AGREED that the proposal would be re-worked for presentation at the November 1991 Board meeting.

VOTED to allocate to The Fund for American History \$48,704 of 1990 surplus funds.

APPOINTED Lawrence Levine, Gary Nash, Co-chairs, Mary Ryan, and David Thelen to a sub-committee of the Board charged with developing a statement in defense of the intellectual necessity of specialization in historical scholarship. The committee is to report back to the Executive Board by September 1, 1991.

APPOINTED Stanley Katz, Chair, Michael Kammen and Bertram Wyatt-Brown to a sub-committee of the Board to consider current problems relating to graduate education in history. The committee is to report back to the Executive Board by September 1, 1991.

HEARD JAH Editor David Thelen's report on the progress that has been made on internationalizing the *Journal*.

AGREED in principle to establish a prize for the best article produced abroad and CHARGED Thelen

with developing for Board consideration criteria for such a prize.

DISCUSSED creating a prize for books on American History not written in English and CHARGED Thelen with developing a proposal for such a prize for Board consideration.

APPROVED in principle a proposal to make the *Journal of American History* available at cost to centers and libraries in Eastern Europe and the Third World and to begin negotiations with USIA to distribute the JAH in those areas. DECIDED that the principles of selection of the institutions to receive the JAH at reduced cost with regard to geographical distribution and policy on open access to volumes distributed outside the United States need to be explored further and CHARGED Thelen with drawing up specific criteria for Board consideration in November.

AGREED to make available copies of the Executive Board's statement on Multi-Cultural Education in the Schools and subscription information on the *OAH Magazine of History* to the 12,000 schools on the National Center for History Education's mailing list.

DISCUSSED the need for information and planning and HEARD Arnita Jones' comments on an upcoming collaborative workshop of the American Council of Learned Societies Council of Administrative Officers, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and the National Humanities Alliance to be held under the auspices of the Library of Congress on "Data Information Collection in the Humanities: What is Available and What is Needed."

DISCUSSED the importance of having scholars of distinction appointed to the National Humanities Council and AGREED to write a letter to Senator Edward Kennedy in his capacity as the Labor and Education Committee chair stating the OAH's concerns on this issue.

VOTED to abolish the Annual Meeting registration category of "spouse."

EXPRESSED appreciation and thanks to Stanley Katz who served as OAH President in 1987-88 and was completing his term on the Executive Board, and PRESENTED him with an Honorary Life Membership.

EXPRESSED appreciation and thanks to Joan Jensen, Gary Nash, and Arnold Taylor who completed their terms on the Executive Board.

VOTED to change the dues structure for Dual Membership so that one member will join at his or her regular income category and the second will pay at the lowest current regular income category. Dual members receive one copy of the JAH. [This change was subsequently approved at the Business Meeting.]

PASSED a resolution recognizing Donald and Peggy Hoffman for their many years of devotion to the study and dissemination of historical research and commended their highly successful efforts in promoting the development of the historical profession. The full text of the resolution appears below.

HEARD Acting Executive Secretary Arnita Jones' preliminary report on the recent survey of Newsletter

readers. [NOTE: A full analysis of the survey data will appear in the August issue of the Newsletter.]

AGREED that the OAH Newsletter should carry a statement encouraging submission of letters/articles expressing a wide range of perspectives on issues of concern to professional historians.

APPROVED a two-step increase in institutional dues to \$100 in 1991 and to \$120 in 1993. Effective May 1, 1991, the *OAH Magazine of History* will be added as a benefit of institutional membership. [This change was subsequently approved at the Business Meeting.]

APPROVED in principle a staff merit plan, separate from any cost of living increase, with the merit increases determined by the Executive Secretary and the Journal Editor, respectively, for their staffs. Details are to be worked out by the Budget Review Committee.

APPROVED changes to the OAH Bylaws to clarify length of term on service committees. [These changes were subsequently approved at the Business Meeting.]

APPROVED a proposal submitted by the OAH Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History to establish The Nathan Huggins/Benjamin Quarles Travel to Collections Grants for graduate students of color. The Board hopes ultimately to establish four such grants per year. These grants are to be funded by a \$10,000 contribution from the OAH. Additional monies raised by the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History before the 1992 Annual Meeting will be matched on a one-to-one basis.

ACCEPTED in principle recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History 1) to establish a dissertation prize to recognize outstanding scholarship in any field of U.S. history by a student of color and 2) to support history workshops for minority undergraduates to be held in conjunction with established summer institutes and mentorship programs. Implementation of a dissertation prize and undergraduate programs will be determined at a later date after further discussion by the Executive Board.

HEARD National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History Director Page Putnam Miller's report on the following items:

✓A conference on "Ending the Cold War at Home" at which Mary Berry was the keynote speaker and gave the keynote address on openness and access to information. Of particular interest to historians was the fact that the conference identified as one of its five major issues access to government information.

✓The status of the *Foreign Relations of the United States Series* bill which will be introduced in both the House and the Senate as a part of the State Department's authorization legislation. The Executive Board AGREED to write a letter in support of this legislation once the bill numbers have been assigned and the legislation has been officially introduced.

✓The status of the Copyright Act of 1976. The

Executive Board PASSED a resolution on the need for revision of the Copyright Act of 1976 and AGREED to do targeted mailings in support of the bill at the appropriate time. [The full text of the resolution appears below.]

✓Progress on the National Archives Building and a new National Archives Newsletter which is disseminating information to alert researchers that certain records groups may be closed for a period of time during the move into the new building in 1994.

✓A recommendation to be discussed by the NCC Policy Board the following day that the appropriation for the National Archives be targeted at \$30 million above the President's request of \$152 million in order to meet the basic mission of the Archives. The Executive Board AGREED to support the target budget recommended by NCC by writing to the relevant appropriations committees.

✓The National Archives II Users' Group on which the OAH has a representative. This committee is presently seeking input on the interior design of the new Archives Building.

✓An update on the Women's History Landmarks Project. Miller reported that a volume of eight essays dealing with women and historic resources has been accepted for publication by Indiana University Press. The OAH as a co-sponsor of the project will hold copyright to the volume entitled *Reclaiming the Past: Landmarks of Women's History*, and will receive the royalties. Miller also reported that 23 nominations of specific sites for national historic landmark status have gone before the National Parks Service Advisory Board. Fourteen were unanimously recommended and nine were deferred for consideration at the October meeting because of various policy and technical issues.

✓The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 which banned federal employees from receiving honoraria. Miller reported that Senate Bill S. 242 would amend the current law by specifying that the ban on honoraria would apply only to political appointees. The Executive Board AGREED to support S. 242.

✓An initiative undertaken by the American Library Association called the "Information Dissemination Equity Act" (IDEA) under which the Government Publications Office would establish a clearinghouse for electronically stored records and serve as a subscription service for other federal agencies. The NCC is participating in an broad coalition on how best to address this issue. The Executive Board VOTED to participate through the NCC in this coalition.

VOTED to endorse, with two emendations, a position statement on the Columbian Quincentennial, developed under the auspices of the National Council for the Social Studies, to be offered as a cooperative statement of the major educational and historical associations of the United States.

VOTED to create a new prize, The Lerner-Scott Prize, to be awarded annually for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history. [The prize was funded by a \$7,500 matching grant from the OAH. To date, \$9,460 has been raised by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession.]

VOTED to increase the amount of the award for the Richard W. Leopold Prize from \$1,000 to \$2,000 biennially.

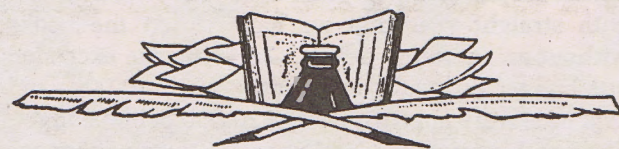
DECIDED not to limit the number of submissions an editor may nominate for the ABC-CLIO *America: History and Life* Award.

AGREED not to limit the number of books that a single press may submit for the Ray Allen Billington Prize, and to continue to accept galley proofs.

DECIDED not to change current policy with regard to prize committee travel, and to encourage deliberations by conference call.

VOTED to create an *ad hoc* sub-committee of the Executive Board to consider the issue of supporting American history abroad, to define the OAH's objectives, and to explore the available options. The sub-committee, composed of Stanley Katz, David Thelen, Joyce Appleby and David Montgomery, will report to the Executive Board in November on these issues.

VOTED to pair candidates for the Executive Board elections and to implement the decision immediately.



