

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 27, Number 1 / February 1999



Toronto's bustling Chinatown. Please turn to the annual meeting Supplement inside for more on this exciting convention city.

OAH Seeks to Fill Two Top Positions

Executive Director and JAH Editor to step down at OAH

In the spring of 1999, the OAH will be conducting searches to fill the two top non-elected positions within the organization, that of executive director and editor of the *Journal of American History*.

Nearly six months ago, David Thelen announced his intention to resign as editor of the *JAH* after a distinguished career of almost fifteen years. "David has helped transform the *Journal of American History*, making it more than ever a voice for cutting edge scholarship, internationalization, and attention to new issues of technology, exhibition, film, and oral history," OAH President, William H. Chafe declared. A search committee headed by Liz Cohen of Harvard University, and including Ira Berlin of the University of Maryland, Wendy Gamber of Indiana University, and Michael Grossberg of Indiana University, has been conducting a search for Thelen's replacement. Interviews will be held this month in Bloomington, and the OAH hopes to announce a new editor by the end of this spring.

More recently, Arnita Jones, executive director of OAH, announced her decision to leave in order to become executive director of the American Historical Association. "Jones has been a terrific leader, providing stability and guidance through an important period in the organization's history," Chafe noted. "She will be hard to replace."

Jones stated that her move to Washington is prompted both by career and personal concerns. "It has been a privilege to work at OAH for the past eleven years. My successor will find a fine staff, an active and engaged membership, and officers willing to give unstintingly of their time and energy," she said. "Organizations and people need renewal, and I look forward to new challenges and opportunities at the American Historical Association. I look forward also to continuing the close collaborations that have developed between OAH and AHA over the years."

OAH Executive Board member Frederick E. Hoxie will chair the search committee to replace Jones. Hoxie has expressed his determination to move quickly and energetically to find a new executive director. A job description for the search appears on page 8.

"While this is a time of great challenge for us," Hoxie noted, "it is also an opportunity to move creatively and effectively to fill these two critical positions. In many ways, making two appointments at the same time gives us the chance to put together a terrific team of people who will work to connect American historians to each other and to the goals of our organization." □

A Conversation with Academe's Ellen Schrecker

*Last year at the OAH Annual Meeting, Ellen Schrecker participated in a special graduate student panel addressing the many challenges facing higher education. A longtime OAH member, professor of history at Yeshiva University, and author of the recent *Many Are the Crimes: McCarthyism in America*, she had just become the editor of Academe, the flagship publication of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). There were many troubling issues on her mind that day, and she shared her unique perspective with an anxious crowd of aspiring young scholars and concerned faculty. She made such an impression that we invited her to continue the conversation with Stanley N. Katz, OAH past president and former president of the American Council of Learned Societies. Katz conducted the interview at the Princeton Club last September. —Eds.*

Stanley Katz: How did you become the editor of *Academe*? Was there anything in your previous career that influenced you in this direction?

Ellen Schrecker: When I finished my most recent book about the McCarthy era, *Many Are the Crimes*, I had been working on McCarthyism for more than twenty years and I felt ready to move on. Since I wasn't sure exactly what my next scholarly project might be, I was looking for something to do before jumping into a major piece of research. The

position with *Academe* was ideal. I was a member of the AAUP and knew the organization well. In fact, when I was working on my earlier book about the impact of McCarthyism on the academic community, I became the first outside scholar to use the organization's archives. Also, I always considered myself as much a writer as a historian (I taught freshman composition for eight years at Harvard after I finished my Ph.D. dissertation in European diplomatic history and later on I served as chair of the New York local of the National Writers Union), and I had always wanted to edit a magazine for a general audience of intellectuals. *Academe*, as I see it, is a bully pulpit for airing issues of importance to the academic profession and helping its members understand and deal with the problems they face today.

S.K.: What do you think of the new trend toward distance learning?

E.S.: My first impression was that it was a gimmick universities used to save money, but I've since learned that it is a very mixed phenomenon. It has been useful, for example, at smaller schools where collaboration with other institutions allows them to offer the specialized courses in subjects like upper level languages that they could not otherwise provide. One of the difficulties is that distance learning is, well, distant; and a teacher on a big television screen is just not as effective as one in the same classroom as her students. It is also

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William D. Aeschbacher
(1919-1998)

First Secretary-Treasurer of the Organization of American Historians

William Driver Aeschbacher, long-time officer of both the OAH and its predecessor, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (MVHA), died suddenly, while on a family vacation in Seattle, October 23, 1998. The son of a Congregational minister and his wife, Aeschbacher was born in Tonganoxie, Kansas, but grew up primarily in the Nebraska towns where his father was called. He attended public schools in Nebraska and was graduated from the University of Nebraska with a B. S. in Education in 1940. After graduation Aeschbacher became the principal of the high school in Madrid, Nebraska, and began working toward an M.A. in history at his alma mater.

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OAH Newsletter



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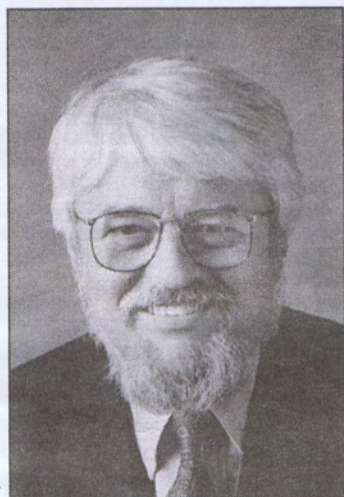
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From the President

A Time for Change

William H. Chafe



William H. Chafe

In my last presidential column, I wrote about some of the exciting discussions we had during our executive board retreat in Maine. This month, I want to explore the far-reaching recommendations that came out of those deliberations, and urge your support for two constitutional initiatives that will alter, in significant ways, how we conduct our public business.

There were many items on our agenda in Maine. These included:

the idea of holding a series of regional meetings that would focus on questions of teaching and historiography; sponsorship of graduate student conferences; and the possibility of conducting joint membership campaigns with smaller groups such as the AASLH. David Montgomery will be writing more about some of these initiatives in subsequent months.

