

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 22, Number 4 / November 1994

S.O.S.: Storm Warning for American Museums

Alfred F. Young

In the wake of the political tempest evoked by "The West as America" exhibit sponsored by the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art in 1991, I proposed that American museums adopt a Bill of Rights to protect freedom of interpretation. The furor over the exhibit came on the heels of such well-publicized events as the obscenity prosecution of the director of the Cincinnati Contemporary Arts Center for exhibiting the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe, the National Endowment of the Arts canceling funding for artists who did not meet the sensibilities of Senator Jesse Helms, and three Chicago aldermen "arresting" a student painting at the Art Institute satirizing the late Mayor Harold Washington. I thought these were straws in the wind of a potential storm.

In 1994 a year-long political attack on the script for the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum's forthcoming exhibit of the B-29 *Enola Gay*, marking the 50th anniversary of dropping the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, reached a climax in September with what the *New York Times* reported as "marathon meetings... between museum officials and representatives of the American Legion, one of the groups leading the criticism" which

"produced a settlement." The wind, I would say, is now at gale force. American museums need to adopt a Declaration of Independence if they are ever to enjoy a Bill of Rights.

Put aside for the moment evaluating the content of each exhibit. Historians should not get caught up in the game of how they would have writ-



This image by Yosuke Yamabata was pulled from the exhibit script after meetings with the American Legion in late September 1994. (National Archives photo)

ten the labels about western art or framed the context for dropping the bomb. Focus instead on the process and imagine yourself as historian as curator.

"The West as America: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier, 1820-1920" was avowedly revisionist in keep-

ing with the scholarship on the West of the last 20 years. The curators assembled some 164 classic paintings, huge canvasses by Remington, Leutze, Catlin, Russell, et al., relentlessly romanticizing and mythologizing westward expansion. They attached some 55 labels provoking viewers to see ideologies of imperialism, nationalism, and racism in the paintings. Daniel Boorstin's opening day entry in the comment book—"a perverse, historically inaccurate, destructive exhibit"—set the tone for the storm of criticism that followed. The senators from Alaska and Washington (who had not seen the exhibit) threatened to cut appropriations for the Smithsonian. Two weeks into the exhibit, as the director of the gallery put it to me, five labels "were toned down in language slightly" in response to comment "suggesting they were shrill and patronizing"; later five more labels were added. The exhibit survived but museums in St. Louis and Denver canceled their scheduled showings. There was no protest from organizations; a year later, *The Public Historian* ran a symposium.

Consider the Process

Now consider the process in the Smithsonian

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National Standards in U.S. History: A Note from the President

Gary B. Nash



OAH members can expect controversy over the *National Standards for United States History: Exploring the American Experience* released on October 25 by the National Center for History in the Schools at UCLA. The November 4 release of *National Standards for World History: Exploring Paths to the Present* and *National Standards for History: Expanding Children's World in Time and Space* may also prove contentious.

Already the first salvo against the U.S. history standards has been fired by Lynne V. Cheney, former chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities (succeeded by OAH member Sheldon Hackney). In an op-ed essay in the *Wall Street Journal* ("The End of History," Thursday, October 20, 1994), Cheney charges that the U.S. history standards "went wrong" when Bill Clinton's election "unleashed the forces of political correctness." She argues that the standards strain too hard to include the nation's many peoples while ignoring "traditional history." In fact, the commitment to inclusiveness in the standards was forged nine months before Clinton's election at the first meeting of the National Council for History Standards, which

oversaw the drafting of the standards. Support for this position has been broad and deep among the participating organizations and reviewers, who have affirmed the importance of the history of all the peoples of this country and of the historic struggles to bring to all citizens the benefits of the nation's economic opportunities, unifying ideals, and constitutional protections and guarantees. This is not "political correctness" but simply balanced history, for any history that ignores large parts of American society is incomplete and, therefore, distorted.

Four days after Cheney's *Wall Street Journal* fusillade, Rush Limbaugh informed radio listeners that the U.S. history standards were "worked on in secret" and devised this "insidious document" because the authors "have a deep resentment for failing, for not mattering." Limbaugh apparently has never seen any of the hundreds of copies of the draft standards that were circulated to anyone who asked for copies. But he had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the U.S. history standards book is "an intellectually dishonest, politically

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OAH
NEWSLETTER

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Historians and State Archives: Challenge and Opportunity

Larry J. Hackman

The OAH Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation has become increasingly concerned about the problems and perils of research in state and local archives. This article is the second commissioned by the committee to help make historians more aware of the "challenges and opportunities" facing state archives in this era of funding cutbacks and expanding demands for services. Gordon O. Hendrickson's article, "State Archives: A Status Report," the first in this series, was published in the February 1994 OAH Newsletter. The committee plans further articles on this and related issues, and seeks suggestions from researchers about how the historical profession can support and improve the condition of state archives.

—Noralee Frankel, Chair
Committee on Research and
Access to Historical Documentation

State Archives in Context

It is extremely challenging to develop a strong state archives able to meet the needs of government and citizens alike, including those of academic historians. Few state archives are able to adequately carry out even their core functions: identifying the records of enduring value created by the government, ensuring that these are maintained adequately during their active use by government, and, subsequently, seeing that they are made accessible under appropriate conditions to all who need them. Yet in addition to this archival core, many state archives also are responsible for regulating and advising state and local governments in their overall management of records and some collect or provide assistance for historical records beyond government.

Although New York's State Archives is regarded as among the strongest, it does not fully meet its core requirements or its statutory responsibilities—and the statutes are inadequate on several important records issues. Nevertheless, we have made substantial progress in recent years. This article summarizes that progress and describes some of the reasons for it. All of the programs recently initiated in New York affect records important for scholarly research, and similar initiatives have been or could be considered in other states. The aim here is to offer historians a glimpse into the breadth and complexity of state archives and records work and to encourage them to play a more active and informed role, both for their own interest and in the interest of future research, education, and good government.

Progress in New York

New York finally opened a formal state archives in 1978, having adopted a law to create a state archives only in 1971. Prior to that, archival functions were dispersed among the Office of State

History, the State Library, and the Office of General Services. But there was no active program to acquire or influence treatment of archival records still in state government. Some important records were alienated from state custody. Many were destroyed without proper review. Most remained in agencies, inaccessible to anyone beyond agency staff.

Since the mid-1970s, we have assembled a highly qualified staff, identified most of the archival records of state government, and transferred to the state archives most of what should be there. These now range from the 12,000 pages of records of New Netherland to recent executive agency databases in electronic formats. The more than 100 million pages of paper records, in more than 3,500 records series, include many groups of documents never previously available to historians. Holdings include, for example, the records of the construction and operation of the Erie Canal and other New York canals; the policy and case files from pioneering social welfare, correctional, environmental, human rights, and health programs; the rich and important pre-1847 files of New York's higher civil courts, and the records of the Court of Appeals since that time; the office files of Governors Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt; and the files of the Factory Investigating Commission, the Lusk "Red Scare" Commission, and many other special and investigative bodies up to the present time.

All of the holdings have been described in varying levels of detail, and the descriptions entered into the national Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the on-line public access catalog shared by the state archives and the state library. In 1993 we published a second comprehensive guide to all holdings, and we have issued separate finding aids for records of particular bodies, such as the records of the Factory Investigating Commission, the New York House of Refuge, the Lusk Commission, the Supreme Court, the Department of Correctional Services, and the War Council during World War II. Finding aids or advisories were also prepared for records relating to selected subjects, including women, Native Americans, New York City, the Revolutionary War, gover-

nors, canals, and schools, as well as to photographic records. The New York State Archives now maintains its own Gopher server on the Internet (unix6.nysed.gov) and has microfilmed many records of the highest scholarly interest, largely through five major grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. These are available on interlibrary loan as well as for sale, and a separate guide to all records on microfilm is in progress. Very soon the state archives will make all of its microfilm available in New York City through a cooperative agreement with the National Archives and Records Administration's regional archives on Varick Street. As a consequence of these efforts overall, annual reference requests rose from fewer than 3,000 in 1980 to nearly 35,000 in 1993.

Despite this work, records in the New York State Archives, like many other state archives, remain greatly underutilized by academic historians. Yet recent changes in collecting policies and descrip-

tive practices of many state archives, including New York's, yield richer and more diverse documentation not only of the policies and administration of state government, but also of the impact of programs on the lives of ordinary citizens, the natural and built environment, and the direction of economic development. Each October the Board of Regents and the state archives present a "New York Archives Week" award to the researcher who has made the most impressive or innovative use of previously underutilized records in the state archives. A growing number of new dissertations and publications by scholars drawing substantially on records in the New York



From the files of the Factory Investigating Commission
after Triangle Shirtwaist fire

State Archives illustrates this change in orientation and use: Laurence Hauptmann's several books on the Iroquois; Alexander Pisciotto's *Benevolent Repression: Social Control and the American Reformatory-Prison Movement*; Thomas Gilfoyle's *City of Eros: New York City, Prostitution and the Commercialization of Sex, 1790-1920*; Daniel Larkin's research on the careers of pioneering civil engineers on the Erie Canal; Gerda Ray's dissertation on the early development of the New York State Police, especially surveillance

Continued on next page

of left-wing activities; Todd Pfannestiel's dissertation on the early history of the Rand School; and David Narret's *Inheritance and Family Life in Colonial New York City*.

State government records, including those of long range research value, are better managed overall as the result of the 1987 transfer of responsibility from the Office of General Services to the State Archives, which was renamed the State Archives and Records Administration (SARA). SARA rapidly professionalized this function, greatly improved analysis on the disposition of records, developed the Center for Electronic Records to address issues posed by modern information technologies, and created a strong program of education, advice, and liaison with state agencies. We increased the professional records analysis staff from two to nearly fifteen. Overall in the 1980s staff increased from about 25 to more than 110, though nearly all of these were for new programs rather than for direct work on state archival records.

Great progress also has been made on the administration of records beyond state government. New York adopted a comprehensive local records law in 1987. The Local Records Improvement Fund, established in 1989, provides nearly \$10 million in grants to local governments each year to improve their records and archives management. The improvement fund also supports SARA's statewide educational program and nine regional technical assistance offices serving New York's more than 4,000 local governments. As a result, local governments are more knowledgeable about their records and better able to preserve and make available their archives. Many of them have microfilmed important records and, in some cases, created an archival component within a broader records management program. This same improvement fund also helps support the Documentary Heritage Program (DHP), which provides grants and technical assistance to historical societies, museums, libraries, and non-government archives. The DHP statute gives special emphasis to underdocumented groups and issues; high priority statewide is given to documenting new population groups and economic change since World War II. The DHP office is also responsible for the future of the Historical Documents Inventory, a database describing historical records collections held by more than 1,500 repositories across the state.

Despite the advances described above, some critical issues have not been addressed effectively. New York still ranks near the bottom among the states in the portion of state funds and staff for work on the state's own archives. This was one factor that led us to create the new State Archives Partnership Trust, which will seek \$10 million—half public and half private funds—for an endowment to address the backlog of archival work. The state still lacks a coherent process for adopting and adjusting information policies overall. The law on gubernatorial records, even 20 years after Watergate, still gives a governor and staff unilateral authority to decide which records, if any, are retained and which, if any, are ultimately made available, where, and under what conditions. The Local Government Records Improvement Fund is

subject to a sunset provision, as are funds for the Documentary Heritage Program, which receives annually only 25 percent of the level originally requested in 1988. No funds are available to sustain the statewide Historical Documents Inventory, a valuable research resource rapidly becoming out-of-date.

Ways and Means

The considerable progress described above, has come in a period of government downsizing—construction of prisons has been the chief exception. In the face of this, how has New York managed to expand and improve its records and archives work? Here is a short list of some of the strategies that have been helpful:

- Keeping a consistent focus on building an infrastructure for the long run while avoiding short term projects, no matter how worthy or interesting, which do not create or greatly strengthen a continuing program.
- Recruiting nationwide for the strongest possible professional staff, one of proven experience in archives or records and information management. Although an educational background in history has been preferred for most positions, a premium has been placed on knowledge of the way organizations work, the way information is used within them, and the way research is conducted in a variety of fields. Individuals have been sought who plan to be archivists or work in records and information management and who are interested in issues and in improving methods in these areas.
- Extending the archives and records family whenever possible through alliances with significant individuals and organizations, both within government and beyond, who can provide advice, advocacy, or formal co-sponsorship of initiatives, and who can increase the credibility and influence of the archives.
- Seeking advice from users of the archives, including academic historians and teachers, lawyers, journalists, and researchers interested in community and family history.
- Emphasizing public information and education, and making ourselves known to those who allocate resources. Although we feel we have been only modestly successful, we put more into this and get more out of it than many other archives.
- Seeking revenue streams and ways of operating that do not depend on annual general fund appropriations, which are so highly vulnerable to political and economic fluctuations.

Using external grant funds, whenever possible, as leverage to elicit increased state funds, rather than as a substitute for them.

It is ironic that over the past decade the resources most difficult to obtain in New York have been those needed to preserve and make accessible the state's own records of enduring value for research and education. Far too many remain poorly understood, preserved, described, publicized, and, therefore, underutilized.

Historians Need Apply

Why has it been so difficult to find support for the state's own archives? The general tightness in government resources is perhaps most important, especially considering the lack of an alternate revenue stream to annual state general fund appropriations for archival work. Two other factors have particular relevance for historians.

The first is the absence of advocacy coalitions, with historians and archivists in prominent roles. While many information policy issues of access, privacy, and accountability are national in scope, specific policies that impact the availability of records and the resources allocated to identify, protect, and make them accessible are decided on the state level. Historians should be interested in state archives that can help coordinate the identification and description of archival records statewide and with other levels of government, especially as more public responsibilities are shared among the levels of government and some government functions are "outsourced" to the private sector. Although we have reached out to place academic historians on a variety of our advisory and oversight bodies, it seems that here as in most other states academic historians have shown little collective interest in the welfare of their state archives. Archivists have been more active as advocates for state resources, but their interest has been chiefly on state programs that provide direct assistance to their repositories, rather than in the archives of state government. Considerable organizational work, and strong leadership from the historical and archival community, will be needed to change this. Given the potential impact of state archives and records agencies on records statewide of interest for scholarly research, the OAH and related learned societies ought to encourage their members to more actively analyze state archival conditions and then advocate the changes needed. Some of those changes can be obtained through advocacy to the state archives itself, but most will require advocacy to those elected and appointed officials who control resources and can set policies needed for the desired changes.

Closely related to the lack of advocacy is lack of understanding and support for a fundamental archival mission: to ensure that government officials create and maintain an adequate record of their decisions and actions while in government and that government retains authority over disposition, preservation, and access to those records. This requires state archives able to resist the pressures of both political whim and budget cutting. Many state archives lack the authority

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Resources include a library of approximately half a million imprints, manuscripts, visual materials, and printed ephemera for research from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth century and a museum collection of 89,000 domestic artifacts and works of art made or used in America to 1860.

Application deadline for the 1995/96 academic year is December 1, 1994.

For an application packet, please write to:

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Winterthur Library
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and the means to accomplish this. This does not imply retaining physical custody of all records, an issue that will become increasingly irrelevant in the electronic age. Even 20 years after Watergate, many academic historians and many archivists do not protest the fact that what should be considered government archival material and public property is alienated from government legal custody. A recent *New York Times* editorial applauded when the files of a former mayor of the city were deposited in a local college, while the paper lamented the very same day the Giuliani Administration's proposal to abolish the independent New York City archives and place it within the Municipal Supply Division of the Department of General Services. Historians and administrators in some universities readily support the acquisition of gubernatorial records by their school's special collections library, ignoring the fact that this virtually eliminates any possibility that their state archives will ever be able to capture the attention and support of an incoming administration—not only on Executive Chamber records, but for the other hard archives and records policy issues. Historians and archivists followed closely the debate over Thurgood Marshall's donation of his records from his service on the Supreme Court, but our professional associations addressed the access issues and remained silent as to why a Supreme Court Justice should be permitted to treat as his personal property the files he created in the course of his work on our highest court. Should these not be part of the nation's archives?

Without stronger support from historians, and from the broader archival community beyond government archivists, government archives in the United States will never obtain the support they need to serve historians, be good examples for other archives, and demonstrate to the public the importance of government records for research and accountability of government over time. If government archives at any level are to identify and ensure the survival and accessibility of important records created by that government, historians as well as other citizens will need to be more aware, more sophisticated, better organized, and more supportive. If not, ultimately no reliable rhyme will be found in the records of our governments, and little reason can be expected in the historical research based in them. This will be the case in Albany and far beyond. □

Larry J. Hackman is assistant commissioner of education for archives and records, New York State Education Department.

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For further information and application materials contact:

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413/256-8316

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NASM exhibit, which started out as "The Crossroads: The End of World War II, the Atomic Bomb, and the Origins of the Cold War," conceptualized around the decision to drop the bomb and its consequences. First, at issue was the first draft of a script undergoing the customary process of internal review. Second, the curators sent out the script for peer review by an advisory committee of nine scholars with a wide range of expertise on World War II, whose advice Martin Harwit, Director of NASM, wrote, "helped us strengthen and balance the first draft." Third, the script was sent to outside interest groups. Harwit responded to a request for the script from the Air Force Association and later five other national veterans groups. His team also met with Catholic peace groups and the pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation and sent a script for comment by the Peace Museum in Nagasaki. Fourth, *Air Force* magazine of the Air Force Association blasted successive drafts with detailed critiques, keeping box score, for example, on the number of images of Japanese and American casualties. Veterans groups were shrill. The Senate, by unanimous vote, condemned the revised draft "as revisionist, unbalanced and offensive," and two dozen congressmen pronounced it "still biased, lacking in context and unacceptable". Finally, in this scorching atmosphere, curators and administrators sat down with the American Legion to negotiate a settlement the Legion lauded. The exhibit is now called, "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II." What the curators thought of the revisions is not public. At a late stage the OAH protested, followed by the AHA, but among national media, the *New York Times* alone took exception to the process. "Surely," an editorial put it, the Smithsonian "can find a way to incorporate various criticisms without a line-by-line supervision from members of Congress who are neither historians nor curators." And we have not seen the end of the conflict.

Is such a process of negotiation common? A National Park Service historian tells me a similar, unpublicized process took place when they mounted the *S.S. Arizona* exhibit in 1991 commemorating the attack on Pearl Harbor. Private museum directors are constantly negotiating with corporate donors, and curators would talk to me about this process only off the record, a silence which speaks of more than discretion. The recent action of the Philip Morris companies in calling on New York City art institutions they have funded to express their views on the city council's pending anti-smoking ordinance is refreshingly crass. There is often a museum quid for the corporate quo, a problem requiring separate analysis.

The furor over Air and Space is unprecedented and is alarming because the Smithsonian has often been looked to as a pacesetter by other museums. The museum horrors of the last few years raise questions that go to the heart of the enterprise of historical museums in the United States: their function in American society; the role of historians in museums; the role of interpretation and authorial responsibility in exhibits; scholarly peer review; and how museums should deal with those who have a stake in their exhibits and with public controversy in general—in short the entire decision-making process.

Needed: A Code

The need for a code of principles is greater than ever, and historians have a vital stake in one. It is not only that historians are playing an increasing role in museums as professional full-time staff, guest curators, consultants, peer reviewers, and as exhibit critics in professional journals. More important, the underlying assumptions of the public criticism of many exhibits is a rejection of almost two generations of historical scholarship.

In offering my opinions on these issues, I have tried to bring together two areas of my own experience: as a guest curator at the Chicago Historical Society (CHS), 1983-87, for the permanent exhibit "We the People: Creating a New Nation: 1765-1820," and in the museum world since; and in 1970-74, as a member of the American Historical Association's *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Rights of Historians (chaired by Sheldon Hackney), which drafted a "Statement of Professional Standards" for historians adopted by the AHA.

I learned a lot at the CHS about the possibilities of historical scholarship in a museum. I was taken on as a guest curator in good part because of my point of view. I was interested in exploring national political history "from the bottom up." After scouring the CHS holdings from basement to attic, my collaborator Terry Fife and I arrived at a double theme: what was the role of ordinary people in shaping the Revolution and new nation? and, to what extent did they achieve the ideals of the great documents—the Declaration, Constitution, and Bill of Rights and Northwest Ordinance—the centerpieces of the exhibit?

I learned, after no little trepidation, the value of peer review at every stage of the process: in preparing the proposal that went to NEH; analyzing the script; and reviewing label copy and post-exhibit forums. In a wide-ranging exhibit, peer review, aside from saving one from gaffs, brings one abreast of specialized scholarship and pushes one into dialogue with scholars with different points of view. At the end, Fife and I were the beneficiaries of a change in policy adopted by the CHS after debate, to display credit to curators and designers in the opening credit label. The principle is that "the attribution of creative and scholarly work is important to both the creators and the public."

I learned, in sum, that there was something that could be called "curatorial freedom," although the phrase still lacks the resonance in the museum world that academic freedom has in the university. "Interpretive freedom" may better express a freedom that is usually exercised collaboratively.

Backlash and Self-censorship

My experience with the AHA 20 years ago taking stock of the wreckage to academic freedom in the backlash to the radical upheavals of the late 1960s suggests some parallels to the backlash against museums in the current "culture wars."

First, the few well-publicized cases then were, as we suspected, only the proverbial tip of an iceberg. My task on the committee was to collect case histories of infringements of academic freedom among historians. We were able to document and analyze 33 cases covering 50 institutions, most dating from 1967 to 1972, with claims for another 80. "Political radicals," the committee reported, "as might be expected, figure prominently, yet they con-

stitute a minority of all cases. The typical 'victim' is more likely to be a young scholar who clashes with an 'old guard' over a variety of educational and scholarly issues."

Second, the iceberg, especially the hidden base, had a chilling effect on historians at large. The committee received 2000 responses from AHA members to a lengthy questionnaire. To the question, "Do you know anyone who is no longer teaching at your institution as a result of his political views?," one in three historians answered yes. One in five said they knew of teachers "who probably would have been added to the staff at [their] institution if they had not had controversial views." The heaviest toll was among faculty who censored themselves—who avoided certain topics in class, chose not to assign certain books, or who steered their research into safe channels.

What would a survey among museum scholars reveal today? I strongly suspect it would support the claim made in 1992 by Lonnie Bunch, a Smithsonian curator, that "the greatest danger is not from threats to funding sources or pressures from government officials but from the profession's willingness to self-censor exhibitions, to smooth the rough edges of history, in order not to offend in this politically charged atmosphere."

The AHA Code

The AHA, after hearings and debate, adopted the committee's "Statement of Professional Standards" and gave it to its newly established Professional Division to enforce. Could not these carefully framed principles be adopted by museum professionals with a few word changes here and there?

"Freedom of teaching [of museum curating?] is essential to the task of communicating thought and learning and includes the following... Teachers [museum curators?] should have freedom of interpretation, subject to professional standards of competence and integrity."

Or take this more problematic principle on the relation of beliefs to scholarship: "The political, social, religious and ideological beliefs of historians [of museum curators?], when applied with professional integrity, may furnish organizing principles for scholarship and teaching [and the presentation of scholarship in museum exhibits?]."

The culture of museums is different from academic culture. Yet, in 1991, the American Association of Museums (AAM), an umbrella organization for 2600 institutions of all types and 8000 individual members, adopted a Code of Ethics for Museums. While it is directed primarily to issues of conflict of interest in the sale of museum holdings, a few sentences provide the basis for an expanded statement on rights and responsibilities: "Programs are founded on scholarship and marked by intellectual integrity," and "programs respect pluralistic values, traditions and concerns of society." But neither the AAM, nor the AHA or OAH, have a code that would enable them to act to protect threats to their members in museums.

Five Issues to Confront

What are the minimal issues that such a code might address? I offer my thoughts on five subjects with the hope that they will stimulate others to offer opinions based on their own experiences.

1. *The Function of Museums.* "Museums are

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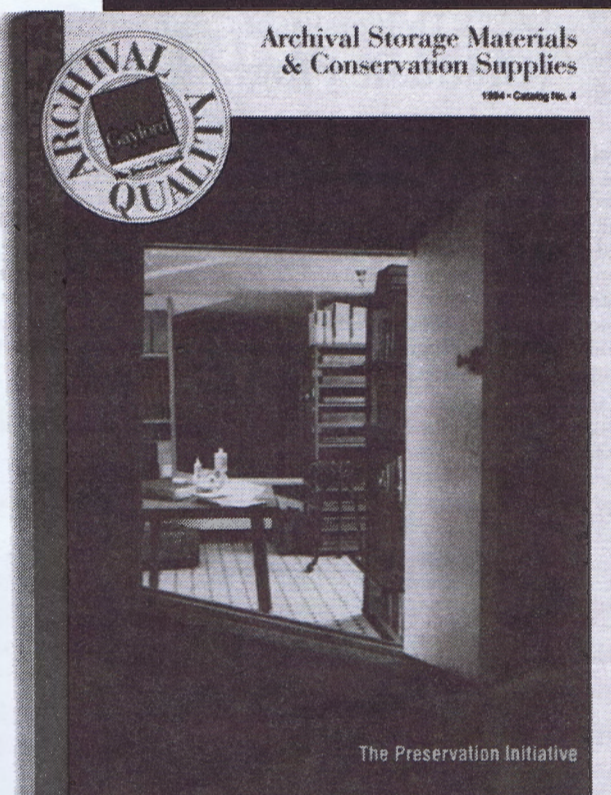
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The Right Path to Follow

places where the members of a pluralistic society may contemplate, reflect, and learn, and where we may examine not only the evidence of what affirms our values, but at times what challenges them." This ringing sentence from the statement issued in 1990 by Ellsworth Brown, then President of the AAM, when the Director of the Cincinnati museum was indicted for the Mapplethorpe exhibit, might be a good place to begin.

In their scholarly and educational functions, museums (at their best) are akin to universities (at their best). This is the way I. Michael Heyman expressed the concept several months before he was installed as the new Secretary of the Smithsonian, with his ten years as Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in mind: "Many see the Smithsonian as analogous to a public university. They treat this threat to the Smithsonian budget [from critics of the *Enola Gay* script] as they would an attempt to dictate the books and curriculum to be taught in university courses. They argue that a strength of America is the relative independence of its scholars from political pressures. My public university background makes me especially sympathetic to this viewpoint."

2. Interpretation. The more we educate the public away from the widely-held assumption that history is no more than a bundle of facts, and that the facts speak for themselves, the better off we will all be. We need to assert the more elementary principle of interpretation to defend controversial interpretations.

Here the AHA statement of 1974 might serve as a point of departure: "Historical study, disciplined by methodological rigor, has traditionally been characterized by a variety of interpretations and types of inquiry. Its vitality and development have de-

pended on continuous colloquy among historians of diverse points of view."

Stephen Weil, a well-known curator, reflects on the application of this principle to museums. "Museum presentations... are almost always editorial. They do more than simply report. For the most part they also argue, they urge, they seek to convince. What makes a great museum exhibition memorable to us is not its dispassionate quality or the objective skill with which it describes or documents some particular phenomenon. To the contrary what makes such an exhibition memorable is its capacity to move us, to provide us with a fresh outlook, to induce us to a sense of revelation."

3. Curatorial Authorship. If an exhibit is almost always interpretive—implicitly if not explicitly—it follows that museums should recognize their curators as authors. Brown, when director of the CHS, explained the adoption of such a policy in connection with my exhibit:

This policy was adopted in order to do two things: give proper credit to those who made the exhibition; and assign responsibility for interpretation to them as well. The last point about responsibility has two facets: to place the burden of responsibility of those who did it, and to inform the public of the sources, biases, related works, etc. of interpretation that they will encounter.

The principle is in no way diminished when the curatorial project is collaborative, by a "team," as it commonly is. On the contrary, I would argue that is all the more reason for it. I am not suggesting that administrators who come under attack use curatorial authorship as an escape hatch or curators as scapegoats. But recognizing authorship is a concomitant of winning interpretive freedom for the

institution.

(4) Peer Review. Review by scholarly peers is a safeguard for the first three principles I have suggested above, a way to guarantee the professional integrity of the process. Here a rough analogy is to scholarly publishing. Editors submit the manuscripts of articles and books to experts in the field (as well as to generalists) for review.

Peer review and the use of scholars as consultants has grown in museum world at the early stage of projects, thanks especially to the standards set by the NEH for grant applicants, and at the end of the process, thanks to the journals which are now reviewing exhibits. But the process is by no means universal and is often *ad hoc* and fuzzy. As one reads applications for the NEH, it is not hard to spot museums for whom the business is *pro forma*. And, many historians who have served as consultants will tell you they felt like window dressing.

There is also risk that peer review can be stultifying to innovative scholarship. But it can not only keep curators "honest" but can also push them to confront differences of interpretation. It has the obvious potential to provide administrators with a shield to protect their institutions from hostile publics. Who makes the final decision when reviewers, curators, and administrators disagree? Aye, there's the rub, but this is hardly an insuperable problem for drafters of a code. Peer review should be strengthened and codified.

5. Controversy. Let us recognize that it is inevitable, desirable, and, for museums, relatively new. Museums, as Michael Kammen has demonstrated in his masterful study of American memory, have long been shrines for tradition and nostalgia. The

Continued on next page

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The University of Connecticut Department of History offers graduate work in all the major areas of the discipline, but is particularly strong in the fields where the Ph.D. is offered: Early American and Recent United States, Latin American, Medieval, Early Modern and Modern European history. With over thirty faculty and approximately 125 graduate students, the bulk of class work for both the M.A. and the Ph.D. is taken in small seminars designed to promote maximum interaction between professors and students. The faculty is a dynamic one committed to both graduate teaching and research. Recent additions to the faculty include a specialist in United States Women's History, who is Director of the University's Women's Studies Program, and the endowed Emiliana Pasca Noether Professorship in Modern Italian History.

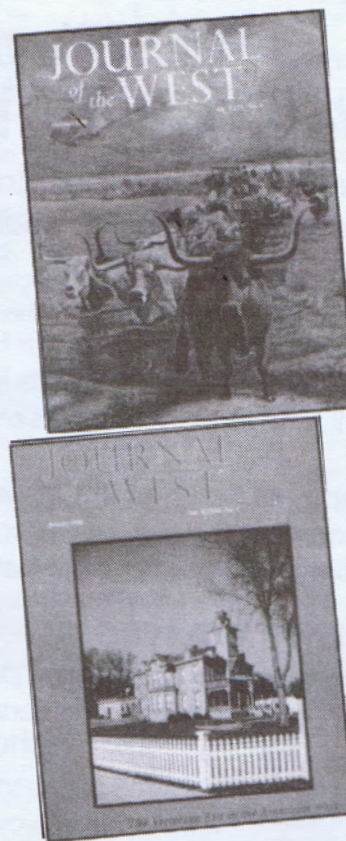
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public continues to treat them, Gary Kulik writes, "as places of celebration, even veneration." This is all the more reason that museums and curators, as Lonnie Bunch writes, "must have the courage and vision needed to embrace controversy." Toward this end, drafters of a code will have to find a way to welcome public participation while maintaining the integrity of the curatorial process.

Museums are developing many strategies to confront controversy. Since 1985, Richmond's Valentine Museum under Frank Jewel's leadership has done as much as any American museum to embrace controversy. Jewel writes, "we have also worked very hard to discuss our plans with our audience to receive advice and criticism about our work ... We have had thousands of individual meetings with donors, politicians, educators, civic leaders and the press... We have spoken to scores of groups."

Some museums design controversy into their presentations. For years Colonial Williamsburg has taken heat from African Americans that they ignored or sanitized slavery in Virginia. The decision of their interpretive department to dramatize a slave auction produced angry protest from the Virginia NAACP for reducing slavery to a sideshow and entertainment. The African American interpreters can be proud that the NAACP protester who saw the first-day presentation in October, 1994, retracted his objections with the comment: "Pain had a face. Indignity had a body. Suffering had tears."

At what point and in what ways should the public enter into the process? Should curators in the National Park Service meet with Native Americans who have a different version of the Battle of the Little Big Horn? Of course. But should curators negotiate scripts? Should Jewel have negotiated the content of the Valentine's exhibit, "Smoke Signals: Cigarettes, Advertising and the American Way of Life?" with

Philip Morris, as the company would have liked? Should he and Eric Foner, curator of the museum's forthcoming exhibit on Reconstruction, sit down and go over their script with the KKK? Drafters of a code will have to find ways to bring those who have a stake in an exhibit into the process without surrendering the integrity of historians and curators.

A code should not lay down a single prescription for confronting controversy. Secretary Heyman's current emphasis on the need for "even handedness" and "balance" in order "to give interested people a relatively neutral template through which to make their own judgment" may be appropriate for the Smithsonian and indeed may be the only way the national museum under a glass dome in Washington can survive. But "even handedness" can be a recipe for blandness—the alleged professorial "on the one hand" and "on the other hand."

Curators should be free to take alternate paths to confront controversy: to question myths ("The West as America"); to stir a passion for justice ("A More Perfect Union" on the internment of the Japanese); to create empathy ("From Field to Factory" about the African American migration to the North); or to challenge sacred cows ("Science in American Life")—all, by the way, Smithsonian exhibits which have become points of reference in the museum world.

Drafting A Code

Who should draft a code of principles? First and foremost, the men and women who work in historical museums: historians, curators, administrators, directors; then, the people responsible for supporting museums: trustees, enlightened funders, the NEH and foundations; of course, museum organizations, the AAM and AASLH; and especially representatives of professional historical organizations responsible for the integrity of the discipline.