Resolution Passed by OAH Executive Board, April 11, 1991

Resolution Honoring Donald and Peggy Hoffman

Whereas, Phi Alpha Theta has completed seventy years of continued growth as the International Honor Society in History and now has 710 chapters with 180,000 members, and

Whereas, Donald Hoffman began his service on the council of Phi Alpha Theta sixty years ago, and

Whereas, Donald Hoffman has completed fifty years of service as executive secretary to Phi Alpha Theta, and

Whereas, Peggy Hoffman has demonstrated equal support and commitment to Phi Alpha Theta;

Now, therefore, Be It Resolved that the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians recognizes Donald and Peggy Hoffman for their many years of devotion to the study and dissemination of historical research and commends their highly successful efforts in promoting the development of the historical profession.



OAH Business Meeting, Saturday, April 13, 1991

HEARD reports from the Chair of the Nominating Board, the Treasurer (see pages 11 and 15), the Editor (see September 1991 issue of the *Journal of American History*), and the Executive Secretary (see August Newsletter).

The majority of the members present at the OAH Annual Business meeting VOTED to change two sections of the Bylaws of the OAH Constitution to more accurately reflect the actual service of members on service committees.

1. Bylaw 4.b. was changed to specify the five service committees on which there is an Executive Board Liaison.

OLD WORDING: Bylaw 4.b. Service Committees. One of the members of each of the service committees should be an Executive Board Liaison appointed by the President from one of the Executive Board members in his or her second or third year of service.

NEW WORDING: Bylaw 4.b. Service Committees. One of the members of the Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information, Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History, Committee on Public History, Committee on Teaching and Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession should be an Executive Board Liaison appointed by the President from one of the Executive Board members in his or her second or

third year of service.

2. The phrase "Normally all members except the Executive Board Liaison serve four-year terms" was added to Bylaws 4.b.1, 4.b.5, 4.b.7, 4.b.9 and 4.b.10 which pertain to the five service committees listed above. For example, Bylaw 4.b. pertaining to service committees now reads: "Bylaw 4.b.9. Teaching. The committee is composed of five members. **Normally all members except the Executive Board Liaison serve four-year terms.** The committee works to improve the teaching and understanding of history at all levels of training."

APPROVED a two-step increase in institutional dues to \$100 in 1991 and to \$120 in 1993. Effective May 1, 1991, the OAH *Magazine of History* will be added as a benefit of institutional membership.

VOTED to change the dues structure for Dual Membership so that one member will join at his or her regular income category and the second will pay at the lowest current regular income category. Dual members receive one copy of the *JAH*.

VOTED to establish a new prize in women's history, the Lerner-Scott Prize, to be awarded annually for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history.

PASSED a resolution on the need for revision to the Copyright Act of 1976, the full text of which appears below.

PASSED a resolution concerning establishment of American history collections abroad, the full text of which appears below.



Resolutions Passed at OAH Business Meeting, April 13, 1991

Resolution on Need For Revision to the Copyright Act of 1976:

Whereas the canons of scholarly research require responsible biographers and historians to draw upon and quote from unpublished primary source materials; and

Whereas historical research would be seriously impaired by the prohibition of citing quotations from primary sources; and

Whereas, in some cases only a person's actual words can adequately convey the essence of a historical event; and

Whereas recent rulings of the U.S. Second Circuit Court have had a chilling effect on historical research, making it legally dangerous to quote even the smallest amount of unpublished materials without obtaining authorized use or consent; and

Whereas a "fair use" doctrine for unpublished materials is needed to balance the protection of authors' copyright and the encouragement of scholarly research; and

Resolved that the Organization of American Historians express its support and urge Congress to move promptly to enact legislation which will eliminate the distinction between published and unpublished works regarding the fair use of quotations; and, be it further

Resolved that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of both houses of Congress.

Resolution concerning Establishment of American History Collections Abroad:

Whereas historical writing on the United States

Report of the Treasurer, 1990

by Cullom Davis

The Treasurer's Annual Report covers four separate entities: *Operating Funds*, *Revolving Funds*, *Trust Fund*, and the *Fund for American History*. The tables that accompany this narrative provide more detailed information on each of these accounts, and also on the total assets of OAH.

Your association remains in robust financial condition, with sufficient operating resources to sustain and even improve its services to members, plus steadily growing invested funds to protect it from adverse conditions and also permit it to underwrite carefully selected new initiatives. Much of the credit for this favorable performance belongs to Acting Executive Secretary Arnita Jones, *JAH* Editor David Thelen, Business Manager Jeanette Chafin, and Executive Board members who serve on the Budget Review Committee.

The OAH *Operating Funds* cover all revenues and

expenditures associated with the regular work of the association. Officers and staff monitor this account carefully, because we are determined to avoid the deficit results of some years ago. This was the seventh straight year that we have closed the books without an operating deficit. Total income exceeded our budget estimates by slightly over \$40,000, and expenses were approximately \$20,000 below budget. The resulting surplus, added to the surplus that we had budgeted, provides a comfortable cushion as we face a period of stable dues and thus no major boosts in revenue.

Revolving Funds comprise all grants and award accounts that are independent of our regular operations because they are earmarked for special purposes. Separately and in the aggregate these accounts carried healthy balances.

The association's *Trust Fund* appreciated modestly (nearly 6%), despite a volatile securities market and

generally depressed values. This was due to a conservative investment policy, increased diversification, and our ability to reinvest annual income.

The *Fund for American History* was established several years ago to sponsor new programs that will reinvigorate the study, scholarship, and appreciation of American history. Such efforts promise to reinforce OAH as the voice of informed leadership in our field. During 1990 the value of this fund increased by nearly \$50,000, due principally to contributions by members and friends. For such enlightened and generous support the Executive Board is deeply grateful. Our plan is to continue the endowment campaign through 1992, when plans and procedures will be in place to allocate its annual income for specific activities. All OAH members can share pride in the constructive potential of this fund. ■

1990 OAH Financial Report

OPERATING FUNDS

Receipts:	Budget	Actual	Deviance
Membership Receipts:			
Institutions	226,360	210,229	<16,131>
Individuals	344,150	354,487	10,337
<i>Journal</i> (ads,sales)	49,500	61,703	12,203
<i>Newsletter</i> (ads,sales)	9,000	12,365	3,365
Other Publications (sales)	18,000	35,169	17,169
Annual Meeting (fees,ads, exhibit booth sales)	177,000	183,668	6,668
Other (Interest,gifts, grant overhead,reimbursements)	17,000	25,304	8,304
1989 Surplus Carryover	\$841,010	\$882,925	\$41,915
Total	\$884,708	\$926,623	\$41,915
Disbursements:			
<i>Journal</i>	311,210	303,378	<7,832>
<i>Newsletter</i>	38,410	32,782	<5,628>
Promotion	21,340	18,055	<3,285>
Annual Meeting	118,140	118,147	7
Administration:			
General	225,240	202,466	<22,774>
Membership	60,940	57,807	<3,133>
Grant/Computer	13,530	18,559	5,029
Governance (Committees)	28,150	27,766	<384>
Awards	3,100	3,388	288
Liaison/Advocacy	12,100	14,647	2,547
<i>Magazine of History</i>	---	15,000	15,000
Total	\$832,160	\$811,995	<\$20,165>
Surplus	\$ 52,548	\$114,628	\$62,080

ASSETS

OAH Operating Funds:	Amount
Petty Cash	\$ 50
Indiana University	29,786
Interest-Bearing Accounts	130,453
Supplies Inventory (<i>JAH</i> Paper)	47,425
TOTAL	\$207,714
Revolving Funds:	
Award Funds	\$107,353
<i>Magazine</i> Subscriptions	31,681
<i>Focus on Teaching</i> Funds	1,980
Grant Funds	71,557
Interest in Deposit	161
TOTAL	\$212,732
Trust Fund	\$560,361
Fund For American History	\$326,992 •
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,307,799

• Includes Deposit in Transit \$23,663

REVOLVING FUNDS

Beginning Balance January 1, 1990	\$ 5,774
Receipts	265,614
Disbursements	284,857
Balance 12/31/90	\$13,469

TRUST FUND

	Principal	Cash Income	Assets <Cost>	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	---	460,417	70,629	531,047
Dividend Income	---	4,675	---	---	4,675
Less Foreign Tax W/H	---	<83>	---	---	<83>
U.S. Government Interest	---	27,518	---	---	27,518
Corporate Interest	---	7,372	---	---	7,372
Proceeds					
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	157,442	57,260	<157,442>	<57,260>	---
Securities Sold	138,871	---	---	---	138,871
Purchase of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	<190,798>	<40,473>	190,798	40,473	---
Less Cost Basis	---	---	---	---	---
Securities Investment	---	---	<144,919>	---	<144,919>
Payment of Bank Fees	---	<4,363>	---	---	<4,363>
Assets Sold in 1990	---	---	---	---	---
Cash Received in 1991	<6,900>	---	---	---	<6,900>
Cost Basis on 1991 Cash	---	---	3,699	---	3,699
Principal/Income Transfers	50,000	<50,000>	---	---	---
Other Purchases	<157,442>	---	157,442	---	---
1989 Assets Sold/Posted in 1990	8,827	---	<5,382>	---	3,444
Ending Balance	---	\$1,906	\$504,613	\$53,842	\$560,361

FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

	Principal	Cash Income	Assets <Cost>	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	---	264,197	14,376	278,573
Dividend Income	---	2,293	---	---	2,293
U.S. Government Interest	---	19,678	---	---	19,678
Corporate Interest	---	269	---	---	269
Proceeds					
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	59,864	23,677	<59,864>	<23,677>	---
Securities Sold	10,866	---	---	---	10,866
Purchase of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	<49,416>	<23,689>	49,416	23,689	---
Less Cost Basis	---	---	---	---	---
Securities Investment	---	---	<21,241>	---	<21,241>
Payment of Bank Fees	---	<2,211>	---	---	<2,211>
Assets Sold in 1989	---	---	---	---	---
Cash Received in 1990	2,981	---	---	---	2,981
Cost Basis on 1990 Cash	---	---	<2,172>	---	<2,172>
Additions to Trust	14,293	---	---	---	14,293
Other Purchases	<58,605>	---	58,605	---	---
Principal/Income Transfers	20,017	<20,017>	---	---	---
Ending Balance	---	---	\$288,941	\$14,388	\$303,329



Photo Courtesy of H. F. McMains
The Hotel Florence, Pullman, Illinois

Illinois Purchases Pullman Buildings

The State of Illinois has announced the purchase of the historic Pullman Factory and the Hotel Florence, both located in the Pullman Historic District on Chicago's south side. The structures will be restored and developed as a state historic site and museum by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA).

The state purchased the Hotel Florence from the Historic Pullman Foundation, which has owned the building since 1974, for \$650,000. The Pullman Factory Building was purchased for \$1.3 million from the Perlow Steel Co.

"These buildings are significant for their architecture, their place in labor and railroad history, and the part they played in a grand urban planning experiment," said Governor James R. Thompson when the purchase was completed. Funds to purchase the Factory and Hotel came from an appropriation by the Illinois General Assembly in the spring of 1989. ■

From the Illinois State Historical Society Dispatch

News about Archives II

The Office of the National Archives will publish a quarterly "Researcher Bulletin" to inform the public of developments relating to the move of records to the new Archives II facility in College Park, MD. The bulletin will include information about the division of record groups between the downtown Washington building and Archives II, regionalization of records, and other news for researchers planning to work in the records of the National Archives. For free copies, contact the Textual Reference Division (NRR), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

The Archivist has also announced the award of a

\$139,257,000 contract to the George Hyman Construction Co. of Bethesda, MD, for the general construction of the National Archives building at College Park, MD.

In making the announcement, the Archivist said "This award brings us one step closer to the completion of this major project. Our goal is to consolidate the permanently valuable records of the Federal Government which are currently dispersed in various facilities around the Washington, DC, metropolitan area." The new building will house all nontextual records, including architectural drawings, maps, mo-

tion pictures, electronic records, and still pictures, as well as most modern military and civilian agency textual records, including those of the State Department. The National Archives in Washington, DC, will continue to serve as the center for research relating to naval history; other military history prior to World War I; legislative and judicial history; and genealogy. Hyman's construction schedule calls for Archives II to be completed 895 calendar days after GSA's official notice to begin work. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1993. ■

From the National Archives

An Excerpt From:

Culture's New Frontier

by Naomi F. Collins

If there is consensus that the value of the humanities in public life is to provide for informed civic discourse in a democracy, and that scholars can play a major role in framing and informing this discourse, passionate and sometimes uncivil debate arises over content. Whose humanities? What is the content of the culture being conveyed (in the university and in the public arena)? How should content be determined? . . . In discussions often framed as much by contemporary political categories as by educational concerns, subject to charges of politicization on both sides, and complicated by code words, additional polarities are posed in considering cultural content: elitist vs. popular, standards vs. relativism, excellence vs. equity, coherence vs. fragmentation, classic vs. multi-ethnic, canon vs. pluralism, exclusionary vs. inclusionary. . . .

* * *

Where do we go from here? Beyond the binary bind . . . and other divisions barring shared values among humanists, to affirm a pragmatic common ground that addresses both our "use" of the humanities and our justification of their "value."

* * *

This is culture's new frontier: meeting the challenge of diverse populations at home, newly enfranchised citizenries abroad, and interconnections among them all in an interdependent and migratory world. In this great uncharted region, territory whose traditional values have been stirred, but not re-formed, it is essential that the humanities stake a claim. Based on a pragmatic vision, humanities perspectives and approaches can be shared broadly and deeply among human beings confronted with disturbing, divisive, complex, and value-laden concerns, toward developing informed decisions and thoughtful choices in our communities, our nation, and our world. Here, again, what is the alternative? especially when we consider what humanities scholars of the future may be writing about us. ■

Naomi F. Collins is executive director of the Maryland Humanities Council.

[Reprinted with permission from Naomi F. Collins, *Culture's New Frontier: Staking a Common Ground* (ACLS Occasional Paper No. 15, 1990).]

Impact of Electronic Information Systems

"Computerized information systems are revolutionizing the way state governments work. They create almost unimaginable opportunities for improved service. They also create complex new administrative and public policy problems," says the introduction to a new NAGARA booklet. *A New Age: Electronic Information Systems, State Governments, and the Preservation of the Archival Record* deals with the fundamental impact of electronic information systems on traditional recordkeeping practices.

The new publication offers principles to guide the management of government records and help shape government-wide information policy coordination. It discusses the archival preservation of electronic records and concludes with a checklist of considerations for the preservation of electronic records in electronic formats. The booklet advances two fundamental recommendations: (1) state governments should develop a system to coordinate the overall administration of their information resources; and (2) state governments should develop the archival capability to preserve and provide access to electronic records of long-term value to the states and their citizens.

Copies of *A New Age* have been distributed to state archival and records management agencies, to state information resources administrators, and other state officials. Single copies are available free from Ms. Gaye Horton, Council of State Governments, P.O. Box 11910, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40578. ■

Correspondence

To the Editor:

Joan Hoff-Wilson's interesting article on women historians as administrators illustrates the difficulty of drawing comparative conclusions from research that failed to seek comparative information. A number of issues—historians' motives for becoming administrators, the constraints upon their time, the extent to which gender-related problems or privileges impeded or facilitated their careers, and their willingness and ability to adopt different administrative styles—cry out for gender and generational comparisons based on more than hunches. It is hardly surprising, for instance, that women administrators lose time for research, since almost all administrators do. Without comparative time budgets—particularly taking account of familial and other external time pressures—it remains unclear how gender affects time constraints. As for administrative style, one has to go beyond gender labeling and ask people in organizations—not just the administrators—how issues really get decided.

David McLeod, Chair
Department of History
Central Michigan University

To the Editor:

I would like, first, to thank members of the OAH who recently responded to the survey conducted by the Historical Documents Study. Along with members of four other societies—the American Association for State and Local History, the American Society for Legal History, the National Council on



Public History, and the National Genealogical Society—they helped to identify patterns and problems in the researcher's quest for historical sources. Results of the survey will be incorporated into a report from the Historical Documents Study issued late this year.

A recent notice of the study, prepared by *Newsletter* staff, creates a mistaken impression of the study's purposes. Selecting and rearranging text from an early description of the study, the notice implied that the study's main question was the future of documentary editing among programs funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This is not so.

The study examines a range of questions about how people gain access to and use sources. These include, how varied are the needs for historical sources? how well defined and distributed are opportunities to learn skills of historical research? do researchers learn about and have access to the libraries and archives holding the sources they need? and do archivists, librarians, bibliographers, and others, meet the needs of the people who seek historical sources?

Questions about documentary editions form one part of this whole. Editions have played a vital

role for two centuries in "multiplying the copies" of sources (in Jeremy Belknap's phrase) in order to protect and multiply the opportunities for historical inquiry. Judging by book reviews in historical journals, editions thrive today as scholarship and multiplier. If one adds to their number, the primary sources reproduced for secondary and college classrooms by national, state, and local agencies, the enterprise documentary publication is booming. The Historical Study will look at the demand for such publications and at changes in recent decades in the sponsorship, financing, and definition of what's valuable to publish.

As the *Newsletter* correctly reported, the study received funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission through a grant to the American Council of Learned Societies. Lawrence S. Kaplan, of Kent State University, represents the OAH on the Study's Advisory Group. We welcome suggestions, questions, and discussion about the study.

Ann D. Gordon
Project Director
Historical Documents Study

Editor's Note: *Press releases received by the OAH Newsletter are routinely edited to fit available space while retaining accurate information. Unless later information is received, the OAH Newsletter assumes the version in hand to be correct. In regard to the above letter, readers may wish to refer to the OAH Newsletter, February 1991, p. 4.*

History for the Future

History teachers must be as interested and concerned about the future as they are about the past. For them, the OAH created a new membership category with publications and services especially for primary and secondary history teachers. We address your need for recent scholarship, while providing helpful ideas and materials for the classroom.