The largest portion of our discussions focused on the composition of the executive board and of the nominating board. Animating these discussions was a deep concern that the OAH governing bodies may not now necessarily reflect the multiple constituencies that our organization serves. For example, public historians are a significant portion of our membership, yet few representatives of this group have served on the executive board. Similarly, teachers at community colleges, high schools, and four-year liberal arts colleges are often not included within the executive board's membership. It has been far more likely that scholars from major research universities—with high name recognition—will be chosen.

In order to make the executive board more representative, we are proposing for your consideration a constitutional amendment that executive board nominations be paired. The exact nature of the pairing would be determined by the nominating board, acting upon recommendations developed in discussions with the president and the executive board. For example, in one year, the nominating board might pair two public historians to assure representation of that constituency. Other pairings could be based upon such categories as teachers at four-year liberal arts colleges, faculty from community colleges or high schools, or representation from minorities not included on the existing executive board, etc. The underlining goal would be, on a year-to-year basis, to assure that a vehicle existed for helping to ensure that the OAH is as democratic and broadly representative as possible.

As a corollary to this suggestion, we are proposing that the nominating board be expanded from six to nine members, and the term of office of the nominating board

Extending the Reach of Preservation: Historians and the New Urbanism

Todd Alexander Postol

In the last issue of the *OAH Newsletter*, Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, wrote that suburban sprawl "is having a devastating effect on our quality of life...it is corroding the very sense of community that helps bind us together as a people and as a nation." Sprawl does more than threaten individual historic landmarks; it also displaces entire communities by draining older neighborhoods of the human and financial resources they need to remain functional economic centers. These trends have gained momentum in the 1990s, as the percentage of land developed each year has outstripped population and job growth in virtually every metropolitan region in the United States. Both Moe and Jannelle Warren-Findley ("Historians Still Missing in Preservation," *OAH Newsletter*, November 1998) have argued that historians need to become involved in the fight to preserve America's built heritage. One way to do this is by participating in the New Urbanism movement, which seeks to replace vehicle-dependent suburbs with compact, coherent communities.

The destructive effects of sprawl are visible everywhere. Where I live, on eastern Long Island, the eighteenth-century Norton-Dare House was recently lost to a golf driving range. No plaque or marker on busy Route 25 records that a house ever stood there, and patrons of the driving range have little reason to suspect that the soil beneath the artificial green turf was once tilled by slaves. A few miles away the Victorian mill town of Patchogue lies dying, a discarded remnant of history amid a sea of mass-produced subdivisions.

In trashing the Norton-Dare House we sever our physical connection to the past, making it easier, for example, to propagate the fiction that slavery never existed in New York state. In neglecting towns like Patchogue we forfeit our legacy of building interesting places where people constructed vibrant, authentic communities. With the relentless spread of suburbia, activists have begun to insist that preservation move beyond brick and mortar issues to halt the sprawl which is paving over America's historic landscape. Moe, in his pathbreaking work *Changing Places: Rebuilding Community in the Age of Sprawl* (1997), chronicles grassroots initiatives in the '90s to preserve battlefields in the face of theme park development, and reinvest in main street districts and bolster community pride by rehabilitating historic working-class residential neighborhoods.

Quite apart from these efforts, planners, architects and social critics have also challenged the assumption that sprawl is the only way to build communities. In the last several years their voices have come together in the New Urbanism. This dynamic movement complements the goals of preservation by reviving pedestrian-friendly building practices that were abandoned after WWII. Like

many preservationists, New Urbanists believe that genuine neighborhoods require a dense mix of people, institutions and services. These convictions have inspired New Urbanist thinkers to emphatically reject the standard suburban model of development and create the first real American towns in over half a century.

The ideas behind the New Urbanism are hardly original. Nearly 40 years ago, Jane Jacobs explored the advantages of traditional neighborhood design in her classic study, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. But Jacobs' exclusive focus in the early 1960s was on ailing cities. New Urbanists are concerned both with cities and the fragmented suburban environments which surround them. Philip Langdon's study, *A Better Place to Live: Reshaping the American Suburb* (1994), highlights the role that automobiles have played in erasing older community patterns. During the 1950s, traffic engineers in the United States consciously emulated electrical and public utility engineers by creating hierarchical traffic service systems. Thus, highways in suburban areas typically lead to arterial routes which funnel traffic to collector roads. The problem, Langdon notes, is that human beings do not behave like electricity or sewage. People often travel to multiple destinations. Their needs are better addressed by a comprehensive town grid, which provides a wider choice of travel options.

The literature of the New Urbanism movement celebrates America's traditions of town building. James Howard Kunstler, in *The Geography of Nowhere: The Rise and Decline of America's Man-Made Landscape* (1993), passionately describes the degradation of his home town of Saratoga, New York. The town's main street once boasted a collection of resorts including the world's largest hotel; today, it is little more than a strip for muffler shops and fast food franchises. Kunstler examines the legal machinery which accompanied these changes in a follow-up volume, *Home From Nowhere: Remaking Our Everyday World for the 21st Century* (1996). Contemporary land-use laws rigidly separate homes from schools, churches and businesses. If Americans want better communities, they will need to replace suburban zoning codes with "a new traditional town-planning ordinance, which prescribes a more desirable everyday environment."

The torchbearer of the neo-traditional revolution is the Miami-based architectural firm of Duany and Plater-Zyberk (DPZ), which has designed more than 100 towns and New Urbanist projects. In 1993, DPZ helped establish the Congress for the New Urbanism (CNU). Through its annual meetings, the CNU has focused on specific community design issues. Last year's meeting in Denver concentrated on rebuilding communities within individual natural regions. Denver was selected because its suburbs are overwhelming the city's magnificent surroundings. The metropolitan region already covers 500 square miles, and is projected to exceed 925 square miles within the next 20 years.

Historians have an obligation to speak out against this mindless sprawl. Unlike most Americans alive today, we remember earlier expressions of civic life. We understand, as others may not, that there is more to a community than tract housing and factory outlet centers. We have a responsibility to suggest alternatives to car culture based



Todd Alexander Postol



Norton-Dare House, Selden, New York. The earliest part of the house was built in 1740; this image was taken in the 1890s. (Courtesy of Suffolk County Community College.)

on proven designs from the nation's past. If historians remain disengaged from the ongoing debate over community design, we may run the risk of seeing our profession marginalized as the face of twenty-first century America is determined by others.