Here is one scenario. A small task force might

draw up a "draft code" and submit it for discussion by museum staffs, constituent associations and at regional or local conferences. The NEH might fund such "conversations" on "The Role of History Museums in American Society." In light of the feedback, the task force would revise the draft. Museums and associations might then subscribe to the code the same way that colleges and universities for more than half a century have subscribed to the fundamental statements on academic freedom of the AAUP. The process, I would argue, is as important as the result.

Can a code serve a useful purpose? The AHA addressed this issue in 1974. Try this paragraph with the word substitutions: "The Committee believes that such a statement if adopted would deter violations of academic freedom [freedom of interpretation by museums] by increasing the profession's level of awareness of the rights and duties of a historian [and museum curators and administrators] and by clarifying the principles which ought to guide professional conduct... Furthermore should a dispute arise, the existence of a formal set of principles which are widely accepted should make it easier for the parties to the dispute to discuss and reach agreement on their differences."

When I told a Smithsonian curator about the supportive actions of the OAH late this fall, his response was: "Where were the OAH and the AHA when we needed them?" Can we afford to ignore this S.O.S. any longer? □

Alfred Young, emeritus professor at Northern Illinois University, is a senior research fellow at the Newberry Library and a member of the OAH executive board. Passages in this article appeared in his "A Modest Proposal: A Bill of Rights for American Museums," *The Public Historian* XIV (1992): 67-72, and are reprinted with the permission of the Regents of the University of California and the National Council on Public History.

A Chronology of the Smithsonian's "Last Act"

John R. Dichtl

For nearly ten years the Smithsonian has been restoring the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay*, which in 1960 was dismantled and warehoused to save it from vandals and the weather. While the plane was reconditioned, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, museum officials contemplated possible exhibition arrangements. The National Air and Space Museum decided to display the *Enola Gay* in the context of World War II's end and the nuclear legacy that developed during the Cold War. Its proposed exhibit originally carried the title, "The Crossroads: The End of World War II, the Atomic Bomb, and the Origins of the Cold War." As the Smithsonian's planning has evolved during the past year, however, it has faced intense pressure from veterans groups, the Air Force Association (AFA), members of Congress, and other critics. The drama's latest development occurred October 26, 1994, when the Smithsonian released its fourth major revision of the exhibit's original script.

Points of Contention

Critics have challenged museum officials for beginning the story at war's end without enough context about Japan's wartime aggression and for portraying Japan too much as the victim. Estimates of Americans saved by avoiding an invasion of Japan, the question of racism in dropping the bomb, the degree to which the exhibit should portray Japanese suffering at ground zero, and the focus on the bomb as the beginning the Cold War, versus its role in ending World War II, were also contested. Looming beneath these specific concerns was fear that the museum might proceed with yet another controversial exhibit along the lines of the 1987 Museum of American History exhibit on Japanese-American internment, "A More Perfect Union"; the 1989 Air and Space Museum program

on "The Legacy of Strategic Bombing"; or the 1991 National Museum of American Art exhibit, "The West as America."

Aware of outside criticism early on, National Air and Space Museum director Martin Harwit invited the executive director of the Air Force Association (AFA) and the editor in chief of the association's *Air Force* magazine to the museum in January 1994 to talk about the proposed exhibit. Executive director General Monroe W. Hatch, Jr., USAF (Retired) had written Harwit in the fall of 1993 to protest how the proposed exhibit appeared to treat "Japan and the United States as if their participation in the war were morally equivalent." And, "if anything, incredibly, it gives the benefit of opinion to Japan." When asked, Harwit gave them a copy of the script, still in its first draft, prior to sending it to the exhibit's advisory committee for peer review on February 7, 1994.

The Pressure Increases

On March 15 the Air Force Association surprised Smithsonian officials by issuing a press release that alerted veterans groups and the press to what the association deemed a problematic script. Exhibit detractors charged that Air and Space Museum Director Martin Harwit, Chairman of the National Air and Space Museum's Department of Aeronautics Tom Crouch (who was curator for the Japanese-American internment exhibit in 1987), and the exhibit curator, Michael Neufeld, were proceeding with an imbalanced script. These museum officials, however, countered that the exhibit's advisory committee would have suggested major changes to the script had there been any serious problems. Following the committee's advice, the museum had added contextual material on the war in the Pacific, although only minor revisions were suggested. Later, however, one member of the advisory committee would raise a new and troubling issue. In an interview with the *Washington Post*, Richard Hallion would term the group "really a non-committee" with an ambiguous part in developing the script.

Meanwhile, the AFA's press release triggered a storm of protest. During the same month, Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS) wrote Secretary Adams that the Smithsonian had failed for 44 years to display the *Enola Gay* properly, and that the proposed exhibit would be a travesty if it offended veterans. Referring to her state's wartime role in production of the B-29, Kassebaum offered three Kansas venues for showing the plane. April arrived with a sharply critical article printed in the AFA's *Air Force* magazine. According to John T. Correll, *Air Force* editor in chief, the Smithsonian's handling of its current World War I airpower exhibit, "Legend, Memory, and the Great War in the Air," is typical of its "political correct curating." The curators' attempt to de-romanticize air warfare, Correll claimed, resulted in an exhibit as imbalanced as the proposed atomic bomb exhibit. He noted the concessions made by museum officials in the January script, but

complained about some of their decisions to retain material from the previous fall as well as what the AFA felt was obstinacy on the part of the museum. Revisions made in January were the first to have "budged from its politicized plan for display of the *Enola Gay*."

From mid-April to mid-May, a special "Tiger Team" of Air and Space Museum staff members acting as an *ad hoc* committee of internal review worked with the script. A revised script was completed May 31, which signalled a significant shift. The original title, "The Crossroads: The End of World War II, the Atomic Bomb, and the Origins of the Cold War," was changed to "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II." This draft circulated during June while pressure against the exhibit continued to mount. At least one member of the advisory committee, Barton Bernstein, felt the revisions adequately addressed the criticisms and reassured Harwit on May 23. Bernstein, who commended the officials for a script addressing controversial issues in a complex way making room for more than the one-sided perspective of the exhibit's opponents, added that "you should feel reasonably secure to know that the script generally conforms to the recent scholarship on the subjects."

During the summer the story heated as veterans groups and editorials across the country excoriated museum officials for perverting the Smithsonian's purpose, serving up political correctness rather than historical accuracy, and for exhibiting anti-Americanism rather than objectivity. Harwit even was criticized for sending a copy of the script to the Peace Museum in Nagasaki. The veterans groups, in particular, were effective in rousing Congressional attention. Media coverage of the exhibit controversy peaked in early August, centering around the 49th anniversary of the bombing. Harwit defended his team's decisions in the *Washington Post* on August 7: "The museum has chosen to provide not an opinion piece but rather the basic information that visitors will need to draw their own conclusions." The exhibit, he asserted, was aimed mainly at post-war generations who "realize that the nuclear bombs that saved their fathers' lives continue to threaten their own and their children's."

Exhibit critics on the side of veterans still had the momentum. On August 10, Representative Peter Blute (R-MA) and 23 other House members wrote to Smithsonian Secretary Adams. While recognizing the museum's attempts to consult with its critics, these members of Congress determined "after review...that the revised script is still biased, lacking in context, and therefore unacceptable." The letter went on to reprimand the Smithsonian's resistance in the months remaining before the exhibit's opening "to make it better and more historically accurate." As public officials they called on those responsible "to act to balance this exhibit and provide the American people with an objective account of the *Enola Gay* and her mission...."

EXHIBITION ADVISORY BOARD

EDWIN BEARSS, chief historian of the National Park Service; BARTON BERNSTEIN of Stanford University, a historian of U.S. nuclear policy; VICTOR BOND, a medical doctor from Brookhaven National Laboratory with experience in radiation effects; STANLEY GOLDBERG, a scholar of the history of the Manhattan Project; RICHARD HALLION, Historian of the Air Force; AKIRA IRIYE of Harvard University, a historian of Japanese-American relations; EDWARD LINENTHAL of the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh who has studied American attitudes toward war memorials; RICHARD RHODES, author of *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*; and MARTIN SHERWIN, director of the John Sloane Dickey Center at Dartmouth College.

Changes Made

Two major papers, the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*, weighed in on opposing, but not necessarily opposite, sides of the controversy. On August 14, a *Washington Post* editorial took a political swipe at the exhibit's content by pointing out the museum officials' inability to see political opinions at the heart of the controversy.

were made to Unit 400, "Ground Zero: Hiroshima... and Nagasaki..."; and minor wording changes were made to Unit 500, "The Legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Continued opposition to the August draft caused Harwit to decide to work directly with a veterans group. In September museum officials met repeatedly with representatives of the Ameri-

ments with concern. On September 19, the OAH Executive Committee wrote to the Smithsonian's Board of Regents urging them "to support the National Air and Space Museum staff" and to permit the exhibition to go forward. The committee also opposed "any Congressional effort to penalize the Smithsonian Institution" as a result of undertaking a controversial exhibit. On October 13, the American Historical Association's Executive Committee wrote to Smithsonian Secretary Heyman to inform him of its unanimous endorsement of the OAH's statement of September 19. During the third week of October, Smithsonian Undersecretary Constance Newman met with American Legion officials in Indianapolis to discuss the script. One week later, on October 26, the Smithsonian issued a revised script and sent it to military historians, service organizations, and peace groups. "We feel it's very close to where we want to be with this exhibit," said museum public affairs officer Mike Feters, although he noted the museum reserves the right to make changes.

In the meantime, the OAH Executive Board has passed a resolution condemning the political interference in the Smithsonian's curatorial process and a resolution calling for the creation of a Statement of Rights, Responsibilities, and Professional Autonomy of American Museums and Historical Societies. Both resolutions are reprinted above. The OAH Board remains committed to considering the matter further. □

John Dichtl is Assistant Editor of the OAH Newsletter.

OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD PASSES TWO RESOLUTIONS AT ITS OCTOBER 22, 1994, MEETING

- THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS CONDEMNS THREATS BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO PENALIZE THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BECAUSE OF THE CONTROVERSIAL EXHIBITION ON WORLD WAR II AND THE DROPPING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. THE OAH FURTHER DEPLORES THE REMOVAL OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AND REVISIONS OF INTERPRETATIONS OF HISTORY FOR REASONS OUTSIDE THE PROFESSIONAL PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA BY WHICH MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS ARE CREATED.
- IN VIEW OF RECENT ATTACKS ON THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF AMERICAN MUSEUMS AND THE FREEDOM OF HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION OF MUSEUM CURATORS, THE OAH WISHES TO JOIN WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN DRAFTING A STATEMENT OF RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY OF AMERICAN MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES. TOWARD THIS END, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AUTHORIZES THE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO APPROACH OTHER RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS WITH A VIEW TO ASSEMBLING A TASK FORCE THAT WOULD DRAFT SUCH A CODE. THE DRAFT OF SUCH A CODE OR STATEMENT MIGHT BE CIRCULATED AMONG PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND REVISED WITH A VIEW TO ITS ULTIMATE ENDORSEMENT BY ASSOCIATIONS AND MUSEUMS.

Like most academics, the *Post* opined, Smithsonian officials assumed all thinking people would come to agree that presenting differing perspectives on a controversial issue would suffice in the place of unobtainable objectivity. Three weeks later a *New York Times* editorial defended the museum. Suggesting that the process, not the content, was at issue, the editorial observed that the museum ought to be free from interference from members of Congress.

In the meantime, Air and Space curators responded to comments from military branch historians, veterans' groups, and Congress by adding a section for context and making changes to its existing draft from June. Writing in August for the October issue of *Smithsonian* magazine, incoming Smithsonian Secretary, and former chancellor at the University of California, Berkeley, I. Michael Heyman, used the controversial exhibit to raise the more general issue of the Smithsonian's independence. He compared it to the academic independence of a public university, and rejected the institution's role as positive propagandist and as "the nation's attic." The exhibit, he said, "is still open to change, and the museum staff remains sensitive to observations that are being offered," though it expects continued "freedom from political interference."

On August 29 the Smithsonian announced it was expanding the exhibit's contextual coverage of the war in the Pacific by giving it separate, but adjacent exhibit space. Each visitor to "The Last Act" would first pass through this introductory area, "The War in the Pacific: An American Perspective." This would allow the main exhibit's first section, unit 100, "A Fight to the Finish," which itself was expanded in the May 31 draft of the script, to return to its original purpose of covering the last phases of the war. Earlier in August, unit 100 and unit 200, "Decision to Drop the Bomb," underwent cuts and wording changes. Unit 300, "Delivering the Bomb," was reduced in length; deletions, which included photographs,

can Legion, an organization whose leadership seemed open to working with them. Suggestions from the Legion led to a new draft, in which the introductory exhibit, "The War in the Pacific," was integrated into the main exhibit as unit 0.

On September 22 the Senate agreed to a resolution expressing its concern about the appropriate portrayal of the men and women of the Armed Forces in the *Enola Gay* exhibit. The House version of the resolution went to committee on September 20 and stayed there.

By the end of September, a new draft for the exhibit was complete. According to an article on October 1 in the *New York Times* it went beyond spot deletions and additions. The final section on the postwar nuclear arms race was cut, and a number of items that critics felt overplayed the human dimension of ground zero at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were reduced. The museum also vastly increased the figure it would be citing as the estimated number of potential American casualties were an invasion of Japan to have taken place.

The OAH has monitored these develop-

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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin offers the John C. Geilfuss Fellowship, which carries an outright grant of \$2,000. The fellowship is awarded for research at the graduate level and beyond in Wisconsin and U.S. business and economic history, with preference given to topics on Wisconsin and the American Midwest and/or for research using the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Applicants should submit FOUR COPIES of a current resume and FOUR COPIES of a letter of not more than two pages detailing their background and training in historical research and describing their current research work. This description should include the proposal, types of sources to be used, possible conclusions, and an explanation of the work's significance.

Applications must be received by February 1 of each year and should be addressed to: Dr. Michael E. Stevens, State Historian, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488. For further information, call (608) 264-6464.



American History Abroad: Canada

Francis M. Carroll

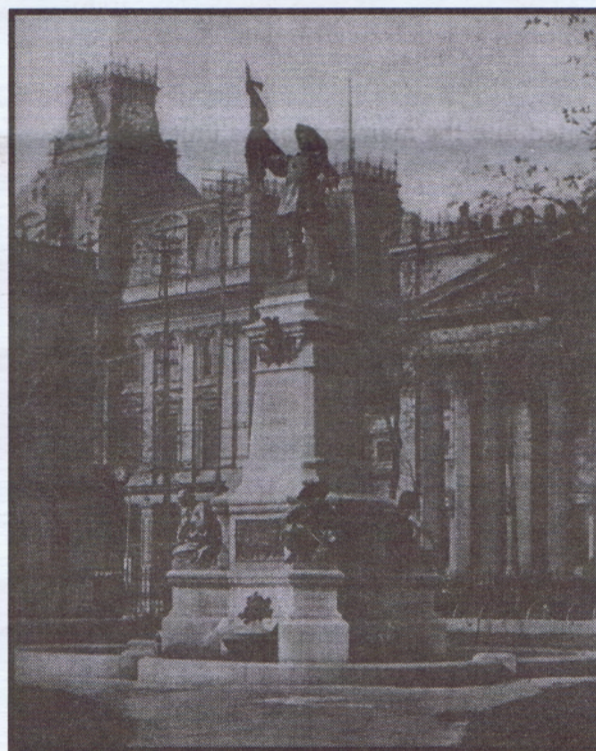
In an essay published almost twenty years ago, Peter Buitenhuis of McGill University in Montreal declared, "The development of American studies in Canada has been hindered by almost every obstacle that the genius of universities, funding agencies, nationalists, and sundry individuals could devise." Today, in the early 1990s, it must be admitted that this observation is still valid.

To be sure, the study of both American and Canadian history has emerged from the intellectual domination of traditional history department curricula that gave primacy to British, European, medieval, and ancient history. American and Canadian history benefitted from the growth that higher education experienced in North America during the 1960s. As new universities were created in Canada and old universities were expanded, the number of people studying for degrees grew dramatically. In these circumstances, history departments moved quickly to make new appointments and to broaden their course offerings. Furthermore, during the 1960s high schools across Canada introduced American history into their curricula, and the training or retraining of school teachers created a further demand for American history at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. To meet this departmental expansion and student demand, many American historians, almost always educated in the United States, were recruited and brought to Canada. These were certainly the good years for American studies.

It was in this situation in the late 1960s and early 1970s, after a large number of American academics had entered Canadian universities, that a surge of Canadian nationalism began to undercut the interest in and demand for American history. Canadian nationalism, with its component of anti-Americanism, may be said to follow a pattern of cycles. In the early 1970s there was a rising anxiety among Canadian nationalists about the United States and its influence in Canada. A major focus of these concerns was American corporate ownership of segments of the Canadian economy, particularly the petroleum industry. A second area was the growing disillusionment with the American war in Vietnam, whether on the level of international politics, or the observation of U.S. domestic unrest, or the appearance in Canada of substantial numbers of young American men avoiding the draft. A third question that troubled Canadian nationalists was whether the influx of American scholars in the 1960s would have the result of placing the education of Canadian university students in the hands of "foreigners" and of "Americanizing" Canadian universities. As exaggerated as these concerns may have been in the words of some commentators, there was some basis for second thoughts about the influence of the United States in Canada. The climate of opinion certainly began to have an inhibiting effect within universities on the study of American history and culture. (In the September 1992 *Journal of*

American History "Round Table" on the internationalization of American history [Vol.79, #2, p.477, "Shifting Perspectives From the North: Quebec,"] Bruno Ramirez outlines many of these same social and cultural circumstances in Canada, but from a slightly different perspective.)

It must also be said that the Canadian intellectual community contributed to the cooling of interest in American studies after the 1960s. Not only have academics and writers tended to be in the forefront of the efforts to promote Canadian nationalism and to define Canadian identity, but as a group they also have tended to look with a mixture of dismay and condescension on American culture, tradition, politics, economics, education, and social mores. It may not actually be unpatriotic for a Canadian to show an interest in the United States, but



Place D'Armes, Montreal

for a Canadian academic to do so is certainly unconventional. These nationalist cultural assumptions, in the schools, universities, and the media have tended to push the study of American politics, institutions, and peoples to the periphery of the formal educational process. Also by the late 1970s, the specter of the possible separation of the province of Quebec gave a new sense of urgency to the study of Canadian history as a priority for understanding and preserving the nation. In these circumstances, the study of American history, and the prospect of research and scholarship in American topics, have since Buitenhuis wrote in 1975, continued to be ambiguous.

As a result, enrollment in both undergraduate and graduate American history reached very low levels across Canada by the late 1970s and early

1980s. For example, in 1977 out of 280 M.A. degrees completed in history, only three, or about one percent, were awarded in American history. The average for M.A. degrees awarded in American topics during the 1970s was just under two percent. It is more difficult to generalize about doctoral dissertations. Although seven Ph.D. degrees were awarded in 1980 for dissertations in American topics, during the past twenty-two years for which figures exist there were five years in which no Ph.D. degrees were awarded in American history topics, four years in which there were only one, and three years in which there were only two. To be sure, Canadian students with serious interest in American topics have had ready access to American universities where the graduate faculties might be larger and where library and document resources might be greater than in many Canadian universities. This was particularly true when the old Woodrow Wilson Fellowships financed graduate training. That a number of Canadian graduate students have gone to the United States, however, should not obscure the fact that very few have any exposure to American history at Canadian universities and only a tiny number of American specialists are trained in the Canadian system.

During the 1980s the situation began to improve slightly. Perhaps stimulated by a momentary easing of the national unity crisis or by the signing of the Canadian-American free trade agreement, undergraduate enrollments in American history appeared to rise by the end of the decade. The number of M.A. degrees awarded in American topics grew to just over three percent.

In the 1990s, however, staffing problems are emerging within history departments, with the result that there are fewer American historians in the classroom now than 15 years ago. A portion of the American specialists retooled during the lean years of the previous decade were lecturing and doing research by the 1980s and 1990s in subject areas such as Canadian, Indian, urban, world, and contemporary history. Others of this group have retired. Furthermore, the continuing economic crisis reduced the size of history departments and made it almost impossible to replace retirees or to hire new people to meet new needs. Indeed, the prospect of hiring replacements after a period of departmental erosion can be expected to generate an acrimonious debate about the priorities of the department. In these debates the proposal to hire a new American specialist must compete with the urgent needs of the other area within the department. A decision to do so is all the more delicate because almost inevitably any American specialist would have to come from the United States, in view of the absence of Canadian Ph.D. students in American areas. Unless there is a dramatic turn-around in university financing, the long-term implications of this are clear. There will be a steadily reduced number of people who have been trained to teach American

history and who are currently working in an American research area.

American scholars living and working in Canada do enjoy some advantages unavailable to their colleagues teaching American history in other countries. Research in the United States itself is more accessible than from across the ocean. Most university libraries have American history collections that are at least workable, and interlibrary loan facilities give scholars access to American university libraries as well as Canadian. Funding from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, as well as within most of the Canadian universities, is available to enable scholars to do research in manuscript and archival collections in the United States and, in some instances, for subsidies and aid of publication. The Canadian Association of American Studies, which was founded in the more optimistic days of 1964, holds lively annual conferences and also publishes an excellent journal, *The Canadian Review of American Studies*. Unfortunately, the *Review* no longer has any financial subsidy from either the United States Department of State or the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. It depends on the generosity of the university at which it is currently located and on its subscribers. The Canadian Historical Association (CHA) generally has several sessions at its annual meeting devoted to American history topics, and it has worked hard to recruit members from non-Canadian specialties in order to make the CHA a genuinely national association of historians. Although the *Canadian Historical Review* (not the journal of CHA) is focused entirely on Canadian history, there are several other journals which provide a vehicle for publication of American topics within Canada. The *Canadian Journal of History* and the *International History Review* come immediately to mind. Of course, Canadian scholars also find it convenient to publish and attend historical conferences in the United States. The annual meetings of both the OAH and the American Historical Association, as well as many other historical societies regularly include American specialists from Canada on their programs. These are conveniences that are not quite so available to American specialists in Britain, France or Australia.

In view of the unique position the United States occupies in the minds of Canadians, it is difficult to predict the status that American history will achieve in Canada. One would hope for an objective intellectual curiosity about the United States and its history—objective at least to the degree that students and scholars do not fall into either of the opposite camps of prejudging the United States to be the source of all evil or to be the shining example of the promised land. One would prefer to see a serious interest in American History that did not in some way compromise a student's or scholar's sense of being a loyal Canadian. In a time of political malaise and economic decline, this may be asking too much. □

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The Humanities Doctoral Population in 1991

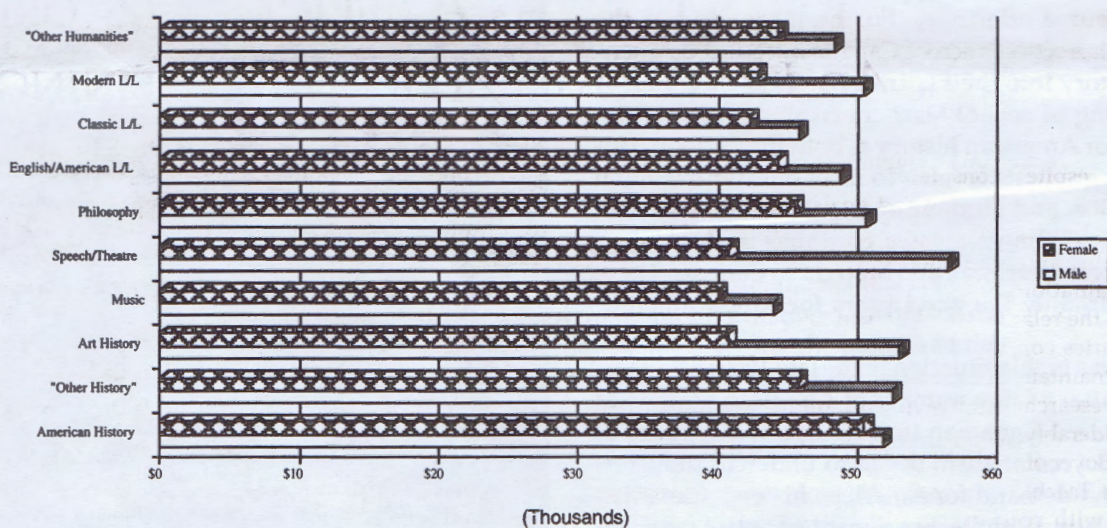
Arnita A. Jones

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has released the new report, *Humanities Doctorates in the United States: 1991 Profile*. Eighth in a biennial series beginning in 1977, this report is based on a longitudinal employment survey conducted in 1991, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It presents data about the demographic and employment characteristics of the estimated population of 100,300 humanities doctorates in the United States who received their degrees between January 1942 and June of 1990. The report results describe an aging population that has increased its

ties doctorates was \$48,200. Only American history and speech/theater doctorates claimed median salaries of more than \$50,000. On average, women earned less than men in each field (see Table 1). Approximately one-fourth were in a field of history. (The National Academy includes the following fields in this category: American history, 6,300; other history, 15,500; and art history, 3,100.

American and other historians wishing to ana-

Figure 1. Median Annual Salaries of Humanities Ph.D.s Employed Full-time, by Field of Doctorate and Gender, 1991. Source: National Academy of Sciences



proportion of women but made little gains in including minorities.

Among the specific findings about the members of the humanities doctoral population were the following:

- More than one-half were between the ages of 50 and 75.
- One-third were female.
- Only 2.4 percent were African-American, 3.3 percent were Hispanic, and 2.0 described themselves as members of other minority groups.
- Only 1.7 percent were unemployed and seeking employment; however, 22.7 percent were employed in a nonhumanities discipline, and 8.4 percent were employed part-time.
- Those who earned their degrees in the five years prior to 1991 had the highest proportion (82.5 percent) employed in education institutions.
- The median annual salary of all humani-

ties doctorates was \$48,200. Only American history and speech/theater doctorates claimed median salaries of more than \$50,000. On average, women earned less than men in each field (see Table 1). Approximately one-fourth were in a field of history. (The National Academy includes the following fields in this category: American history, 6,300; other history, 15,500; and art history, 3,100.)

lyze the data presented in the NAS's 1991 profile report should proceed with caution, however. A change in the survey's methodology has resulted in the re-categorization of several thousand historians whose field is American history (but who received their degrees in those years between 1977 and 1981 when American history was not listed as a separate field). They have been moved into the "other history" category. This has caused a significant drop in the number of doctorates reported in American history in 1991 (6,300) as compared to 1989 (10,000), a circumstance that makes highly problematic any comparison of data on American historians in the 1991 survey with those described in earlier studies. In addition, it complicates comparison between American historians and other disciplines for the 1991 survey. The OAH has initiated conversations with NAS about resolving these methodological issues. □

Arnita A. Jones is Executive Secretary of the OAH.

Redefining Historical Scholarship

One of the major debates within the higher education community currently is the changing role of scholarship—and of scholars—as universities prepare for the twenty-first century. While teaching remains central to the missions of all post-secondary institutions, the definition of “scholarship” and the opportunities for application and dissemination of research results from scholarly efforts are broadening and becoming more creative and complex. Distinctions have prevailed for some time in the historical profession, for example, between “scholarship”—exhibited by production of scholarly articles and monographs—and “service”, which is expressed by the development, application, and interpretation of scholarly knowledge outside of the geography of the university, as well as elements of departmental work and good citizenship. Those distinctions between scholarship and scholarship-based service are folding together throughout the university community in general into a new concept of public service based on scholarly research and expertise.

The outside worlds of government, businesses, cultural institutions, filmmaking, local and network news, and other contemporary undertakings are utilizing and benefitting from these creative new ways to make scholarship accessible. Current reward structures in many university history departments, however, emphasize research or research and teaching but value the old definition of “service” as a distinctly lesser undertaking. Because there is such a demand for university-based expertise, learned societies and professional organizations have put the issue of faculty rewards for public service—as noted, not solely good citizenship but rather service to the whole community based in research expertise—at the top of their agendas for change.

Historians sometimes think of themselves as slow to recognize and adapt to change in contemporary matters, but in fact our record as a profession in recent years shows the opposite. The American Historical Association’s Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct (1992), for example, was one of the first to be hammered out among the scholarly organizations and has been used as a model by other professional research-based organizations. In the same spirit, the AHA’s Ad Hoc Committee on Redefining Scholarly Work began its task of rethinking the meaning of scholarship. The following report is the AHA’s proposal for reshaping the ways in which scholarly work is evaluated and rewarded. The OAH Committee on Public History has asked the OAH Executive Board to consider adopting this statement.

—Jannelle Warren-Findley, Chair, Committee On Public History

REDEFINING HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP: REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AD HOC COMMITTEE ON REDEFINING SCHOLARLY WORK

Despite considerable differences in institutional missions and goals, most American colleges and universities agree on the basic criteria for faculty tenure and promotion decisions: the documentation and evaluation of research, teaching, and service. Although the relative weight given to each of the three criteria varies considerably from institution to institution, critics maintain that too much emphasis is now placed on the research component, with the other two relegated to considerably lesser if not irrelevant status. For example, Ernest Boyer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching maintains that this equation of scholarship with research and publication, while perhaps having served many faculty and institutions well over the years, has perpetuated narrow individual and institutional priorities at odds with the broader interests of faculty and with the varied needs of colleges and universities today. In *Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities for the Professorate* (Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1990), Boyer argues that “a wide gap now exists between the myth and the reality of academic life. Almost all colleges pay lip service to the trilogy of teaching, research, and service, but when it comes to making judgments about professional performance, the three rarely are assigned equal merit.... the time has come to move beyond the tired old ‘teaching versus research’ debate and give the familiar and honorable term ‘scholarship’ a broader, more capacious meaning, one that brings legitimacy to the full scope of academic work.” (pp. 15-16)

This debate over priorities is not discipline-specific but extends across the higher education community. Nevertheless, each discipline has specific concerns and problems. For history, the privilege given to the monograph in promotion and tenure has led to the undervaluing of other activities central to the life of the discipline writing textbooks, developing courses and curricula, documentary editing, museum exhibitions, and film projects to name but a few. Despite a number of efforts within recent years to give greater recognition to such work, a traditional, hierarchical conceptualization of

what constitutes historical scholarship, based on the German university model, continues to dominate and restrict our profession’s rewards structure. There is little recognition of the diverse interests and talents of today’s historians or of the changes that they undergo over the course of their careers. The situation is unlikely to change until we as a profession consciously rethink the fundamental meaning of historical scholarship and the role of the historian as scholar today.

While frustration over the academic rewards structure may be the catalyst, a reexamination of the meaning of scholarship has much larger implications for the profession—if scholarly activity is central to the work of our profession, then how we define scholarship determines what it means to be a historian and who is part of the historical community. The AHA defines the history profession in broad, encompassing terms, but is that definition meaningful as long as only certain kinds of work are valued and deemed scholarly within our discipline? If the historical profession is a broad community of individuals committed to “teaching, researching, writing, or otherwise providing or disseminating historical knowledge and understanding” (Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of the AHA, 1988, p. 1), then the virtually exclusive identification of historical scholarship with the monograph is inappropriate and unfairly undervalues the work of a significant portion of professional historians. Just how many historians are excluded by a narrow definition of scholarship? According to data from a 1985-86 study conducted by the American Council of Learned Societies, only 41.8 percent of historians surveyed have published one or more scholarly books or monographs during their careers.

The AHA Ad Hoc Committee

Within this context, the AHA agreed in 1991 to participate in two initiatives that call for the development of discipline-specific redefinitions of scholarly work. The first, conducted by Syracuse University and supported by the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education and the Lilly Endowment, has focused on enhanc-

ing the status of teaching within the faculty rewards system. Eighteen professional associations have taken part in this effort. In the second project, eleven professional associations have agreed to undertake a variety of efforts to increase recognition for scholarship-based professional service. The cosponsors of this project are the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the University of Maryland at College Park, and Wayne State University, with support from the Johnson Foundation. Those two projects have in turn contributed to a third initiative in which the Association has taken part, the Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards sponsored by the American Association for Higher Education and funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education.

The Association’s agreement to take part in these projects rested on five assumptions:

1. That problems associated with the faculty rewards system are not discipline-specific. Hence, individual disciplines and their associations may be a good place to start, but they cannot be expected to bring about reform single-handedly. Similar initiatives must be launched within higher education associations and college and university administrations if there is to be any substantial change.
2. That the AHA’s role should not be to prescribe a certain formula but rather to suggest alternative ways of conceptualizing scholarly work and to provide examples of the different ways in which history departments have addressed this issue. The emphasis should be on what “can be” considered scholarship, not what “must be” or “is.” Any statement from the Association must be adaptable to the varied needs of different departments and institutions and leave room for individual and institutional choices.
3. That a redefinition of scholarly work should not diminish or undermine historical research but rather extend and enhance it. Nor should a redefinition lead to a competitive situation—the relationship of research to other scholarly work should be viewed as complementary not competitive. Research—as well as teaching—remains at the

heart of the profession.

4. That the Association's concern is with historians' activities that relate directly to their research and teaching, broadly defined, and not with public service, civic involvement, or other service to their institutions and communities. While the latter are valuable and should be encouraged, they do not draw upon the historian's professional or disciplinary expertise and cannot be characterized as scholarly.