As a member in the primary/secondary teacher category, you'll receive a subscription to the *OAH Magazine of History*, our quarterly publication full of lesson plans, recent scholarship, teacher and student columns, announcements of activities and more. The *Magazine* can help you put the latest research to immediate use with every topical issue.

For just \$30 a year, you'll also receive the *OAH Newsletter*, containing articles, commentary, and valuable information on the organization and the profession, plus the *Annual Meeting Program* with complete details on sessions, participants and registration for the spring meeting.

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N5/91

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National Archives Research Information

Textual reference branches of the Office of the National Archives in the Washington area now accepting appointments from researchers to discuss their projects with archivists. Appointments are not required, but they are recommended for first-time researchers and those researchers wanting extensive guidance from archivists. The appointments will enable researchers and archivists to save time and effort by preparing research strategies.

Researchers should call the pertinent branch to make an appointment. Telephone numbers are: Civil Reference Branch (202) 501-5395 and 501-5425; Military Reference Branch (202) 501-5385; Suitland Reference Branch (301) 763-7410. For further PRESS information, call Jill Brett, Public Affairs Officer of the National Archives at (202) 501-5525. ■

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Chicago

April 2-5, 1992

Anaheim

April 15-18, 1993

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

Washington

March 30-April 2, 1995

clip and save

Recommendations for the Future of Research Libraries

by Caroline A. Mitchell

The Research Library Committee was established in 1988 by the Council on Library Resources, with the cooperation of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of American Universities, and the Social Science Research Council, to explore the future form of the academic research library, with special attention to the interests and needs of faculty members in the humanities and social sciences. Committee members included university presidents, senior academic officers, scholars, librarians, and archivists. The committee concluded its work this past summer and issued a "Statement" of interest to historians and other scholars in the humanities.

Based on results of several analytical studies and meetings of scholars and librarians called to address specific topics, the Research Library Committee concluded that new developments in library technology and the wider use of nontraditional materials by scholars will result in a redefinition of the academic library in the years ahead. Integrated information technologies—computers, telecommunications, and text storage systems—will continue to transform the way libraries are structured and used. Scholarly use of vernacular materials that reflect and illuminate a culture, including images, motion picture film, and popular literature, has changed expectations for service and created a host of new operating challenges for librarians.

In response to the changing environment of academic libraries, the committee suggested that universities consider such issues as: How can the university maintain a proper balance in library support of the various scholarly disciplines that may require different types of service? What are realistic expectations for interinstitutional cooperation? How should the university manage access to and funding for electronic texts and information services?

In response to these and many other issues, the Research Library Committee made the following recommendations in its report:

✓The relationship of the Library of Congress to other "national" collections must be reexamined. The *de facto* national library for humanistic and historical scholarship is the aggregate of the Library of Congress and the other academic and independent research libraries in the country. There is too little true collaboration among these libraries and the Library of Congress and without such cooperation, the full benefits of these resources will not be realized.

✓The sheer quantity of material now produced has made self-sufficiency for any library an unrealistic aspiration. The rapidly growing quantity of information sources, the increasing complexity of service requirements, the volatility of technology, and escalating costs make it essential that libraries collaborate with one another to assure availability of information.

✓In each university, it is essential that the library

be linked effectively to the faculty, to the university planning structure, and to academic and administrative governance, and that each of these university sectors does what is required to make the process of setting policies and priorities work.

✓The library staff should be well informed about the issues of the information age, have a sound understanding of new information technologies, and possess active interests in appropriate subject areas. Some staff members should be capable teachers.

✓Library costs need to be carefully dissected in order not to jeopardize the value of past investment, and policies and costs must be carefully related to one another so that the long-term financial implications of policy decisions can be fully described and anticipated.

The recommendations of the Research Library Committee, if acted on will help assure that the reconfigured academic library will meet the needs of future historians and other humanities scholars. These needs include guidance in the use of electronic information systems, access to expanded collections incorporating both print and nontraditional materials, and the preservation of resources for future generations of scholars. ■

Caroline A. Mitchell is program associate for the Council on Library Resources.



"[The series] very much resembles the decade it revisits: challenging, passionate, tragic, hilarious, and always, even from this distance, remarkably unsettling."

—Harry F. Waters, *Newsweek*

New from PBS VIDEO

MAKING SENSE OF THE SIXTIES

In six, hour-long programs now available on videocassette, "Making Sense of the Sixties" describes the tumultuous and confusing decade and examines the significance of the largest youth rebellion in American history.

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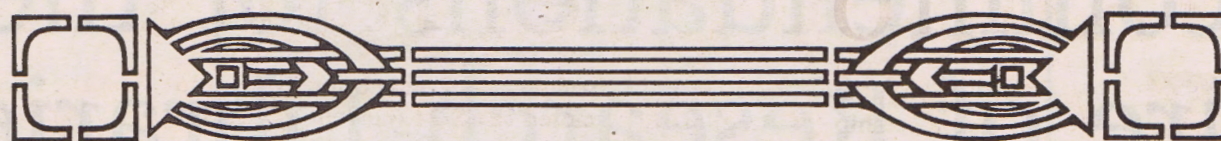
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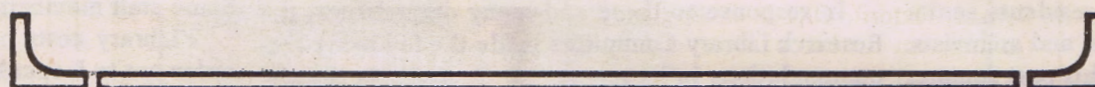
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New Jersey's Experience with InTHINK



by Miriam L. Murphy

The New Jersey Committee for the Humanities (NJCH) has brought "brown bag culture" to businesses throughout the Garden State through its InTHINK project. The Committee delivers on-site humanities programs to lunchtime audiences that include men and women of varied ages, backgrounds, and training. At a given site, InTHINK may cater to senior executives, maintenance workers, administrative assistants, accountants, lawyers, data processors, collection supervisors, and secretaries.

The NJCH offers a choice of sixteen different program modules, in which history plays a major or supporting role. The NJCH is dedicated to promoting the humanities disciplines among all segments of New Jersey's diverse population and finds receptivity for programs in literature, history, and interpretive views of art, music, and drama among workplace audiences.

Recognizing that it is not realistic to expect large portions of the state's multi-ethnic and multi-cultural communities to travel to places where public humanities programs might be scheduled, the NJCH has focused in recent years on efforts to take the humanities to the people. InTHINK does this by delivering the programs to employees in the workplace lunchroom.

InTHINK was born in 1986. At that time—when the nation was gearing up to celebrate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution—a Johnson and Johnson corporate vice president asked the NJCH to provide "something cultural" to kick off the annual employees' government bond drive. The inaugural series was oriented to the Constitution and the period in which it was written. Johnson and Johnson's officials scheduled this series as an informal, late-afternoon tea.

Care was taken to develop appropriate selections that would place history at the center while appealing to a broad clientele. In the design stage of this first InTHINK program, the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities consulted with Constitutional historians, W. Carey McWilliams and Thomas Slaughter, both of Rutgers University, and Joan Challinor of the Smithsonian Institution. To add a light touch to what became a multi-textured series, retired musicologist Gordon Myers, whose opera "They Made a Constitution," had just been recognized by the U.S. Bicentennial Commission, and art historian Gail Alterman, specialist in late-18th-century costume and its social

relevance, were added to the design team. This interdisciplinary and multi-textured series succeeded in attracting an enthusiastic audience.

The New Jersey Department of Higher Education (DHE) quickly became interested in this sort of programming and encouraged the NJCH to begin developing more humanities seminars for corporate audiences. In offering financial support, the DHE's Business/Humanities Project recognized the great potential for this program to fulfill its own mission "to demonstrate the value of humanities education to the world of business."

The DHE made a number of grants in support of the InTHINK project. In promoting this joint venture, the NJCH emphasized that the lecture/discussion technique would "stimulate new ways of thinking and acting in the workplace and offer an innovative approach to problem solving, decision making, and interpersonal relationships, without the usual high price tag for the employer."

Scholars from throughout the state's academic community were enlisted by the NJCH to assist in creating and implementing workplace modules.

Scholars from throughout the state's academic community were enlisted by the NJCH to assist in creating and implementing workplace modules for the lunch hour, which, after careful review, proved a more attractive time slot than the late afternoon. Books, short stories, and visual aids augment the lectures of college and university scholars. The consulting scholars and the NJCH staff have taken great care to tailor and lecture and discussion to a lunch hour, without losing the essential opportunity for dialogue. The texture is interdisciplinary, employing the talents of scores of humanists, most employing a historical perspective.