▼ Chafe / From 3

be extended from two to three years. This is primarily in order to ensure greater continuity on the nominating board as well as greater representativeness. At the present time, half the nominating board rotates off each year, and there does not exist a kind of institutional memory or stability of leadership to carry out effectively the tasks of the committee. Under the new system we propose, the nominating board would more closely parallel the executive board, and its increase in membership would make it possible to have representation from more parts of the OAH than currently can sit on the committee. The nominating board will also serve as an informal committee on committees, advising the president-elect on individuals he or she might choose to serve in various capacities.

We believe that these two reforms will make it far more likely that the OAH will be in dialogue with, and speak on behalf of, the multiple constituencies whom we seek to serve. These changes promise to open up avenues of communication, and ensure the recognition of concerns that may not have always achieved adequate visibility and attention under our previous system. A special ballot will be mailed to you in March to vote on these important constitutional amendments.

I have committed my presidency to opening up our governance so that it is responsive to all the voices of historians that exist in our profession. I ask for your support in these initiatives, and I believe strongly that they will make us a far better organization.

Let me close by thanking all the members of the OAH for their support during my term in office. I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible in Toronto. It's a superb convention city, and one that I know everyone will enjoy. □

How might historians get involved? First, we can present the language and logic of the New Urbanism to students in the classroom. Historians looking to incorporate the New Urbanism into their teaching should read Jane Holtz Kay, *Asphalt Nation: How the Automobile Took Over America and How We Can Take It Back* (1997) and Camilo José Vergara, *The New American Ghetto* (1995). On the web, historians will want to begin with PreserveNet (www.preservenet.com/politics/NewUrb.html), following links to the CNU's home page (www.cnu.org). One of my favorite teaching tools is Steve Price's extraordinary web site (www.well.com/user/shprice), where actual suburban settings are transformed into charming neighborhoods through the visual wizardry of computer enhancement.

Historians also need to talk with people involved in reviving older patterns of town and neighborhood. The Organization of American Historians should initiate dialogues with the CNU to ensure that historians and New Urbanists learn of each other's parallel interests. The OAH might invite CNU members to speak at OAH conventions; conversely, historians should be familiar with the goals of the New Urbanism and consider attending events sponsored by the CNU. The two organizations have common concerns and should not operate in mutual isolation.

Through historic preservation, we honor the lives of those who preceded us. By participating in the New Ur-

banism we inform our successors that we cared enough about them to erect places of lasting value. □



Site of the Norton-Dare House today in Selden, New York, which is now a golf driving range.

Todd Postol teaches history at Suffolk County Community College in Selden, New York.

▼ Schrecker / From 1

incredibly expensive to equip a distance learning classroom in a proper manner—as much as \$100,000 for a twenty-student classroom. And we're not even talking about technical glitches and system breakdowns.

But there are also real academic freedom issues here. I first encountered them at an AAUP chapter meeting at my school where we decided to use the school's distance learning technology to let faculty members at one of our school's two campuses participate in the meeting on the other campus. We soon realized that there was absolutely no guarantee of security for the meeting, and so decided to shut down the transmission because we didn't like the possibility that an unfriendly administrator might be privy to our discussions. As a teacher in a virtual classroom, you can never be sure if you are really in control of your class. Your classroom can always be monitored by the administration. Indeed, a friend of mine once got a call from an official complaining about something he said in class, demonstrating, of course, that the official had actually been listening in.

Another threat—and a more common one—is that distance learning technology will be used to make money and will end up exploiting the faculty. Using the new technology is quite time-consuming, especially the first time you put a class together. If schools get more involved with distance education, they will have to compensate teachers for the enormous amount of time it requires. Moreover, once the course exists, it can be easily reproduced and there is no guarantee that universities, which are becoming more and more entrepreneurial with regard to their faculty's intellectual output, will not appropriate the course from its creator without offering adequate compensation. In addition, because distance learning could become an academic cash cow, there may be pressure to make what the teacher is doing consumer-friendly. There could be subtle pressures toward grade inflation, toward stressing things that do not reflect your own intellectual



Ellen Schrecker

priorities or trivializing the material in order to make the course more salable.

S.K.: Besides distance learning, what other threats do you see to academic freedom?

E.S.: Professors may be losing their ability and willingness to speak out on issues outside the classroom. Because of the job crunch, junior faculty are so insecure that they cannot now openly take political positions as they did in the 1960s. Junior faculty—and this, of course, would apply to adjuncts as well—are deprived of the opportunity to act in their capacity as citizens. If, for instance, America was to enter another Vietnam War, would faculty members express themselves as freely as we did in the 1960s? I think not. This timidity, the caution junior people feel they have to exercise before tenure, becomes ingrained. If academics don't exercise their right to speak out, it atrophies. Pressures are strong to concern oneself primarily with one's career and to succumb to greater-than-ever pressure to publish. Somehow, if the academic profession is to remain, as it has been for generations, the most important source of new social and political ideas, there needs to be more space and time for academics in their dual capacities as teachers and scholars to sit back and think about tough or unpopular issues.

There are also issues of intellectual freedom with regard to the Internet. One could call this "virtual McCarthyism." One recent case in Virginia, fortunately decided in favor of the academics involved, would have made it impossible for state employees, including professors, to obtain sexually explicit material over the Internet. Other situations have involved invading the e-mail of professors, especially that of people charged with sexual harassment.

Actually, careless charges of sexual harassment may well be today's greatest threat to academic freedom, inflicting serious damage on the careers of people who may have simply been crude rather than intentionally abusive.

S.K.: Can you think of an example?

E.S.: Not many that have a name attached. This stuff gets hushed up, for both good and bad reasons. Some of the cases involve gays and women rather than what we think of as the traditional perpetrator of sexual harassment, the senior male professor. In other cases, because of the alleged delicacy of the proceedings, there are a lot of procedural abuses. In some ways, it's almost like the McCarthy era, where people are losing their jobs or being forced to resign without being able to confront their accusers.