5. That reform efforts should focus on increasing flexibility within the system and avoid the imposition of additional requirements on already over-burdened tenure-track faculty. Moreover, priorities should change concomitantly in institutional support for faculty. The point should be to change priorities and increase options, not to demand more or increase faculty workloads.

Rather than addressing the two issues (teaching and service) separately, the AHA decided to combine the two efforts into one and develop a more comprehensive statement on the nature of scholarly work and the structure of the tenure and rewards system. Toward that end an *ad hoc* committee was convened, composed of:

Robert A. Blackey, AHA Vice-President for Teaching (1991-95), California State University, San Bernardino

Blanche Wiesen Cook, AHA Vice-President for Research (1990-94), John Jay College of Criminal Justice-CUNY

Susan Socolow, AHA Vice-President for the Profession (1989-92), Emory University

Philip V. Scarpino, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, representing the Organization of American Historians

Noel J. Stowe, Arizona State University, representing the National Council on Public History

James Powell, Syracuse University

Roger Sharp, Syracuse University

Carlin Barton, University of Massachusetts

Gerald F. Linderman, University of Michigan

David Miller, Carnegie Mellon University

James B. Gardner, AHA Acting Executive Director, ex officio

A Conceptual Framework

An essay by Eugene Rice, Antioch College, entitled "The New American Scholar: Scholarship and the Purposes of the University," provided the context for the *ad hoc* committee's work. The Rice essay provides an alternative conceptualization of scholarly work: he proposes that the trilogy of research, teaching, and service be abandoned in favor of a more inclusive four-part definition of scholarship. In so doing, the discussion broadens from issues of balance within the campus-defined function of professor to the larger roles and obligations of the scholar. Drawing on the work of Ernest Boyer, Sandra E. Elman, Ernest Lynton, Lee Shulman, and others, Rice breaks scholarship down into four distinct yet interrelated components:

1. The advancement of knowledge-essentially original research

2. The integration of knowledge-synthesizing and reintegrating knowledge, revealing new patterns of meaning and new relationships between the parts and the whole

3. The application of knowledge-professional practice directly related to an individual's scholarly specialization

4. The transformation of knowledge through teaching-including pedagogical content knowledge and discipline-specific educational theory

Rice concludes:

We know that what is being proposed challenges a hierarchical arrangement of monumental proportions, a status system that is firmly fixed in the consciousness of the present faculty and the academy's organizational policies and practices. What is being called for is a broader, more open field where these different forms of

scholarship can interact, inform, and enrich one another, and faculty can follow their interests, build on their strengths, and be rewarded for what they spend most of their scholarly energy doing. All faculty ought to be scholars in this broader sense, deepening their preferred approaches to knowing but constantly pressing, and being pressed by peers, to enlarge their scholarly capacities and encompass other-often contrary-ways of knowing. (p. 6)

An Expanded Definition of Historical Scholarship

The *ad hoc* committee then applied this framework to the history discipline, using as a starting point the following passage from the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* (1992):

Scholarship, the uncovering and exchange of new information and the shaping of interpretations, is basic to the activities of the historical profession. The profession communicates with students in textbooks and classrooms; to other scholars and the general public in books, articles, exhibits, films, and historic sites and structures; and to decision-makers in memoranda and testimony. (p. 5)

That description is clearly broader than the traditional definition of scholarship as original research, and it provided the committee with the basis for developing an expanded list of activities appropriate for consideration under a more inclusive tenure and promotion system. The list that follows is basically an inventory of activities that can be scholarly but does not address when a particular activity is scholarly and when it is not—that is an issue of evaluation, as discussed below. For example, teaching can be a scholarly activity but all teaching is not scholarly in nature.

Using the Rice formulation of scholarship, the committee proposes that within history:

1. The advancement of knowledge includes:

Original research-based on manuscript and printed sources, material culture, oral history interviews, or other source materials—published in the form of a monograph or refereed journal article; disseminated through a paper or lecture given at a meeting or conference or through a museum exhibition or other project or program; or presented in a contract research report, policy paper, or other commissioned study

Documentary or critical editions

Translations

2. The integration of knowledge includes:

Synthesis of scholarship—published in a review essay (journal or anthology), textbook, newsletter, popular history, magazine, encyclopedia, newspaper, or other form of publication; disseminated through a paper or lecture given at a meeting or conference or through a museum exhibition, film, or other public program; or presented in a contract research report, policy paper, or other commissioned study

Edited anthologies, journals, or series of volumes comprised of the work of other scholars

3. The application of knowledge includes:

Public history, specifically:

Public programming (exhibitions, tours, etc.) in museums and other cultural and educational institutions
Consulting and providing expert testimony on public policy and other matters

Contract research on policy formulation and policy outcomes

Participation in film and other media projects

Writing and compiling institutional and other histories
Historic preservation and cultural resource management

Administration and management of historical organizations and institutions

Archival administration and the creation of bibliographies and databases

Professional service—editing journals and newsletters, organizing scholarly meetings, etc.

Community service drawing directly upon scholar-

ship-through state humanities councils (e.g., public lectures), history day competitions, etc.

4. The transformation of knowledge through teaching includes:

Student mentoring/advising

Research, writing, and consulting in history education and in other disciplines allied to history

Development of courses, curricula, visual materials, and teaching materials (including edited anthologies, textbooks, and software)—implemented in the classroom or disseminated through publications (books, professional newsletter articles, etc.), papers (annual meetings, teaching conferences, etc.), or non-print forms

Organization and participation in collaborative content-based programs (workshops, seminars, etc.) with the schools

Participation in developing and evaluating advanced placement and other forms of assessment

Museum exhibitions, catalogues, lectures, film, radio, etc.—public programs as forms of teaching

While the charge to the committee was to develop a discipline specific definition of scholarly work, the above formulation would be applicable as well to interdisciplinary work by historians. The committee did not address, however, the relative value of or weight that should be given to such work.

Weighting, Documentation, and Evaluation

As indicated earlier, this list of activities should not be viewed as prescriptive or definitive but rather as suggestive of how historical scholarship can be redefined to be more inclusive and multidimensional. While the breakdown provides a good starting point for departmental reassessment of promotion and tenure criteria, any such effort must also take into account the mission and goals of the individual department and the institution of which it is a part. Even if a department adopts the redefinition, it must still determine for itself the appropriate balance among the four components and the relative weight to be assigned to each. A central question that every department should address is whether there is a single mix or balance that each individual within the department must achieve or whether there is room for individuals to weight categories of work differently, as long as the department overall achieves a balance consistent with its mission.

But agreeing on an appropriate definition of scholarly work is only the first step—implementation is impossible without the development of appropriate strategies for documentation and evaluation. Work that cannot be documented and evaluated does not merit reward. But how is the work to be documented? It is relatively simple to provide copies of books or articles produced as part of one's research, but how is an innovative classroom activity or a museum exhibit documented? Advocates of the redefinition of scholarly work maintain that scholarship is strengthened when other activities are included, but it is difficult to demonstrate scholarly quality and rigor when documentation involves no more than counting or identifying. New forms of documentation such as portfolios and reflective essays must be implemented.

Attention also must be given to peer review and evaluation. Who will evaluate this scholarship? Do you require outside reviewers for teaching as you do for research? How do you secure the reviewers needed to evaluate work outside the usual expertise of faculty, such as museum exhibitions and computer software? What will be the criteria for evaluation? In a presentation on "What Makes It Scholarly" at a Conference on Redefinition and Assessment of Scholarship sponsored by Syracuse University in 1992, Ernest Lynton suggested that evaluation criteria might include: the expertise informing the choices made, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the choices, the originality and degree of innovation manifested in the activity, the difficulty of the task accomplished, and the scope and importance of the

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activity. Lynton's criteria focus on the process of scholarship rather than the product, thus encompassing a wider range of work than the monograph or journal article. For an example of how documentation and evaluation has been addressed for a nontraditional form of scholarship (museum exhibitions), see Thomas J. Schlereth, "Museum Exhibition Reviews: Introduction," *Journal of American History* (June 1989), pp. 192-95.

As each department or institution develops or adopts standards and criteria appropriate to its own mission and goals, the problem of transferability from one institution to another arises—will a scholar with nontraditional credentials find his or her mobility restricted? It is likely, for example, that the most prestigious research universities will continue to weight those activities classified under "advancement of knowledge" very heavily in appointment and promotion decisions. Thus senior members of a department have an obligation to counsel junior colleagues not only about the criteria for promotion in his or her own institution but also about the realities which govern advancement in the profession beyond that institution.

For further discussion of these issues (weighting, documentation, and evaluation) within the broader higher education context, see Robert M. Diamond and Bronwyn E. Adam, eds., *Recognizing Faculty Work: Reward Systems for the Year 2000* (Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1993); Russell Edgerton, Patricia Hutchings, and Kathleen Quinlan, *The Teaching Portfolio: Capturing the Scholarship in Teaching* (American Association for Higher Education, 1991); Sandra E. Elman and Sue Marx Smock, *Professional Service and Faculty Rewards: Toward an Integrated Structure* (National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1985); and Ernest A. Lynton and Sandra E. Elman, *New Priorities for the University* (Jossey-Bass, 1987). Each addresses both theory and practice and provides additional bibliographic citations. The Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards of the American Association for Higher Education has assembled a resource packet that includes not only a bibliography of articles and monographs but also a list of unpublished campus documents that address issues of faculty priorities and the

reward system. Contact the Forum at the AAHE offices, One Dupont Circle, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20036-1110, 202/293 6440.

Case Studies in Faculty Roles and Rewards

For a discussion of these tenure and promotion issues within the specific context of the history profession, see the April 1988, October and December 1989, and June 1991 issues of *The OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter* and the spring 1993 issue of *The Public Historian*. The first and the last provide discussions of promotion and tenure within the context of public history, and the 1991 issue of the *Newsletter* focuses on evaluating teaching. The other two issues present case studies of policies and procedures at eight very different public and private colleges and universities, including a two-year senior college, three general baccalaureate institutions, two comprehensive institutions, and two doctoral-level universities. Moreover, the departments vary in terms of the highest degree offered—five offer the B.A., two the M.A., and one the Ph.D.—and in size— from ten to nearly thirty faculty each. These articles provide both valuable illustrations of alternative faculty rewards systems and direction in addressing documentation and evaluation questions.

The pertinent articles from *The OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter* are:

From the April 1988 issue:

Kendrick A. Cements, "Promotion and Tenure for Public Historians"

From the October 1989 issue:

Donald R. Whitnah, "Faculty Evaluation at the University of Northern Iowa"

Raymond G. Herbert, "Faculty Evaluation at Thomas More College"

Charles P. Carlson, Jr., "Faculty Evaluation at the University of Denver"

Louise E. Hoffman, "Faculty Evaluation at Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg"

From the December 1989 issue:

Robert W. McAhren, "Teaching Evaluation at Washington and Lee University"

Charles R. Bailey, "Assessing Teaching Effectiveness at SUNY-Geneseo"

Carol S. Gruber, "Evaluating Teaching at William Paterson College"

Anthony O. Edmonds, "The Evaluation and Reward of Teaching: Confessions of a Department Head Who Agreed to Chair a Blue Ribbon Committee on Evaluating Teaching"

From the June 1991 issue:

Russell Edgerton, "The Teaching Portfolio—Recognizing the Scholarship in Teaching"

Peter Seldin and Linda F. Annis, "The Teaching Portfolio"

John Barber, "The Teaching Portfolio: At Last, a Panacea"

Anthony O. Edmonds, "The Teaching Portfolio: A Personal Witness by a Department Chair"

James Wilkinson, "Documenting Feedback in the Teaching Portfolio"

From *The Public Historian*:

Philip V. Scarpino, "Some Thoughts on Defining, Evaluating, and Rewarding Public Scholarship," *The Public Historian* 15 (Spring 1993): 55-61.

For copies of the newsletters, contact the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199, (812) 855-7311. For *The Public Historian*, contact the Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410, (805) 893-3667. □

The Report of the American Historical Association Ad Hoc Committee on Redefining Scholarly Work, "Redefining Historical Scholarship," first appeared in the March 1994 issue of the American Historical Association's newsletter, Perspectives. This edition published June 1994 by the American Historical Association. To order more copies of this report, please contact the American Historical Association, Publications Sales, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003-3889.

continued from page 1

correct version of American history," that ought to be "flushed down the toilet."

More than two years in preparation, the U.S. history standards were created as a result of congressional and presidential mandates to develop a broad consensus about the material that constitutes excellence in the teaching and learning of history in the nation's schools. *The National Standards for U.S. History* has become an important part of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, signed by President Clinton in March 1994. Gary B. Nash and Charlotte Crabtree serve as co-directors of the National History Standards Project.

OAH members included on the national council that oversaw the creation of the U.S. history standards were Joyce Appleby (president of OAH when she was appointed to the council), Darlene Clark Hine, Pedro Castillo, Morton Keller, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, and Kenneth Jackson. OAH participated further in constructing the standards as one of nine focus groups that reviewed various drafts. The composition of the OAH focus group changed during the more than two years required to construct the standards, so several

dozen OAH members were involved at one time or another in critiquing the standards, including chairs of the focus groups—Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Eric Rothschild, and Michael Kammen. Other critiques of the standards were provided by members of the Executive Board, including Alfred Young, Sara Evans, Albert Camarillo, Eric

Foner, and Larry Levine. Scores of other OAH members critiqued the standards by joining focus groups commissioned by the National History Standards Project. Focus groups included those from the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Historical Association, the Organization of History Teachers, and the National

Council for History Education. In addition, dozens of precollegiate teachers, at primary, middle, and high school levels, were deeply involved in writing the standards. Three OAH members—John Pyne, Gloria Sesso, and David Vigilante—played central roles. In sum, OAH members have been indispensable in shaping the history standards, and the process has brought precollegiate history teachers in close contact with college and university historians. This is healthy and fitting.

Beyond its principal goal of deepening the content of historical study in schools, the U.S. history

standards provide a new framework for critical thinking and appraisal of historical issues. The material is organized to develop competence in five types of historical thinking: chronological thinking; comprehension; analysis and interpretation; research; and issues-analysis and decision-making. The standards invite inquiry, reflection, analysis, and comparison. They are not presented as a set of historical observations and conclusions that students are told to swallow. Also, they encourage flexibility in the designing of state frameworks, course curricula, textbooks, and classroom strategies.

In addition to the material that marries historical content with historical thinking skills for each of ten eras, the U.S. history standards book also serves as a reference guide to advanced study in American history. It features guides to resources for historical study, including laser discs, videotapes, computer software, and CD-ROM; primary documents collections; periodicals; and curricular teaching units.

OAH members will probably want to have their libraries contain copies of the U.S. history standards because they are very likely to become a focal point for ongoing debates over the question of "who owns history?" The standards book will be of unusual importance to OAH members who are involved in preparing students for careers as history and social studies teachers in the schools.

The book can be ordered from The National Center for History in the Schools, 10880 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 761, Los Angeles, CA 90024-4108. □

IN A MAIL BALLOT COMPLETED
SEPTEMBER 15, THE OAH EXECUTIVE
BOARD AFFIRMED ITS SUPPORT FOR
DISSEMINATION OF THE U.S. HISTORY
STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY UCLA
FOR CONSIDERATION BY STATE
AND LOCAL EDUCATORS.

Announcing the 16th Annual

Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association Fellowship & Grant Program

Purpose:

To fund research trips to the Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, Iowa

Eligibility:

Current graduate students, postdoctoral scholars and other qualified researchers

Awards:

Generally up to \$1,200, although requests are considered for extended research

Deadline:

March 1, 1995

For more information: Fellowship and Grant Committee, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, Iowa 52358 or call (319) 643-5327.

The Huntington Library Fellowships

The Huntington will award three fellowships funded by the national Endowment for the Humanities for the academic year 1995-1996. These fellowships are designed to permit scholars to spend from four to twelve months at the Huntington. The fellowships carry a maximum stipend of \$30,000. They may be combined with sabbaticals or other stipendiary support. Fellows will be able to pursue their own research and writing while participating in the intellectual life of the Huntington.

Applicants must be established scholars at the postdoctoral level or its equivalent, must be United States citizens or foreign nationals who have resided in the United States for at least three years, and must be pursuing scholarship in a field appropriate to the Huntington's collections. Preference will be given to scholars who have not held major fellowships during the three years preceding the year for which the center is awarding the fellowships. The deadline for applications is January 6, 1995.

The Huntington Library is an independent research center with holdings in British and American history, literature, art history, the history of science, and photography. The collections range chronologically from the ninth to the twentieth centuries. The art galleries contain a notable collection of British and American paintings, watercolors, fine prints, photographs, and an art reference library. The Research Division supports a fellowship program to fund short-term study at the Huntington and sponsors a number of conferences, lectures and seminars.

Please refer all inquiries to the Research Division, The Huntington, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, California 91108.

CALL FOR PAPERS

1996 OAH Annual Meeting • Chicago Illinois

Robert Penn Warren has remarked that being an American "is a matter of an idea—and history is the image of that idea." President-elect Michael Kammen and the Program Committee have designated "History, Memory, and Identity" as the theme for the annual meeting that will be held in Chicago, March 28-31, 1996. This theme provides an opportunity to explore the ways in which Americans of diverse regional, ethnic, racial, gender, and religious identities have defined themselves in relation to their society and the world at large. It provides us with a point of departure for examining the relationships Americans have forged between individual identity, collective memory, and national history.

Participants in the convention will be able to explore the many ways in which Americans have contested meanings that have been attached to "History, Memory, and Identity." Questions that can be addressed in this regard include: To what degree have constructions of the past provided a basis for social cohesion? How much have they had a policing function, serving as a means by which to impose an illusory consensus? How have invocations of the past been used as strategies for resisting change or, conversely, for achieving innovation? Why has the past been such a contested terrain—in the academy and beyond? How have individual and national identity shaped American politics and public policy? To what extent has a sense of national identity influenced the global role of the United States and the perceptions Americans have held about other peoples?

The Program Committee invites proposals from individuals and organizations that consider all these issues from a variety of perspectives: social, economic, cul-

tural, political and diplomatic. We also welcome proposals with a comparative dimension. And we, of course, invite general submissions in all areas, subjects, and periods of American history.

The Program Committee is committed to the belief that Clio's house has many rooms. We would like all of them represented at the meeting. Although we encourage proposals for entire sessions, the Program Committee will seek to match single-paper proposals and to place them on the program. Sessions concerned with teaching at all levels are especially welcomed. OAH policy encourages sessions in which participants represent the full diversity of the organization's membership.

The Program Committee has complete authority for accepting proposals from individuals and organizations. Proposals accepted from organizations will be listed in the Annual Meeting Program as co-sponsored.

Each proposal **must** include a cover sheet that conforms to the example printed here; an abstract no longer than 500 words which describes the session's subject, methodology, and significance; a prospectus of no more than 250 words for each paper; and a single-page vita for each participant. Co-chairs of the Program Committee are Michael J. Hogan and Mary Kelley. Five full copies of each proposal must be submitted no later than **January 15, 1995**, to: 1996 Program Proposals, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Neither faxes nor electronic mail can be accepted.

All participants must register for the meeting. Participants specializing in American history and who support themselves as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members of the OAH. *The OAH Executive Board has set aside a small sum of money to subsidize travel to the annual meeting for minority graduate students appearing on the program.*

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
1996 Annual Meeting
HISTORY, MEMORY AND IDENTITY
Chicago, Illinois — March 28-31, 1996

SAMPLE COVER SHEET
(Required for all proposals)
Print or Type ONLY

I. PROPOSAL FOR (Circle one)

Session Panel Workshop

Single Paper
(Include single paper title here)

III. PROPOSER

Name:

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address:

V. PRESENTER(S)

1) Name:

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address:

Paper/Discussion Title:

3) Name

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address

Paper/Discussion Title:

II. SESSION/PANEL OR WORKSHOP TITLE

IV. CHAIR

Name:

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address:

2) Name:

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address

Paper/Discussion Title:

VI. COMMENTATOR

Name:

Department:

Institution:

Telephone:

Address:

Paper/Discussion Title:

Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis

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

Varieties of Religious Experience

During the academic years 1995-1996 and 1996-1997, the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will conduct a project on comparative religion, with emphasis on the nature of spiritual experience and the issue of religious toleration in historical perspective. Applications are welcomed from all disciplines and regional specializations. While individual projects need not be explicitly comparative, weekly seminars and annual conferences will explore comparative aspects of religious experience in different places and periods. Applicants need not be United States citizens. AA/EOE. For further information and fellowship applications, write to:

Professor Phyllis Mack, Project Director
Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis
Rutgers-- The State University of New Jersey
88 College Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Closing date for applications for 1995-1996 fellowships is **January 15, 1995**. Those interested in giving a paper in 1995-1996 should also write to Professor Mack.

The State University of New Jersey
RUTGERS

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: JANUARY 15, 1995

Report of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation

The Historical Advisory Committee (HAC) met four times during 1993 and three times during the first six months of 1994. The additional six months is included in this report to adjust the schedule to allow the Annual Report to be submitted at the end of August each year so as to coincide with the terms of office of the members and chair of the Advisory Committee. With only one exception, at least eight committee members attended all meetings. The exception was a special meeting, called on short notice, at which seven of the nine members were present. In addition, the HAC sent over twenty advisory letters and memoranda to officials inside the Department. This clearly indicates the importance Advisory committee members attach to their work.

In accordance with the staggered terms established by Title IV of public Law 102-138 of Oct. 28, 1991 [22 USC 4351]—the “Foreign Relations Series” statute—one member of the HAC was reappointed and two new members selected. Security clearances continue to take an untoward amount of time. The Executive Secretary has prepared a long-term nominating schedule that will allow professional organizations to make their recommendations in a timely fashion.

The HAC has worked to meet the responsibilities levied on it by the “Foreign Relations Series” legislation by focusing on the three broad tasks outlined in that law:

I. ensuring that the *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* series is, in the words of the statute, “thorough, accurate, and reliable,” constituting a “comprehensive documentation of the major foreign policy decisions and actions of the United States Government”;

II. ensuring that *FRUS* is published no later than 30 years after the events; and

III. monitoring, with random sampling, the declassification and transfer to the National Archives of all State Department historical records 30-years old or older.

In addition, under the broader mandate to advise the Secretary of State regarding the historical record, the HAC:

IV. spent considerable time assessing drafts of the proposed Executive Order on Information Security;

V. began to examine the Department’s policy on publication of treaties and related legal documents; and

VI. began investigating the increasingly pressing issue of electronic records and information management.

To address each of those activities:

I. **QUALITY OF THE *FRUS* SERIES.** Assuring the comprehensiveness and accuracy of *FRUS* has been and will continue to be greatly affected by the increasing volume and complexity of the record, particularly its inter-agency nature. The HAC’s efforts in this arena fall into three categories: (A) editorial practices and policies on the part of the Historical Office; (B) Historical Office access to the documentary record; (C) declassification issues.

(A). As noted in the last HAC report, the Historical Office made a major editorial policy decision to reduce the total pages for the *FRUS* that cover the Johnson presidency by eliminating the microfiche supplements. This will result in less total (microfiche and printed) pages than for the Kennedy presidency

or the last subseries for the Eisenhower presidency that covered the years 1958-1960. However, the number of printed pages (the most accessible form of publication) per year remains the same when compared to the Kennedy years, and is increased from about 6,000 to about 7,200 pages when compared to the volumes for the 1958-60 period. To accommodate this page reduction, the Historical Office has been revising the editing format, applying tighter selection criteria to avoid repetition and greater use of bibliographical annotations to direct researchers to the archival sources. Initial monitoring by the HAC indicated that an appropriate balance between quality and quantity is being achieved. Nevertheless, the HAC remains concerned that this cut in documentation could prevent the *FRUS* series from being comprehensive, and will continue to monitor closely the Johnson presidency compilations to determine the effect of current policies. To do this it may become necessary to make use of outside professionals with extensive research experience in the documents of that era.

(B). Full and unhindered access to the documentary record is the essential starting point for the *FRUS* series. In general, the Historical Office has experienced good cooperation in that area within the Department and from most other government agencies. Access to Department of Defense records has been regularized by memoranda of understanding, leaving the National Security Agency as the only government entity that has not complied with the provisions of the Foreign Relations statute, despite the efforts of the Historical Office.

Inside the Department, through the efforts of the HAC working with the Historian, the records of the Intelligence & Research Bureau have been identified as official records and are now available to H.O. compilers. Those records will be transferred to the National Archives in accordance with the schedule recently established.

In addition, the HAC continues to press the C.I.A. for access to documents relating to pre-1960 intelligence activities that related to foreign policy so that the Historical Office can move ahead on a retrospective *FRUS* publication dealing with those intelligence activities. We are particularly, but not exclusively, interested in Guatemala and Iran, since previously published volumes of *FRUS* did not present a comprehensive and accurate record of American foreign policy toward those states. In addition, the HAC has regularly expressed concern that the C.I.A.’s own publishing program may be taking away resources from the support given to the *FRUS* series while failing to meet the editorial standard of that series.

(C). The refusal of the State Department and other agencies, most often the Central Intelligence Agency, to declassify thirty-year old documents needed for *FRUS* remains the greatest barrier to meeting the Congressional mandate that the *FRUS* series be accurate and Comprehensive. As this report is being written, the HAC is preparing to contest declassification refusals by the Department of State and the CIA that will, in our unanimous opinion, seriously distort the record of American foreign policy with at least two nations during the Kennedy presidency—over thirty years ago. More disturbingly, the declassification issues are ones that will reoccur on a regular basis for

subsequent volumes covering relations with those and other governments. The HAC hopes to avoid having to make the embarrassing recommendation not to publish a volume of *FRUS* to prevent a distortion of the historical record. But such a recommendation remains a distinct possibility unless the Department and other agencies apply what we consider the appropriate balancing test between the public’s right to know in a democracy, and overly cautious, often Cold War-generated conception of national security.

The HAC has indicated in the past its respect for legitimate requirements of national security. For example, in the volume *FRUS, 1958-1960, Japan; Korea*, the HAC warned the public that the exclusion of certain documents prevented that volume from being a comprehensive and accurate record, but it still recommended publication (see page VIII). However, in the cases currently under consideration, the HAC has concluded that the refusal to declassify material derives from fear of embarrassment rather than national security. The HAC sincerely hopes that these and similar cases can be resolved without confrontation, and it has proposed a number of compromises to that end, but without positive response. The Committee believes that, if the State Department and other agencies take to heart the public statements of President Clinton regarding the “need to know” of the public in a democracy, these and later potential confrontations can be avoided.

II. MEETING THE 30-YEAR MARK FOR *FRUS*.

The major current cause of publication delays, with some volumes going beyond the thirty-year limit, is the declassification appeals process, which can take well over a year despite the response deadlines mandated by the *FRUS* statute. Even with such holdups, most of which the HAC had found unnecessary, the committee notes, with pleasure, that the thirty-year publication mark is nearly within grasp.

Two actions by the department have enhanced progress: first, establishment of an additional unit and personnel in the Historical Office, tasked with managing and accelerating the declassification process, appears to be working effectively. In one case it identified in advance a potential bottleneck caused by delays at the C.I.A., thus allowing the HAC and the State Department time to develop a solution.

The second action was a subvention, made at the recommendation of the HAC, of two additional positions at the Johnson Library. One will allow processing of documents for the *FRUS* series so as to minimize the effect of Historical Office research on other researchers. The other position will materially speedup the processing of the collection of President Johnson’s dictabelt recordings and transcripts which are needed for the *FRUS* series.

However, reaching the 30-year publication mark is now materially threatened by the inability of the Historical Office to fill vacancies in the professional staff. For the past eighteen months, that staff has had up to 30% vacancies (three to five positions). Although the detailed Action Plan of the Historical Office for meeting the 30-year line appears to be practical, it cannot be achieved with such long-standing personnel deficiencies. The problem appears to be current State Department hiring limitations that do not permit the Historian to recruit persons with the required educa-

tional and professional credentials. Extensive delays in obtaining security clearance delays, another relic of the Cold War, exacerbate the problem.

In summary, the HAC believes that the Historical Office has made appropriate progress toward meeting the thirty-year publication mark, and that short delays (most of which are unnecessary) that enhance the completeness and quality of the published volumes are preferable to a mechanical adherence to the schedule. However, we are very concerned about the cumulative effect of persistent personnel shortages in the Historical Offices's professional staff.

III. **DECLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF 30-YEAR OLD STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS.** The HAC remains concerned about the progress of systematic declassification review and transfer to the National Archives and opening of 30-year old State Department documents. Early in 1993, the HAC warned that the Department ran the risk of being in violation of the statute. Continued pressure from the HAC eventually resulted in interagency discussions and the creation of an inter-bureau working group and an "Action Plan for Opening the Department of State's 30-year old and older Records," formally approved by the Department on 16 June 1993 and communicated to Congress.

(A) In the aggregate, significant progress has been made since then:

(1) A comprehensive description of Departmental records was compiled;

(2) Using a new single-stage review process long recommended by the HAC, the 1963 Central Files (1,200,000 pages) were reviewed in four months. During that process the percentage of material withheld was reduced from six to three percent of the total. The review of the Central Files for 1960-1962 is scheduled for completion by autumn 1994. NARA personnel have reviewed Lot and Post file for 1963, and are working on those for 1960-1962. Final processing on the 1963 State Department documents is nearly completed, and most of those documents are open to researchers. In addition, the backlog of pre-1960 records is being reduced (although many of these thirty-five year old records remain, in the opinion of the HAC, prime candidates for unrestricted bulk declassification);

(3) The Department has issued a significant number of new declassification guidelines, again a long-standing HAC recommendation, and indicated its willingness to allow Presidential Libraries and NARA greater declassification authority.

(B) Nevertheless, the HAC remains concerned that the "Action Plan for Opening the Department of State's 30-year old and older Records," formally approved by the Department of 16 June 1993 and communicated to Congress, has not been fully or appropriately implemented, to wit:

(1) A State Department Center for Declassification, intended to accelerate the declassification process, has been created, but has not been provided with adequate or suitable facilities. According to its managers, the inadequate facilities make it difficult to perform the tasks laid out in the "Action Plan."

(2) For reasons difficult to determine (facilities, lack of other agency cooperation, lack of firm direction), the risk assessment concept contained in the

"Action Plan" has not been effectively utilized. The concept called for assessing the potential risk entailed in declassifying large groups of files and for then declassifying in bulk those files where the risk was relatively low. Examples mentioned during Working Group meetings were administrative files and documents that were significantly more than thirty years old. But the declassifiers have been reluctant to adopt that risk assessment approach to bulk declassification and have continued to use very expensive page-by-page review procedures. Until such procedures are changed, declassification review costs will continue to require more and more resources.

(3) Special inter-agency declassification groups called for in the "Action Plan" have not been convened despite the fact that other agency classification equities in State Department files comprise the single greatest cause of delay and expense. Attempts by the State Department and the HAC to get the Central Intelligence Agency to cooperate on such teams have met with bureaucratic delays and no concrete results. In the HAC Annual Report for 1992, we advised that "a



Members of the Committee, from left to right, are: Melvyn P. Leffler, Vince Davis, Emily Rosenberg, Anne Van Camp, Warren F. Kimball (Chair), Anna Nelson, Arnold Taylor, George C. Herring, and William D. Slany (Executive Secretary of the Committee).

change in procedures, which may require a change in the culture that dominates the declassification review process, is the *sine qua non* for meeting the current legislative mandate." That remains the case.

IV. **PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW DIRECTIVE 29 (DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER ON INFORMATION SECURITY).** The change in the culture of classification and declassification, mentioned above, must go beyond the Department of State if the public's right to know is to be protected. The president recognized that in his directive to review current information security practices by expressly stating that the end of the Cold War required a reassessment of information security requirements.

The HAC, in its advisory role to the Secretary of State, spent a great deal of time analyzing the various drafts of a new executive order prepared in response to PRD-29. In addition to discussions during regular HAC meetings, this included a trip by the Committee chair to a meeting at Maxwell AFB, and a special meeting of the HAC to discuss the drafts. This is not the place to provide details of the Committee's recommendations since they were communicated to the appropriate persons. In broad terms, the HAC

unanimously recommended:

(A) that the Secretary support, as a minimum, the twenty-five year target for declassification of records;

(B) that the declassification exemptions for "foreign government information" as well as similar loopholes need to be tightened substantially to avoid the abuse of that category that has occurred so frequently in the past;

(C) that specific and enforceable compliance safeguards (including automatic declassification and public access for failure to conduct declassification reviews) as well as performance deadlines be established for any declassification and accompanying appeals process;

(D) that a "balancing test" be established for public interest versus national security that puts into practice President Clinton's public statements about need and right to know of the public in a democracy;

(E) that an effective independent public oversight committee with responsibilities to report directly to the President's Office be created.

V. In response to complaints from various quarters, particularly those doing research in international law, about the elimination of various State Department publications related to treaties and international agreements, the HAC has begun to study the broad question of preservation of and appropriate access to the historical record on such legal matters. That study is not completed, but the HAC's interest has apparently generated more effective liaison between the National Archives and the Department.