Six corporations participated the first year, with their programs divided equally among art and music history and American literature linked to specific historical periods—the nineteenth century, the 1930s—and to the culture of one of New Jersey's predominant ethnic groups—Hispanic Americans. Since then the number of participants has grown to

twenty-eight workplaces, not limited to large corporations: smaller businesses and nonprofit enterprises have joined the ranks.

Grant money from the DHE for InTHINK enabled the NJCH to make significant inroads with New Jersey's business community. During the period of DHE funding, businesses were offered a free introductory sample, with the grant carrying the cost for scholars, texts, and syllabi. The recipient business provided a site, developed the audience, and supplied audio-visual material. This strategy worked nicely and encouraged businesses to request additional InTHINK programs. The second-round cost was shared by the sponsor, and the third was fully subsidized by the business.

Questionnaires filled out by employees at the conclusion of a series gauge interest in an InTHINK reprise, and also provide NJCH staff with important feedback on how to improve the seminars. Corporate friends and participating scholars have added suggestions for refining, retooling, and revamping program offerings.

For example, in response to employee and scholar evaluations, the NJCH substituted short stories for books in a literature module that focussed on personal ethics and instituted a Japanese culture series. In this series an introduction to the modern-day history of Japan, selections from representative pieces of literature, and an interpretation of the historical role of Japanese scroll and screen art are features. New multi-textured modules are being prepared on the Middle East and Eastern Europe, in response to participants' requests.

Newspaper and magazine articles and word of mouth are promoting interest in InTHINK. Past programs offered during the workplace lunch hour have typically covered such topics as wellness, addition, investments, and retirement. InTHINK generally attracts twice the audience and sparks lively discussion, which was previously missing. Although the DHE support has ended, the outlook for continuing InTHINK is optimistic, and the Committee finds it an ideal vehicle for fulfilling its commitment to lifelong learning and to creating a lasting and ongoing appreciation of history among New Jersey's citizens. ■

Miriam L. Murphy is executive director of the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities.

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less; \$75 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.

University of Oklahoma
Chair. The Department of History invites applications and nominations for departmental chair. The department welcomes candidates with any major field of research and teaching interest. Persons applying or nominated must have a record of scholarly achievement and teaching experience and competence to qualify for tenure within the department. Administrative experience and a demonstrated record of success in obtaining external funding is desirable, but not required. Candidates should show a strong commitment to affirmative action. Rank and salary are commensurate with experience and qualifications. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. OU has a policy of being responsive to the needs of dual-career couples. Send letter of nomination/application, cv, and three letters of reference to Professor Robert E. Shalhope, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, University of Oklahoma, 455 W. Lindsey, Room 406, Norman, OK 73019. Applications will be reviewed beginning May 1, 1991, until the position is filled. AA/EOE



University of Oxford
Rhodes Professorship of American History. The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Rhodes Professorship of American History with effect from as early a date as may be arranged. The stipend of the professor is at present £31,088 per annum.

Applications (eight copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees should be received not later than 3 June 1991 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, England, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Director, Publications Program. Supervisory Historian, GM/14, National Archives and Records Administration. Full-time civil service position. Administers NHPRC's national program to promote the publication of American historical records. Responsibilities include supervision of a grant program and oversight of grant-funded projects. Applicants must meet educational and experience criteria for classification as a supervisory historian in the National Archives. The successful applicant should have a broad knowledge of American history; knowledge of research methods and problems; ability to analyze proposals for editing and publishing documentary editions; knowledge of user needs, relevant new technologies, and new concepts for making documents accessible, informative, and useful; skills in negotiation with grantees and others, and skill in verbal and written communication. Starting salary: \$52,406. For information and announcement forms call 202-501-6100 or 1-800-827-4898. Closing date: June 14, 1991.

National Archives and Records Administration

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks qualified applicants for entry-level archivist positions. Duties include arranging, describing, preserving, and declassifying records. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history, political science, or government; 12 semester hours in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and one year of graduate education in one of these fields. Starts at GS-7 (currently \$21,023) annually and increases to GS-9 (currently \$25,717) after one year; upon successful completion of two-year

training program, trainees are promoted to GS-11 (currently \$31,116). First consideration will be given to candidates eligible for direct hire under outstanding scholar provisions, i.e., those who have 3.45 or above undergraduate GPA or who were in top 10% of undergraduate class. Apply by June 7. For application instructions, call the National Archives Personnel Office at 1-800-827-4898. For additional information, call Mary Rephlo or Cynthia Fox at 202-501-5310.

Activities of Members

Alfred A. Cave, University of Toledo, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Salford University (U.K.).

Anne P. Diffendal, an archival consultant in Lincoln, NE, has been selected as the new Executive Director of the Society of American Archivists (SAA).

Peter C. Holloran, Pine Manor College, has been named the New England Historical Association's new Executive Secretary.

J. David Lehman, a graduate student at the University of California-Los Angeles, has received the 1990 Richard L. Morton award from the *William and Mary Quarterly* for his article "The End of the Iroquois Mystique: The Oneida Land Cession Treaties of the 1780s."

Doyce Blackman Nunis delivered the 1991 W. P. Whitsett California Lecture, "Medicine in Hispanic California," at California State University-Northridge.

William B. Pickett, professor at Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, has been chosen president-elect of the Indiana Association of Historians.

The Roosevelt Institute has awarded grants-in-aid to the following OAH members for research at the FDR Library: Mark Bradley, Harvard University; Kenneth E. Hendrickson, Jr., Midwestern State University; Bryant Simon, University of North Carolina; Mark J. White, Rutgers University; Andrew A. Workman, University of North Carolina.

Shane White, University of Sydney, was awarded the prize for best dissertation in urban history by the

Urban History Association for "Somewhat More Independent: The End of Slavery in New York City, 1770-1810." Stuart M. Blumin, Cornell University, was awarded the prize for best book in North American urban history for *The Emergence of the Middle Class, Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*.

Calls for Papers

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 December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

The American Italian Historical Association invites sessions and papers on Italian Americans and their relationship to politics, education, law, and the arts and sciences for its conference "Italian Americans and their Public and Private Lives," November 14-16, 1991, in New Haven, CT. Deadline is May 30, 1991. For information, call John Arcudi, (203) 789-7783.

The Society for Historical Archaeology Conference calls for paper and session abstracts for its conference, "500 Years of Change: Contact and the Consequences of Interaction," January 8-12, 1992, in Kingston, Jamaica. Deadline is May 31, 1991. Send applications to Douglas V. Armstrong, SHA 92, Anthropology Department, 308 Bowne Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200.

The Mid-Atlantic Region of the National Women's Studies Association calls for paper, performance, or workshop proposals for its conference "Women Shaping the Future," October 11-13, 1991, at Mount Vernon College, Washington, DC. Deadline is June 1, 1991. Send five copies of a 250-word abstract to Patricia E. Ortman, Dept. of Human Development, Mount Vernon College, Washington, DC 20007. For information, call (202) 331-3540 and ask for Martha Evelyn.

The Center for Connecticut Studies will hold a one-day conference in the spring of 1992 to discuss the history, art history, politics, and economic development of the Connecticut area. To submit papers, send a one-page proposal to Barbara Tucker, Center for Connecticut Studies, Eastern Connecticut State University, Willimantic, CT 06226. Deadline is **June 14, 1991**.

The American Society of Church History and the American Catholic Historical Association will sponsor a conference on the History of Christianity on March 26-28, 1992, at the University of Notre Dame. The program committee invites paper or session proposals. Send a 1-2 page proposal and c.v. by **June 15, 1991**, to History Conference, Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

The American Studies Graduate Conference will be October 19, 1991, at Brandeis University. Papers and panel proposals are solicited from any graduate student currently working on interdisciplinary topics in American cultural history. Send a one-page abstract and c.v. to Cliff Putney/Ann Plane, History Department, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110 by **June 15, 1991**. *Retrospection* will consider all presented papers for publication.

Groupe de Recherche et d'Etudes Nord-Américaines will meet March 20-22, 1992, in Aix en Provence, France. The topic will be "Voices and Languages in the United States." Papers may be presented in English or French. Send proposals by **October 1, 1991**, to Serge Ricard, GRENA Chairman, Centre des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, 29 avenue Robert Schuman, 13621 Aix en Provence, France.

The Oral History Association seeks proposals for its 1992 meeting. Send proposals for papers, panels, media presentations, or sessions by **December 1, 1991**, to Donna M. DeBlasio, Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor, P.O. Box 533, Youngstown, OH 44501; (216) 743-5934.

Siena College is sponsoring a multidisciplinary conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus is 1942 and papers are solicited discussing all facets of World War II and the homefront. For information, contact Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211. Deadline is **December 15, 1991**.