S.K.: How do you think the contemporary corporate world might shape the profession? How has it shaped it already?

E.S.: In the broadest sense, the corporatization of contemporary culture is behind almost everything that is happening in the university: the emphasis on the bottom line, the decline of the humanities, the careerism of our students, and so on. In a narrower sense, corporate pressures have not affected historians yet, but they certainly have scientists. When corporations fund a faculty member's research, they often not only own the rights to the commercial exploitation of that research, but they can restrict its scholarly dissemination as well. As historians do more in the field of public history, they might encounter the same kind of corporate restrictions. This could happen, for example, with some of the exciting web-based projects that many historians are beginning to work on. We can access them for free now, but in the future, who knows.

Historical documentaries are another area where corporate pressures may change things. As NEH funding declines and these films become more and more commercialized on the Arts and Entertainment channel or the History Channel, say, they lose touch with the mainstream of contemporary historical scholarship. The focus of such commercial outlets is on biography and military history. I worked on a Truman biography, which was a documentary film, and in the end the filmmakers cut out almost everything but military events and human interest stories. This distorts the view of history presented to the general public. Some documentaries can certainly be made in a respectable and respectful and interesting way. Think, for instance, of women's history, where the wonderful film made from Laurel Ulrich's *The Midwife's Tale* showed that the details of ordinary people's lives are eminently suitable to film making.

S.K.: How hard is it to get published these days?

E.S.: Real hard, if you're writing a monograph in a

at those schools, many of them graduates of top-tier Ph.D. programs, can no longer expect to do traditional scholarship. They won't have access to good libraries, fellowship opportunities, and to the other things that make continuing scholarship possible.

I can imagine that as the market expands and the public sphere shrinks, this tiering within higher education will intensify. Public education has been taking the main hits. As in the rest of society, the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. The prestige of the credential one earns determines one's future economic and social status. Education is now becoming a commodity and universities are competing for customers by offering what students want, not what educators think they should learn—well-equipped athletic centers rather than library books. As a result, except at the top tier schools whose prestige allows them to replicate the traditional elite forms of education, colleges are becoming increasingly more vocational, consumer-oriented, and much weaker in the traditional liberal arts. And, of course, they are hiring more and more adjuncts.

S.K.: Has any ground been gained on the culture wars front?

E.S.: I don't think the culture wars are completely over. The criticism directed against scholars who work in supposedly esoteric areas or on "politically correct" subjects is taking its toll by delegitimizing the mainstream of academic scholarship in history as in other fields. This criticism—part of a broader right-wing campaign designed to make universities look radical, out-of-touch, and elitist and thus discredit the academy as a source of social and political criticism—has come to dominate popular

thinking about the academic profession. Even the most traditional type of scholarship can come under attack. Look at the *Enola Gay* flap of several years ago which targeted that most traditional of all fields—military history.

Sure, there are problems with trendiness and overspecialization. I was on the OAH program committee a few years ago. We had lots of proposals in hot fields like cultural history and almost none in the more traditional ones like military or diplomatic history, though we were desperate for them. But even in the trendier fields, I think many historians are consciously trying to make their work accessible to the general public. Still, when one of my best students told me he wants to go to graduate school in history and then says he doesn't like reading history books, what's a historian to do?

S.K.: How are women historians faring in the academy?

E.S.: The good news is the larger numbers of women involved. But they still aren't advancing at the same rate as men. In a recent study of gender differences within the professions, Virginia Valian shows that men are still perceived to be more competent than women with identical qualifications (even by women!) and that, tiny as those gender advantages may be, they add up enough to keep professional women from reaching the same level as men. How many women are in a pool is also important. If the percentage is low, gender considerations intervene and women tend to be downgraded. That may be why many of the most successful women historians are in women's history and fields with more women in them. But, though things are improving, the disproportionate numbers of women in the lower ranks or with non-tenure track jobs

show that full equality still does not exist.

S.K.: Why should members of the history profession join the AAUP?

E.S.: No other organization speaks for the academic profession as a whole or has as its central mission the maintenance of professional standards. Historians face the same kinds of problems as the rest of the academic profession. But our disciplinary organizations, even ones as alert to professional issues as the OAH, are not in a position to deal with them, nor should they. That's the AAUP's job. It is the traditional guardian of academic freedom with a strong professional and legal staff and the institutional know-how to defend individual faculty members when they get into trouble. Just recently, for example, the AAUP's intervention in the case of Kate Bronfenbrenner—a labor relations scholar at Cornell who was being sued for libel by a nursing home corporation—helped her get the company to drop its suit and its even more damaging attempt to subpoena all her research notes.

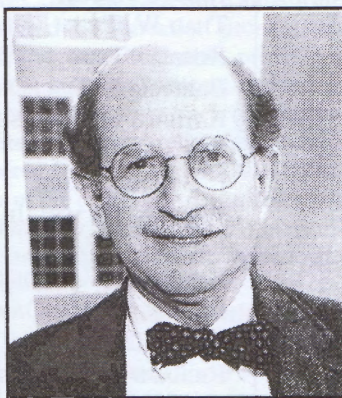
The AAUP has standing as the voice of the academic profession, access to the media, and good contacts on Capitol Hill. It can create the kinds of broad coalitions necessary for dealing with issues like the use of adjuncts that concern all academics. At the moment, for example, the Association is working on an innovative pilot program that seeks to organize adjuncts who have been traditionally hard to reach because they teach at several different schools. Based initially in Boston, but obviously replicable elsewhere, this project is abandoning the traditional disciplinary or institution-by-institution approach and, instead, is working on bringing the area's part-time teachers together into a multi-campus or metropolitan movement.

The AAUP is equally concerned about graduate students who are, after all, the future of our profession. It seeks to alert faculty members to the excessive teaching and laboratory work that turns too many TAs into part-time students. Reducing their teaching loads will, the AAUP believes, enable graduate students to complete their Ph.D. in a reasonable amount of time. And just this past November, the Association's Council adopted a resolution supporting the collective bargaining rights of graduate students, part-time teachers, and all academic employees.