VI. Preliminary reports from the HAC Subcommittee on Electronic Records and Information Management indicate that the Department is generally well ahead of most other large government agencies in addressing these issues. This includes effective liaison with

NARA records appraisers. Nevertheless, the HAC is becoming concerned whether or not the official

record that is being created and preserved is adequately documenting the functions and activities of the Department. An environment that has become extremely cautious and litigious may adversely effect the type of information that is recorded and preserved. Moreover, the HAC encourages the development of a State Department and, eventually, government-wide data base available to the public for documents declassified by FOIA or mandatory request actions. The HAC will consider these matters more fully over the next reporting period.

For the Committee:

Warren F. Kimball, Chair (Rutgers University)

Committee Members:

Betty Glad, University of South Carolina; George C. Herring, University of Kentucky; Melvyn P. Leffler, University of Virginia; Anna K. Nelson, American University; Bradford Perkins*, University of Michigan; Jane Picker, Cleveland State University; Emily Rosenberg, Macalester College; Arnold Taylor, Howard University; and Anne Van Camp, Hoover Institution. (* indicates left committee during reporting period)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

JAH Review Under Way

An *ad hoc* committee of the OAH evaluates the *Journal of American History* and its editor every five years. The committee that has been appointed to conduct the evaluation solicits the views of individual OAH members about the *Journal* and its current editor. Letters may be addressed to either member of the committee, and, to be most useful, should be in hand by December 1, 1994. Write to Ronald J. Grele, Oral History Research Office, Box 20, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 or Joan M. Jensen, History Department, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003. □

OAH Survey of Community College Historians

The majority of college students who take courses in the history of the United States do so at one of the nation's 1,400 community colleges. The OAH, continuing its strong commitment to improving history education at all levels, has appointed an *Ad Hoc* Task Force on Community Colleges comprised of community college and university faculty. The task force has set several goals: increasing contact among community college historians around the nation and with their colleagues in four-year colleges and research universities; increasing opportunities for community college historians to engage in research and scholarship by facilitating greater access to funding and by persuading community college administrators and trustees of the important links between scholarship and teaching; and, maintaining appropriate standards of professional practice within community colleges. Professional standards can be sustained by encouraging greater involvement of community college historians in professional organizations such as the OAH, even more involvement of faculty in the recruitment and evaluation of historians at two-year colleges, attempts to equalize work loads, and more professional development opportunities.

The task force has begun gathering information for a printed directory both of history programs and historians at community colleges across the United States. Surveys were sent to all community college presidents, who are being asked to forward them to the appropriate division(s) within their institutions. The deadline for returning the survey is **December 15, 1994**. Task force members will meet in Chicago in January to discuss and analyze survey data.

Anyone who would like copies of the survey, summaries of the results, or updates on our project should feel free to contact Charles A. Zappia, Survey Chair, OAH *Ad Hoc* Task Force on Community Colleges, Professor of History, San Diego Mesa College, 7250 Mesa College Drive, San Diego, CA 92111; (619) 627-2845; fax (619) 279-5668; or Nadine Ishitani Hata, Chair, OAH *Ad Hoc* Task Force on Community Colleges, Vice President-Academic Affairs & Professor of History, El Camino College, 16007 Crenshaw Boulevard, Torrance, CA 90506; (310) 660-3119; nhata@admin.elcamino.cc.ca.us. □

Focus On University-School Collaboration

The theme of the 1994 OAH annual meeting's Focus on Teaching Day was university-school collaboration in history. Six diverse perspectives of historians and teachers working together were presented. In an effort to further publicize these particular efforts and encourage others to share their experiences, the members of the OAH Committee on Teaching decided to launch this column. As a member of one of the participating panels, I agreed to edit this endeavor and will begin with a summary of our experience. If you have a collaboration you could share, please send a description of it to me through OAH to be included in future newsletters. In this way, we hope to encourage greater professional interaction between the personnel of schools and universities thereby enhancing the quality of history instruction.

— Rita Koman

Under the auspices of the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, a collaboration began in 1988 between the University of Virginia's Division of Continuing Education in Abingdon and teachers in 15 counties and 6 cities in southwestern Virginia. This area includes the mountains of Appalachian Virginia, the western face of the Blue Ridge, and the long high Valley in between. Since the Civil War, much of the economy in this region has been based on mining and other extractive industries. The region has a long history of fragmentation, exploitation, poverty, and marginalization. It also has an extraordinarily rich and colorful past and still holds some of the best and purest examples that remain of traditional American culture. One of the major problems facing Southwest Virginia was the lack of awareness of regional history among young people in the area. Local history was not taught, or was poorly taught because teachers had no curriculum materials available to help them teach it. Without a knowledge of their history, students had nothing to contradict the negative stereotypes of their regions—stereotypes of which they are painfully aware.

The prime motivator for collaboration was the belief that the more students knew about their region's unique history and cultural identity, the more likely they would take pride in it, remain there to contribute to its economic future, and preserve its cultural resources. Fortunately, the assistant director of new programs for the University of Virginia's Southwest Center in Abingdon became the chair of a newly established Regional Council for Humanities. Through the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities collaboration and funding, he developed summer curriculum development institutes in local and regional history which allowed area teachers to create their own units under the guidance of historians and curriculum development experts.

During an initial week of class meetings, teachers learned techniques of curriculum development and heard presentations by historians, local librarians, archivists, and museum curators. During a month-long break, the teachers visited museums, libraries, courthouses, and historic sites, conducting original research on a person, place, or event in local or regional history. This research was then

shaped into a draft teaching unit, including narrative materials, documents, photographs, and exercises to be completed by students either in class or on field trips. Teachers then returned for a second week of classroom work in which they presented this draft material for critique by their colleagues and course instructors. These presentations identified the State Standards of Learning the units would fulfill, outlined the sequence of in-class presentation, and listed the activities that would supplement the classroom instruction.

To date, four institutes have served approximately 60 teachers, produced more than 40 units effecting over 5,000 students, while Virginia Foundation for the Humanities grants have averaged less than \$9,000 per institute. In turn, the involved teachers have reached out to colleagues locally and throughout the state to share their ideas and methods of development. This model of collaboration to teach grassroots history could easily be duplicated elsewhere. □

1995 OAH Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.

The OAH will be meeting jointly next year with the National Council on Public History (NCPH) in Washington, D.C., for an innovative convention on the theme, "American History as Public Discourse." The joint meeting, from March 30 to April 2, will be held at the Washington Hilton and Towers. An OAH-NCPH program committee has developed a program to explore how the scholarship of American history informs, is informed by, and has come to constitute cultural and political discourse in many areas of public life. Among the more than one hundred sessions will be a larger than usual number of off-site sessions, an afternoon of poster and cluster sessions, several plenary sessions, and an extended Focus on Teaching Day.

In addition, the Society of Historians in the Federal Government (SHFG) has scheduled its meeting to occur immediately prior to the combined OAH-NCPH event. From March 28-29 the society will be meeting at the National Archives II. Its call for papers continues until December 31, 1994, and is reprinted to the right. □

1995 OAH Annual Meeting Job Registry Applicants

In an effort to bring employers and job applicants together at the OAH Annual Meeting, the OAH will again hold its yearly Job Registry at the 1995 convention in Washington, D.C. If you are interested in advertising a position, or would like to apply for available positions, requests for application materials must be made to the OAH no later than February 20, 1995. Completed application materials are due back at the OAH office by March 13, 1995, at which time applicants are informed of available positions and employers are informed of available applicants. For more information about the OAH Job Registry, refer to your 1995 OAH Annual Meeting *Program*, which will be mailed to all members in January, 1995, or contact the Job Registry service at (812) 855-7311. □

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

Non-Profit Tables at OAH Meeting

Any small non-profit organization of historians (defined by the OAH Executive Board as having less than one thousand members) may establish, without cost, a table at a convenient, public place to be determined by the convention manager. Table requests will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, depending on space available in any given year. At this table, the organization will be permitted to distribute materials, solicit members and subscriptions, and sell journals and other products of the organization to promote its activities. There are no general storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table. Requests for table space must be made in writing and should include the organization's tax exempt number (or other proof of non-profit status) and a statement of the organization's size, and must be received no later than February 15, 1995. Correspondence should be directed to Sheri Sherrill, Convention Manager, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408. □

1995 SHFG Annual Meeting Call for Papers

The annual meeting of the Society for History in the Federal Government will be held on March 28-29, 1995, at Archives II, the National Archives and Records Administration's new building in College Park, Maryland. These dates have been chosen to precede immediately the joint meeting of the OAH and the NCPH in Washington, DC, on March 30-April 2.

Members are encouraged to submit proposals for complete sessions or individual papers on topics of general interest to society members. The Program Committee particularly welcomes topics on archival and historical communities, departmental and agency records management, problems in federal records appraisal, the 50th anniversary of World War II, experiences in establishing and defining new federal historical offices, international aspects of federal archives, "down-sizing" and its affect on federal historical activities, the federal historical community, and the need for new legislation to broaden the scope of agency records preserved for retention in the National Archives.

Proposals for sessions and individual papers should include a one-page summary of each paper to be presented, a one-page abstract of the entire session, and brief resumes of proposed participants. Any audio-visual equipment needed should be specified in the covering letter of proposal. All proposals should be addressed to: Dr. William S. Dudley, Chair, 1994-95 Program Committee, Society for History in the Federal Government, Box 14139, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. The deadline is December 31, 1994. □

Joyce Appleby, professor of history at the Univ. of California at Los Angeles, received an AAS-American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. She also has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. Gerald Baldasty, Univ. of Washington, was awarded the 1994 Covert Award for his article, "The Rise of News as a Commodity: Business Imperatives and the Press in the Nineteenth Century." Liza Elizabeth Black, Univ. of Washington, received a pre-doctoral fellowship for minorities from the 1994 Ford Foundation fellowship program, administered by the National Research Council. S. Charles Bolton, author of *Territorial Ambition: Land and Society in Arkansas, 1800-1840*, received a Certificate of Commendation by the AASLH. Edwin C. Bridges, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, has been reelected as a board member of the Research Libraries Group. Michael J. Devine, Univ. of Wyoming American Heritage Center director, is a new member of the Wyoming Parks and Cultural Resources Commission. Philip C. Dolce, Bergen Community College, received an award from the Society of Professional Journalists for the program, "Domestic Violence in Suburbia." William E. Ellis, Eastern Kentucky Univ., spent seven weeks in New Zealand researching the teaching of U.S. history at the university and high school levels. Ann Fabian, Yale Univ., received a Stephen Botein Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Oz Frankel, PhD candidate in history at the Univ. of California at Berkeley, received a Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Wendell Garrett, senior vice president in the American Decorative Arts Department and director of the Museum Services Department at Sotheby's, received the Henry Francis du Pont Award for distinguished contribution to the American Arts. Sally E. Hadden, assistant professor of history at the Univ. of Toledo, received a Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Peter L. Hahn, Ohio State Univ., received a Fulbright research fellowship for his book on U.S. policy and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Susan M. Hartmann, Ohio State Univ., was awarded an ACLS fellowship for research on "Allies of the Women's Movement, Mainstream Organizations, and the Advance of Feminist Goals." Martha E.

Hodes, New York Univ., was awarded an ACLS fellowship for research on "Sex Across the Color Line: White Women and Black Men in the 19th Century American South." Roger Horowitz, assistant professor of history at the Univ. of Delaware, was awarded an ACLS grant for travel to international meetings abroad. Albert L. Hurtado, Arizona State Univ., was awarded the Louis Knott Koontz Prize by the AHA for his article "Herbert E. Bolton, Racism, and American History." Richard R. John, assistant professor of history at the Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, received a research associate fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Winthrop D. Jordan, author of *Tumult and Silence at Second Creek: A Historical Inquiry into a Civil War Slave Conspiracy*, received a Certificate of Commendation by the AASLH.

James Long, investigative reporter for the *Portland Oregonian*, has won the 1994 John M. Collier Award for Forest History Journalism.

Gloria Lothrop, California State Polytechnic Univ., is the Department of History's first W.P. Whitsett Chair in California History. Martin Marty, Divinity School, Univ. of Chicago, has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. Marla R. Miller, PhD candidate in history at the Univ. of North Carolina, received a Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Mary Murphy, assistant professor of history at Montana State Univ., received an ACLS fellowship

for her project, "Surviving Butte: Class, Gender and the Struggle for Community in a Western Mining City, 1917-1941." Donald G. Nieman, professor of history at Clemson Univ., received an ACLS fellowship for his project, "Black Political Power and Justice: Washington County, Texas, 1965-1900." Cynthia E. Orozco of the Univ. of Texas, received a postdoctoral fellowship for minorities from the 1994 Ford Foundation fellowship program, administered by the National Research Council. Mark A. Pittenger, assistant professor of American history at the Univ. of Colorado, received an ACLS fellowship for his project, "Down and Out in the U.S.A.: Historical Roots of the 'Underclass' Idea." Bethel Saler, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, received an award from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for her graduate research in American History. George J. Sanchez, UCLA, won the 1994 Book Award of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association for his book *Becoming Mexican American: Ethnicity, Culture and Identity in Chicano Los Angeles, 1900-1945*. Brooks D. Simpson, associate professor of American history at Arizona State Univ., received an ACLS fellowship for the research project, "Justice in Jacksonian America: the Washington Riots of 1835." Allen R. Steinberg, associate professor of history at the Univ. of Iowa, received an ACLS fellowship for his project, "The Antidemocratic Spirit in an Emerging Democracy: New York in the 19th Century." David O. Stowell was appointed assistant professor of history at Keene State College in Keene, NH. Fredrika J. Teute, editor of publications at the Institute of Early American History and Culture, received a Stephen Botein Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society. Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, associate professor of history at Georgetown Univ., received an ACLS fellowship for her project, "America and the Search for China's Place in the World: Strategic, Economic and Cultural Dimensions, 1953-1966." Louis B. Weeks, formerly professor of church history at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, was named President of Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, VA. John Alexander Williams received an Award of Merit from the AASLH for his series on West Virginia history. Lionel D. Wyld, of Cumberland, was elected a director of the Newport Council, Navy League of the United States. □



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Morehead State University invites applications for a tenure track appointment as Assistant Professor of History beginning August, 1995. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to a newly revised and exciting history curriculum that includes a required course in practicing history, a junior-level seminar, and a senior-level capstone course. The successful candidate will be expected to teach world history survey sections and upper-division courses in non-Western history. Opportunities for research are inherent in the position. The successful candidate is also expected to assume advising and other service functions that are important to any quality undergraduate program. The successful candidate will play a major role in defining the history degree program. Qualifications: Ph.D. or A.B.D. with expected completion by August, 1995 with teaching field(s) in non-Western history. Must be able to demonstrate superior teaching and scholarship. Successful candidate is also expected to exhibit potential for excellence in advising, mentoring student societies, and other service projects. For more information, contact Dr. Ron Mitchelson at (606) 783-2655. To ensure consideration, submit letter of application, curriculum vita, graduate transcripts, four letters of reference, and documentation of instructional quality, scholarly activity, and collegiality by December 15, 1994, to: Office of Human Resources, Attn: History.Non-Western, Morehead State University, HM 101, Morehead, KY 40351.

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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

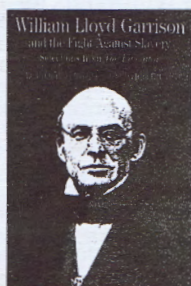
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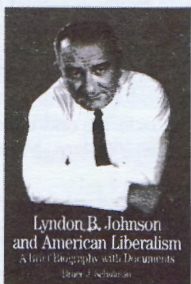
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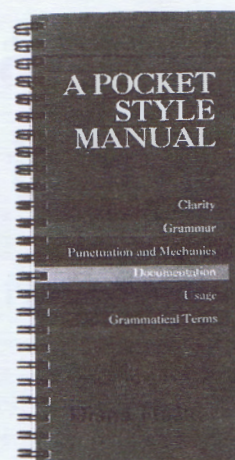
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OBITUARIES

Patricia Miller King

Patricia Miller King, Carl and Lily Pforzheimer Foundation Director of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America at Radcliffe College, died on May 3, 1994, at the age of 56.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 26, 1937, Pat King received her A.B. and A.M. from Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. (1970) in medieval history from Harvard University, where she worked under the direction of Giles Constable.

Except for a year as assistant professor at Wellesley College and two as editor of *The Health Funds Directory*, Pat spent her entire career at the Schlesinger Library. It was a perfect match. Her appointment as director in 1973 coincided with the modern women's movement and growing interest in women's history. She brought to the position uncommon dedication and vision as well as a breathtaking competence in everything she undertook. Founded in 1943, the library attained national visibility under Pat's leadership, expanding in size and audience; archival and book holdings more than tripled, and library use expanded exponentially to nearly 10,000 researchers and visitors a year. Always on the lookout for new directions, Pat was an enthusiast who made things happen. She presided over the \$3.4 million renovation of the library and brought it into the computer age. Among the many special projects she initiated or encouraged were the Black Women Oral History Project and the resulting traveling exhibit, "Women of Courage," and the second international symposium of women's libraries, which was held at the Schlesinger Library last June, shortly after Pat's death. In 1990, the library received the Distinguished Service Award from the Society of American Archivists.

Pat's interests ranged well beyond the library. Active in several professional organizations, including the OAH, she chaired the board of the National Council for Research on Women (1989-1992) and was an associate editor of *American National Biography* at the time of her death. She published articles on women's libraries and women's history, as well as numerous carefully crafted annual reports.

But her monument is the library, and it is for her vision and competence in leading it that Pat will be remembered. Blessed with an equable disposition and an enormous capacity for work, she was an accomplished administrator who encouraged talent in others and inspired staff members to their best efforts, while remaining attentive to individual needs. No task was too small for her to undertake, but she always kept her eye on the larger picture. Her ability to put the library first and to make the most difficult situations seem effortless were remarkable.

The warmth and generosity she brought to her work were also apparent in her private life, especially in her relationships with her husband, Samuel W. Stein, who predeceased her, her four children, and three grandchildren. Faced with a diagnosis of lung cancer, Pat King characteristically chose heroic treatment as her only chance for a full life. She gambled and lost. But her dying was like her living: full of courage, foresight, and consideration for others. She died too young. □

The Board of Trustees of Radcliffe College has ratified the establishment of the Patricia M. King/Schlesinger Library Director's Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA 02138.

—Barbara Sicherman, Trinity College

George Pozzetta

George Pozzetta, professor of history at the University of Florida, died unexpectedly of complications following surgery on May 19, 1994. He was 51. Dr. Pozzetta received both a bachelors and masters degree in history from Providence College in Rhode Island, the latter in 1965. He then served for two years as an officer in the U.S. Army in Viet Nam, where he earned the Bronze Star. He received the Ph.D. in history from North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1971 with a dissertation on "The Italians of New York City, 1890-1914." He was appointed assistant professor in the Departments of Social Science and History at the University of Florida in 1971. In 1977 he was promoted to associate professor in the Department of History, ascending to the rank of professor of history in 1987.

Dr. Pozzetta was an internationally recognized expert on the history of immigration and ethnicity in America. As an author and editor he collaborated to produce a host of articles and six books on American ethnic history, three of which dealt directly with the Italian immigration experience. His 1987 study on *The Immigrant World of Ybor City: Italians and Their Latin Neighbors in Tampa 1885-1985*, co-authored with Gary Mormino, was the lead volume in the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Series and the winner of the 1987 Theodore Saloutos Prize of the Immigration History Society as the best book on immigration history. He was a member of numerous professional historical associations, including the OAH. The Florida Historical Association named him editor of its journal, *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, in June of 1993. In 1984 the Italian Government designated him a Knight of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy.

Among his fellow teachers at the University of Florida and among colleagues in the discipline at large, George Pozzetta was regarded as a warm, generous, and caring colleague, a gentleman and consummate professional in every dimension of his role as professor. Having been named Teacher of the Year in his first year as associate professor, students recognized immediately the wealth of his knowledge and his clearly demonstrated interest in their well being. Colleagues especially appreciated his wonderful sense of humor and his devotion to his life's work. He is missed greatly and will always be remembered as a person of enormous personal and intellectual generosity.

Because of Professor Pozzetta's interest in graduate education a memorial fund has been established to assist graduate students. Monies raised will support students in their travel to archives for research and to professional meetings. Friends and colleagues wishing to honor the memory of Professor Pozzetta should direct their contributions to Dr. Frederick Gregory, Chair, Department of History, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117320, Gainesville, FL. 32611-7320. Checks should be made to the University of Florida Foundation and earmarked for the Pozzetta Fund. □

—Frederick Gregory, University of Florida

William L. Taylor

Historian William L. Taylor, 57, professor of history at Plymouth State College, died on Thursday, July 28, 1994, at his home in Center Harbor, New Hampshire, following a lengthy battle with cancer. He was a native of New Jersey who grew up in Maine, where he completed undergraduate study at Bates before going on to take his M.A. from Rice and Ph.D. from

Brown. His special interests were U.S. economic history, New Hampshire history, and the history of New England railroads and steamships.

Bill had been a member of the history faculty at Plymouth State College since 1968 and founded the Institute for New Hampshire Studies there. He also led many of his students to compile detailed inventories of surviving local records for towns in the region, which have helped not only townspeople but general researchers. He was an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society serving as a trustee from 1986 to 1994, and chaired several society committees including the one on publications. From the mid 1970s he served on the N.H. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and in 1984 he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire State Historical Resources Council, of which he became chairman early in 1994. He also took an active interest in the Society for Industrial Archaeology, was a charter member of the Northern New England chapter, and worked to assure the preservation of a rare surviving gasholder and other reminders of New Hampshire's rich industrial legacy, including Laconia's Belknap Mill, on whose board of directors he served.

Bill also helped found the New Hampshire Chapter of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, which annually sponsors a statewide History Day contest. He took a special interest in the OAH, attending annual meetings with regularity, and was a contributor to this newsletter and the *Journal of American History*. His book, *Productive Monopoly: The Effect of Railroad Control on New England Coastal Steamship Lines*, was published in 1970 by Brown University Press, and he contributed many articles to *Historical New Hampshire* and other journals.

In New Hampshire, Bill will perhaps best be remembered for his willingness to speak, write or advise on a wide variety of historical projects—always with sincerity, tact and understanding. This commitment included frequent service as humanist for projects sponsored by the New Hampshire Humanities Council or by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bill recognized the scholar's obligation to take part in civic affairs, a fact attested by his long tenure as town moderator in Center Harbor, where he also served on the planning board and the conservation commission.

He was an ardent bicyclist, almost daily covering the 16 miles from his home to the Plymouth State campus, and was a regular competitor in races. He leaves his wife Joan, his daughter, Nancy, and many colleagues and friends who are grateful for the privilege of having known and worked with him. □

—Frank C. Mevers, New Hampshire
Division of Records Management & Archives

John Edward Wilz

John Edward Wilz, who taught at Indiana University in Bloomington from 1958 until 1990 when illness forced his retirement, died on September 10, 1994. He taught a generation of students, undergraduate and graduate, and was the author of seven books and innumerable articles and reviews.

He was a son of the Old Northwest, born in Illinois, growing up in Indiana. He attended Marquette University and then after service in the Korean War as a combat engineer he received three degrees from the University of Kentucky. His dissertation, di-

continued from previous page

rected by Bennett H. Wall, accepted for the doctorate in 1959, was published in 1963 as *In Search of Peace: The Senate Munitions Inquiry, 1934-36*. His subsequent books included *The Teaching of American History in High Schools, From Isolation to War: 1931-41*, and *Democracy Challenged: The United States since World War II*.

Wilz was fascinated by American foreign relations, and rightly believed that it was difficult to write about places and peoples he had not seen. The result—apart from a ground-level knowledge of Korea obtained during that war, and some service in Japan—was Fulbright-Hays awards for teaching at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica (1965-66), Hamburg University (1970-71), Graz University (1979-80), the Saudi Arabian campus of Indiana University for employees of the Arabian-American Oil Company (April, 1983), and attendance, among other conferences, at a notable series of historical sessions in Seoul in 1990.

John Wilz ardently believed that it was possible, indeed necessary, to combine teaching with scholarship, that the two naturally went together, that—to put the case pointedly—it was not possible to teach if one had little to say. For this reason he made every day count, by seeing large numbers of students and by going to a study in the library for blocks of uninterrupted time during which he read and took notes. He was never difficult to find; students and fellow faculty members knew he either was in his office, in the classroom building, or up the hill at the library carrel.

As he knew how to make his days worthy of their opportunity, he was equally straightforward with his lectures and with his books and other writings; whatever scholarship he displayed in the classroom or on the printed pages was organized, clear, and thoughtful. Fuzziness, not to mention incoherence, he deplored, and those of us who saw him at work can yet see the smile and hear the laughter as he recited the latest commonplace or remarkable piece of stuffiness. He never, let it be added, made fun of people. That sort of thing was not worthy of his time, it could be cruel, and he did not think that way. He proudly saw American history as a grand, if lesson-burdened, procession of events and people, with the result being a democracy that gave advantage to those who sought it. He often remarked the behavior of a distant ancestor, c. 1848, who brought the Wilz name to southern Indiana and who before being sworn in as an American citizen took pains to relate, on his application for citizenship, that he had not merely come from one of the German principalities but did not regret leaving the jurisdiction of the local princeling.

The core of John Wilz's being—and this doubtless had much to do with his effectiveness as a scholar-teacher—was his family, especially his marriage to the former Susan Stark. There were eight surviving children. □

—Robert H. Ferrell, Indiana University

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor:

At first glance, the dangers of historical oversimplification and exurban sprawl should make any historian oppose "Disney's America." However, as the articles in your August issue bring out, the issue is more complicated.

I am bothered by the somewhat pontifical attitude of the historians associated with Protect Historic America. They seem to have a triumphalist approach to a region and subject to which they are emotionally attached. Does everyone agree with James McPherson that "this nation's destiny was shaped" in northern Virginia? Or that, in the words of David McCullough (*Historic Preservation News*, August/September, 1994, p. 20), it is "the very land upon which the founders of the nation lived?" As James Oliver Horton and John Bodnar bring out, this attitude is insensitive to the working people, African-Americans, and other non-upper class white male groups from other parts of the country which played a role in founding and shaping the United States.

I am also disturbed by the approach to history which seems to be advocated by Protect Historic America. It appears to worship the past, not analyze it. It is so strongly held that even William Safire, who supports "Disney's America," believes that the issue is about "park lands set aside for reverential study of past wars." The superintendent of the Manassas National Battlefield quoted by Prof. McPherson has stated elsewhere (*Historic Preservation News*, August/September, 1994, p. 27) that, "Any spell that one feels at the Manassas battlefield as is . . . will be gone" if "Disney's America" is built. "It will be hard to be alone there. It will be impossible to stand and just listen to the silence." Is this the most appropriate way to interpret a battlefield? Historians should respect the past, not revere it. Confusing battlefields with cathedrals will contribute to the interpretations of the Civil War criticized by Prof. Bodnar, which encourage blurring the divisive issues about which the war was fought. The result, ironically, could be the very "feel-good" sort of history which one might fear from a Disney project.

Very truly yours

Robert J. Gough
University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire

To the Editor:

I am distressed to learn from the August *OAH Newsletter* that the history profession is "A House Divided" (that ominous phrase) over the issue of "Disney's America" plans for commercial exploitation of the most historic area of northern Virginia.

Evidence of a "House Divided" is provided in six essays, four of them, including the one given first place, favor the Disney project, and only two of the six are opposed. Of the four in *favor, the opening essay is by a historian employed as an advisor of the Disney project; a second is by the presi-

dent of Disney Design and Development; a third is a previously published column by William Safire—hardly the first who comes to mind as representative of opinion among professional historians.

If the editor of the *Newsletter* were at a loss to find more than two legitimate historians opposed to the Disney venture, he might have glanced over the list of more than two hundred members of the Advisory Board (unpaid) of Protect Historic America, A Citizens Committee, and found names not unknown among American historians.

Instead, free publicity space was provided a Disney official and an advisor. They are described as "Disney Imagineers," a neologism coined by the company and used by the editor that I hope will not gain wider usage.

If the side apparently favored by the *Newsletter* is taken into account, and if it is regarded as spokesman for OAH members, then the opponents of Disney are overwhelmingly outnumbered and their cause is lost to the "imagineers."

C. Vann Woodward
Co-chairman of the Advisory Board
Protect Historic America

To the Editor:

Professor James Horton makes a noble appeal for professional historians to involve themselves in public history projects like Disney's America, but his optimism in this regard is sadly unjustified.

There are occasions, of course, when professional historians have a salutary effect on the way public history is presented. Professor Horton mentions one such instance, when Eric Foner was able to change Disney's "Hall of Presidents" for the better. Also, the tail sometimes wags the dog, so to speak, when popular history may have a beneficial impact on professional history; the 1989 motion picture *Glory*, for example, has surely had an energizing influence on the study of African-American military history.

But these are the rare exceptions proving the rule that, by and large, academic history and popular history are an ill fit. Is this necessarily a bad thing? As scholars it is our job to push the envelope, to explore various obscure intellectual byways in the hope of illuminating dark corners of the American past. Would we know as much today about the histories of women, African-Americans, the poor, etc. if our scholarship were driven by Disneylike motives of popularity, prettiness, and profit? We may seclude ourselves in our ivory towers, but our history is often more provocative and challenging because of this seclusion.

Where Disney's new history theme park is concerned, it is doubtful that historians could do much for this travesty waiting to happen. Professor Horton imaginatively evokes the possibilities of "scholarly history enhanced by visualization technologies," as ordinary Americans are transported "through centuries to understand ecological change,

Capitol Commentary

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

migration patterns, the development of neighborhoods, and the growth and social impact of cities." These are lovely thoughts; but the public's tastes run more toward flag waving and musket fire than migration patterns and social analysis. And what would happen the first time a professional historian suggested that Disney designers were neglecting, say, Native Americans, or women, or the working poor? Probably yet another round of harangues concerning the wicked designs of the supposedly leftist and politically correct academic intelligentsia.

I am not suggesting that academic history completely ignore what occurs in the public arena. Professor Horton is correct to chastise the profession for its neglect of such issues. But there is also something to be said for keeping the public arena at arm's length.

Brian Dirck

Doctoral student, University of Kansas

To the Editor:

The OAH Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation has serious reservations about the proposed guidelines of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Access to Lawyers' Files.

The research committee fully supports the report's intention to create a cross-disciplinary working group to create and implement a code for opening lawyers' files for research. We disagree, however, over the recommendation that lawyers' papers open "after 50 years of the close of the matter...or 50 years after the demise of the client...whichever may be longer." Since the United States government is moving toward systematic declassification of 25-year old documents—at the encouragement of the historical profession—it seems contradictory for historians to support more stringent restriction for lawyers' papers.

Additionally, since the Library of Congress and other repositories have already acquired lawyers' records with shorter access times, the committee is concerned that the proposed guidelines would set a precedent toward lengthier closure.

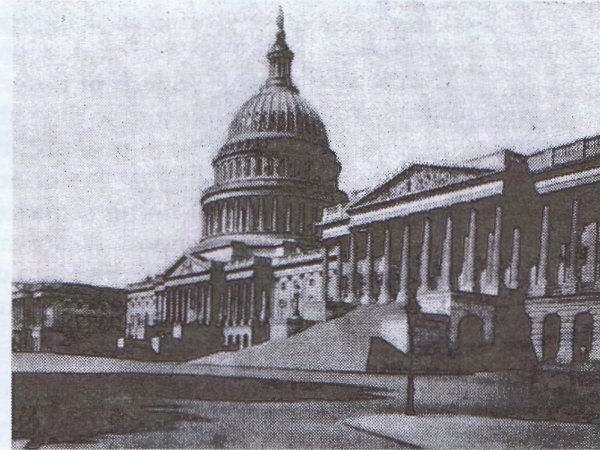
At the minimum, the working group should revise this recommendation so that papers will open *no longer* than 50 years after the close of the matter or after the demise of the client, *whichever occurs first*. We also suggest that lawyers who cannot locate former clients be offered more individual discretion in opening their records, rather than being forced to close the files for a half century.

Without such revisions, we fear that the guidelines would seriously complicate and hamper the work of both archivists and legal historians, and their adoption might be more detrimental than taking no action at all.

Sincerely,
Noralee Frankel, chair
Gregory S. Hunter
Gerda A. Ray
Donald A. Ritchie

Delays in the Selection of U.S. Archivist Continue

The recent reorganization of the White House staff resulted in the departure of the point person in the Administration on the selection of Archivist. Several individuals previously interviewed for the position may still be under consideration, but there is now no possibility of confirmation hearings before the spring.



Presidential Libraries, John Fawcett, took advantage of the federal government's end of the fiscal year option for early retirement and announced his departure.

Senate Passes Resolution on Smithsonian Enola Gay Exhibit

On September 22, the Senate passed S.Res.257. Following five "whereas" clauses, the resolution stated: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that any exhibit displayed by the National Air and Space Museum with respect to the Enola Gay should reflect appropriate sensitivity toward the men and women who faithfully and selflessly served the United States during World War II and should avoid impugning the memory of those who gave their lives for freedom." [See related stories: pages 1 and 9.]

Clinton Administration Tightens Restrictions on Travel of Researchers to Cuba

On August 30 the Department of Treasury issued new guidelines on Cuba that revoke the general authorizations for persons engaged in travel related to professional research. The new policy states that individuals who wish to go to Cuba for research must demonstrate a compelling need to travel there and must apply for a specific license, which will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Many are protesting the new rules, which will make it more difficult to do historical research in Cuba. For information about how to apply for a license contact the NCC.