Proposals for papers on any aspect of the history of Quakerism are invited for the Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists on June 26-28, 1992, in Wilmington, OH. Send a one-page abstract to Carole Treadway, Friends Historical Collection, Guilford College, 5800 W. Friendly Ave., Greensboro, NC 27410. Deadline is **December 30, 1991**.

The Herbert Hoover Symposia IX and X at George Fox College invites papers discussing Hoover's public relationships and management styles for its 1993 and 1995 conferences. For information, contact Lee Nash, George Fox College, Newberg, OR 97132. **No deadline given.**

The *Journal of San Diego History* seeks manuscripts in all areas of local history for the greater San Diego region. Manuscripts are not to exceed 20 pages, excluding endnotes. Submit in triplicate with the author's name on the first page only. For information, contact Richard Crawford, *Journal of San Diego History*, San Diego Historical Society, Box 81825, San Diego, CA 92138. **No deadline given.**

The New England Historical Association invites paper and session proposals dealing with any period, geographical area, or theme for its fall meeting on October 19, 1991, at the University of Massachusetts in Boston. Send proposals to Peter Holloran, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167. **No deadline given.**

The Official World Program of the Commemorative Activities of the Quincentennial of the Discovery calls for papers concerning America and the world in 1492 for the "Second International Congress of Geography of the Americas," January 4-11, 1992, in Lima and Cusco, Perú. For information, contact Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, P.O. Box 100-1176, Lima-Perú, Fax 51-14-456399. **No deadline given.**

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Council on Peace Research in History will award the Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History to the author or authors of a journal article, published in 1989 or 1990, which deals with peace history. Articles must be submitted by **May 31, 1991**, to Carole Fink, Department of History, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

The Coalition for Western Women's History announces a cash prize for the best article published in 1990 in the field of women's history in the Trans-Mississippi West. Submit three offprints or copies of an article to Mary Murphy, Department of History and Philosophy, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. Deadline is **June 1, 1991**.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars is sponsoring Fulbright senior scholar awards for 1992-93. Deadline is **June 1, 1991**. For information, contact Richard Pettit, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W., Suite 5M, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-6240.

The Social Science History Association will present the 1991 Allan Sharlin Memorial Award of \$500 to an outstanding social science book published in 1990. To submit or nominate books, write Mary J. Oates, Department of Economics, Regis College, 235 Wellesley Street, Weston, MA 02913; (617) 893-1820, ext. 2628. Deadline is **June 15, 1991**.

The Naval Historical Center and Naval Historical Foundation will award the \$500 U.S. Navy Prize in Naval History to the author of the best scholarly article on U.S. naval history published during 1990. Send nominations for articles to Director of Naval History, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57, Washington, DC 20374-0571. Deadline is **June 30, 1991**.

Mystic Seaport's Munson Institute of American Maritime Studies invites applications for the Paul Cuffe Memorial Fellowship. Grants of up to \$2,400 are offered to encourage research that considers the participation of Native and African Americans in the maritime activities of southeastern New England. Applications should include resume, project proposal, project budget, and names and addresses of three references. Deadline is **July 1, 1991**. For information, contact the Director of the Munson Institute of American Maritime Studies at Mystic Seaport, 50 Greenmanville Ave., P.O. Box 6000, Mystic, CT 06355-0990; (203) 572-0711, x359.

Old Sturbridge Village announces research fellowships in New England history and culture. Recipients will be in residence for six to twelve weeks, preferably in the fall or spring semester. A stipend of up to \$2,500 will be awarded. For information, contact John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362 ext. 302. Deadline for applications is **July 1, 1991**.

The Social Science History Association will present the President's Book Award of \$1,000 to a manuscript that best exemplifies the goals of the association. Address correspondence to Stanley Engerman, 238 Harkness Hall, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627; (716) 275-3165. Deadline is **July 1, 1991**.

The William T. Grant Foundation will present Faculty Scholars' Awards to as many as five investigators whose research contributes to understanding the development and well-being of children, adolescents, and youth. Awards are for five years, totaling \$175,000, including indirect costs. For information, contact Robert J. Haggerty, M.D., William T. Grant Foundation, 515 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022-5403. Deadline is **July 1, 1991**.

The National Council for the Social Studies seeks nominations for the Annual Exemplary Dissertation Award competition. Dissertations completed between June 15, 1989, and June 15, 1991, in areas related to social studies education are eligible. The recipient will receive a certificate of merit, \$250, and a recognition at the annual meeting in November, 1991. Deadline for abstract submissions is **July 15, 1991**. For information, contact Terrie L. Epstein, School of Education, Campion 318, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167-3813.

The Travel to Collections program of the National Endowment for the Humanities provides grants of \$750 to assist American scholars to meet the costs of long-distance travel to research collections. Application deadlines are **July 15, 1991**, and **January 15, 1992**. For information and application materials, contact the Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

The Irish American Cultural Institute offers the Irish Research Funds Program to support the study of Irish-American history, literature, and life. Grants range from \$1,000 to \$5,000. For information, contact the Irish American Cultural Institute, 2115 Summit Ave., University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105; (612) 647-5678. Application deadline is **August 1, 1991**.



The Missouri Humanities Council is sponsoring "The Missouri Religious Experience," a scholar-in-residence project that will provide public programming in six Missouri communities in summer, 1993. Each scholar will receive an honorarium of \$6,000, plus all travel expenses. Applicants must submit a three-page letter of intent by **August 1, 1991**. A formal proposal and videotaped audition are due February 1, 1992. For information, contact Christine Reilly, Missouri Humanities Council, 4144 Lindell Blvd., Suite 210, St. Louis, MO 63108-2931; (314) 531-1254.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials program supports projects that organize essential resources for scholarship and improve access to information and collections. Awards are offered in two categories: Tools and Access. The deadline for both categories is **September 1, 1991**, for projects beginning after July 1, 1992. For information, contact Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) offers two fellowships in archival administration for the 1992-93 year. Stipend is \$35,000, with a benefit payment of \$7,000. The Commission is also accepting applications from state archives and college and university archives and special collections units interested in serving as host institutions for the two fellows to be selected. Host application deadline is **September 1, 1991**. Individual applications are due **March 1, 1992**. For information, contact Laurie A. Baty at (202) 501-5610.

The American Italian Historical Association is offering a scholarship of \$500 to any graduate student whose work focuses on the Italian-American experience. Interested students should send in quintuplicate proposal, resume, and brief statement of purpose as to how the award will be used to L. J. Iorizzo, AIHA Scholarship Committee, History Department, SUNYCO, Oswego, NY 13126. Deadline is **September 13, 1991**.

The Gerald Ford Foundation awards grants of up to \$2,000 in support of research in collections of the Gerald Ford Library. Application deadline is **September 15, 1991**. For information, contact David Horrocks, Gerald Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218.

The James Jerome Hill Reference Library will award grants of up to \$2,000 to support research in the

James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill papers. Deadline for applications is **October 1, 1991**. For information, contact W. Thomas White, James Jerome Hill Reference Library, 80 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, MN 55102.

The Ohio State University Press offers the Helen Hooven Santmyer Prize of \$2500 for the best book-length manuscript, in any discipline, on the contributions of women, their lives, experiences, and roles in society. Deadline is **October 1, 1991**. Send one copy of the manuscript, cover letter, and c.v., to Charlotte Dihoff, Helen Hooven Santmyer Prize Committee, Ohio State University Press, 180 Pressey Hall, 1070 Carmack Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1002.

U.S. university and college faculty and secondary and elementary school teachers interested in teaching abroad during the 1992-93 academic year may apply for the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program sponsored by the United States Information Agency. Deadline is **October 15, 1991**. For information and application packets, contact Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program, 600 Maryland Ave., S.W., Room 142, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 382-8586.