Such a step is hardly surprising for the AAUP, many of whose members are already in collective bargaining units. Especially at lower-tier schools, an AAUP union enables faculty to enforce rules and grievance procedures. It can also create the possibility of faculty governance where it does not otherwise exist by making it a subject of collective bargaining and can put language guaranteeing academic freedom into its contracts.

What I've learned from working with the AAUP is how vulnerable the exploitation of part-timers and graduate students is making the rest of the academic profession. Putting underpaid, overworked, and powerless men and women in college classrooms—no matter how it may be rationalized in terms of flexibility or efficiency—devalues higher education. In a society increasingly dominated by marketplace values, it sends the message that teaching doesn't matter, learning doesn't matter, and that the life of the mind doesn't matter either.

If we are to meet the threat of corporatization, downsizing, and the growing attack on the legitimacy of what we do, we will have to adopt a less careerist point of view. Somehow, we are going to have to reach out to a broader public to convince them that the academic community offers something more than an economically necessary credential, that higher education is not just a matter of dollars and cents but a preparation for active engagement as citizens in the world. What I'm talking about here, and there are a lot of very smart people out there making more or less the same argument (including the sociologist Robert Bellah in the current issue of *Academe*), is the need to reassert the civic function of our profession and to convince ourselves and others that our most important task may be to create the informed and responsible citizens a democratic society requires. □



Stanley N. Katz
(Photo by Susan R. Geller)

Somehow, we have to reach out to a broader public to convince them that the academic community offers more than an economically necessary credential; that higher education is not just a matter of dollars and cents, but a preparation for active engagement as citizens in the world.

small field like Medieval History. The standard monograph is on the way out. Libraries can't buy them because the rise in the prices of serials in the sciences (some cost thousands of dollars a year) forces libraries to cut back on book purchases, most of which are in the humanities. But it is also true that academics are—for a variety of economic and professional reasons—no longer buying books like they once did. Scholarly books that had some general interest used to be published by commercial publishers. But no more. Most commercial houses are increasingly unwilling to handle the so-called "mid-list" books that sell around 10-20,000 copies. So, those books are now published by the high-end academic presses, which in turn puts a squeeze on monographs in more specialized fields. While electronic publishing may change things in the future, at the moment, the situation looks pretty grim. Still, given the academic labor market, it may be easier for a young historian to publish a book than to get a full-time, tenure-track job.

S.K.: What changes do you anticipate in the universities as a result of some of these market forces?

E.S.: We are certainly seeing downsizing, in the replacement of full-time tenure-track positions with part-time and off-the-ladder appointments. We are also seeing the tiering of the universities. At the top of the academic food chain faculty enjoy support for research, lower teaching loads, higher salaries, better offices and libraries, more up-to-date computers, and well-prepared students who have time to study and full access to resources like computers and databases, for instance. Working conditions are much worse at lower-level schools. Faculty members



For more information visit the
AAUP online: www.aaup.org

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Focus on *Teaching*

Arbitrating Competing Claims in the Classroom Culture Wars

Bruce A. VanSledright

Displaying occasional touches of surprise at and lament over its viciousness, a number of history educators have contributed articles to this column dealing with the struggle over what and how to teach about the American past. A good share of the controversy to which these commentaries have alluded relates to the turbulence that followed the release of the *National Standards for U.S. History* in 1994. Since that time, there has been no scarcity of intellectual positions offered on both the nature of the Standards and the classroom culture wars.

This controversy raises important questions: How does one arbitrate from among the opinions and positions conveyed? Is one position or case stronger than another? What evidence do the various sides cite in making their arguments about that which should be taught and how?

One way to address these questions is to appeal to the burgeoning cottage industry of research on teaching and learning history that has sprouted over the past decade. Yet, to the best of my knowledge, in the four years since the release of the standards, no one associated with them or with the positions taken in this column has made such an appeal. For me, this has been a striking and perplexing omission.

Although there is some debate about the purpose educational research serves and how much it can teach us about the world of classrooms, the fact of the matter is that sound research on teaching and learning history helps us make sense of the possibilities and limitations of our educational aims and practices. If the research balances rigor with elegance, it can help us arbitrate the assertions made by various stakeholders in the battles over the classroom culture wars, as well as shed light on the adequacy of the aims and directions of such documents as the History Standards. Consequently, this research has the potential to serve as an antidote to the infectious and often misdirected criticisms of historians and history educators.

What follows is a brief overview of some of this research and suggestions as to how, by appealing to it, it can assist in arbitrating competing claims. There is not space here to summarize all or even most of this rigorous work; however, a selected set of references to the research appears at the end of this essay and a detailed bibliography can be found on the web: www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl/99feb.

It is appropriate to begin with a consideration of what some of the research tells us about how students learn history—how they become historical thinkers. A number of studies point out that students have significant difficulty acquiring knowledge about the past if it is presented to them as a steady diet of historical details, events, and names, what Tom Holt has termed “other people’s facts.” Research on students of various ages and grade levels indicates that this difficulty begins in elementary school and persists through college. In a longitudinal study, researchers McKeown and Beck (1990) at the University of Pittsburgh noted that over half of a group of sixth graders had difficulty recalling what they had studied about the American Revolution in fifth grade. The material studied in fifth grade had been presented to the students in a textbook litany of detail-laden events, one

set piled atop another. Similarly, in an in-depth, two-part study of twelve Maryland eighth graders who had gone through the typical text-book driven survey treatment of American history from “Native Americans to Reconstruction” in fifth grade, ten of the twelve had significant difficulty remembering much of what they had studied three years earlier (see VanSledright 1995, 1996). Moreover, during an interview session in the same two-part study, one that was devoted to addressing students’ understanding of British colonization in North America—a unit they had just finished—an interviewee became so exasperated trying to reconstruct his ideas that he said, “I can’t remember; it’s all just jumbled in my head!”

The problem this research points up is that history was presented to learners as a mass of inert facts to be absorbed by their passive, waiting minds. Neither the historical material itself nor the cognitive processes of students were thought to have dynamic, vigorous features. Studies that have looked closely at historical thinking note that, if students do not have the opportunity to engage the past by doing more than consuming names, dates, and events, they come away impoverished. Some even become hopelessly confused by the information load they are expected to carry.