Inspector General Issues Report Clearing Acting U.S. Archivist of Accusations

Last spring Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR) and Representative Frank Wolf (R-VA) requested the Inspector General to investigate allegations that the Acting Archivist, Trudy Huskamp Peterson, had used the Senior Executive Service (SES) performance appraisal system to punish and possibly remove three career SES employees whose policy views differed from hers regarding presidential libraries. The results of the investigation, released in the Inspector General's Report on September 2, supported Acting Archivist Peterson and justified her concerns about how the Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries, one of the three senior staff to receive an unfavorable performance evaluation, was interpreting the laws governing access to presidential records. The report stated that the interpretation of the Presidential Records Act that the Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries had advocated "was contrary to the plain language and stated Congressional intent of the Act, and would have prevented timely access to public information in the Presidential Records of the Reagan and subsequent libraries."

Later in September the Assistant Archivist for

Update of Fiscal 1995 Appropriations for Federal Agencies

After a number of delays and revisions to the conference report, Congress finally passed the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bill which includes the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) budgets. The fiscal 1995 budget for NHPRC grants will be \$9 million, with \$2 million of that earmarked for a grant to the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Library at Boston College and \$2 million for the Dirksen Center, which will be the repository for the retiring Minority Leader Robert Michel's papers. The intended use of these earmarked funds appears to resemble "pork" more than the requirements for competitive grants set forth in the NHPRC legislation. The O'Neill and the Dirksen grants were not a part of the Senate and House subcommittee deliberations. Although the O'Neill grant appeared in the final version of the House bill, the Senate bill had no earmarked grants for NHPRC. The grant to the Dirksen Center appeared for the first time in the conference report.

Although many in the historical profession have been waiting for the day NHPRC appropriations would be \$9 million, a significant increase over the current funding, there is uneasiness over the inappropriate earmarked grants and the precedent they may set. Furthermore it appears that the amount for competitive grants will be reduced from the current \$5.25 million to \$4.75 million. The final bill contained another earmarked item, \$250,000 for the promotion of teaching on the Constitution. Because the language in the bill is ambiguous, it is unclear as to whether this \$250,000 is to come from the NARA

or the NHPRC budgets. Staff members for the congressional appropriations committees, however, say that it is intended to come out of the NHPRC budget.

The fiscal 1995 budget for the National Archives includes additional money for the mortgage on Archives II, the new research facility in College Park, Maryland. The basic operational budget for the National Archives will remain close to last year's levels. Yet on closer analysis this will amount to a reduction. The National Archives will have to absorb from operational expenses the \$2 million required to pay for congressionally mandated salary increases.

The National Endowment for the Humanities will be operating in the new fiscal year with approximately the same funding as last year. Likewise, the appropriations for the state historic preservation programs and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for fiscal 1995 represent level funding.

Access to CIA Operational Files of Historical Value

On August 8 the *Federal Register* carried a request for comments from the public regarding the historical value of the subject matter of the Central Intelligence Agency's operational files. Since the CIA Information Act of 1984, three categories of operational files have been exempt from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests: the files of the Directorate of Operations, the files of the Directorate of Science and Technology, and the files of the Office of Security. Within these categories some of the files that would be of most interest to historians are the Policy and Management files of the Directorate of Operations, described in the *Federal Register* announcement as files containing information concerning the management of individual projects and decisions made for the conduct of operational activities. At House and Senate hearings in 1983 when this legislation was under consideration, historians testified in opposition to policies that closed off large bodies of records without any provisions for eventual access. In subsequent amendments, spearheaded by Senator Patrick Leahy, some concessions were made to ensure that the legislation not undercut the public's access through FOIA to information used in setting U.S. foreign policy. One adopted amendment requires that not less than once every 10 years the CIA Director review those categories of records exempt from FOIA requests. With the end of the 10-year period occurring in October, the CIA is soliciting comments to assist with this review.

The select information released through the CIA's Openness Initiative in the last few years includes relatively few documents. At the March, 1994, CIA Conference on the Origin and Development of the CIA in the Administration of Harry S. Truman, Anna Nelson of American University, in a session titled "Research, Records, and Declassification Today," made clear that "the efforts of the CIA public relations officials notwithstanding, the agency has released very few of its records." The CIA collection in the National Archives consists mainly of intelligence estimates, articles from *Studies in Intelligence*, some documents used in the preparation of official CIA histories, and the records related to the JFK assassination that were required by law to be deposited at the National Archives.

Historians have urged for a long time that older records of historical value be transferred to the National Archives and made available to researchers. While historians value FOIA, historical methodology is best served when researchers have access to the whole body of records and not isolated documents. Since historians' FOIA requests often require expen-

sive and time consuming searches and frequently involve two-, three- and even four-year waits, the most efficient and cost-effective means for providing access to older records is to make them available in the National Archives. While the long term objective of historians will continue to be focused on much needed reform of systematic declassification policies, the opportunity to comment on the CIA's decennial review has not been ignored. Historians have urged that there be a full scale revision of the operational categories defined in the CIA Information Act of 1984 to ensure that older records of historical value are accessible to scholars and to the public. In responses to the request for comments, historical organizations have stressed that the principle that the sensitivity of records declines with age should be part of all access policies. Historians have consistently argued that there should be a date at which all historically valuable records eventually will be opened.

State Department Historical Advisory Committee Warns of Potential Distortion of Historical Record

The State Department Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation recently submitted in its annual report a warning of potential distortion of the historical record. Public Law 102-138, passed in 1991, established the committee and requires an annual report summarizing the committee's work and providing an assessment of the current status of the historical documentary series, *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)*, the State Department's program for making its historical record available to the public. Committee Chair Warren F. Kimball, a history professor at Rutgers University who prepared the report, sent Secretary of State Warren Christopher a clear message in stating: "The refusal of the State Department and other agencies, most often the Central Intelligence Agency, to declassify 30-year old documents needed for *FRUS* remains the greatest barrier to meeting the Congressional mandate that the *FRUS* series be accurate and comprehensive." The unanimous opinion of the committee is that declassification refusals by the State Department and the CIA will "seriously distort the record of American foreign policy with at least two nations during the Kennedy presidency — over thirty years ago." [See the full report, reprinted on page 18.]

National Archives

Begins Publication for Researchers

In September the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) published the first issue of *The Record*, a newsletter designed to provide information to researchers about policy issues, particular record groups, activities at various archival facilities, accessions, and openings. The National Archives hopes to use *The Record* as a forum for discussion and debate by both staff and users. To receive *The Record* write: NARA, Public Affairs (N-PA), Washington, DC 20408.

Congress Passes Legislation to Promote Declassification of Intelligence Records

On September 30 both the House and Senate passed the conference report on H.R. 4299, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal 1995 for intelli-

gence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government. The bill was forwarded to the President for his signature on October 4. In a somewhat unusual provision in Title VII, which focuses on "Classification Management," Congress creates a deadline of 90 days for the President to complete the revision of the Executive Order 12356 on classification and declassification. Expressing the "sense of the Congress," the legislation urges the President to establish a specific provision for weighing the needs for classification with the needs of public disclosure, to mandate that the government classify only information "that would cause identifiable damage to the national security," and to provide for "the automatic declassification of information that is more than 25 years old unless such information is within a category designated by the President as requiring document-by-document review...." The current executive order does not include a balancing of public interest with security concerns nor does it require "identifiable damage" for classifying national security related information. The conference report on this provision states: "the conferees intend to underscore their concern that the current executive order on national security information, Executive Order 12356, is now more than twelve years old, was promulgated during the Cold War, and should be updated."

In Section 702 of Title VII, Congress establishes a very innovative strategy for dealing with historically significant records over 25 years old. This section institutes a declassification plan requiring each of the intelligence agencies—the CIA, National Security Agency, and Defense Intelligence Agency—to allocate at least two percent of the portion of their budgets spent on "security, countermeasures, and related activities," for the development of a declassification program. Although a fairly modest amount, two percent of the security portions of these budgets will be a significant increase over the current expenditures on declassification. The allocation of these funds indicates Congress's commitment to securing a solution to the current classification problems and will allow the oversight committees to monitor more closely agency declassification programs. Furthermore, this percentage of the budget approach may set a precedent for other agencies to follow.

Leadership for these provisions in the intelligence agencies authorization bill came from Representative Dan Glickman (D-KS), Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and Representative David E. Skaggs (D-CO).

Search for New Executive Director of NHPRC

The National Archives and Records Administration is seeking applications for the position of Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). Through a grants program, the NHPRC supports the preservation and publication of historical records. The composition and authorities of the commission, as well as the specifications about the types of projects to be funded, are established by law. The Executive Director is appointed by the commission, which is chaired by the Archivist of the United States. Candidates for the position are required to have a background in history and administrative experience. To obtain a copy of the vacancy announcement, call the National Archives Personnel Operations Branch at 1-800-827-4898. The deadline for applications in December 9, 1994. □

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$65 for fewer than 101 words; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Professional Opportunities

United States Air Force Academy

The Department of History anticipates establishing a new assistant professor position beginning July 1, 1995. The initial appointment will be for three years. Successive five-year reappointments will be based on performance. The successful candidate will have a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching and will teach upper-division electives in area of specialization and introductory survey courses in world and military history. Applicants must have an academic background in the history of Asia or Latin America. A doctorate in history or closely related fields is required at time of application. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications. Send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to: USAFA/DPCS (Attn: Mrs. Den Herder, #95-01H), 8034 Edgerton Drive, Suite 240, USAFA, CO 80840. Deadline: November 30, 1994. EEOE

Johns Hopkins University

Applications are invited for a faculty position in U.S. history at the joint Johns Hopkins University-Nanjing University Center for Chinese and American Studies in Nanjing, PRC. The appointment is for the 1995-96 academic year. The teaching load is two courses per semester from among the following topics: American history survey, American foreign policy, social movements and American political culture, and advanced topics in American foreign policy. Students will be Chinese post-graduates whose English is adequate for academic course-work. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. degree and have significant teaching experience. Chinese language ability is not required. Salary is competitive; housing and transportation are provided. Funding requires U.S. citizenship. Qualified applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information for three references by December 1, 1994, to Dean Stephen Szabo, c/o Hopkins-Nanjing Program, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20036-2213. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AAEOE

Rainey Harper College

William Rainey Harper College is a comprehensive two-year community college located in Chicago's northwest suburbs which services more than 27,000 students of all ages. The college supports and encourages the development of multicultural perspectives, the celebration of diversity and the recognition of different learning styles. The two full-time tenure track history faculty positions are available for the fall 1995 semester. Position requires a minimum qualification of a Master's degree in history and demonstrated teaching competencies to teach U.S. and Far East History. Additional expertise in Latin American and/or Western Civilization preferred. The College seeks candidates who have had multicultural experience and who can demonstrate a commitment to diversity and multiculturalism. Submit letter of interest, resume, and copies of all transcripts to: Director of Personnel, William Rainey Harper College, 1200 W. Algonquin Road, Palatine, IL 60067. Applications will continue to be accepted until the position is filled. Women, minority groups and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. EO/AEE

Central Washington University, Early American History

Tenure-track appointment to begin September 1995. Ph.D. in history from an accredited institution required no later than September 15, 1995; rank and salary open. Specialty in colonial or early national period. Secondary school and college teaching experience desirable. Responsibilities include teaching U.S. history surveys, upper-division and graduate courses in Early America, working with teacher training (methods class) and serving as liaison with teachers in the schools. Expected to teach Pacific Northwest History occasionally. Send letter, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of recom-

mendation to Beverly Heckart, Chair, Department of History, Central Washington University, 400 East Eighth Avenue, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7553. Screening begins December 5, 1994, and continues until position is filled. ADA accommodation at (509) 963-2205; TDD (509) 963-2207. AA/EOE/Title IX.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Department of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill seeks to make an appointment in medieval and early modern Christianity, commencing on January 1, 1996. The area of specialization is to be in forms of religious practice or popular piety (also known as Catholic spirituality), as reflected in, e.g., participation in crusades, pilgrimages, ascetical discipline, clerical and lay devotion, foreign missions, and related topics, from the ninth to the eighteenth centuries. The candidate will also share responsibility for the department's survey courses in medieval and early modern Christianity, as well as advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in methods and topics of his/her specialization. Candidates using one or more of a wide range of methodologies (e.g., historical, phenomenological, psychological, and sociological) in the study of the religion of this period will be encouraged to apply. This position is contingent on the availability of funds. Deadline for application is January 16, 1995. UNC-CH is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Send application materials, including three (3) letters of reference to: Professor Carl Ernst, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Religious Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB# 3225, 101 Saunders Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3225.

University of Connecticut

The University of Connecticut invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track position beginning September 1, 1995, in African American History. Emphasis is on the 19th or 20th century; rank open and salary competitive. Ph.D. required; teaching experience and publications desired; commitment to departmental service expected. Appointment will include association with the university's Institute for African American Studies. The Search Committee will be chaired by Thomas G. Paterson. Send application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to African American Search, c/o Richard D. Brown, Interim Chair, Department of History, 241 Glenbrook Road, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2103. Screening of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. At the University of Connecticut, our commitment to excellence is complemented by our commitment to building a culturally diverse community. We actively encourage women, people with disabilities, and members of minority groups to apply. (Search #4A413).

Georgetown University

The Department of History at Georgetown University seeks applicants for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in early American history. Must be able to offer courses in colonial, revolutionary, and early national periods; applicants should have research interests in social and/or cultural history. Ph.D. required. Teaching experience and publications highly desirable. Send letter, dossier, and 3 letters of recommendation by December 15 to Prof. Dorothy Brown, Acting Chair, Department of History, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057. Interviews at AHA meeting. AA/EOE.

Cornell University

The Department of Science and Technology Studies at Cornell University invites applications for a one-year postdoctoral associateship. The associate will be expected to carry out research on the social implications of changing knowledge in the life sciences, focusing on one or more of the following topics: historical, philosophical, or social studies of scientific change; communication and the use of scientific knowledge; gender, women and biology; biology and the legal order; environmental change. Associate will participate in training graduate students who (along with the associate) are funded by a National Science Foundation grant. Associateship, for the 1995-1996 academic year, carries a stipend of \$29,200 plus health benefits. The associate must have completed the Ph.D. by September 1995. Applications should include a curriculum vitae (including list of publications), three letters of recommendation, and brief outline of proposed research. Deadline: February 15, 1995. Send to: Postdoctoral Search Committee, Dept. of Science and Technology Studies, 726 University Avenue, Cornell, Ithaca, NY 14850-3995. Telephone: (607) 255-6234. Fax: (607) 255-0616. AA/EOE

Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

• The Pew Evangelical Scholars Program announces its program of 1995-96 Research Fellowships. Proposals on both non-religious and religious topics in the humanities, social sciences, and theological disciplines are invited. Due November 30, 1994. Contact Michael S. Hamilton, Pew Evangelical Scholars Program, G123 Hesburgh Library, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 631-8347; fax (219) 631-8721; linda.bergling.1@nd.edu.

• The Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, the Conference Group on Women's History, and the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians announce its annual competition for a \$500 Graduate Student Award to assist in thesis work. Due Dec. 1, 1994. Contact Professor Peggy Pascoe, Award Committee, Department of History, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112.

• The Winterthur museum, garden, and library invites applications for research fellowships in the library and museum collections. NEH Fellowships are available to scholars pursuing advanced research for four to twelve months' work. Winterthur Research Fellowships are available to academic, museum, and independent scholars, and to support dissertation research for one to six months. Deadline is December 1, 1994. Contact Research Fellowship Program, Advanced Studies Office, Winterthur, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4649.

• The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research announces the 1995-96 Rose and Isidore Drench Fellowship in American Jewish History. The fellowship is for one to three months, and carries a stipend of \$2,000. Due Dec. 1, 1994. Contact Allan Nadler, Director of Research, YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 555 West 57th Street, NY, NY 10019; (212) 535-6700; fax (212) 734-1062.

• The University of Kentucky announces the Martin Luther King, Jr. biennial Prize for Research in African-American History, in the amount of \$500 for scholarly articles in the field of African-American History published in the calendar years 1993 and 1994. Deadline is December 31, 1994. Contact Martin Luther King Jr. Prize Committee, Department of History, Univ. of KY, Lexington, KY 40506.

• UCLA's Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the university's four ethnic studies research centers, offers fellowships to postdoc. scholars researching those four ethnic groups. Due Dec. 31, 1994. Contact fellowship director of the appropriate UCLA ethnic studies center: UCLA Ctr for Afro-Amer. Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545; (310) 206-8009. UCLA Amer. Ind. Studies Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548; (310) 825-7315. UCLA Asian Amer. Studies Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 825-2974. UCLA Chicano Studies Rsrch. Ctr, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 825-2363.

• The National Research Council Plans to award approximately 20 Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities in a program to provide opportunities for continued education and experience in research. Due January 6, 1995. Contact Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

• The Newberry Library announces 1995-1996 residential fellowships for postdoctoral scholars: NEH Fellowships; Lloyd Lewis Fellowships in American History; Monticello College Foundation Fellowship for Women. Deadline is January 10, 1995. Short-term resident fellowships are available to dissertators and postdoctoral scholars. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380.

• The American Society for Environmental History announces the Rachel Carson Prize for the best doctoral dissertation in environmental history completed during the calendar years 1993 and 1994. Proposals due Jan. 10, 1995. Contact Thomas G. Alexander, Department of History, 410 KMB, Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602-4446.

• Mystic Seaport and Williams College invite application for the Robert G. Albion Fellowship in American Maritime History. Deadline January 10, 1995. Contact James T. Carlton, Maritime Studies Program, Williams College-Mystic Seaport, P.O. Box 6000, Mystic, CT 06355-0990; (203) 572-5359; fax (203) 572-5329; jimmsm@aol.com.

• The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations announces the Stuart L. Bernath Scholarly Article Prize for young scholars in the field of diplomatic relations. Send three copies of articles (published in 1994) to Mary Ann Heiss, Department of History, P.O. Box 5190, Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242-0001. Due Jan. 15, 1995.

• Maurice L. Richardson Fellowships are available for graduate studies in the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Deadline is January 15, 1995. Contact the Dept. of Hist. of Medicine, 1420 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 Univ. Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

• The Virginia Historical Society if offering short-

term resident research fellowships, for work in its reading room, of up to four weeks a year, at \$350 per week. Deadline is January 15, 1995. Contact Nelson D. Lankford, Chair, Rsrch. Fellowship Committee, Virginia Hist. Soc., P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221-0311; (804) 358-4901; fax (804) 355-2399.

• The Five College Program for Minority Scholars is providing a year's residence at Smith, Amherst, Hampshire, or Mount Holyoke colleges or the Univ. of Mass. for advanced minority grad. students to complete dissertations, increase interest in college teaching, and become acquainted with the five colleges. Due Jan. 16, 1995. Contact Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Inc., 97 Spring Street, Amherst, MA 01002-2324; (413) 256-8316.

• The University of Oklahoma announces the Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship for research and teaching. The 1995-96 program focuses on historical problems related to the convergence of the biological and human sciences. Deadline is January 20, 1995. Contact Gregg Mitman, Hist. of Sci. Dept., 601 Elm St., Rm. 622, The Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0315; (405) 325-2213; fax (405) 325-2363; e-mail gmitman@uoknor.edu.

• The Center for Media, Culture and History at New York University announces Rockefeller Humanities Fellowships for projects concerning how social movement and countercultural communities have used film, video and TV to forge collective identities. Due Jan. 20, 1995. Contact Barbara Abrash or Faye Ginsbury, Ctr. for Media, Culture and Hist., NY Univ., 25 Waverly Place, NY, NY 10003; (212) 998-3759.

• The Department of History at the University of Delaware offers two- and four-year Hagley Fellowships for a course of study leading to an M.A. or Ph.D. degree for students interested in careers as college teachers or as professionals in museums, historical agencies, and archives. The focus of the program is the history of industrialization. Application deadline is January 30, 1995. Contact Coordinator, Univ. of Delaware-Hagley Program, Department of History, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 831-8226.

• The Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, is offering fellowships for research and publication on New England history and culture. Applications are due January 31, 1995, for projects beginning after June 1, 1995. For information and application forms, contact Fellowship Program, Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum, East India Square, Salem, MA 01970; (508) 745-1876, x3032.

• The Society for History in the Federal Government is seeking nominations for four awards to be presented at its March 1995 annual meeting: Henry Adams Prize for a book-length narrative history; James Madison Prize for a published article (Adams and Madison nominations are for works published in 1994); John Wesley Desires Prize for any form of visual historical interpretation; and the Thomas Jefferson Prize for a documentary edition (Desires and Jefferson nominations are for works published in 1993 or 1994). Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact J. Samuel Walker, Historian, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC 20555; (301) 504-1965.

• The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations announces the Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize for a first book dealing with any aspect of the history of American foreign relations. Contact Emily Rosenberg, Dept. of Hist., Macalester College, St. Paul, MN 55105. Due February 1, 1995.

• The American Council of Learned Societies requests proposals for a travel grants program enabling scholars to participate in international meetings outside the U.S. Priority given to well-planned, broadly internatl. meetings and infrequently-held internatl. congresses. Due Feb. 1, 1995. Contact ACLS Fellowship Office, 228 E. 45th Street, New York, NY 10017; fax (212) 949-8058.

• The US Army Center for Military History Dissertation Fellowship, is available for civilian citizens of the U.S. who are A.B.D. Obtain applications and information from the head of your History Department, Financial Aid Office, or from the Exec. Secretary, Dissertn. Fellwshp. Committee, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1099 14th Street, N.W., Wash., DC 20005-3402, (202) 504-5402/5364.

• The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting application for grants-in-aid to foster graduate research in its field. Due Feb. 1, 1995. Contact Amer. Instit. of the Hist. of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378.

• The Library Company of Philadelphia offers a number of short-term fellowships for research in residence in its collections relating to the history of North America, principally in the 18th and 19th centuries. Due Feb. 1, 1995. Contact James Green, Curator, Library Co. of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 546-8181; fax (215) 546-5167.

• The National Historical Publications and Records Commission makes grants available for projects that: help teachers improve history education; help researchers pursue significant lines of

Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

inquiry in historical scholarship; carry out the national agendas for archival progress; increase document use by teachers, students and the public; encourage collaboration within the states to promote archival and records management; and continue the cooperative agreement whereby the council of State Historical Records Coordinators informs the NHPRC of needs and progress nationally. Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact NHPRC, Room 607, National Archives Bldg, Washington, DC 20408; (202)501-5610; fax(202)501-5601.

• The Department of History at the University of Texas, Arlington, announces the 1995 Webb-Smith Essay Competition for the best research essay of 10,000 words or less on the topic "Africa and the African Diaspora." Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures Committee, Department of History, Box 19529, Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019-0529.

• Graduate students in the United States and Canada are invited to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest of the American Association for the History of Medicine. Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact John Parascandola, Ph.D., PHS Historian, 17-31 Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

• The Costume Society of America is sponsoring the Stella Blum research grant for research projects in the field of North American Costume as part of a degree program requirement. Deadline is February 1, 1995. Contact The Costume Society of America, Stella Blum Research Grant, 55 Edgewater Drive, P.O. Box 73, Earleville, MD 21919; (410)275-2329; fax(410)275-8936.

• The American Historical Print Collectors Society awards the Ewell L. Newman Prize of \$500 and opportunity for publication to an undergraduate or graduate student for the best unpublished essay on some aspect of American historical prints. Deadline is February 15, 1995. Contact American Historical Print Collectors Society, P.O. Box 201, Fairfield, CT 06430.

• Applications are invited for the tenth year of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society Fellowship, which is designed to support research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the United States Capitol and related buildings. Deadline is February 15, 1995. Contact Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202)228-1222.

• Fellowships are available from the M. Louise Carpenter Gloeckner, M.D., Summer Research Fellowship at the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine. Deadline is February 17, 1995. Contact the Archives, Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3300 Henry Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19129; (215)842-7124.

• The James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation awards James Madison Fellowships to in-service secondary school teachers of American history, government, and social studies in grades 7-12, and to graduating or graduated collegians who wish to become secondary school teachers of the same subjects. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact James Madison Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 4030, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; 1-800-5256928; fax(319)337-1204; recogprog@act-act4-po.act.org.

• The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting applications for Feschel's Grants for Research in the History of Pharmacy. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact AIHP, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608)262-5378.

• The Western Reserve Historical Society announces the second Virginia P. and Richard F. Morgan Research Fellowship, a \$500 stipend given to support research in pre-Civil War Ohio history, using pre-Civil War literature. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Kermit J. Pike, Library Director, The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH 44106-1788.

• The North Caroliniana Society offers Archie K. Davis Fellowships to assist scholars in gaining access to collections in North Caroliniana. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact H.G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890.

• The Massachusetts Historical Society will award approximately ten short-term fellowships in 1995 for research on any topic for which its collections are appropriate, as well as special grants. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Len Travers, Center for the Study of New England History, MHS, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215.

• The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the eleventh annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, 111 Murphy Hall, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, MN, 55455-0418.

• The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) will offer two historical editing fellowships in 1995, contingent on funding. Participating projects are "The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution"

and "The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony." Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or be A.B.D. Contact NHPRC, Room 607, National Archives (Arch I), Washington, DC 20408; (202)501-5610. Deadline is March 1, 1995.

• The National Endowment for the Humanities is sponsoring 70 seminars for teachers on a variety of texts in the humanities for 4-6 weeks during the summer of 1995. Deadline is March 1, 1995. Contact Michael L. Hall, Summer Seminars for School Teachers, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506 (202)606-8463; fax(202)606-8558.

• The Indiana Historical Society offers two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 1995-1996 academic year to doctoral candidates with dissertations in Indiana history or on Indiana as part of a region. Deadline is March 15, 1995. Contact Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Director, Education Division, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

• The Denver Public Library is accepting entries for the 1994 Caroline Bancroft History Prize, an award designed to recognize a notable nonfiction book on Colorado or Western American history. Deadline is March 31, 1995. Contact Eleanor M. Gehres, Manager, Western History Department, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203-2165; (303)640-8882.

• The Oral History Association announces an awards program to recognize outstanding work in oral history for books, nonprint productions, and teachers' work in the classroom. Deadline is April 1, 1995. Contact Jan Dodson Barnhart, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, Box 3968, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3968.

• The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations invites applications for the 1995 W. Stull Holt Memorial fellowship in the history of American foreign relations. Contact Katherine Siegel, Department of History, St. Joseph's Univ., 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395. Deadline is April 1, 1995.

• The Council on Peace Research in History invites submissions for the Charles DeBenedetti Prize to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article published in English during 1993 or 1994 that deals with peace history. Deadline is April 1, 1995. Contact Mitchell Hall, History Department, Central Michigan Univ., Mount Pleasant, MI 48859; (517)774-3807; fax(517)774-7106. □

CALLS FOR PAPERS

• The Western Association of Women Historians is welcoming papers and proposals for its annual conference on any historical subject, time period, or region. Comparative analyses or perspectives are preferred. Deadline is November 30, 1994. Contact Dr. Jacqueline Braitman, 23250 Mariano Street, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

• The State Historical Society of Iowa invites proposals for papers for its Iowa Heritage Expo, June 9-10, 1995, on any topic related to Iowa history, especially papers that involve some intersection between public and academic history. Due Nov 30, 1994. Send proposals, including title and brief (200-300 words) summary of contents, to Marvin Bergman, SHSI, 402 Iowa Ave, Iowa City, IA 52240.

• The New River Gorge National River and the West Virginia Division of Culture and History are again co-sponsoring the New River Symposium. Scheduled for April 7-8, 1995. Proposals for special sessions, papers, and media presentations are welcome. Send a 250-400 word abstract by December 1, 1994, to the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 246, Glen Jean, WV 25846; (304) 465-0508.

• Augustana College is sponsoring a conference on "The Frontier in the American Imagination" on March 19, 1995. Papers that focus on frontiers in American literature, environment, and history are welcome. Submit a 150-word abstract by December 1, 1994. Contact Jan Keessen, Department of English, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL, 61201; (800)798-8100 ext. 7671 or 7467.

• Concordia University's Graduate History Students Association is organizing, "History in the Making II," an annual forum for history graduate students, to be held at Concordia University, Montreal, February 11-12, 1995. Deadline is December 1, 1994. Contact Concordia Graduate History Students' Assoc., Attn. Lara Munro, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd., West (LB 601), Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1M8; (514)844-8131; lara@vax2.concordia.ca.

• "Place, Past, Perspectives: Local History and Communities" is the theme of the 1995 AASLH Annual Meeting, September 7-9, in Saratoga Springs, NY. Send a completed session proposal form, a 150-word abstract, and brief biographical statement. Contact T. Allan Comp, America's Industrial Heritage Project, Technical Assistance Center, 319 Washington Street, Suite 370, Johnstown, PA 15901. Deadline is December 2, 1994.

• The Society for American City and Regional Planning History presents its sixth national conference on American Planning History in Knoxville, TN, October 12-15, 1995. Deadline is January 1, 1995. Contact David Schuler, Program Committee

Chair, Sixth National Conference on American Planning History, American Studies Program, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003; (717)291-4247; fax(717)399-4413.

• The Soil and Water Conservation Society will hold its 50th annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, August 6-9, 1995. Proposals for presentations on the history of soil and water conservation are welcome. Abstracts due January 9, 1995. Contact Lloyd Wright, Program Committee Chair, Soil and Water Conservation Society, 7517 N.E. Ankeny Road, Ankeny, IA 50021; 1-800-THE-SOIL.

• The New England American Studies Association holds its annual conference at Babson College, April 29-30, 1995. Proposed papers or panels on the topic "The legacy of Margaret Fuller: Cultural Critique in America" are welcome. Send abstract and short c.v. by January 10, 1995. Contact Professor Fritz Fleischmann, Babson College, Humanities Division, Babson Park, MA 02157-0310.

• The American Association for the History of Nursing is inviting abstracts for its Twelfth Annual Conference to be held September 28-October 1, 1995, in Little Rock, AR. Due January 13, 1995. Contact Irene Poplin, AAHN Abstract Review Cmte, 4202 Kinbsbury Dr, Wichita Falls, TX 76309.

• The Los Alamos Historical Society is announcing calls for papers for their upcoming conference "The End of the Second World War and its Aftermath." Deadline is January 15, 1995. Contact Dr. M.B. Chambers, Los Alamos Historical Society, P.O. Box 43, Los Alamos, NM 87544; (505)662-6272.

• The North American Society for Oceanic History will hold its annual meeting in Wilmington, North Carolina, March 16-18, 1995. Proposal abstracts for panels or papers on "The South and Maritime History" should be sent to Harold D. Langley, Armed Forces History Division, Smithsonian Inst., NMAH, Wash., D.C., 20560. Due Jan 15, 1995.

• The 1995 Hagley Fellows conference at the University of Delaware will center on the theme "A Variety of Tasks: Women, Men and Work in Early 19th Century America." Deadline is January 15, 1995. Contact Carol Lockman, Hagley Museum and Library, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302)658-2400.

• The University of North Carolina at Greensboro announces the second annual UNCg Southern History Conference: "Discovering a Multicultural South," March 17, 1995. Submissions of papers or one-page abstracts must be received by Jan 16, 1995. Contact History Dept, c/o David Herr, 219 McIver Bldg, Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001; (910)334-5992; fax (910)334-5910; herrdx@iris.uncg.edu.

• The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will hold its 14th annual meeting July 20-22, 1995, at the University of Cincinnati. Proposals for individual papers or entire sessions on the early American republic are welcome. Deadline is January 31, 1995. Contact Peter S. Onuf, Dept of History, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; (804)924-6383; fax(804)924-7891.

• The 10th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Complicating Categories: Women, Gender, and Difference," will be held June 7-9, 1996, at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Deadline February 1, 1995. Send proposals on U.S. and Canadian topics to: Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Afro-American Studies Department, Harvard Univ., 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge MA 02138. Non-North American topics to: Merry Wiesner-Hanks, Center for Women's Studies, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

• "Race, Culture, and Power in North American Maritime Communities" will be the theme of a multidisciplinary conference to be held in Mystic, Connecticut, in mid-September 1995. Deadline for abstracts is February 15, 1995. Contact James A. Miller, American Studies Program, Trinity College, Hartford CT 06106; (203)297-2429.

• The 1995 Agricultural History Society symposium, "Twentieth Century Farm Policies," will be held at Archives II in College Park, Maryland on June 8-10, 1995. Due Feb 15, 1995. Contact David E. Hamilton, Dept of History, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027 or Douglas Bowers, Agricultural and Rural History Section, ERS, USDA, 1301 New York Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

• "America's World: The World's America" is the title of the 1995 Fulbright Conference at the Univ. of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, July 6-9, 1995. Proposals due March 1, 1995. Contact Dr. Roberto Rabel, Dept of History, Univ. of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand; Fax 064 (3) 479-8429.

• Bowling Green State University's Popular Culture Library and Dept of Popular Culture are jointly "The Atomic Age Opens: American Culture Confronts the Atomic Bomb," July 13-15, 1995, in Bowling Green, OH. Contact Christopher Geist, Chair, Dept. of Popular Culture at Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403; fax(419)372-2577. Due March 1, 1995.

• The History of Education Society will hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis, 19-22 October 1995. Proposals due by April 1, 1995. Contact Ronald Cohen, Chair, HES Program Committee, Department of History, Indiana Univ. Northwest, Gary, IN 46408-1197; (219)980-6661.