The Louisiana Historical Association offers the Hugh F. Rankin Award in Louisiana history for the most outstanding essay in Louisiana history or a related field by a graduate student. The award consists of a plaque, \$250, and publication in *Louisiana History*. Send submissions to Michael L. Kurtz, Department of History, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA 70402. Deadline is **November 1, 1991**.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism at the University of Notre Dame offers three \$11,000 dissertation fellowships in the history of U.S. Hispanic Catholics for the 1992-93 academic year. Application forms must be requested by **December 1, 1991**, and mailed in by January 1, 1992. For information, contact Jaime R. Vidal, Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

The Society for French Historical Studies and the Institut Francais de Washington will award the 1991 Gilbert Chinard Prize of \$1,000 for Canadian or American books or manuscripts in the history of relations between France and North, Central and South America published in 1991. Send four copies of each entry to David Schalk, Chinard Prize

Committee, Department of History, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601. Deadline is **December 15, 1991**.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture announces its Scholars-in-Residence Program for the 1992-93 academic year. The program is open to scholars and professionals studying or working in the fields of black history and culture. Stipend is \$13,750 for six months and up to \$27,500 for twelve months. For information, contact Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212) 491-2203. Application deadline is **January 15, 1992**.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts announces research fellowships in southern material culture. Applications should include resume, cover letter, project description, two letters of recommendation, and the preferred dates for residence. Send to Research Fellowship Committee, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108. **Applications are accepted year-round.**

The National Endowment for the Humanities offers a number of summer humanities institutes for teachers and administrators. Applications are made to each institute director. For a list of topics and institute addresses, write the Division of Education Programs, Room 302, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0377. **No deadline given.**

The National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Fellowships and Seminars offers numerous fellowship opportunities for scholars at museums, historical societies, and research libraries for 1992-93. For a complete listing of programs and application materials, contact the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, NEH, Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0466. **No deadline given.**

Meetings and Conferences

For a list of National Endowment of the Humanities research conferences during 1991, contact Christine M. Kalke, Conferences, Centers, and International Research, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 318R, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0204.

The Subway History Conference is **May 10-11, 1991**, at the New York City Transit Museum. For information, contact the Subway History Conference, New York Transit Museum, Rm. 802, 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201; (718) 330-5839.

The National Genealogical Society's "1991 Conference in the States" will be **May 29-June 1, 1991**, in Portland, OR. For registration information, contact 1991 NGS Conference, 4527 17th St., North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399.

"America in European Consciousness, 1493 to 1750: The Intellectual Consequences of the Discovery of the New World," an international multidisciplinary conference organized by the John Carter Brown Library, will be **June 5-9, 1991**. For information, contact Ray Douglas, JCBL, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

The German Script Seminar at the Moravian Archives will be **June 10-21, 1991**, in Bethlehem, PA. The seminar consists of intensive training in reading old German script. The cost is \$300 for tuition and materials. Pre-requisite: reading knowledge of German. For details, contact Vernon H. Nelson, The Moravian Archives, 41 West Locust Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018; (215) 866-3255.

MIT will offer a seminar on "The Myth and Reality of America's Political and Economic Decline," **June 24-28, 1991**, which will treat the performance of the political economy and policy responses to problems with that performance. For information, contact MIT Summer Session at (617) 253-2101.

The National Archives will host a conference on the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, **July 11-12, 1991**, at the National Archives in Washington, DC. Registration will be \$150 with special rates for full-time students. For information, telephone George C. Chalou at the National Archives, (202) 501-6000.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators will sponsor "Managing Information Resources," **July 24-27, 1991**, in Chicago. For information, telephone Gaye Horton at the Council of State Governments, (606) 231-1887.

"Communal Societies: Values and Structures" will be **July 25-28, 1991**, at the Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups at Elizabethtown College. For information, contact the Young Center,

Elizabethtown College, One Alpha Drive, Elizabethtown, PA 17022; (717) 367-1151.

Pennsylvania and the Civil War is the theme for the Chambersburg Civil War Seminar, July 26-28, 1991. Besides lectures, participants will be able to take part in four tours. For information, contact Martina K. Witmer, 75 South Second St., Chambersburg, PA 17201; (717) 264-7101.

The National Women's History Project will hold "A Woman's Place is...in the Curriculum," August 5-8, 1991, in Santa Rosa, CA. For information, contact Bonnie Eisenberg at the National Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492; (707) 838-6000.

Memorial University of Newfoundland and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute announce "The Atlantic Charter: Its Making and Its Consequences," scheduled for August 11-13, 1991. For information, write the Atlantic Charter Conference, Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada A1C 5S7.

The annual assembly of the Order of the Indian Wars will be August 22-24, 1991, in Great Falls, MT. For information, contact the Order of the Indian Wars, P.O. Box 7401, Little Rock, AR 72217; (501) 225-3996.

Mackinac State Historic Parks will host the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference, September 25-29, 1991, Mackinac Island, MI. For information, contact Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference, Mackinac State Historic Parks, P.O. Box 873, Mackinaw City, MI 49701.

The Mid-Atlantic and the National Capital Regional Offices of the National Park Service are offering a

two-part course on the "Preservation of Outdoor Monuments," in Washington, DC, and Gettysburg, PA, from October 1-5 and 7-11, 1991. The course is intended for technicians and others responsible for the maintenance of outdoor monuments. For information, call (215) 597-0651.

The Popular Culture Association in the South and the American Culture Association will hold a joint conference October 3-5, 1991, in Norfolk, VA. For information, contact Ron Buchanan, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College Western Campus, P.O. Box C-32040, Richmond, VA 23261-2040; (804) 786-7112.

"More than Glorified Housekeeping: Rethinking Women and Home Economics in the 20th Century" will be at Cornell University, October 4-5, 1991. Funding is provided by the New York Council for the Humanities. For information, contact Joan Jacobs Brumberg, Human Development and Family Studies, G95 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The Plains Indian Seminar will be October 4-6, 1991. Sponsored by the Plains Indian Museum of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, WY, the seminar will focus on the Indian art of the Canadian Plains. For information, contact Lillian Turner, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414; (307) 587-4771.

The Community History Project of Shenandoah University and the Virginia Historical Society are sponsoring "Re-examining America's Frontier Heritage: The Eighteenth-Century Backcountry" to review recent work on the formation of new societies on the American frontier. The conference will be October 10-13, 1991, at

Shenandoah University. For information, contact Warren R. Hofstra, Shenandoah University, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 665-4564.

The first national teleconference on "Dispelling Fears about Grant Writing, Applying for Fellowships, and Planning Fund-Raising Campaigns" will be October 17, 1991. To subscribe, call Kaye Walker, Fund-Raising Teleconferences, (405) 744-5647, or write the Arts and Sciences Extension Service, 205 Life Science East, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

"Men, Women, and Labor: Perspectives on Gender and Labor History" will be October 17-19, 1991, at Wayne State University. For information, contact Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

A conference on the American home front during World War II will be at Indiana University, Bloomington, October 18-20, 1991. For information, contact James H. Madison, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-6447.

The New England Historical Association meets October 19, 1991, at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Presidential Library in Boston. For information, contact Peter Holloran, New England Historical Association, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 731-7000.

Wayne State University's Department of History and Canadian Studies Program will sponsor a conference entitled "Canadian Migration to Michigan and the Great Lakes Region: A Sharing of Cultures," November 16, 1991. For information, contact David R. Smith, Department

of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-6987.

The Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan will hold its Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques at ISR, Summer 1991. For information, contact Duane F. Alvin, Survey Research Center, The Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; (313) 764-6595.

The National Parks Service offers a series of programs in cultural resources management. For a listing of current offerings, contact Amy Federman at NPS-413/424, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; (202) 343-9536. The listing will be updated for 1991-92 in September.

The Department of History at Loyola University of Chicago is sponsoring "Agents of Change: The Jesuits and Encounters of Two Worlds," October 8-11, 1992, to commemorate the Columbian Quincentennial. For information, contact the Department of History, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 508-2221.

The Oral History Association will hold its 1992 meeting October 15-18, 1992, in Cleveland, OH. For information, contact Donna M. DeBlasio, Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor, P.O. Box 533, Youngstown, OH 44501; (216) 743-5934.



Executive Board Actions, April, 1991

From *Executive Board* Page 13

and its colonial origins represents one of the richest bodies of scholarship in our country.

Whereas the study of different national histories contributes to the understanding and tolerance essential to a humane and peaceful world.

Whereas many countries around the globe cannot afford to maintain extensive scholarly libraries.

Be it resolved that the Organization of American Historians will initiate an effort to establish collections of published works in American history at universities in those countries where such resources are not now widely available.

Be it further resolved that the establishment of American history collections will be accompanied by efforts to increase the accessibility of educational resources abroad.

Be it further resolved that the establishment of American history collections will be coordinated with the promotion of the highest standards of library management.



Executive Board Meeting, Sunday, April 14, 1991:

The Executive Board convened Sunday morning to hear reports of OAH Committees and took the following actions:

Unanimously PASSED the following resolution: That an *ad hoc* committee composed of members drawn from the *ad hoc* Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights and the Committee on Teaching be appointed for the purpose of developing criteria for a teaching award. The joint Committee

will develop a description of the award, the procedures by which it would be administered, and a mechanism for fund raising, with the understanding that secondary teachers should be involved in these decisions. This joint committee was appointed because the *ad hoc* Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights proposed to the Executive Board establishment of a Mary Kay Tachau Memorial Teaching Award and the Committee on Teaching independently recommended a teaching award.

The *ad hoc* Teaching Award Committee will present a joint report to the Board for its consideration, although the Board approves in principle the establishment of a Teaching Award.

President Joyce Appleby agreed to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to engage in negotiations with the American Bar Association regarding the ethical issues involved in access to lawyer's files. This committee is to report back to the Board.