This research points to the importance of inviting students to immerse themselves, not only in the stuff of the past, but also the processes that historians employ to construct an understanding of historical events. Several studies indicate that, by the time they leave high school, students have had few opportunities to explore history by actually investigating it themselves (see the study of high school students’ struggle with primary source documents by Stahl, *et al.* 1996; and expert-historian and novice-high-school-student studies of historical thinking by Wineburg 1991a, 1991b). As they enter college, most young people believe that history is what is contained between the covers of their textbooks and not much more, save for a few stories passed along from home. They lack the inquiry-based capabilities that historical investigators use and educational reports say Americans need if they are to succeed in the information age. On these points, see for example Greene’s (1994) work with college students who experienced significant difficulty researching and writing historical accounts.

Unless the study of history is mixed with authentic opportunities for investigation and the serious historical analysis of the evidence employed to construct that record, students will struggle to make sense of the myriad details they are asked to learn. Those who make such an argument would be right to draw on this research to claim that, in order to make sense of and understand the substantive content of history, students must have relatively deep experience with the art of historical inquiry, with interpreting historical evidence, and with opportunities to build skill in historical analysis and argumentation.

A word about textbooks is also in order. History pro-

vided in standard textbooks has been the focus of a number of rigorous studies. Some of the most extensive work in this area has been done by Isabel Beck and Margaret McKeown and their students at the University of Pittsburgh (see for example Beck *et al.* 1995; and Beck *et al.* 1991). After studying history textbooks word by word and examining their influence on readers, these researchers point out that these textbooks typically convey accounts of the past that are static, objectified, and voiceless. Yet, history is anything but inert, mute, and unbiased. Authors are responsible for the tales they tell on the pages of textbooks; they have helped to construct the images and accounts conveyed. However, seldom do they reveal the subjective nature of their interpretations that shape what they write. Seldom, if at all, do they discuss events in terms of debates over evidence and point of view that historians engage in. Seldom do they note how fragmentary the evidence trail is, acknowledging an open and fluid understanding of the historical record.

If research balances rigor with elegance, it can help us arbitrate the assertions made by various stakeholders in the battles over the classroom culture wars, as well as shed light on the adequacy of the aims and directions of such documents as the National History Standards.

As a result, students of history develop distorted views of the past and equally distorted views on how accounts of the past are researched, interpreted, and argued. Beck, McKeown, and Worthy (1995) attempted to mediate some of these distortions by recrafting several textbook passages to include the author’s voice and broaden interpretive perspective, thus diminishing the sense of an absent author and the appearance of a flat, monolithic understanding. Improved text comprehension and deeper historical understanding occurred among the young students on whom they tested their rewritten versions. Advocates who seek to address such concerns by recommending that history be studied through multiple eyewitness accounts and primary source documents (where voice plays a clear role), and alternative accounts available through history tradebooks, in addition to experiences with traditional textbooks, can cite this line of research to add support to their positions.

A third body of research deals with what is usually taught in American history courses. Many have seen this as a key issue in the 1994 release of the standards and the source of much subsequent controversy in the classroom culture wars. What does research on the subject teach? First, several studies note that the traditional celebratory tale of nation building which tends to focus on the military, economic, and political achievements (exploits, as you prefer) of largely white, male American heroes still has great staying power and currency in the minds and hearts of both teachers and students of American history.

A good example of such a study is the work of O'Connor (1991), who asked 24 college students to write an essay on the "origin of the United States." Of the 24, 23 crafted stories of the celebratory, progressive tale of oppressed Europeans who came to the New World, obtained their freedom, and by sheer will and Manifest Destiny went on to create the most powerful nation on earth.

However, recent research indicates that students of color (particularly African American students) can find this tale suspicious because it simply does not square with their experience, nor with what they have encountered away from school and away from the teachers and textbooks that often uncritically repeat it. One set of studies in particular (Epstein 1997, in press) indicate that students of color can come to develop a form of double consciousness about their country's past. Some actually demonstrate a growing cynicism because they believe that they are being deceived in school. This hardly seems a consequence we would intentionally seek in educating American children. Other studies echo these concerns. For example, one in-depth study (Seixas 1993) of the historical understandings constructed by twelve history students from multiculturally diverse high schools, found that their family histories were often out of sync with the history taught at school. This was especially pronounced among the students of color. The study concludes by noting the problematic cultural costs associated with the failure to give attention to such asynchronous histories.

Concerted efforts to construct standards and teach history in ways that present more balanced, multiculturally textured accounts of the American past are justifiable in light of such research. By ignoring the research, we unwittingly perpetuate the celebratory approach to American achievement, while in the process, alienating those who bring a more complex and differentiated understanding of history to the classroom.

The research on and about teaching and learning history has much to offer in addressing these important issues. It cannot completely quiet the often overly-simplistic political arguments that animate the classroom culture wars, but it can go some distance in separating hollow wish lists and naked partisanship from defensible history education goals and practices. My fervent hope is that those of us involved in classroom and curricular debates begin using the growing body of research for this purpose. □

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Bruce A. VanSledright teaches in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Maryland, College Park. For additional material on this subject, please visit the OAH Newsletter's website: www.indiana.edu/~oah/nl

Please share your teaching ideas...

We invite interested readers to suggest topics for coverage and to propose specific essays for inclusion in the "Focus on Teaching" section. Your contributions and suggestions will ensure that we succeed in our effort to make the Newsletter even more useful for teaching historians. Please send any and all ideas and suggestions to: Gary W. Reichard, Office of Academic Affairs, California State University Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840, or via e-mail to: reichard@csulb.edu. □

OAH Executive Director Position Description

Executive Director, Organization of American Historians, Indiana University Bloomington. Five-year, renewable term, twelve-month appointment. Qualifications: a Ph.D. in history, administrative leadership experience; a record of active scholarly pursuits; commitment to mobilize and communicate with historians of widely different interests and to represent their concerns in national, regional, and local settings; and a sensitivity to the interests of the organization's diverse constituencies. If appropriate, this position may also involve a part-time appointment in the Indiana University History Department.