• The League of World War I Aviation Historians is sponsoring a paper competition which is

open to undergraduate and graduate students. Monetary prizes will be awarded for the best original paper on any aspect of aviation during the 1914-1918 War. Due May 31, 1995. Contact Mr. Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Ct, San Jose, CA 95120.

• The African American Museum of Dallas, Texas, will sponsor its sixth annual African-American History in Texas conference on February 11, 1995. Proposals on the conference's theme: "Building the African-American Community in Texas" should be sent to Edward Meza, African American Museum, P.O. Box 150153, Dallas, TX 75315; (214)565-9026 ext. 314. No deadline given.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

• The Southern Historical Association will meet in Louisville, November 9-12, 1994. The association extends a special invitation to teachers on the secondary level. Contact Southern Historical Association, c/o History Department, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; (706)542-8848.

• The Midwest Museums Conference 1994 Annual Meeting will be Nov 9-12, 1994, in Chicago, Illinois. This year's theme is "Museums in Service to Society." Contact Midwest Museums Conference, Chicago Botanical Gardens, P.O. Box 400, Glencoe, IL 60022; (708)835-8216; fax(708)835-4484.

• The Southern Regional Council will hold its 75th Anniversary Meeting and Conference November 17-19, 1994. The theme of this year's meeting is "The American Dilemma: Can't We All Get Along?" Contact Dot Hughley, 134 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1900, Atlanta, GA 30303-1825; (404)522-8764; fax(404)522-8791.

• The 1994 National Humanities Conference will be held November 18-20, 1994, in San Antonio, Texas. The program this year is "Taking Stock: The New Realities and the Public Humanities." Contact Federation of State Humanities Councils (FSHC), 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite #902, Arlington, VA 22209, Attn David Stepenberg; (703)908-9700.

• The Institute of Early American History and Culture, the Historic New Orleans Collection, and the Newberry Library are jointly sponsoring a conference, "Crucibles of Culture: North American Frontiers, 1750-1820," November 18-19, 1994, in New Orleans. Contact Beverly Smith, Registrar, Frontiers Conference, IEAHC, P.O. Box 8781, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8781; (804)221-1114; fax(804)221-1047; ieahc1@mail.wm.edu.

• The semiannual meeting of New England Archivists will be held November 18-19, 1994, at Omni Parker House Hotel in Boston. The meeting this year will focus on archival visual materials. Contact Kara Schneiderman, NEA Fall Meeting Registrar, MIT Museum, 265 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139; (617)253-4440; fax(617)258-9107.

• The Missouri Historical Society will hold a conference November 18-20, 1994, in St. Louis. The meeting, entitled, "Jefferson and the Changing West: From Conquest to Conservation" will bring together scholars from diverse fields to discuss Jeffersonian and contemporary views of the American West. Contact Missouri Historical Society, P.O. Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112-0040.

• The 15th annual Illinois History Symposium will be held on December 2-3, 1994, at the Renaissance Hotel in Springfield. Contact the Illinois State Historical Society, 1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701; (217)782-2635; fax(217)524-8042.

• "Populism and the New Politics" is this year's theme of the forthcoming Telos Conference. It will be held December 2-4, 1994. The conference will examine the roots of American populism. Contact Telos, 431 E. 12th St., N.Y., NY 10009; (212)228-6479.

• The 1995 Commonwealth Fund Conference will be held February 17-18, 1995, at University College London. Its theme is "American Exceptionalism?: U.S. Working-Class Formation in International Context." Contact Ms. N. Razwi, Department Secretary, Department of History, Univ. College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, England; e-mail ucrcan@ucl.ac.uk.

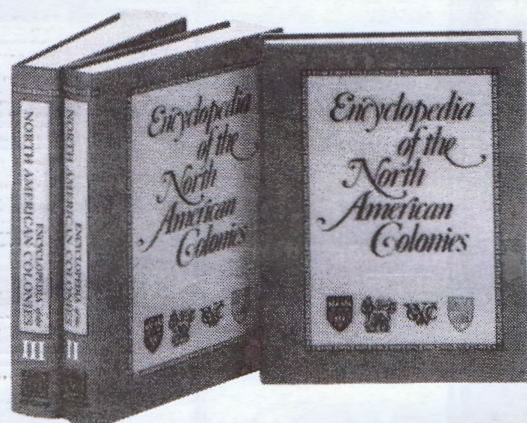
• The National Archives is sponsoring a major conference, "A Woman's War Too: U.S. Women in the Military in World War II," to be held March 3-4, 1995. Contact National Archives (NEE), Room 18N (WWII), Washington, DC 20408.

• An interdisciplinary conference entitled "After the Backcountry: Rural Life and Society in the Nineteenth-Century Valley of Virginia," will be held at Virginia Military Institute March 23-25, 1995. Contact Kenneth E. Koons, Department of History and Politics, VMI, Lexington, VA 24450; (703)464-7676; fax(703)665-4564.

• The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference and the Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region are presenting a joint spring conference, April 20-22, 1995. Call (410)539-0872 ext. 345.

• The Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia University is sponsoring the conference, "Pathways to American Culture: A Conference on Transportation and Settlement Patterns in the U.S.," April 22-23, 1995, in Wheeling, WV. Contact Michal McMahon, IHTIA, West Virginia Univ., 1535 Mileground, Morgantown, WV 26506-6305; (304)293-2421, ext.5242; e-mail mmmcmah@wvnet.ed. □

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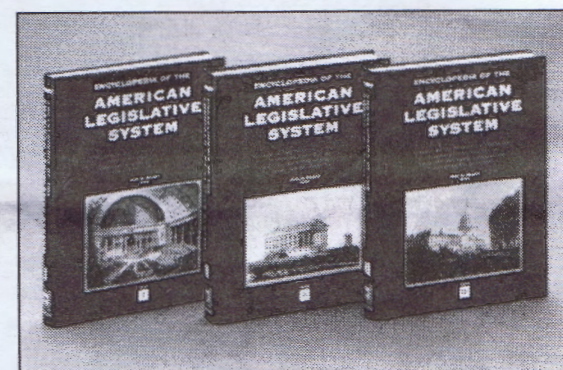
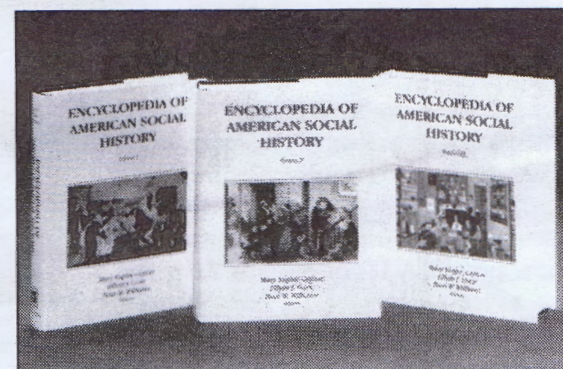
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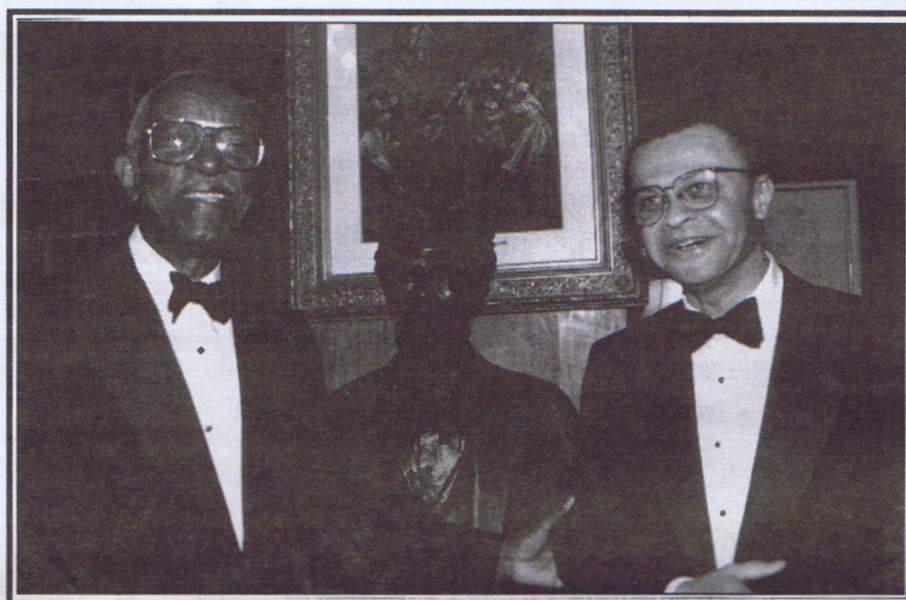
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The Society of American Historians

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Prizes for 1994



The awards were presented at the Union League Club in New York City.

John Hope Franklin

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for

Lifetime Achievement in Historical Writing

David Levering Lewis

Winner of the
37th Annual Parkman Prize
for

W.E.B. DuBois (Henry Holt & Co.)

Dean David Grodzins

(not shown)

Allan Nevins Dissertation Prize
Theodore Parker and Transcendentalism
Harvard University

The Parkman Prize, inaugurated in 1957, is awarded annually for a book that exhibits literary distinction in the writing of American history. The \$5,000 Catton Prize, sponsored by American Heritage, is awarded biennially for lifetime achievement in the writing of American history.

The Allan Nevins Dissertation Prize for the best-written dissertation in American history consists of \$1,000 and submission for publication as the Nevins winner by one of the sixteen publisher-members of the Society. Dissertations should not be committed for publication. Graduate departments may nominate no more than two dissertations, for dissertations defended or degrees received from January 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994. Dissertations should be bound and sent to The Society of American Historians.

For further information contact:
Mark C. Carnes, Executive Secretary
Butler Library Box 2
Columbia University, N
New York, NY 10027

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 for Studies in American History

1995-1996 Fellowships

The Charles Warren Center invites applications for its 1995-96 fellowships from scholars who are involved in research in international or intercultural relations (interpreted ordinarily as relationships across language frontiers) and for whom location at Harvard or in the Boston area would be particularly useful. Scholars who are not citizens of the United States are eligible. Applicants must not be degree candidates at any institution, and should have a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Preference will be given to those who can accept a full-year fellowship.

Fellows will share in a semimonthly Warren Center colloquium, open to interested scholars in the Boston area, and in other Center activities. In the course of the year they will make some presentation of their own work.

Fellows are members of the University with access to the Harvard libraries and other facilities. They have a private office in the Center, and photocopying and postage privileges. Fellows must remain in residence at the Center for the nine-month academic year (or four months in the case of one-semester fellows). Fellowship stipends are individually determined in accordance with the needs of each fellow and the Center's ability to meet them.

Application forms, due in the Center by January 15, 1995, may be obtained by writing to the Administrator, Charles Warren Center, 118 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

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 The Washington Hilton and Towers

The Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians presents a day of sessions especially for junior and senior high school teachers of American history. The 1995 Focus on Teaching Day has been expanded to include all OAH Annual Meeting sessions on Friday afternoon as well as all day Saturday, and includes a special workshop on "Implementing Standards in American history." The OAH has a commitment to secondary history education and encourages participation in this exciting day of professional activities.

1995 Saturday Sessions

- "...And you want all this covered in one term?": How both high school and college History teachers resolve dilemmas of adequate in-depth analyses versus curriculum content demands.
- Equality?: Teaching U.S. History and the Fourteenth Amendment
- Close Encounters of the First Kind, 1575-1767: Teaching with Original Sources
- Historic Places: Their Use As an Innovative Teaching Tool
- The Use of Videodisk Technology in a High School or College History Course
- Teaching the 1950's Through Film and Rock 'n' Roll
- *The Memoirs of Surgeon William W. Potter, 57th N.Y.*: How a team of students published a Civil War diary
- How I Spent My Summer Vacation: Applying Summer Fellowships to the Classroom

Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon and Keynote Address: featuring Carol Berkin of Baruch college and CUNY Graduate School. There will be a charge for the luncheon ticket. You may attend the keynote address without attending the luncheon.

Registration fees are \$15.00 for preregistration and \$20.00 for on-site registration. For preregistration information, please fill out this form and return it to: Focus on Teaching Day, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

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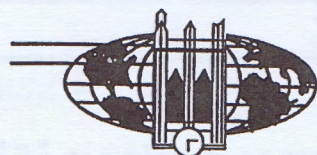
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COMPARATIVE HISTORY OF BLACKS

IN DIASPORA:

A SYMPOSIUM



The Comparative Black History Ph.D. program at Michigan State University will host the Comparative History of Blacks in Diaspora Symposium. The Symposium will focus on new developments in the fields of African American, Latin American, Caribbean, U. S. Southern, and African history in comparative perspective.

APRIL 13-15, 1995
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
KELLOGG CENTER

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

George Fredrickson, Stanford University
Eugene Genovese, Emory University & University of Georgia
Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University
Thomas Holt, University of Chicago
Elliott Skinner, Columbia University
Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University

For Information Contact:

CBH Symposium
Program Office
Michigan State University
History Department
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-432-4933 x. 2382

CO-CHAIRS

DARLENE CLARK HINE
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Duke University

Georgia Institute of Technology

Graduate Study In the History of Technology

Georgia Tech's new graduate program in the History of Technology offers especially interesting opportunities for students who wish to pursue M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in this field.

We are particularly concerned to connect the history of technology to industrial, labor, business, and social history. We effect this integration in two ways. First, our faculty share very closely related teaching and research interests in these several topics, and they are also reflected in our recently established Center for the Study of Southern Industrialization. Second, we participate actively in the Atlanta Seminar in the Comparative History of Labor, Industry, and Technology, a consortium of graduate students and faculty members from Georgia Tech, Georgia State, and Emory University that sponsors a monthly colloquium series as well as periodic conferences that broadly consider our topic.

The cultural study of technology is another of our central interests. Besides the work of our own faculty members in this area, we have strong links with the School of Literature, Communication and Culture where faculty members cross-appointed to our unit explore cultural studies of technology and science.

Along with the historians, our faculty includes sociologists who study the sociology of work and industry, the sociology of international development, and the sociology of science and technology. This multi-disciplinary focus helps us link social theory and history, and leads us also to be interested in gender and technology issues. In addition to these kinds of concerns, the historically black colleges and universities here naturally make us interested in the relation between the history of technology and African-American history.

Qualified students are encouraged to apply, and those who do so by February 1st can be considered for financial support. Send inquires to Bruce Sinclair, School of History, Technology, and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 30332-0345. Telephone: (404) 894-6841; Fax: (404) 853-0535; e-mail: bruce.sinclair@hts.gatech.edu.

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NEWSLETTER
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Each year, the College Board's Advanced Placement (AP®) Program gives hundreds of thousands of exceptionally able high school students an opportunity to take rigorous college-level courses and appropriate exams in 16 disciplines. More than 3,000 colleges and universities offer credit or advanced standing to students based on their exam performance. For six days in June, more than 2,800 college faculty and AP teachers on college campuses for the annual AP Reading to evaluate and score students' essays. The participants also exchange ideas and contribute suggestions about their discipline, their courses, and the AP Examinations. Participants are paid honoraria, provided with housing and meals, and reimbursed for travel expenses.

Applications are now being accepted for faculty consultants to the College Board's Advanced Placement Readings in both European and U.S. History. Applicants should currently be teaching or directing instruction for the first-year college course in either European or U.S. History.

For an application or additional information, please contact: Ms. Debra Chadwick, Advanced Placement Program, Educational Testing Service, Dept. 95-02, 85-D, Princeton, NJ 08541 or Internet - dchadwick@rosedale.org.

Educational Testing Service is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and especially encourages minorities and women to apply.

CONNECTIONS

AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE IN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Issue No 2.

Fall 1994

ISSN 1074-8202

This issue of *CONNECTIONS* represents a transition in the process of producing and distributing the newsletter. While the positive response to the first issue convinced us to continue publishing *CONNECTIONS*, the suggestions accompanying the responses also convinced us to make changes. We hope these changes will cut costs and improve the quality of *CONNECTIONS*.

Beginning in 1995, *CONNECTIONS* will become a quarterly publication in order to accommodate those individuals with time-sensitive postings. In addition, electronic subscribers will receive an updated version of *CONNECTIONS* every month beginning November 1, 1994. At the end of every third month, the cumulative total of postings for the prior three months will be published and distributed in both print and electronic forms.

The print version will be made available on a 3.5" or 5.25" PC disk (WP 5.1) to any journal, association, institution, etc. who wishes to distribute *CONNECTIONS* to its members. The Organization of American Historians and the American Studies Association, for instance, will print and distribute *CONNECTIONS* as part of their newsletters. Any individual who wants to receive the printed version by first class mail may do so by paying a \$5 subscription fee. We will also distribute printed copies through individual networks and U.S. embassies, particularly in less developed countries, as long as we have the funds to do so.

Individuals can receive *CONNECTIONS* on internet by sending an email note to the editor. In addition, *CONNECTIONS* will be available via anonymous ftp. A copy may be obtained from burgundy.oah.indiana.edu [156.56.25.10] in the directory /pub/oah/connect as "n2dos.zip". New postings will be updated weekly and old issues archived at the ftp site.

A number of individuals suggested that we solicit donations; some even sent us money. We have thus decided to establish "Friends of *CONNECTIONS*" for any individual or organization who would like to contribute money to this project. Funds will be used to subsidize printing (particularly in developing countries) and cover operating expenses. We thank those individuals and organizations who have already donated funds to this project.

The development of *CONNECTIONS* depends on the various contributions of individuals and organizations around the world. We particularly encourage younger scholars, graduate students, and non-university researchers to become more involved with the project by helping us to collect postings and to distribute *CONNECTIONS* to your colleagues. Please contact us if you would like to help. We also welcome any comments and/or criticism. With this in mind, please complete and return the questionnaire/order form on the back page. □

ALL INQUIRIES AND POSTINGS should be sent to: Michael Schreiner, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; tel: 812-855-8726; fax: 812-855-0696; email: mschrein@indiana.edu or Eric Olson, American Studies Association, 2101 S. Campus Surge Building, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; tel: 301-405-1364; fax: 301-314-9148; email: eric_c_olson@umail.umd.edu

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Associate Editor: Eric Olson, American Studies Association

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The International Clearinghouse Newsletter, *CONNECTIONS*, is published by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199 and the American Studies Association, 2101 S. Campus Surge Building, College Park, MD 20742. Materials in *CONNECTIONS* may be freely copied and distributed. The advisory board reserves the right to reject material, announcements, and postings sent in for publication that are not consistent with the goals and policies of *CONNECTIONS*. The OAH, ASA, and other contributing organizations are not responsible for individual exchanges resulting from *CONNECTIONS*. For further information, contact the editor, Michael Schreiner.

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CONVERSATIONS/COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

WORLD WAR II WRITERS: I am working on a study of the role played by creative writers in Canada, Great Britain and the U.S. in propaganda and intelligence work in WWII. I welcome any information on this topic and would like to share ideas and sources with scholars working in this field. Peter Buitenhuis, Dept. of English, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, V5A 1S6.

BIO. OF LELAND STOWE: I'll be researching for a biography of Leland Stowe at Wisconsin State Historical Library in Madison during winter term 1995. Anyone who wishes to share information about or an interest in Stowe please contact me. I also welcome information about inexpensive and/or university or college accommodations and relevant ancillary research facilities in the area. Jay Jernigan, English Dept., Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti, MI 48197 USA; email: eng_jernigan@emunix.emich.edu

AMERICAN POETRY devotee seeks contact with people of similar interests. I am an Austrian Ph.D. candidate currently browsing U.S. libraries looking for material on silence in poetry (focal poet: A.R. Ammons) and would be delighted to share thoughts and ideas with colleagues. I am also receptive to any projects in my field. Contact Astrid Wolf, 1067 Knollwood Circle, Bloomington, IN 47401 USA.

HISTORY IN LITERARY STUDIES: I am exploring the return of history in literary studies and would like to visit with others interested in this topic. Contact Sérgio Luiz Prado Bellei, c/o Denise Fonseca, Dept. of History, PUC - Rio, Rua Marques de São Vicente 223 sala 512, Rio de Janeiro, RJ Brazil 22453-900.

U.S. BLACK WOMEN WRITERS: I am interested in texts by black women writers connecting with Caribbean/Latin American experience in history or literature. Contact Stelamaris Coser, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória E.S. Brazil; email: asoser@npd1.ufes.br

BLACK WOMEN IN SETTLEMENT HOUSES: Italian scholar in the field of African-American history is interested in studying the experience of Black women in settlement houses at the beginning of the 20th century. Would like to converse with scholars in the field and/or receive suggestions about readings and research materials. Contact Nadia Venturini, Via Arvier 5, 10141 Torino, Italy; fax: 39-11-874911; email: ventu@cisi.unito.it

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE: I am interested in American women's participation in public institutions, especially in the 20th century. I welcome any information and suggestions on recent publications in this area. Materials on presidential wives, their public activity and impact on the presidency are my priority. Contact Halina Parafianowicz, ul. Baranowicka 76, 15-544 Białystok, Poland.

WOMEN'S HISTORY: My interest is current developments in the methodology of women's history, especially of the colonial period. I am grateful for any information on recent available sources on early American women (17th and 18th centuries) and for titles of recent publications on oral history. Contact Irmína Wawrzyczek, ul. Szkolna 15/8, 20-124 Lublin, Poland.

INTELLECTUAL AND WOMEN'S HISTORY: I am a scholar of American intellectual history and American women's history who is interested in working with individuals who want to bring these fields closer together. Contact Mary Kelley, Dept. of Hist., Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755-

3506 USA; tel: 603-646-3425; fax: 603-646-3353; email: mary.c.kelley@dartmouth.edu

SELF-HELP BOOKS written for women in relationships are frequently dismissed as spurious and pedestrian, and they have received little attention from scholars, either in the social sciences or the humanities. I am interested in the production and consumption of self-help books written for women. Of particular concern, I wish to examine the shifting nature of whom we define as "expert," the American impulse for "self-improvement," and the prescriptions for gender roles. Contact Kelly Quinn, P.O. Box 186, Hyattsville, MD 20781 USA.

INTIMATE AND DOMESTIC OBJECTS: American scholar who looks at fancy work, textiles, clothing, house decorations, etc. as a way of understanding culture (material culture on its intimate, often female side) is interested in presenting work/learning from colleagues in other parts of world—want much to travel. I would particularly like to converse with those whose specialty is the interface of American Indian/mainstream American culture. I could possibly offer housing exchange, certainly idea exchange. Contact Beverly Gordon, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706 USA; tel: 608-258-9346; fax: 608-262-5335; email: gordon@macc.wisc.edu

SCHOLAR OF AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE searching for individuals interested in working on a collaborative project on Ethnic Image in film and American television programs. Respond to James Gray, Nichols Hall 214, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; fax: 707-664-2505.

CHILDREN/CHILDHOOD AND T.V.: I am researching how television affects children's self-esteem and would like input from others with an interest in this topic. I am also exploring advertising's exploitation of Americans' nostalgia for childhood. Contact Shelley Pasnik, 1919 19th St., NW #304, Washington, DC 20009 USA; tel: 202-232-1154; email: pasnik@wam.umd.edu

"GROWING UP" IN AMERICA: Historian working on the social and cultural history of growing up in America—integrating children, adolescents, youths—interested in sharing ideas and materials comparatively and cross-culturally with others. Contact Harvey J. Graff, Univ. of Texas at Dallas, School of Arts & Humanities, Box 830688, Richardson, TX 75083-0688 USA; tel: 214-690-2776; fax: 214-690-2989; email: graff@utdallas.edu

CITIZENSHIP IN AMERICA: I am interested in collaborative research projects on citizenship, values in politics, political orientation, and judicial activism. Contact A. Shanmugam, Dept. of Political Science, Annamalai Univ., Annamalai Nagar 608 002, Tamil Nadu, India.

NATIONALIST IDEOLOGY: I am a scholar of ethnic, nationalist studies (identity, political ideology and nationalist movements, about nationalism, patriotism and international relations). I would like contact with others interested in similar topics. Reply to Edward Vinyamata, 4531 Everett St., Kensington, MD 20895 USA during 1994; after: Torras i Pujalt, 54, Barcelona-08022, Catalonia, Spain.

ASSIMILATION: I am working on early 20th century assimilation researching a middle-class Native American, museum man, Freemason, anthropologist! Anyone interested in beginning a conversation please contact Joy Porter, Anglia P. University, East Rd., Cambridge, UK CB1 1PT; tel: 0023-352973 ext. 2072; fax: 0023-352935.

MODERNITY IN AMERICA: I am collecting data on the use of the concept of modernity and the modern in America. In the European perception of America as a society, a culture, and a political entity, America may have been seen often as the site of the modern, yet to what extent did Americans share in such views? Any material is useful, such as diaries, public writings, as well as any aspect of modernity: political, social, economic or otherwise. Contact Rob Kroes, Amerika Instituut, Plantage Muidergracht 12, 1018 TV Amsterdam; fax: 31-20-5255210; email: kroes@alf.let.uva.nl

AMERICAN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS: I recently published a book examining the relationship of class formation and American colleges between the Civil War and WW I. I am expanding this into a broader exploration of the shaping of the American upper middle class to 1940. I seek Americanists who share this interest (or non-Americanists who'd like to examine the subject in a comparative framework) for "brainstorming" and planning possible conference sessions. Contact Bruce Leslie, Hist. Dept., SUNY, Brockport, NY 14420-2956 USA; fax: 716-395-2620; email: bleslie@acspr1.acs.brockport.edu

HISTORIAN OF APPALACHIAN COAL CULTURE seeks scholars interested in comparative study of coalfield social history. Especially hope to find European, Australian, and Asian social historians, perhaps to or-

ganize an international conference comparing mining culture across geographic and cultural lines. I am also concerned with public history applications of coal history, such as heritage tourism and historic preservation. Contact C. Stuart McGehee, Bluefield College, 3000 College Dr., Bluefield, VA 24605-1799 USA; tel: 703-326-3682.

INTERESTED IN WHITE TRASH?: All those interested in pursuing an understanding of the varied experiences of race and class among marginal whites in America are invited to contact me for discussion/mutual exploration of these issues. Please contact Matt Wray, 616 Poirier, Oakland, CA 94609 USA; tel: 510-658-7584; email: mwwray@garnet.berkeley.edu

ATTITUDES ON PLACE AND COMMUNITY: I am doing a comparative study of the various attitudes towards localities (small town, suburb, city, region, etc.) among Americans and Europeans, particularly Dutchmen. My focus is especially on the diverse manifestations of a sense of place and community in the broader context of cultural globalization on the one hand and of cultural localization on the other. I am interested in related projects, particularly with an emphasis on contemporary developments, by other scholars. Contact Melvin van Elteren, Tilburg Univ., P.O. Box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, the Netherlands; tel: 13-662335; fax: 13-662390; email: m.c.m.velteren@kub.nl

MICHOACÁNS IN LOS ANGELES (1940-70): I am doing research on the people of Michoacán in the county of Los Angeles: an ethnohistorical inquiry through housing, clothing, food and leisure activities and their reciprocal social and cultural influence in Los Angeles and in Michoacán. I would like to be in touch with interested colleagues. Contact Alvaro Ochoa, Centro de Estudios de las Tradiciones de El Colegio de Michoacán, Martínez de Navarrete 505, Zamora, Michoacán, Mexico 59690; tel: 351-2-25-57; fax: 351-5-53-07.

NORTH-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION IN BRAZIL: I am doing research on immigration from North America to Brazil and would like to begin a conversation with others interested in this topic or migration studies in general. Contact Ana Maria Costa de Oliveira, c/o Denise Fonseca, Hist. Dept., PUC-Rio, Rua Marques de São Vicente 223 sala 512, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil 22453-900.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER launched a research initiative on the history of post-World War II migrations

from Central and Eastern Europe. The initiative will consist of several components. Collection Development will cooperate with archives and ethnic communities to survey and preserve documentation. The Diaspora Approach involves exchanges of researchers, publications and materials between institutions in countries of origin and destination. International Symposia is a cycle of conferences. Scholars and institutions interested in collaborating please contact Rudolph J. Vecoli, Prof. of History and Director, Immigration History Research Center, Univ. of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114 USA; tel: 612-627-4208; fax: 612-627-4190; email: vecol001@maroon.tc.umn.edu

SYNDICALISM: I am exploring the relationship between Brazilian Syndicalism and North American Unionism in the early 1960s and would be interested in discussing this with others interested in the topic. Contact Marcelo Badaró, Hist. Dept., Universidade Federal Fluminense, CP 1050, Rua Miguel de Friasa, Icará, 24220 Niterói, RJ, Brazil.

MARBLE WORKERS: Researching approaches on marble workers. Want to do a social history. Argument: Marble Culture in VT affected the economy, lives, and politics. T.H. Green, Tobacco Culture of Virginia. Looking for suggestions. Mike Austin, Castleton College, Castleton, VT 05735 USA; email: austinm@vscacs.vsc.edu

LABOR AND POLITICS: I am researching unionism and political strategy among the North American working class. I would like to converse with others interested in this topic. Contact Jorge Luis Ferrelra, Hist. Dept., Universidade Federal Fluminense, CP 1050, Rua Miguel de Friasa, Icará, 24220 Niterói, RJ, Brazil.

LABOR HISTORIANS IN EUROPE: David Montgomery will be at the University of Amsterdam as John Adams Professor of American Studies from January through April 1995 and would like to meet with labor historians in Europe while I am there. Contact David Montgomery, Hist. Dept., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520 USA; email: davidmo@minerva.cis.yale.edu

COMPARATIVE/LABOR A group of circa 150 scholars in Italy, Europe, the Americas and Australia are interested in comparative and international study of migratory Italian workers 1815-1945. We circulate a newsletter and are exploring possibilities for an international conference/publication on Italian workers around the world, and the intertwining of ethnicity, nationality, class, and

international identities in their lives as mobile laborers in a global economy. Contact Donna Gabaccia, History, UNCC, Charlotte, NC 28223 USA; tel: 704-547-2769; fax: 704-547-3218; email: fhi00drg@uncvcm.unccl.edu

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: I am interested in individuals who are involved in international relations programs to compare notes and discuss possible collaborative efforts. Contact Diane Kunz, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, Box 13A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520 USA.

STRATEGIC STUDIES: Research centre working on contemporary strategic studies (focused on peacekeeping, intelligence, terrorism, armies in low-intensity conflict, and related topics), publishes a journal in these fields and conducts contract and grant research, is interested in making contact with scholars and think tanks in similar/related fields for exchanges or information, collaborative work, conferences, etc. Contact Centre for Conflict Studies, Univ. of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B. Canada E3B 5A3; tel: 506-453-4587; fax: 506-453-4599.

MARITIME ECONOMICS/MIGRATION: I am a Senior researcher on maritime economics and have interests in the field of history, mainly on migrations and the cultural influences between the cultures of the Gulf of Mexico, including the territories of the USA, Mexico, Cuba and the Bahamas. I wish to identify U.S.-based researchers with convergent interests to collaborate and exchange information. Contact Antonio Gallego, P.O. Box 6026, Havana 10600, Cuba; tel: 79-2285.

URBAN/MARITIME: I am currently doing research on urban seaports, international trade (particularly Asian), and shipping/maritime history of the early to middle 19th century. I'm also interested in the U.S.'s maritime empire as contrasted with those of the British and Dutch. I'd love to exchange leads and ideas with anyone interested in this field as well as those interested in marine art and literature (Melville, Dana, diaries). Contact Susan Nanes, 40 Clinton St., #4G, Brooklyn, NY 11201 USA; tel: 718 624 7421; email: nanes@pizza.cs.columbia.edu

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND LOCAL CURRENCY: I am an economic historian researching traditional belief systems in some cultural environments and peoples' receptivity to local currencies in conventional commercial transactions. I am searching for new ideas to enrich my work and to add a com-

parative dimension to my study. If interested in conversing on this topic, contact Adebayo A. Lawal, Institute for Historical Research, Univ. of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7535, South Africa; tel: 021-959-3193; fax 021-959-3178. After Nov. 30, 1994; Dept. of Hist., Univ. of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos-Nigeria; fax: 010-234-1-822644.

ADMINISTRATION IN MANDATED TERRITORIES: 20th century historian at the Univ. of Lagos currently researching the financial administration in the Mandated Territories at the Univ. of the Western Cape. I wish to identify a U.S.-based historian interested in collaborating on this topic. Contact Adebayo A. Lawal, Institute for Historical Research, Univ. of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville, 7535, South Africa; tel: 021-959-3193; fax: 021-959-3178. After Nov. 30, 1994; Dept. of Hist., Univ. of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos-Nigeria; fax: 010-234-1-822644.