The full text of the committee reports will appear in the August issue of the *Newsletter*.

A Fulbright Lectureship in Japan

From Pickett Page 6

make discoveries about a fascinating society. Duties at Nanzan included a course in American political history and one in American diplomacy. I also gave a one-semester course in U.S. diplomacy since 1945 at Nagoya University—by reputation and test scores the most esteemed in the area—a video/discussion series on the American civil rights movement at Aichi University of Education, in a southeastern suburb of Nagoya. At Nanzan, the students read assignments, attended classes, and generally were successful on midterm and final exams. A sizable number (perhaps 25 percent) had either been to the United States or were planning to go.

My experience at Nagoya University was less satisfactory. The students could not understand spoken English. My lecture thus went through consecutive translation by an interpreter which, I felt, was not a problem. But of the 75 students who attended the initial lecture, only 55 took the final exam. Of these, only 27—probably those who attended with some regularity—received passing grades.

The series on the civil rights movement at Aichi University of Education, on the other hand, went very well. Rarely were there empty seats, this despite voluntary attendance and no grades. Much discussion followed each episode of "Eyes on the Prize."

The Fulbright year, it is important to mention, includes much that occurs

outside the classroom. Invitations to speak or attend meetings provided opportunities for making acquaintances. These included presentations at a Chubu (Nagoya) area Fulbright Alumni Association meeting; for the United States Information Agency at Naha, Okinawa; and at Keio University, Tohoku University, and the University of Hiroshima.

Still, while the Japanese are delightfully polite and politely hospitable, their customary reserve and self-effacing hesitation would have prevented me from observing many dimensions of their daily life. The presence of my family was in this regard enormously helpful. Our sons attended Nagoya International School, where they participated with Japanese students on teams and in musical groups. They also joined the activities of the Nanzan Church Boy Scout troop. Other opportunities came from our participation in a homestay program between Tajimi City, a ceramics center some twenty miles northeast of Nagoya, and Terre Haute, Indiana, our hometown. We had been host for a ten-day visit by two junior high boys the previous summer and Tajimi reciprocated in August when our son stayed there with the Watanabe family. As their guests, the last night of the year, we joined in Buddhist and Shinto ceremonies to welcome the new year.

With help from the Watanabes and other Japanese friends, the Picketts went sightseeing, stayed in traditional

inns, and enjoyed the many varieties of seafood. These excursions included trips to a fishing village on the Noto Peninsula on the Japan Sea and to the spectacular Kurobe Gorge. In autumn we visited the rice fields of Toyota City (where the traditional crop, grows, now however interspersed among automotive plants) to see the harvest. Later, we toured one of the Toyota assembly factories. And of course we also climbed the summit of Mt. Fuji.

The culminating experience for us as a family was teaching a ten-hour orientation course to fifty Nanzan Junior College students preparing for a study/homestay in the United States. The latter was, like our times with the

Watanabes, a particularly informative and enjoyable time in which the final day was filled with tears, photographs, handshakes and, warm testimony to our teaching ability, a few hugs.

Clearly a Fulbright lectureship in Japan can have much to recommend it. ■

William B. Pickett is professor of history at Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, Terre Haute, Indiana, and he was Fulbright Lecturer in Japan, 1989-1990. He is also the author of *Homer E. Capehart, A Senator's Life, 1897-1979*.

SELECTIONS FROM PAST THREE ISSUES:

JOHN H. BRACEY, JR. & AUGUST MEIER
Allies or Adversaries? The NAACP, A. Philip Randolph and the 1941 March on Washington

PETER J. PARISH
Ethics and Economics: Slavery and Antislavery Re-Examined

ELIZABETH FOX-GENOVESE
The Fettered Mind: Time, Place, and the Literary Imagination of the Old South

DAVID J. GARROW
The Voting Rights Act in Historical Perspective


BARTON C. SHAW
Codes of the New South: Henry Grady and John B. Gordon

WILLIAM S. McFEELY
Notes on Seeing History: The Civil War Made Visible

CARL N. DEGLER
Slave Law As Comparative History

DEWEY GRANTHAM
Making Southern History and Culture More Accessible: An Essay on Recent Reference Works

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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 each year during the awards ceremony at 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 Committee Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; phone (812)855-7311.

ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

A biennial award first given in 1985 to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics. 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

Awarded 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. Films completed since January 1 of that year are eligible. This award was first given in 1983 in honor of Erik Barnouw, a leading historian of mass media. The winner receives \$500 and a certificate. The deadline for submission of entries 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. First awarded in 1981, this prize honors Ray Allen Billington, OAH President 1962-63. 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 for the best scholarly article published in the *Journal of American History* during the

preceding calendar year. This award was first given in 1967 in honor of William C. Binkley, president of the OAH 1944-46 and editor of the *Journal of American History* 1953-63, and Wendell H. Stephenson, president of the Organization 1957-58 and editor of the *Journal* 1946-53.

Avery O. Craven Award

An annual award first given in 1985 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 recognizes and 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 for submissions is October 1.

Merle Curti Award

An annual award 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 of merit. This award was first given in 1977 in honor of Merle Curti, president of the Organization 1951-52. The deadline for all books published in 1991 to be submitted for either the 1992 social history or the 1993 intellectual history award is October 1, 1991.

Richard W. Leopold Prize

A biennial prize, first given in 1984 for the best book written by a historian connected with federal, state, or municipal government, 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 winner must have been employed in a government position for at least five years. The winner receives a certificate and \$2,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. Richard W. Leopold was president of the Organization 1976-77. The deadline is September 1.

Lerner-Scott Prize

To be given for the first time in 1992, the Lerner-Scott Prize will award \$1,000 and a certificate for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history. See page 2 for more information.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

An annual award, first given in 1949, for the best essay in

American history by a student enrolled in a graduate program at any level in any field. The essay may be about any period or topic in the history of the United States. The award is \$500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History*. Louis Pelzer was president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association 1935-36 and editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1941-46. The deadline is November 30.

James A. Rawley Prize

An annual prize, first given in 1990, for a book dealing with the history of race relations in the United States. Professor James A. Rawley is Carl Adolph Happold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner receives \$1,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

Elliott Rudwick Prize

A biennial prize for a book on the experience of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States in memory of Elliott Rudwick, professor of history and sociology at Kent State University. A prize of \$2,000 and a certificate will be given biennially from 1991 until the final prize is given in 2001. No book that has won the Rawley Prize will be eligible for the Rudwick Prize. The deadline for submission of entries is September 1 of even-numbered years.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

An annual award, first given in 1959 as the Prize Studies award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, for an author's first book on some significant phase of American history. 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. Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932) formulated the renowned "frontier thesis." The deadline is September 1.

The following rules apply: the work must be the first book-length study of history published by the author; the work must be published 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.

*Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after the deadline for an award, but before January 1 of the following year. If a final page proof is submitted, a bound copy must be submitted no later than January 7 of the year in which the award is given. If a final page proof is not available by the deadline, the committee chair must be contacted regarding possible submission. No late submissions will be accepted.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
and

The Department of History
University of Wisconsin-Madison

are proud to announce a conference:

*"Reworking American Labor History:
Race, Gender, and Class"*

Papers are invited on all aspects of Labor History
for a conference to be held in Madison,
April 9, 10, & 11, 1992

Papers on the following subjects are especially encouraged:

- Working Class Culture
- Multi-Racial Organizing
- Methodology & Theory
- Labor and Community Organizing
- Race, Gender & Unions
- Domestic and Family Labor
- Sources of Consciousness
- Critical Law and Labor

Proposals for papers or entire sessions are requested by September 15, 1991. For information: R. David Myers, Library Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
(608) 262-9586

ALHFAM**Request for Proposals**

The Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM) is seeking a sponsoring institution to edit and publish the Living Historical Farms *Bulletin*, which is ALHFAM's bimonthly magazine. ALHFAM is an international service organization interested in living historical farms, agricultural museums and outdoor museums, with programmatic interests in history, folklife, agriculture, rural life, and the methods of interpreting these to the public. The sponsor should be prepared to provide institutional support and an editor for the *Bulletin*.

*Copies of the request-for-proposal materials
may be obtained from:*

David A. Donath, Director
Billings Farm & Museum
P.O. Box 489
Woodstock, VT 05091
(802) 457-2355

To be considered, potential sponsors
must make initial application by June 7, 1991.

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One hour of graduate credit per course in Education or History from Southwestern College (KS), or Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles) is granted upon request to qualified participants who successfully complete requirements. Workshops are given according to a specified itinerary. They feature daily tours and a total of about 30 contact hours of instruction, either by program staff or site personnel. For information on admissions, costs, and scholarships, write to Programs Office, Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, PA 19481 or telephone (215)933-8825.

Arnita A. Jones, Acting Executive Secretary
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