The Executive Director should have the experience necessary to complete the organization's strategic planning process, and to implement the "Mission Statement" recently adopted by the Executive Board (*OAH Newsletter*, November 1998, p. 17).

Candidates should send letters of application to Dr. Frederick E. Hoxie, Chair, OAH Executive Director Search Committee, Department of History, University of Illinois, 309 Gregory Hall MC 466, 810 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801-3697. Each application should include a c.v. Three letters of recommendation should be sent separately to the committee, c/o Dr. Hoxie. The search will remain open until an appointment is made, but review of files will commence on **March 1, 1999**. Potential candidates with specific questions or concerns about the position should feel free to contact Dr. Hoxie directly (hoxie@uiuc.edu). The Organization of American Historians is an equal opportunity employer.

Corrections

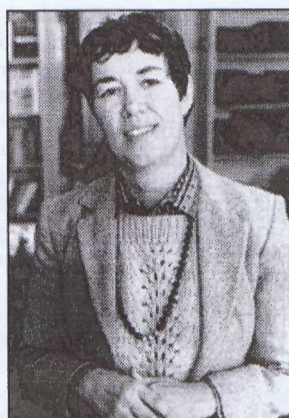
There were errors in Ian Tyrrell's article in the November issue ("Contract Employment in Australian Universities"). The correct number of cuts to the University of Sydney's Arts faculty was "41 in 1991 to 23 in 1998". An error in editing converted the cuts to percentages. We regret the error.

The official URL for "History Matters: The U.S. Survey Course on the Web" is <http://historymatters.gmu.edu>

News from the NCC

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Page Putnam Miller

Funding for Federal Cultural Agencies in 1999

The National Archives' Fiscal 1999 operating budget will be \$224.6 million, a significant increase over the 1998 level of \$205 million; however, \$7.8 million of this increase falls under the category of "delay in obligation," which means that funding may not be available until September, 1999. Funding for the grants program of the NHPRC will increase from \$5.5 million to \$10 million, with \$6 million allocated

for competitive grants and \$4 million earmarked for the Center for Jewish History to assist in compiling records of Judaic history and digitizing them for the Internet. Of the \$10 million slated for NHPRC, \$4 million falls in the category of "delay in obligation."

Funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities remains in 1999 at the 1998 level of \$110.7 million. The budget for the National Endowment for the Arts remains at the 1998 level of \$98.8 million, as does the Wilson Center's funding at \$5.8 million. The museum component of the Institute of Library and Museum Services has a very slight increase of \$200,000, bringing its annual budget to \$23.4 million. For historic preservation there were some gains, with funding for the State Historic Preservation Program increasing \$2 million for a total of \$31.4 million. The Omnibus 1990 Spending Bill included \$30 million for the President's new Millennium Program, which will assist in the preservation of endangered historic places and cultural artifacts. The Legislative Branch Appropriations bill included permanent reauthorization for the American Folklife Center and authorized an increase from \$282.3 million to \$296.5 million for the Library of Congress.

Researchers File Petition In Court To Gain Access to The Alger Hiss Grand Jury Records

On December 15, Public Citizen joined by OAH, the American Historical Association, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Society for Legal History filed a petition in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York to seek an order releasing fifty-year-old grand jury records relating to the early Cold War-era indictment of Alger Hiss. Over fifty years ago on December 15, 1948, Alger Hiss was indicted for and later convicted of two counts of perjury for denying under oath before the grand jury of having passed State Department documents to a Communist agent. The intent of this petition is both to gain access to significant historical documents and also to establish a legal precedent for opening secret grand jury records of historical interest.

This petition builds on a 1997 decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City in the case of *Bruce Craig v. United States of America* (No. 96-6264). In that decision, the court denied historian Bruce Craig access to the specific historical records

that he sought; however, the court made clear that historical interests are appropriate grounds for the release of grand jury material. This ground-breaking opinion stated that "It is, therefore, entirely conceivable that in some situations historical or public interest alone could justify the release of grand jury information" and the court provided some specific guidance for determining the "special circumstances" when sensitive grand jury records should be unsealed for historical reasons.

This petition demonstrates how the request for the Hiss records meets each of the specific factors laid out for consideration in the Appeals Court's decision. Leading scholars signed affidavits in support of the importance of these records for addressing unanswered questions about important political and legal events of the early Cold War era. The petition has the support of the Hiss family with both Hiss's son and stepson supporting the disclosure of the records. The petition notes that all of the principal parties involved in the grand jury proceedings are now dead and that significant information about what transpired in the grand jury proceedings have already been disclosed. More information on this case may be found on the website of Public Citizen, www.citizen.org

Update on Records of Congress

On December 17, the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress met and discussed, among other items, the renovation of the Archives I building and public access to resource materials for the study of Congress via the Internet. Representatives of the National Archives reported that a major renovation of the Archives building on Pennsylvania Avenue will take two years with a target completion date in 2003. They stressed that the work would have minimal impact on the Center for Legislative Records. The current research rooms for legislative records will remain in operation during the renovation. When the renovation is work, the center will move within the building to larger and better facilities. It was noted that the storage facilities in Archives I for legislative records will not include any audio visual recordings, as the retrofitting of the old building will not have adequate storage standards for these materials.

The committee heard very encouraging reports about resource guides for the study of Congress that are now available on the Internet. The Senate, House, and the National Archives have cooperated in making available biographical information on all members of Congress from 1774 to the present, as well as bibliographic information on all members, and a guide to the repositories across the country that house manuscript collections of members of Congress. Additional work is now underway in developing enhanced finding aids for Congressional records. This will include the preparation of guides for the records of each major Congressional committee. The National Archives, Senate, and House each have websites with historical components that provide valuable research material. These are www.nara.gov/nara/legislative, www.senate.gov, and clerkweb.house.gov

Three New National Parks

The 105th Congress added three new sites, bringing the total to 378 parks in the National Park System. Over half of the existing parks (and the three new ones), focus on historical events and are effective classrooms for ex-

panding an understanding of America's past. The three new sites are: the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, for the pivotal role that it played in the desegregation of public schools in America; the Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, which is established in association with Tuskegee University to commemorate and interpret the impact of the "Tuskegee Airmen" and the thousands of men and women who served in African-American Air Force units during World War II; and the Oklahoma City National Memorial, related to the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City where 168 people died.