NGOS and COMMUNICATION WITH PEASANT WOMEN: I am researching on NGOs and their communications processes with groups of peasant women. I would be interested in collaborating with other scholars, particularly those who study this topic under the perspective of international cooperation. **ISSUES:** obstacles and options to information on rural areas; appropriate materials to illiterates, leadership training methodology; leadership as channel for communication with villagers; general alternative participatory approaches. Contact Ana Maria Azevedo, Travessa Esdras Farias, 150 - Farol, Olinda/PE. 53120221 Brazil; tel: 081-4391551.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS: I am studying the evolution of an international ideology in the UN specialized agencies, including the FAO, during the period 1945-1965. I would like to discuss the FAO, agricultural development (especially in the Third World), or the use of ideology in historical studies with anyone who shares similar interests. I would also appreciate advice from anyone who may have done research in or about the FAO. Contact Amy Staples, Dept. of Hist., Ohio State Univ., 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; email: astaples@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION: I am studying the evolution of an international ideology in the UN specialized agencies, including the WHO, during the period 1945-1965. I would like to discuss the WHO, cultural aspects of medical practice, or the use of

the concept ideology/discursive communities in historical studies with anyone who shares similar interests. I would also appreciate advice from anyone who may have done research in or about the WHO. Contact Amy Staples, Dept. of Hist., Ohio State University, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; email: astaples@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu

AMERICAN-CANADIAN RELATIONS 1980-90: I am doing research on this topic and would appreciate information about collaborative research, graduate study abroad, and other related programs dealing with this topic. Contact K. Mohan Giri, P.O. Kuamara 757027, Dist. Mayewolehany, Orissa, India.

U.S.-GERMAN ALLIANCE: I am a diplomatic historian studying the US-German alliance from 1945 through reunification, and am looking to exchange general ideas and specific information about sources with German scholars and any others interested in the general subject of modern alliance politics. Contact Thomas Schwartz, Dept. of Hist., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37235 USA.

U.S. POLICY IN GERMANY: I am working on a thesis which will deal with the military government of General Lucius Clay in Germany during the post-war years. I would appreciate any contacts who are interested in the topic. Contact Caspar M.B. Heuvelmans, Evertsenstraat 4, 6512 JM Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

NAVAL POWER IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, 1890-1898: I am a Ph.D. candidate (Military/Naval History) and would like to discuss the status of the Chinese, Spanish, and Russian navies, including deployments, fleet expansion programs, strategic, and tactical plans. My specific interests relate to the Spanish Philippines (Subic) and Russian responses (fleet transfers) to the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895). I am fluent in Spanish, with some Japanese and French ability. Contact Carlos R. Rivera, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus OH 43210 USA; tel: 614-777-4166; email: crivera@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu

SEN. FULBRIGHT AND VIETNAM: I am writing a book on Senator J. William Fulbright, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and contemporary American Foreign Policy. I am searching for a collaborative research partner to research Vietnamese reactions to Fulbright and the committee during the Vietnam War. Contact Randall Woods, Dept. of Hist., Univ. of Arkansas, Old

Main 416, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA.

VIETNAM AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS: I am a PhD student working on Vietnam as an issue in Anglo-American relations, 1964-68. I would appreciate advice on suitable contacts or other assistance. Contact Sylvia Ellis, History Dept., Newcastle Univ., Newcastle, NE1 7RU, England; tel: 091-222-6470; fax: 091-261-1182; email: n622325@eata.ncl.ac.uk

EFFECTS OF U.S. AID IN ASIA: I am studying how U.S. economic aid, along with U.S. spending on the Vietnam War (for procurement, military bases, recreation) affected societies and economies in Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, and I am interested in corresponding with anyone in those countries who has a similar interest. Contact Nick Cullather, Hist. Dept., Indiana Univ., Ballantine Hall, Bloomington, IN 47401 USA; email: ncullath@indiana.edu

U.S.-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS: I am doing research on the negotiations and termination of the 1947 Philippine-U.S. military base agreement (1946-92). I would like to visit with anyone interested in this topic. Contact Bonifacio Salamance, Dept. of Hist., Univ. of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; fax: 63-2-969-887.

INDO-U.S. RELATIONS: I am interested in finding a collaborative partner for a research project on Indo-U.S. relations and/or U.S.-South Asian relations. I have written articles on Indo-U.S. relations from 1966-71 and U.S.-South Asian relations. Contact Tanmay Kanjilal, D-3/3, Karunamoyee Housing Estate, Salt Lake City, Calcutta - 700 091, India; tel: 91-34-4279.

MOBILIZATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR: I am a grad. student in U.S. history finishing a dissertation on industrial and economic mobilization for the Korean War. Searching for individuals interested in putting a conference panel together on like or similar themes. Contact Paul G. Pierpaoli, Ohio State Univ. Dept. of History, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 W. 17th Ave. Columbus, OH 43210 USA; tel: 614-488-5662.

U.S. POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN: I am working on a dissertation on American policy in Afghanistan during the interwar period. The emphasis is on the conflict of interests between the U.S., Great Britain, and Russia in the region. I am also interested in current American policy towards Afghanistan and its neighbors. I would like to begin a conversation with anyone interested in this topic.

Contact Joanna Modrzejewska-Lesnicwska, Warsaw School of Economics, Dept. of Political Studies, A1.Niepodleglosci162, 02-554 Warsaw, Poland; fax: 48-22-49-53-12.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS: I am a historian at Zanazig Univ. in Egypt currently doing research on the immigration of Islamic fundamentalists to the U.S. and its effect on Egyptian-U.S. relations. Contact Abdul Wahhab Bakr, P.O. Box 5579 Heliopolis West, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt; tel: 20-2-661345.

AMERICAN ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: I seek a collaborative research partner to compare notes on Anglo-American covert action in the Middle East during the 1950s and 1960s. Contact Douglas Little, Dept. of Hist., Clark Univ., Worcester, MA 01605 USA.

U.S. AND SOUTH AFRICA: I am a scholar of 19th and 20th century American and South African history. I am interested in the process of the creation of the Afrikaner nation, its ideological background, and the influences of American and British ideas on this process. I am also interested in mutual relations of the U.S. and South Africa during the early years of the Cold War. I would like to converse with others having similar interests. Contact Michal Lesniewski, Institute of History, Warsaw Univ., Krakowskie Przedmiescie 26/28, 00-927 Warsaw, Poland; fax: 48-22-26-19-88.

ESPIONAGE IN INTERWAR ERA: I am working on a study of interwar Soviet espionage (industrial and political) in the U.S. and would be interested in exchanging ideas, research suggestions, etc. with others interested in this or similar topics. Contact Katherine Siegel, Dept. of Hist., St. Joseph's Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19131 USA; email: ksiegel@sju.edu

MEXICAN WAR MOLE?: I am researching the possibility that General Andres Terres, who commanded a brigade against General Winfield Scott's army in 1847 and later defended the Beien Gate in the battle for Mexico City, served as a mole for the U.S. Army in 1847 and possibly later. I welcome information about him, his roles during and after the war, whether Mexican authorities ever suspected the presence of a mole, his possible roles with Nicholas Trist and in peace negotiations, and any other information on the subject. Contact James Davis, Dept. of Hist., Illinois College, Jacksonville, IL 62650 USA.

FBI AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY STATE: My dissertation on COINTELPRO will emphasize a comparison of the strategy and tactics utilized in the New Left, Black Hate, and White Hate Cointelpros. I am especially interested in information on FBI operations against black nationalists and civil rights organizations, and the KKK et al in the early 20th century. Interested in selective enforcement of the Mann Act, and collaboration with military intelligence and private detective agencies, especially during the Burns era. Accounts by agent provocateurs, trials and testimony of "surfaced" provocateurs and secondary analyses are desired. Contact John Drabble, PO Box 9525, Berkeley, CA 94709 USA; email: cointel@uclink2.berkeley.edu

ISLAM IN U.S.: I am tracing the history of Islam in the United States for a dissertation in American Studies. I am interested in sharing ideas and information with others interested in any and all aspects of this topic and may want to consider a collaborative project. I am particularly interested in hearing from Muslims outside the U.S. who spent time at American universities as foreign students and participated in the life of local Muslim communities. Susan McKee, American Studies/History, University Hall, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907-1358 USA; tel: 317-297-0502.

PHILLIP BROOKS: Would anyone currently researching the life, ministry or theology of Phillip Brooks (1835-1893) please contact me. Also, any recommendations regarding recent scholarly work on Brooks would be appreciated. Gillis Harp, Dept. of Hist., Acadia University, Wolfville, NS Canada B0P 1X0; fax: 902-542-4727; email: gillis.harp@acadiau.ca

CULTS: I'm researching media coverage of new religious movements (so called "cults"), especially extreme right wing/racist Christian groups such as Aryan Nations. Would like to hear from people sharing this interest or who have information or thoughts on the subject. Am looking at how media is affected by the American "civil religion" and our fear of the other. Contact Lin Collette, 78 Gooding Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860-1217 USA; fax: 401-863-2660; email: bi5991@brownvm.brown.edu

CREMATION IN AMERICA: Historian of religion (esp. Asian religion) in North America working on a history of cremation in the U.S., 1876-present. Why did Americans resist cremation so stridently in the 19th century and why are so many embracing it so enthusiastically now? I welcome tips regarding pri-

many sources and correspondence with scholars working in related fields (sanitation & public health, premature burial scares, ritual studies, popular attitudes regarding death & the body, Asian immigration history). Contact Stephen Prothero, Dept. of Philosophy, Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30307 USA; email: phlsrp@gsusgi2.gsu.edu

HUMAN BURIAL CUSTOMS: I am an anthropologist and archeologist studying human burial on Cuba since the Spanish colonization. I wish to exchange information on burial sites, funeral customs, cadaver conservation, etc. Contact Lic. Mario F. Verrier, Apartado 548, Matanzas, C.P. 40100, Cuba.

MEMORY OF THE CIVIL WAR: I am researching how the Civil War shaped the American perception and memory of war during the 19th and 20th centuries. I am looking to begin a conversation with other scholars interested in this topic. Contact Wolfgang Hochbruck, Dept. of Modern Lit./American Studies, Stuttgart Univ., 17 Kelpner St., D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany; email: wolfgang.hochbruck@po.uni-stuttgart.de

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR AND MEMORY: I am researching the Civil War through the lens of the memories of those who participated in the fighting. I welcome any advice on how to approach the subject of studying war through the memory of participants, sources, methodologies, and other helpful advice. James Davis, Dept. of History, Illinois College, Jacksonville, IL 62650 USA.

COMPARATIVE SLAVERY: I am interested in comparative studies on slavery. Currently, I am working on the history of Thai slavery, in particular the idea of freedom. Contact Thanet Aphornsuvan, faculty of liberal arts, Thammasat University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand; fax: 02-224-8099; email: freevill@ipied.tu.ac.th

MOTORSPORTS IN CANADA: Historian researching history of motorsports in Canada 1945-80 interested in contacting other historians and researchers working on similar or related topics in Canada, U.S., U.K., Europe. (eg., automobile industry, advertising, care and society/popular culture, racing IMSA, race car design and development, etc.) Contact David Charters, Dept. of Hist., Univ. of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3; fax: 506-453-5068.

AMERICAN EDUCATION OF TEACHERS: I am the only scholar among 11 million people in FRY who holds a Master's degree in American Studies--received from Zagreb

University in Croatia. Now I feel totally isolated from the American Studies mainstream. I am writing a dissertation about teachers'--specifically foreign language teachers'--education in the U.S. I am short of research material including essays, books, etc., dealing with American foreign languages and teachers' training. Contact Miodrag B. Grujicic, 32/16 M. Pijade, 36000 Kraljevo, Yugoslavia-Serbia; tel: +381-36-24809.

MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION: American Studies Center at the Univ. of Turin is cooperating with the Center for Teachers Training in Multicultural Education (American experience can be example for Italian schools). We need to get in touch with American experts in the field of multi-ethnic-racial-cultural education in American schools ranging from primary to secondary. Contact Nadia Venturini, Via Arvier 5, 10141 Torino, Italy; fax: 39-11-874911; email: ventu@cisi.unito.it

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS: I am working on a historiography of the history of the Americas (comparative Hemispheric history) and would like to know how historians of the Americas view this concept and if such broad courses are being taught. Send syllabus. Contact Russell M. Magnaghi, Dept. of History, Northern Michigan Univ., Marquette, MI 49855-5352 USA; fax: 906-227-1333.

TEXTBOOK FOR AFRICAN STUDENTS: Looking for colleagues to collaborate on a U.S. history textbook written for students in Africa. Contact Richard Olaniyan, Dept. of Hist., Obafemi Awolowo Univ., P.O. Box 1045, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

STUDENT GUIDE TO U.S. HISTORY & POLITICS: I am an Algerian lecturer in U.S. history and institutions, and I am interested in receiving suggestions and materials from colleagues to complete my project. My objective is to provide Algerian students with a concise historical explanation of all specific terms used in U.S. history. I would also like to collaborate with scholars interested in American nationalism between the Revolutionary period and the Civil War, and Booker T. Washington and black identity. Contact Ladi Toulgui, Logts du Nouveau Technicum, Appt 20, Bloc D 246, Heliopolis, 24180, ALGERIA. Fax 213 826 6133.

ROOSEVELT HISTORIANS: The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, NY, is creating a chronology of FDR's life to be accessible through the Internet. This will be the most comprehensive chronology of a president to date. We are seeking collaborators who are willing to contribute information on

FDR's activities to add to the database. For more information, contact Verne W. Newton, Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, 511 Albany Post Rd., Hyde Park, NY 12538 USA; fax: 914-229-0872; email: fdr1@maristb.marist.edu

EXCHANGE VIEWS ON AMERICAN HISTORY: Professional scholar of American history hopes to exchange views with an American colleague as to the treatment of history in general and American foreign policy history in particular. Contact Yang Seng-mao, Research Institute of American History, Mankai University, Tianjin 300071, People's Republic of China.

AMERICAN STUDIES DIALOGUE WANTED: I have been active with other Cuban scholars, doing research, preparing textbooks on U.S. history, training new teachers, teaching graduate courses and, lately, organizing a society devoted to those studies. The biggest obstacles have been isolation from the American intellectual community and the lack of updated and reliable sources of information. I hope to establish contact and cooperative relationships with American scholars. Contact Manuel de J. Velasquez Leon, 4a Ed 3 Apto. 1 el 13 y15, R. Quintana 80600, Holguin, Cuba.

1996 WORLD'S FAIR: I wish to make contact with Hungarian scholars who have an interest in or knowledge of the upcoming (1996) world's fair in Budapest. Contact John Findling, Division of Social Sciences, Indiana Univ. Southeast, 4201 Grant Line Road, New Albany, IN 47150 USA; tel: 812-941-2371; fax: 812-941-2493; email: jfindlin@iusmail.ius.indiana.edu

HISTORIAN AS CITIZEN: I am interested in the experience of historians, especially from Costa Rica to Mexico, who have attempted to broaden the publics with whom they work by bringing history to bear on current issues. Two issues are important: (1) the mechanics of doing this—public forums of various kinds, and (2) the substance of the dialogue—locating the convergence of local history and national history. I am willing to improve my Spanish and might be able to travel to pursue this subject. Contact Michael Cassity, Univ. of Wyoming, Correspondence Study, Box 3294, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071 USA; fax: 307-766-3445; email: mcassity@uwyo.edu

RESEARCH MATERIAL REQUESTS

LOOKING FOR American novels, short stories, or poems providing any reference to the

Berlin Wall. I am working on an essay on Joyce Carol Oates' Berlin stories, but I would like to expand. Information welcome also on recent work on literature/history. I am currently teaching a course on contemporary American novels and history (Coover, De Lillo, Oates, Pynchon, Vollmann). Contact Roberto Cagliero, Istituto di Inglese, Facoltà di Lingue, Univ. di Verona, 37129 Verona, Italy; tel: 45-8098347; (H) 45-8345165; email: cagliero@chiostro.univr.it

SEEK HELP FOR IMMIGRANT SONGS. I am engaged on a large project in locating and analyzing the song repertoire of immigrants (or emigrants) to America from 1600 to the present. This will include emigrant ballads as well as tunes sung in groups and in private by arrivals from all over the world. Written, oral and pictorial sources are requested. Contact V. Greene, Dept. of History, Univ. of Wisc-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201 USA; tel: 414-229-3965; email: vicgre@alpha2.csd.uwm.edu

AMERICAN WORKERS AND ORGANIZATIONS (1880s): I am collaborating with other scholars to produce an English-language edition of collected articles by August Sartorius von Waltershausen about American workers and workers' organizations during the 1880s. I welcome information about other European, Latin American, or Asian observers of the U.S. labor movement during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Contact David Montgomery, Hist. Dept., Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520 USA; email: davidmo@minerva.cis.yale.edu

VARINA HOWELL DAVIS: Professor Joan E. Cashin is writing a biography of Varina Howell Davis (1826-1906), second wife of Jefferson Davis. If anyone has letters, diary entries, photographs, or memoirs, contact her at the Dept. of History, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43212 USA; tel: 614-292-2674; fax: 614-292-2282.

IDA TARBELL: For my thesis I am looking for information on Ida M. Tarbell, one of the famous muckrakers. I am especially interested in the connection of her life and work with Progressivism. Could anyone recommend books, articles or other materials? Does anyone know which archives have material by/on her? Contact Rozemarijn Smeets, Bosboom Toussaintstraat 9bis, 3532 VK Utrecht, The Netherlands. e-mail: r.j.smeets@stud.let.ruu.nl

BIOGRAPHY OF J.F. DULLES: A research project at Tomsk State University studies the life and activity of J.F. Dulles. We are inter-

ested in receiving donations of new and used books and xeroxes of articles about Dulles. Contact Michael Pelipas, Lenina 36, Tomsk State University, Tomsk 634050, Russia.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY FOUNDER ABROAD: Doctoral student working on a dissertation on the life of George Lincoln Rockwell (1918-1967)--founder of the American Nazi Party (ANP) and the World Union of National Socialists (WUNS)--seeks information from foreign scholars on Rockwell's work outside the U.S. Contact Fred Simonelli, 1011 St. Andrews Dr., Suite I, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762 USA.

HERBERT APTHEKER: Seeking letters and/or recollections of Herbert Aptheker. Contact Herbert Aptheker at 211 So. 15 Street, San Jose, CA 95112 USA.

CHILDREN OF WW II CASUALTIES: I am working on a book that explores the stories of children whose fathers were killed during WW II. I would like to visit with anyone who lost their father during the War. Contact Ann Bennett Mix, P.O. Box 4369, Bellingham, WA 98227 USA; tel: 206-733-1678; email: anniemix@aol.com

GILDED AGE PROTESTANTISM: I am researching Episcopal preacher and bishop, Phillips Brooks (1835-1893). If anyone could recommend primary or secondary sources that deal with Brooks or with Protestant church affairs in Gilded Age Boston, I would be most grateful. Contact Gillis Harp, Dept. of History, Acadia University, Wolfville, NS, Canada B0P 1X0, Fax: 902-542-4727; email: gillis.harp@acadiau.ca

DIASPORIC RELIGION: Looking for primary and secondary sources concerning the religion of displaced peoples in the Americas, especially but not exclusively those forcibly evicted from their homelands. The book I am working on focuses on the religion of Cuban-Americans in Miami. However, I plan an article that will consider several groups. I welcome all leads. Contact Thomas A. Tweed, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Dept. of Religious Studies, CB#3225, 101 Saunders Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3225 USA; email: tatweed@gibbs.oit.unc.edu

SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY: I am researching social welfare policies of American administrations since F.D.R. I would like information on State Documents of social welfare or material relating to social welfare. Contact Huang An-nian, Dept. of History, Beijing Normal Univ., Beijing, P.R. China, 100875; tel.: 2041144-152; fax: 86-1-201-3929.

SIXTIES PROJECT seeks ephemeral publications and objects from the 1960s or related to 1960s social/political/cultural movements in the U.S. and internationally. The Sixties Project is housed at the Univ. of Virginia's Institute of Advanced Technology in the Humanities (UVA Charlottesville) and at Viet Nam Generation, Inc. (an educational and literary nonprofit corporation). We are seeking ephemera in order to digitize images and thus make it available to researchers over the Internet via World Wide Web, Mosaic and other retrieval tools. The ephemera will be physically housed at La Salle Univ.'s Connolly Library (Philadelphia). The Library is a partner in the project. For more information or to donate or loan ephemera, contact Kali Tal, Sixties Project, 18 Center Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525 USA; tel: 203-387-6882; fax: 203-389-6104; email: kalital@minerva.cis.yale.edu

LOST FILMS: In connection with a volume of essays on films based on Joseph Conrad works, I would appreciate information helping me locate copies of the 1930 Paramount film *Dangerous Paradise*, an adaptation of *Conrad's Victory* directed by William Wellman, starring Nancy Carroll and Richard Arlen. Five more versions were made in Joinville (France) with foreign directors and actors, all which appear to be lost. The other versions were *Tropennächte* (dir. Leo Mittler), *Dans une île perdue* (Alberto Cavalcanti), *La riva dei bruti* (Mario Camerini), *Niebezpieczny raj* (Ryszard Ordynski), and *Faromas paradys* (Rune Carlsten). Contact Gene Moore, English Dept., Univ. van Amsterdam, Spuistr. 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, The Netherlands; fax: 31-20-525-3052; email: gmoore@alf.let.uva.nl

FRENCH TRADING POST: I am researching Post Ouatanon, an 18th century French trading post near present day Lafayette, IN. Need primary sources of information, 17th century onward. Especially interested in finding sketches, maps, plans, and travelers' diaries. Also need material from those involved in military expeditions on the Wabash in the 1780s, 1790s and early 19th century. Contact Mary Moyars-Johnson, at home: 924 Elm Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47906-2246; tel: 317-463-9857 or at my office: 1285 Electrical Engineering Building, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907-1285 USA; tel: 317-494-3441; fax: 317-494-3544; email: moyars@ecn.purdue.edu

MILITARY HISTORY & AMERICAN FORTS: I am assembling a bibliography on the forts and posts of the United States Army. I would like to receive citations and keywords for any

studies that focus on the history of development, construction, supply, architecture, and material culture of forts and posts. The primary focus will be historical archaeologists, architects, and land planners who will need to protect the cultural resources in the ground. Contact William H. Adams, P.O. Box 1177, Philomath, OR 97370-1177 USA; tel: 503-929-3102; fax: 503-929-3264; email: adams@ucs.orst.edu

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE: I am looking for primary source materials containing accounts of this engagement, 10 Sept 1813, by participants. Contact David Curtis Skaggs, Dept. of Hist., Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403-0220 USA; tel: 419-372-2030(o), 419-352-1973(h); fax: 419-372-7208; email: dskaggs@andy.bgsu.edu

AMERICAN STUDIES IN CHINA: I am collecting and researching a bibliography of American Studies in China since the 19th century. I request information or materials from overseas. Contact Huang An-nian, Dept. of Hist., Beijing Normal Univ., Beijing P.R. China, 100875; tel: 2041144- 152; fax: 86-1-201-3929.

AMERICAN STUDIES ABROAD: I am researching the global diffusion of American Studies, with an emphasis on Asia. I would like to know of any essays or studies, either published or unpublished, that cover the history of any American Studies Centers, Institutes or Associations outside the U.S. Contact Christina Klein, 100 York Street, #16R, New Haven, CT 06511 USA.

MARY MCCARTHY CONFERENCE PAPERS: I would appreciate receiving information on how to find the papers of the conference on "Truth-Telling and its Cost: Mary McCarthy, Writing, and Intellectual Politics" held at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., on October 22, 1993. Respond to Maria R. de Bueriis, c/o Benedetto Croce, 34, 84100 Salerno, Italy; fax: 39-89-237898.

SYLLABUS EXCHANGES/ TEACHING METHODS

EXCHANGE SYLLABI: I teach U.S. history at the Univ. of Buenos Aires and would like to exchange syllabi on U.S. history courses taught to university students outside the United States with a view toward improving our teaching resources and finding new approaches. Contact Fabio Nigra, Ecuador 11858 piso., Capital Federal (1425), Argentina; tel: 54-1-362-1348; fax: 54-1-961-7738.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: Swiss Institute (affiliated with the Univ. of Zurich) on Researching and Teaching American Foreign and Security Policy (1945-present) at the graduate level is interested in exchange of syllabi with American graduate programs. Contact Andy Wenger, Center for Security Studies and Conflict Research, ETH-Zentrum, SEU, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland, tel: 41-1-632-59-10; fax: 41-1-363-91-96.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: Historian of 20th-century America is interested in exchanging syllabi. I offer a syllabus of a course (400 level) on American foreign policy during the Truman Administration. In return, I would like to receive a syllabus of a course (same level) on U.S. foreign policy during the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations. Contact Krzysztof Michalek, American Studies Center, Warsaw Univ., Ksawerow 13, 02-656 Warsaw, Poland; fax: 48-22-45-18-56.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY: American and comparative social and cultural historian interested in exchanging syllabi and other materials relating to social history, urban history, history of literacy, history of education, history of families, historical theory and method, history of social policy, etc., with others of similar interest. Contact Harvey J. Graff, Univ. of Texas at Dallas, School of Arts & Humanities, Box 830688, Richardson, TX 75083-0688 USA; tel: 214-690-2776; fax: 214-690-2989; email: graff@utdallas.edu

CITIZENSHIP: I am interested in exchanging syllabi on course topics such as citizenship, political values, political orientation, and judicial activism in America. I am also interested in teaching responsibilities abroad. Contact A. Shanmugam, Dept. of Political Science, Annamalai Univ., Annamalai Nagar 608 002, Tamil Nadu, India.

SYLLABI ON THE SIXTIES AND VIET NAM WAR: Viet Nam Generation and the Sixties Project are archiving course syllabi on subjects related to the 1960s and/or the Viet Nam war. We will make these syllabi available over the Internet through ftp. Please send syllabi to Kali Tal, Sixties Project, 18 Center Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525 USA; fax: 203-389-6104; email: kalital@minerva.cis.yale.edu

LANDSCAPE COURSE: This winter I'm scheduled to teach a course on landscape and American culture for the first time since Conron's *American Landscape* anthology went out of print. I'd appreciate any suggestions for appropriate texts. What has worked well for you? Course syllabi are also wel-

come. Contact Steve Adams, Dept. of English, Univ. of Minnesota-Duluth, Duluth, MN 55812 USA; email: sadams@ub.d.umn.edu

TEACHING VISUALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENTS: I work as a teacher of the visually handicapped and am specialized in English language teaching. I would like to work with a research partner who is interested in collaborating on teaching English to visually handicapped students in Asia. Interested scholars having access to funding for the project could write to me for further discussion. Contact Nabin Chandra Satapathy, c/o Sri Radha Mohan Tripathy, Ramakrishna Nagar, Berhampur - 1, Ganjam Orissa, India 760 001.

TEACHING AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA: I would like to hear from people who have used electronic media such as CD-ROM, video disks, interactive computer programs, etc. in their undergraduate teaching. I am presently devising new courses and am trying to determine if the returns are worth the time investment. Contact Adrienne Hood, 21 Summerhill Gardens, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1B3; tel: 416-927-7696; fax: 416-927-0785.

USING VIDEO TAPES: My concern is with analyzing and teaching American drama by comparing published play texts with videotape versions (VHS) on the market. I now have about 100 titles (excluding musicals) on my list, one-tenth of which have more than one version available. I would like to share perspectives with others who have experience or interest in this aspect of drama studies. Pressing problems: access to tapes and published playtexts, adequate correlative theorization of the three media: theater, film, television. Contact John G. Blair, American Literature & Civilization, Dept. of English, Univ. of Geneva, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; tel.: 41-22-349-11-01; fax: 41-22-320-04-97; email: blair@uni2a.unige.ch

WANTED: TEXTS and other sources of information about young people ages 10-25 from cultures outside the United States. Also want texts about subjects that students of this age would find interesting. I am a seventh grade geography teacher. Jennifer Humphreys, 1913 Quincy Ave., Racine, WI 53403 USA; tel: 414-637-1439.

BOOKS/JOURNALS/ MATERIALS/FELLOWSHIPS

NEED BOOKS ON U.S. HISTORY: We have few library resources on U.S. history in Hamburg, Germany and the few we have, we are about to lose due to the austerity policy of

the Hamburg state government. Help us build up our U.S. history collection. Hamburg is one of the few universities in Germany where US history is taught. Send us your duplicates and used textbooks. Norbert Finzsch, Chair, Hist. Dept., Univ. of Hamburg, Von-Melle-Park 6, 20146, Germany; email: 76436.756@compuserve.com

NEED ADVICE/BOOKS FOR COURSE: We are launching a post-graduate course in U.S. Civilization in Sept./Oct. 1994 for the first time ever in Algeria, and we need the help of Americanists in the U.S. and Europe. In order to update our American Studies collection, we are counting on your generosity to help us with books, articles (xeroxed copies), back issues of major American journals and your valuable advice. Themes will include U.S. Political history, Race and Ethnicity, American Foreign Policy, and American Government. Individuals or institutions willing to help please respond to Course Coordinator, Abdelkrim Belkheiri, Cite Agabi, Bloc 13, Apt 10, Guelma, Algeria; fax: 213-826-6133.

NEED BOOKS ON U.S. HISTORY AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: We have few library resources on U.S. history and American foreign policy at our university. Please send your duplicates, textbooks, monographs and journals. Contact Michael Pelipas, Lenina 36, Tomsk State University, Tomsk 634050, Russia.

WANTED: Textbooks, paperbacks useful for a U.S. survey, and videos, especially those relating to the women's movement, racial minorities, and recent U.S. history. Contact Dolores Janiewski, Hist. Dept., Victoria U. of Wellington, P.O. Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand; tel: 64-4-471-5344; fax: 64-4-471-2070; email: dolores.janiewski@vuw.ac.nz

AMERICAN STUDIES INTERNATIONAL seeks to help teachers and scholars of U.S. history, literature, politics, and culture throughout the world by publishing bibliographical essays, reports on new and continuing American studies programs, articles of general interest, book reviews, and news of conferences planned or recently past. We welcome submissions in all categories. Subscriptions for two journals and two newsletters per year are \$25 for individuals and \$30 for institutions in the U.S. and \$35 for all subscriptions outside the U.S. Contact Bernard Mergen, American Studies, George Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20052 USA; tel: 202-994-7244; fax: 202-994-8651.

NEW FRENCH JOURNAL. *Annales du Monde Anglophone* (*Annals of the English-Speaking World*). Bilingual (French, English). Three issues a year. Published by Institut de Recherche du Monde Anglophone of Université Aix-Marseille I. Director: Serge Ricard. No. 1 (Vol. I). January 1995. "American Transgressions." No. 2 (Vol. I). April 1995. "The United States: Hegemony and Crisis" and "Language and Ideologies in American Culture." No. 3 (Vol. I). September 1995. No theme (yet...). Subscriptions for 1995 (70 dollars) to be sent to Prof. Serge Ricard, IRMA, Université de Provence, 29, avenue Robert-Schuman, 13621 Aix en Provence Cedex 1, France (Checks to the order of "M. l'Agent comptable de l'Université de Provence").

THE GULF COAST HISTORICAL REVIEW announces that the October 1994 issue marks the tenth year of publication of this journal which is devoted to publishing material about the gulf coast region. The journal is published twice each year. Subscriptions are \$14 per year. Contact Ellen Williams, History dept., Univ. of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688 USA; tel: 205-460-6210.

AMERICAN STUDIES GUIDE: The Johns Hopkins University Press announces publication of the first edition of the *Guide to American Resources* for the American Studies Association. Features: Directory of members' names and addresses; grant and fellowship information; conference announcements; information on regional ASA chapters; addresses of centers and research sites; listings of relevant journals, and information on American Studies programs. \$35.00 institutions; \$25.00 individuals; \$20.00 students. MC or Visa only. Contact Natalie Garrity, JHUP, P.O. Box 19966, Baltimore, MD 21211 USA; tel: 1-800-548-1784; fax: 410-516-6968; email: jlgorder@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu Outside the U.S. add \$5.00 for postage.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN'S DEATH: I have found several documents of archival worth as well as a few details regarding Alexander Berkman's death in 1936 in Nice (my hometown). I am glad to share them with anyone interested. Contact Danielle Stewart, Institut du Monde Anglophone, 13, rue Santeuil, 75231 Paris Cedex 05 France; tel: 45.87.41.54/41.59; fax: 45.87.41.75.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY list of collections, information for researchers, teachers and students, grant information, and several bibliographies are now accessible on the internet via the Marist College gopher.

To view the files type gopher musicb.marist.edu

REFERENCE REQUESTS by email, letter, and phone are accepted by the Foster Hall Collection, a research library of American music at the Stephen Foster Memorial, Univ. of Pittsburgh. The Collection contains over 30,000 items, with strengths in the period 1840-1930, primarily in American popular music, and the music of Stephen Foster (America's first professional song writer). The holdings can be used in the Reading Room, and most items are available by photocopy through InterLibrary Loan, or by photograph for publishers. The Collection also seeks any materials in any format or language that reflect Foster's songs or themes, especially to augment holdings documenting the music in world cultures. Contact Deane L. Root, Curator, Stephen Foster Memorial, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA; tel: 412-624-4100; e-mail: dlr+@pitt.edu

CHRISTIAN EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT records are now available to researchers at the Billy Graham Center Archives on the campus of Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL. The collection documents not only the development and activities of the World Evangelical Fellowship since its 1951 founding, but it also contains many documents about the activities of Protestant Evangelicals in most regions of the world. Except for records less than ten years old, the entire collection is available. For more information, contact the Reference Archivist, Billy Graham Center Archives, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187 USA; tel: 708-752-5910; email: bgcarc@david.wheaton.edu

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY RESOURCE: Researchers interested in American diplomacy from the 1920s to the present will find a rich trove in the Foreign Affairs Oral History Program at Georgetown Univ. Oral history interviews have been conducted with over 700 former diplomats, career and non-career. Transcripts are continually being added. They are available at the Lauinger Library. Copies can also be obtained for a modest fee on PC diskettes. For further information write the director, Charles Stuart Kennedy, Foreign Affairs Oral History Program, Lauinger Library, Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057 USA; tel: 202-687-4104.

FELLOWSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE for those who make a research proposal of global, comparative, and/or interdisciplinary nature. It must address problems common to indus-

trialized countries, especially the ways and means to improve Japanese-American relations. A single country study, such as American studies and Japanese studies is also welcome, provided that a proposal must be comparative and/or interdisciplinary in nature. For further information, contact The ABE Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158 USA; tel: 212-661-0280.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION invites applications for its 1995-96 scholars-in-residence program. This program provides support for full time research and study at any of the facilities maintained by the Commission for a period of four to twelve consecutive weeks between May 1, 1995 and April 30, 1996, at the rate of \$1200 per month. The program is open to college and university affiliated scholars, including graduate students; independent researchers; public sector professionals in history-related disciplines; writers; and others. The application deadline is January 20, 1995. Contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108 USA; tel: 717-787-3034.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA offers a number of short-term fellowships to support research in residence in its collections. One of these fellowships is reserved for a scholar living outside the U.S. and is offered jointly with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The fellowship supports both post-doctoral and dissertation research. Candidates must apply by Feb. 1, 1995. Contact James Green, Curator, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107 USA; tel: 215-546-3181; fax: 215-546-5167.

HUMANITIES RESEARCH CENTRE aims at fostering the idea of the centrality of the humanities, particularly literature, in society in conjunction with similar organizations in India and abroad. Centered around a library, its activities include independent research, meetings and seminars, and publications. *The Importance of Northrop Frye*, a collection of essays edited by S. Krishnamoorthy Aithal in 1993, inaugurated the Centre's publication series. Non-stipendary fellowships are available to stay at the Centre. Contact S. Krishnamoorthy Aithal, Dept. of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Inst. of Technology, IIT Post Office, Kanpur 208016, India; tel: 0512 (city code)-251210; fax: 0512-250260; email: aithal@iitk.ernet.in

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR AMERICAN STUDIES (ACAS): Our mission is to help foster greater debate over Australian/American relationships. We hope to increase understanding of all the various aspects of that relationship. ACAS sponsors guest speakers on a wide range of topics pertaining to bilateral relations. Current topics include exploring ways in which social and economic change in Asia will influence Australian/American relationships. A second project examines how Australians can make better use of US legislative and regulatory processes. Contact ACAS, Bldg. HO2, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney NSW, Australia 2006; tel: 61-2-692-4815; fax: 61-2-692-4817; email: a.tidwell@acas.usyd.edu.au

AMERICAN STUDIES IN EASTERN EUROPE AND FSU: Sabre Foundation, a charitable organization active in educational support, seeks information on institutions in Eastern European countries with an American Studies focus, such as libraries or university departments. Information requested is name of institution, address, contact name, tel/fax/email. Any data supplied will contribute toward a Directory of American Studies Centers in Eastern Europe and the FSU, which Sabre will make available in paper form and at a gopher-accessible FTP site. Send information to Colin McCullough, Sabre Foundation, 872 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 2-1, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA; tel: 617-868-3510; fax: 617-868-7916; email: sabre@igc.org

THE JOHN MUIR CENTER for Regional Studies is developing an email dialogue group for specialists interested in exploring environmental history and issues related to John Muir. All email addresses collected will be listed in future issues of the John Muir Newsletter. If you wish to be included, send your email address by postcard to the John Muir Center, c/o History Dept., Univ. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211 USA; email: johnmuir@unix1.cc.uop.edu

AFRICA IN SCHOOL & COMMUNITY OUT-REACH PROGRAM: We are a newly state registered education charity based in London but we operate throughout the UK and EC countries. We seek to network and gather information and materials from a wide range of organizations that deal with the African Diaspora. Upon request, we will supply a list of members willing to host visitors from like minded organizations visiting London. Send information about your organization and any catalogues, publications and resource material to ASCOP, Durning Hall, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, London E7 9AB UK; tel: 081-536-1469; fax: 081-519-5472

THE PUBLIC HISTORIAN SEEKS REVIEWERS: *The Public Historian* is seeking to expand its database of potential reviewers for books, exhibits, films. We are also looking for public historians who would like to participate in the journal's peer review process by serving as manuscript reviewers. If interested, send your name, a brief c.v. stating your area(s) of expertise in public history, your address, phone, fax and email. Mention which kind of reviewing you wish to do. Send to *The Public Historian*, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410 USA; tel: 805-893-3667; fax: 805-893-8795; email: lreed@descartes.ucsb.edu

EXHIBITIONS ON AMERICAN HISTORY/CULTURE ABROAD: In the context of recent efforts of the *Journal of American History's* international initiative, I request readers to alert me to exhibitions that touch upon American history or that address the impact of American history and ways outside the U.S. I always wish to know of exhibitions to consider for review in the *JAH*, and am anxious to expand the roster of *JAH* reviewers. If you wish to serve as a reviewer or have suggestions, contact Thomas J. Schlereth, Dept. of American Studies, 271 Decio Hall, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556 USA; fax: 219-631-8209

THE URBAN HISTORY ASSOCIATION supports activities that enhance the visibility and nurture the growth of urban history. It publishes a semi-annual newsletter that features bibliographic listings, international reports on research-in-progress, teaching, museum exhibitions, and announcements of awards as well as opportunities for grants. Since 1990 the Association has offered prizes for scholarly distinction; four prize competitions will be conducted during 1995. Members receive discounts on subscriptions to the *Journal of Urban History*, *Planning Perspectives* (UK), and *Urban History* (UK). Contact Clifton Hood, Dept. of History, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456-3397 USA.

THE ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION announces the inauguration of an awards program to recognize outstanding work in oral history in several categories. In 1995 and subsequent odd-numbered years, three awards will be made: for a book that draws upon oral history in a significant way or significantly advances understanding of important theoretical issues in oral history; for a nonprint format production, including film, video, radio program or series, exhibition, or drama, that makes significant use of oral history to interpret a historical subject; and to a

precollegiate teacher who has made exemplary use of oral history in the classroom. Deadline is April 1, 1995. Contact Jan Dodson Barnhart, Exec. Sec., Oral History Assoc., Box 3969, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3968 USA.

THE JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN PUBLICATION PRIZE 1995: The American Studies Association is delighted to announce the 1995 competition for the John Hope Franklin Publication Prize. This \$750 prize is awarded every year for the best book in American Studies. Eligibility for the 1995 prize will include books published between Jan. 1, 1994 and Dec. 31, 1994. Authors and publishers may submit books. Eligible books must be written in English, but the competition is not restricted to works printed in the U.S. The winning author must be a member of the ASA. Send one copy of each entry to each of the following committee members by March 1, 1995; a separate letter listing each entry should also be sent to the members of the committee: Gordon Hutner, Dept. of English, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; Jacqueline Jones, Dept. of History, Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA 02154-2700; and Margaretta M. Lovell, Dept. of the History of Art, 405 Doe Library, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

CONFERENCES/CALLS FOR PAPERS/ JOURNAL SUBMISSIONS

JOSÉ MARTÍ CENTENNIAL: The Centro de Estudios Marianos is organizing an international conference entitled "José Martí and the Challenges of the 21st century" to be held from May 15-19, 1995, in Santiago de Cuba on the centennial anniversary of his fall in combat. The objective of the conference is the analysis of José Martí's legacy in its historical context and its contemporary significance relating to current conflicts and challenges. Contact Renio Díaz, Centro de Estudios Marianos, Calzada No. 807, esquina a 4, El Vedado, La Habana, 10400, Cuba; fax: 537-33-3721; email: cemeriti@tinored.cu

CUBA'S HISTORY INSTITUTE and the Central of Cuban Workers invite scholars to participate in the International Scientific Workshop dedicated to the 105th anniversary of the First of May, taking place in Havana April 17-19, 1995. The conference explores the beginning and development of the workers' movement. Please send two copies of a double-spaced, 250 word, typewritten summary to C.H. Luis Hipolito Serrano Perez, Secretario Comité Organizador, Instituto de Historia de Cuba, Palacio Aldama, Amistad

No. 510, entre Reina y Estrella, Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba; email: Internet: historia%ceniai@igc.org; Bitnet: cdp1ceniai@uunet.uu.net; historia

AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM?: WORKING-CLASS FORMATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT is the theme of the Commonwealth Fund Colloquium to be held at University College London, 17-18, February 1995. Sessions will focus on the invention of exceptionalist paradigms, race and religion as factors in class formation, alternatives to nation-centered history, and military mobilization and working-class behavior. Ira Katznelson will deliver the keynote address. Graduate student participation is encouraged; hopefully financial assistance will be available. Contact Rick Halpern, Dept. of History, Univ. College London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, England; email: ucraxex@ucl.ac.uk

AUSTRIAN ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN STUDIES: The AAAS will hold its 21st Annual Conference at the Univ. of Innsbruck, November 18-20, on "Native Americans: First or Last in North American Society and Culture?" Besides several workshops, lectures will be held by Wilcomb E. Washburn, David Wishart, Christian Feest, Ruth and Robert Roessel and Louis L. Weller. For further information please contact Franz Mathis, Institut für Geschichte, Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria; tel: 0512-507-4390; fax: 0512-507-2888.

GOTHIC CONFERENCE: The second International Gothic Association Conference will be held at the University of Stirling from June 26-29 1995. Papers are invited from a wide range of disciplines. Abstracts of papers (200-300 words) should be submitted by 1 September 1994; confirmation of program will be issued on 1 February 1995. Inquiries and offers of papers should be sent to Glennis Stephenson, IGA Conference Secretary, Dept. of English Studies, Univ. of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland FK9 4LA; tel: 0786-467496; fax: 0786-451335; email: gsl@stirling.ac.uk

UNSETTLING THE WEST: EVALUATIONS AND REASSESSMENTS: The Sixth Tampere Conference on North American Studies will be held at the Univ. of Tampere April 20-23, 1995. We encourage a wide variety of proposals in the field of US and Canadian studies, including unconventional and fresh interpretations of the conference theme, within such disciplines as literature, history, anthropology, communication studies, linguistics, music, political science, so-

ciology, etc. Submit proposals before December 1, 1994 to Ms. Pdivi Laine, Univ. of Tampere, American Studies, P.O. 607, Fin-33101 Tampere, Finland; tel: +358-31-2157 154; fax: +358-31-21.

1995 STUTTGART SEMINAR IN CULTURAL STUDIES will have "Re-writing History" as its subject. For two weeks in August 1995 up to 30 fellows from European and American universities will discuss the subject under the guidance of select prominent faculty. Contact Wolfgang Hochbruck, Dept. of Modern Lit./American Studies, Stuttgart Univ., 17 Kelppler St., D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany; email: wolfgang.hochbruck@po.uni-stuttgart.de

THE URBAN HISTORY ASSOCIATION and the Beijing Academy of Social Sciences will sponsor an international symposium on Chinese-American urban history in Beijing on August 16-20, 1995. The conference focuses on the Historical Experiences of Urbanization: Chinese and American Patterns in Social and Cultural Development, and welcomes papers dealing with the topic broadly defined. The Urban History Association is seeking funding to support scholars presenting papers. Further information on support will be provided when available. One page abstracts and a single page c.v. must accompany proposals. Send no later than October 31, 1994 to Bruce M. Stave, Organizing Committee, ISCAUH, Dept. of History, Univ. of Connecticut, 241 Glenbrook Rd., Storrs, CT 06269-2103 USA.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (NEHA) annual Spring conference meets on April 29, 1995 at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, MA. Papers or complete panels on any historical topic, time or place may be submitted (abstract and cv) by December 1 to the program chair: Patricia Herlihy, Brown University, Dept. of History, Providence, RI 02912 USA. NEHA conferences follow the AHA format. For other information, contact the NEHA Executive Secretary, Peter Holloran, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 USA; email: pch@world.std.com

NEHA CONFERENCE—CORRECTION: The New England Historical Association (NEHA) will hold its annual Fall conference at the University of Hartford on October 22, 1994, not at MIT as previously announced. For information contact Peter Holloran, NEHA Executive Secretary, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 USA; tel: 617-731-7066.

SIXTIES GENERATIONS CONFERENCE, Nov 4-6, 1994. The conference will take place at Western Connecticut State University in Danbury. There will be scholarly presentations, workshops by activists, readings by poets and fiction writers, and performance art. For information on attending the conference, contact: Kali Tal, Sixties Generations, 18 Center Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525 USA; fax: 203-389-6104 tel: 203-387-6882; email: kalital@minerva.cis.yale.edu

GULF COAST CONFERENCE: The theme of the fifteenth meeting of the annual Gulf Coast History & Humanities Conference will be "The Roaring Twenties on the Gulf Coast." The conference will be in Pensacola, Florida, October 5-7, 1995. The program coordinator invites proposals for single papers and entire sessions. Proposals must be received by February 15, 1995. Send proposals, including a brief summary of the proposed paper(s) and a cv for each presenter to Glen H. Coston, Dept. of History, Languages & Philosophy, Pensacola Junior College, Pensacola, FL 32504-8898 USA; tel: 909-484-1449.

CALL FOR TOPICS FOR 1995 ASA MEETING: The American Studies Association Newsletter for December 1994 will publish proposed abstracts for members wishing to advertise possible sessions for the 1995 annual meeting in Pittsburgh, PA. These proposed abstracts are an excellent way for both established scholars working in new fields and graduate students seeking panel members to find and network with interested colleagues. Deadline for proposed abstracts is Oct. 1, 1994. Final deadline for actual session proposals is Jan. 27, 1995. Proposed topics should include a tentative session title, 200-word description, and proposer's contact information. The Newsletter will edit proposals exceeding 200 words. After the suggested topics have been published, individuals can send abstracts or papers to the session organizer who will then be responsible for accepting papers, finding a chair and commentator, and submitting the session for consideration to the Program Committee. Send topics to ASA Program Committee, c/o Eric Olson, American Studies Association, 2101 South Campus Surge Building, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA; tel: 301-405-1364.

CALL FOR PAPERS, 1995 ASA MEETING: The theme of the ASA annual meeting, November 9-12, 1995, in Pittsburgh is "Toward a Common Ground." We encourage proposals that focus on how Americans of diverse backgrounds, past and present, have sought

or experienced a common ground or shared identity through social movements of inclusion and exclusion; through imperialism and war; through localism, regionalism, nationalism, and internationalism; through their encounters with and transformations of rural and urban landscapes; through constituting themselves a "public" and a "people"; through memory, nostalgia, and fantasy. We welcome papers that probe the successes and failures of these efforts and experiences as well as those that offer theoretical perspectives on the appropriate balance between unity and diversity, identity and difference, in a postmodern and post Cold War world. To receive guidelines, contact ASA Program Committee, c/o Eric Olson, American Studies Association, 2101 South Campus Surge Building, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA; tel: 301-405-1364. Deadline for receipt of proposals is January 27, 1995.

CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF ADVOCACY IN THE CLASSROOM: The ASA is cosponsoring a multidisciplinary conference, to be held in Pittsburgh, PA, June 2-4, 1995, on the role of advocacy in the classroom. We invite proposals for papers and other kinds of presentations on the following topics: 1) Definitional and ethical issues; 2) The history of advocacy in the college classroom; 3) Reflections on the events and debates of the 1980s and early 1990s; 4) The role of professional standards like those developed by the American Association of University Professors; 5) Does advocacy in the classroom have a role in achieving the goals of higher education? 6) What political and social assumptions underlie positions on advocacy in the classroom? Proposals and abstracts should be one page in length (double-spaced) and should be written for readers from a variety of disciplines. Proposers must indicate clearly the topic addressed and should include a brief (2-3 pp.) curriculum vitae. Deadline is Nov. 1, 1994. Send four copies of proposals to Advocacy Conference, Cooper Station Post Office, P.O. Box 775, New York, NY 10276 USA.

VIET NAM GENERATION JOURNAL is an interdisciplinary quarterly which includes scholarly articles, review essays and other writing about the 1960s in the U.S. and internationally. We are always interested in articles by non-U.S. writers or about non-U.S. subjects. Because we are interdisciplinary, we accept articles in a variety of styles—submissions should conform to the standards in your field. Send manuscripts or query letters to Kali Tal, Editor, *Viet Nam*

Generation, 18 Center Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525 USA. fax: 203-389-6104; email: kalital@minerva.cis.yale.edu

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW ENGLAND CULTURE solicits scholars interested in contributing entries for a reference work exploring New England's regional culture from a contemporary perspective. This multidisciplinary work will be organized into 23 subject areas including agriculture, architecture, art, environment, history, images and ideas, industry, labor, race and ethnicity, religion, science, technology, urban and suburban, and women's lives. Send letter of interest and brief cv to Blanche Linden-Ward, Associate Editor, *Encyclopedia of New England Culture*, Ctr. for the Humanities, Murkland Hall, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824-3596 USA; tel: 603-862-0353; fax: 603-862-0110; email: bl@christa.unh.edu

THE WAR OF 1812: Work has begun on *The War of 1812: An Encyclopedia* to be edited by David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler and published by Garland Publishing, Inc., NYC. Scheduled for completion in August 1996, the book will comprise entries on all aspects of the war. Potential contributors please contact David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, 6348 Colony Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80919 USA; tel: 719-590-7504; email: 71554.3153@compuserve.com

ESSAYS ON MASCULINITY AND SENTIMENTALITY in American culture are sought. The aim of this volume of essays is to question the traditional association of sentimentality with femininity by bringing together work that historicizes and theorizes American masculinity and its relation to discourses of sentimentality. We hope to include analyses of a wide variety of cultural forms and to represent a range of theoretical approaches. Send 2 copies of an abstract or a completed essay by June 1, 1995 to either Mary Chapman, Dept. of English, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E5 Canada; fax: 403-492-8142; or Glenn Hendler, Dept. of English, Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556 USA; fax: 219-631-8209.

HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION ANNUAL: The Editorial Board welcomes manuscript submissions for consideration for publication in future volumes. It seeks scholarly articles on the history of American higher education as well as comparative studies and those focusing on higher education in other countries. Please send inquiries and submissions (in triplicate, typed double spaced) to the Editor, Roger Geiger, *History of Higher*

Education Annual, Pennsylvania State Univ., 403 South Allen St., Suite 115, University Park, PA 16801-5205 USA.

ANTHROPOLOGIES OF THE SOUTH: We are interested in materials on the history, philosophy, and methodology of Latin American and Caribbean anthropological sciences and in reviews about the different fields and topics of Latin American anthropological research. The first issue of our newsletter *Anthropologies of the South* has just been published. Anthropologists who are interested in this research area, please contact one of the editors: Esteban Krotz, *Anthropologies of the South*, Apartado postal 9 - 47, Chuburna, 97200 Merida, Yuc., Mexico; fax: +52 99 282557; email: ekrotza@condor.dgsca.unam.mx

THE INSTITUTE FOR POPULAR MUSIC is seeking contributors from all parts of the world for the *Encyclopedia of Popular Music of the World*. This two-part, six volume work will be a valuable resource for individuals interested in the issues of cultural evolution and change in contemporary social contexts as well as those interested in the nature of popular music in scores of countries. Contact the Editorial Office, Institute of Popular Music, Univ. of Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK; tel: +44-51-794-3066; fax: +44-51-794-3141.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS on Native American, U.S. Latino/a, Asian American literature. Small UK publisher is planning series of short collections of unpublished papers on multicultural literature. Please submit abstracts to Kelvin Smith, The Bolo Press, 7 Minster Rd., Oxford, OX4 1LX, UK; tel & fax: +44-865-243095.

WW II MEMORIAL LOCATING PROJECT is looking for knowledgeable writers and speakers for our newsletter and for our commemoration of the end of the war in St. Louis, MO, Sept. 2-3, 1995. Contact Ann Bennett Mix, P.O. Box 4369, Bellingham, WA 98227 USA; tel: 206-733-1678; email: anniexmix@aol.com

THE PUBLIC HISTORIAN SEEKS MANUSCRIPTS: *The Public Historian* welcomes the submission of manuscripts by all those interested in the theory, teaching, and practice of public history. We are looking for manuscripts which make a significant contribution to the definition, understanding, and/or professional and intellectual progress of the field of public history. We conceive of the term public history broadly, involving historical research, analysis, and presentation,

with some degree of explicit application to the needs of contemporary life. Send manuscripts to *The Public Historian*, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9410 USA; tel: 805-893-3667; fax: 805-893-8795; email: lreed@descartes.ucsb.edu

THE GULF COAST HISTORICAL REVIEW encourages anyone with article-length manuscripts dealing with the region's history and culture to submit the manuscript, twenty-five double spaced typed pages not including notes, to the managing editor, Michael Thomason, History Dept., Univ. of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688 USA. The journal also publishes 40 book reviews per year. The book review editor has a large stock of books on the gulf south region in history, cultural and literary studies, and general southern history. Anyone interested in reviewing books, contact James B. McSwain, #70 Barron's Trailer Park, Auburn, AL 36830 USA; email: mcswain@acd.tusk.edu

STUDENT/SCHOLAR EXCHANGES

STUDENT & FACULTY EXCHANGES, U.S.-EUROPE: I will be in Europe during the fall of 1994, exploring possible exchange opportunities between students and faculty in the U.S. and Europe. I would like to visit with anyone interested in establishing exchanges for trans-national collaborative research projects, comparative history, borderland studies, etc. Contact Mike Schreiner, c/o Jaap Verheul, Hist. Dept., Kromme Nieuwegracht 66, 3512 HL Utrecht, the Netherlands; email: mschrein@indiana.edu

HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND MUSEUMS: I am interested in exploring how to set up exchanges between university-based historians and museums for the purpose of research and exhibition creation. I would like to hear from people who have had experiences with this or who would like to explore how to do this in the future. Contact Adrienne Hood, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6 Canada; tel: 416-927-7697; fax: 416-927-8054.

MUSEUM EXCHANGE: I am interested in internship exchanges with other museum professionals in America. I have a particular interest in preservation and reproduction of historical photographs, archive preservation techniques and inventory storage, and permanent and temporary exhibitions. Contact Flexon M. Mizinga, The Livingstone Museum, P.O. Box 60498, Livingstone, Republic of Zambia; fax: 260-03-320991.

THE CENTER FOR MIDDLETOWN STUDIES at Ball State University seeks to establish exchange programs with scholars/institutions interested in the study of contemporary social change. We also welcome applications for research fellowships. Contact Bruce Geelhoed, Center for Middletown Studies, Bracken Library 302, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47308 USA; tel: 317-285-8037; fax: 317-285-1624.

CONTACT WITH OTHER STUDENT SOCIETIES: The Utrecht Students Society for American Studies (U.S.A.) in the Netherlands is interested in corresponding with other student societies for American studies. We would like to exchange new ideas, information, and experiences that concern students. Perhaps in the long run, we may organize an exchange weekend between two or more societies. Contact U.S.A. Trans 10, 3512 JK Utrecht, The Netherlands; tel: 030-512886; email: b.m.capel@stud.let.ruu.nl

GRAD. STUDENT RESEARCH: The Univ. of Calabar, Nigeria, is interested in sending graduate students to do research in North American (or other) libraries and welcomes graduate students from abroad to use our facilities and training programs here. Contact Okon Uya, Hist. Dept., Univ. of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria; tel: 234-87-220-406.

GRADUATE STUDY IN THE U.S.: I am a masters student at the Univ. of Zurich in Switzerland specializing in the history of the Cold War and in Modern Asian history. I am interested in entering a Ph.D. program in history or international relations in the U.S. in the summer of 1995. Please send information on graduate programs to Lorenz Lüthi; Stolzstrasse 19, CH-8006 Zürich, Switzerland; tel: 41-1-363-27-09; fax: 41-1-363-91-96.

PH.D PROGRAMS IN SOCIAL OR PUBLIC WELFARE: Seeking information on interdisciplinary programs that focus on social work and/or public policy. Interested in cultural analysis and social change within these fields. Contact Maribeth DeLorenzo, 432 Ridge Rd. #9, Greenbelt, MD 20770 USA; tel: 301-982-9295; email: md101@uamail.umd.edu

TEACHING EXCHANGE IN EUROPE: U.S. history professor in the State University of New York would like to exchange positions with a U.S. historian teaching in a British university or in Western Europe. I teach courses in modern American history, especially social history and the history of foreign relations. Contact Bruce Leslie, Hist. Dept., SUNY, Brockport, NY 14420-2956 USA; fax: 716-395-2620; email: bleslie@acspr1.acs.brockport.edu

AMERICAN COUPLE SEEKS VISITING APPOINTMENT(S) ABROAD: Associate professor of film history and assistant professor of African-American literature would like to visit abroad in 1995-1996 (one or both semesters); ideally seeking two positions but might accept appointment for one. Prefer western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand. Both could offer more general courses in American studies, in addition to our specialties. Possible house exchange/rent in Ann Arbor, MI. Contact W. Paul or R. Zafar, Dept. of English, Univ. of Michigan, 7611 Haven Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48103 USA; email: rafia_zafar@um.cc.umich.edu

LECTURING IN ITALY: I expect to teach in Naples during June 1995 and welcome opportunities to lecture in Italy (in English) about urban development and planning in the United States. Contact Seymour J. Mandelbaum, Prof. of Urban History, Dept. of City and Regional Planning, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6311, USA; tel: 215-898-6492; fax: 215-898-5731; email: mandelbaum@a1.mscf.upenn.edu

FULBRIGHT PROFESSORS SOUGHT: The history department of the University of Hamburg, Germany, looks for American historians who wish to teach abroad. Preferred fields of interest include foreign policy, women's history or cultural history. It is required that the colleague applying accepts to teach a lecture of 90 minutes per week. For further details, contact Norbert Finzsch, Hist. Dept., Univ. of Hamburg, Von-Melle-Park 6, 20146 Hamburg, Germany; email: 76436.756@compuserve.com

FULBRIGHT VISITING SCHOLAR FROM UKRAINE seeks lecturing opportunities and teaching position in the U.S. starting January 1995. Areas of specialization are social history of the "middle" colonies (NY, NJ, PA), social history of Ukraine, early modern Christian world history, comparative sociocultural history of colonization of North America and East Europe, theoretical problems of modern Western and Soviet (post-Soviet) historiography. Contact Sergei Zhuk, Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Suite 540, 3440 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; tel: 215-898-9251; fax: 215-573-2089.

INDIAN SCHOLAR SEEKS TEACHING AND RESEARCH opportunities in the U.S. I am interested in a short-term teaching assignment at the undergraduate level and research opportunities on U.S.-South Asian relations. Contact Tanmay Kanjilal, D-3/3, Karunamoyee Housing Estate, Salt Lake City,

Calcutta - 700 091, India; tel: 91-34-4279.

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN THE US: I am a Romanian scholar of U.S., British, and world history who would like to do research in the U.S. I appreciate any information about programs available in the U.S., and advice on funding possibilities. Contact Mihai Manea, 112, Calea Calarasilor, Ap. 1, 74101 - Bucuresti - Sector 3, Oficiul PTTR Nr. 20, Romania; tel: 40-1-321-05-35.

PROFESSOR EMERITUS HOCHIMINH CITY UNIVERSITY seeks financial and professional assistance to complete research at an American academic institution. Due to the lack of an adequately accessible anthology of American short fiction and poetry for Vietnamese students and others, I am compiling one. Any information or assistance toward completing this project is greatly appreciated. Contact Le Van Diem, 12-C N.T. Minh Khai, Hochiminh City, Q1, Vietnam.

TEACHING EXCHANGE IN U.S.: U.S. historian teaching at Victoria U. of Wellington would like to arrange an exchange with a U.S. university in the Washington, DC-Baltimore area or the Seattle-San Francisco area for July-December 1995. If two jobs can be arranged, we could exchange houses, cars, etc. Contact Dolores Janiewski, Hist. Dept., Victoria U. of Wellington, P.O. Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand; email: j1992dol@matai.vuw.ac.nz

OFFERING 18 YEARS university teaching experience in two countries (including assistant professor, SUNY Oswego); 5 earned university degrees in Business Administration and US history (PhD SUNY Buffalo); 12 courses in US history to offer; publications, including a recent internationally published book and another in final stages, numerous journal articles; perfect work record; SUNY excellence in teaching award; excellent student evaluations; references. James D. Bilotta; email: an587@freenet.buffalo.edu

HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

EXCHANGE HOMES U.S.-GERMANY: I am interested in exchanging homes during summer of 1995 or 1996 with a scholar from either the Cologne/Bonn area or Berlin, or in subletting an apartment or home in those areas. Contact Thomas Schwartz, Dept. of Hist., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37235 USA.

SEEK ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE U.S.: German PhD student working on a comparison of the imperialism and Vietnam War debates seeks housing in the U.S. I am re-

searching in various places, and I welcome suggestions on inexpensive housing. Places and approximate dates of research: Boston, Sept. 10-Oct. 1; Atlanta, Oct. 1-Oct. 22; Madison, Oct. 22-Nov. 5; Fayetteville, AK, Nov. 5-Nov. 16; Austin, TX, Nov. 16-Dec. 17; Washington, Dec. 27-Jan. 16, 1995. Contact Fabian Hilfrich, c/o German Historical Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009 USA.

SEEK HOUSING IN U.S.: Fulfill our academic dreams. American fiction scholar wishes to spend 2-3 months with American family in CA, HI, or FL, where spouse can also research plant life in the area. We are willing to host an American scholar or couple in India for 3 months in exchange. Contact Raj Sethu, B-5 Housing Unit, Coimbatore 641030, India.

SEEK ACCOMMODATIONS IN US: UK graduate student needs help with cheap lodging in the USA. Specifically, 1-21 Dec. 94 at UNC Chapel Hill; late Jan. 95 in Columbia, SC; Feb. 95 in Charleston; Mar 95 in Savannah, Apr. 95 in Athens; and May 95 in Atlanta. I'm studying Afro-Americans and non-elite whites in lowcountry Georgia 1750-1830 and have to visit archives in these places. Contact Tim Lockley, Queen's College, Cambridge CB3 9ET, UK; email: tj11004@hermes.cam.ac.uk

SEEK HOUSING IN WASH. DC: Historian writing dissertation seeks safe, clean, and quiet lodgings in Washington DC for 8-10 weeks this fall or winter (dates negotiable). I'll be using the LC and the Historical Society and would like to live near one or the other, with easy access to the Metro. Would prefer to sublet a furnished apartment or house or to rent a room in a quiet, well-established household. If you have such a space, contact Susan Radomsky, 1640 East 54th Street, Chicago, IL, 60615 USA; tel: 312-752-1181; email: s-radomsky@uchicago.edu

SEEK ACCOMMODATIONS IN SAN DIEGO: Looking for a sabbatical sublease of a 2 bedroom apt. or house for January-May 1995 in the San Diego area. Contact Fran Shor, home tel: 810-398-5284; office tel: 313-577-6572; fax: 313-577-8585; email: fshor@cms.cc.wayne.edu

NEED NEW YORK HOUSING: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara grad. student seeks housing in New York City for 3-4 weeks while conducting research in the Greenwich Village area. If you know of inexpensive rooms or sublets available during Oct/Nov. of 1994, contact Valery Garrett, 705

Oak Park Drive, Morgan Hill, California 95037 USA; tel: 408-778-2177; email: garrett@humanitas.ucsb.edu

NEED HOUSING IN LEIDEN: I need housing for March-June 1995 in Leiden, the Netherlands, for family of four (two children under three). Contact Brooks Simpson, tel: 602-965-5778; fax: 602-965-0310; email: atbds@asuacad.bitnet

NEED HOUSING IN JERUSALEM: Historian and family wish to rent 3 bedroom apt. in Jerusalem, January-June (or July) 1995. Contact Peter Hahn, Dept. of History, Ohio State Univ., 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210 USA; tel: 614-292-2674; fax: 614-292-2282; email: hahn.29@osu.edu

HOUSE FOR RENT IN OHIO: January to June 1995 (my research leave) in Columbus, Ohio. Convenient to Ohio State and other central Ohio universities. For more information, please contact Peter Hahn, Department of History, The Ohio State University, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210 USA; tel: 614-292-2674; e-mail: hahn.29@osu.edu

HOUSE AVAILABLE IN PHOENIX, Arizona, metropolitan area for March-June 1995. Twenty-five minutes from Arizona State campus. Three bedrooms. Contact Brooks Simpson, tel: 602-965-5778; fax: 602-965-0310; email: atbds@asuacad.bitnet

HOUSING AVAILABLE IN INDIA: Humanities Research Centre, Kanpur, India, offers housing for scholars interested in pursuing their work in the quiet environment of the Centre, located 20 km from the bustle of the city. Scholars are warned that it would be like life in the woods, Walden-style. For details, contact S. Krishnamoorthy Aithal, Professor of English, Dept. of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, IIT Post Office, Kanpur 208016 INDIA; tel: 0512 (city code)-251210; fax: 0512-250260; email: aithal@iitk.ernet.in

APT. TO RENT IN ROME: Two University of Genoa professors wish to rent their semi-central Rome apartment to U.S. or Canadian colleagues. The apartment accommodates three people. Arrangements can be made on an exchange basis. Contact Luca Codignola, Istituto di Storia del Medioevo e dell'Espansione Europea, via Lomellini 8, 16124 Genova Italy; fax: 39-10-203918.

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