Annual Report on Declassification Identifies Lingering Problems

The Information Security Oversight Office, which has responsibility for the implementation of Executive Order 12958 on national security policy and declassification, has recently released its annual report for Fiscal 1997. The report highlights some positive trends that have resulted from the Executive Order, noting that more records were declassified in 1996 and 1997, the first two years of this Order, than in the prior 16 years combined. Of the total 204,050,369 pages declassified in 1997, 57 percent were processed by the National Archives and 28 percent by the Department of Defense.

Yet the report also emphasizes some lingering problems. It states that the start-up and compliance among the major classifying agencies have been very uneven. Specifically, the report notes that some agencies are lagging behind "because of an apparent unwillingness to alter an extremely cautious approach to declassification." Additionally the report states:

"Several agencies will not declassify any information that has not undergone a line-by-line review by several reviewers, notwithstanding the age of the documents or their subject matter." The "Information Security Oversight Office: 1997 Report to the President" may be seen at the website of the Federation of American Scientists at www.fas.org/sgp/isoo/isoo97.html

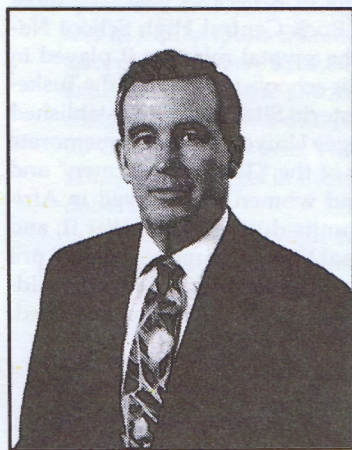
Secretary of Transportation Announces \$4 Million For Millennium Trails Projects

Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater recently announced a total of nearly \$4 million in projects for the new Millennium Trails Initiative. The intent of this initiative is to recognize, promote, and support trails which preserve open space, interpret history and culture, and enhance recreation and tourism. The Millennium Trails program will feature the designation of more than 2,000 trails in all 50 states as well as a dozen flagship National Millennium Trails. The newly awarded projects are in nine states and will be funded through the Federal Highway Administration's Federal Lands Highways discretionary program, which is part of the Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-First Century (TEA-21), signed by President Clinton on June 9, 1998. The projects include work on part of the original Oregon wagon trail, a portion of the Erie Canal that includes a key Revolutionary War site, and a four-mile segments of the Cherokee trail in South Carolina. Additional information about Millennium Trails is available at www.dot.gov/mtp/ □

From the Archivist of the United States

Kennedy's Death, Nazi Gold: Research Resources Grow at the National Archives

John Carlin



John Carlin

I would like to alert historians to the growing availability from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) of research resources on two highly controversial subjects: the assassination of President Kennedy, and the looting of Holocaust victims by the Nazis.

By the time you read this, we at NARA expect to have

issued a 1,200-page publication entitled, *Holocaust-Era Assets: A Finding Aid to Records of the National Archives at College Park, Maryland*. It has been compiled by Dr. Greg Bradsher of the NARA staff.

We announced publication in December at an exceptional event at the National Archives in College Park. Approximately 400 persons including historians attended it, many of them from other nations. They participated in a day-long symposium on the use of our records in what the press calls the search for "Nazi Gold"—the current international effort to trace gold, artwork, and other assets looted by the Nazis from victims of the Holocaust.

We at NARA have played a major role in that effort, which Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat has appropriately termed, "turning history into justice." During the past three years, our staff has worked every day with researchers using our extensive holdings of archival records containing Holocaust-era information. We have provided records to United States government historians, historical commissions from other countries, U.S. Congressional staff members, private and academic historians, parties involved in litigation, journalists, and a variety of others attempting to discover the full truth about the assets of Holocaust victims. And our huge new finding aid will make that research even easier.

Concerning the Kennedy assassination, the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board went out of business last September 30. But the collection it was created to compile will continue to grow.

The JFK Assassination Records Collection contains some 2,000 cubic feet of records—4.5 million pages—which are now preserved for study in the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. The collection contains material from the Warren Commission, which investigated the events of that dreadful day in Dallas on November 22, 1963. And the collection contains records from the FBI, the CIA, many other Federal agencies, and even private donors—everything assembled by the Review Board that might shed light on the assassination and help resolve the controversies over whether Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible.

Conspiracy controversies brought the board into being. As historians well know, the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone. But theories of a wider conspiracy to kill the president, given renewed attention by Oliver Stone's 1991 movie, *JFK*, created much

public uncertainty. So much, that Congress decided to pull together, and open for public study, as much record material related to the event as possible. On October 26, 1992, President Bush signed the bill that created the Review Board, required establishment of the collection at the National Archives, and compelled federal agencies to contribute all assassination-related records to it.

The board did not get sworn in, however, until April of 1994. In the interim, NARA went ahead to fulfill its responsibilities under the act. We started work on the assassination collection by searching our own collections for pertinent material. Also, we accepted records that other agencies provided even without board guidance. And we began developing the database with which you can now locate particular items in the collection. On August 23, 1993, still before any board member had been appointed, more than one hundred researchers arrived to examine the records NARA had accumulated and organized up to that point.

When the board's five members did receive appointment, they and their staff did an enormous amount of difficult and valuable work, to which several NARA units contributed assistance. Our appraisal archivists advised the board. NARA archivists familiar with the records of individual agencies suggested where to search for relevant material. The staff at our Center for Legislative Archives worked with the board on records of the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Others on our staff kept—and continue to keep—a lookout for materials appropriate for the collection. For example, one of our archivists was examining some records that seemingly had no relation to the assassination when she discovered the report of a postal inspector's investigation into the sale of a rifle through the mail to Lee Harvey Oswald.

More discoveries will doubtless come. Organized searching continues at the FBI and CIA. These agencies have memoranda of understanding with the board giving them until September 1999 to complete their contributions to the collection. NARA staff remain at work on processing the collection for use by historians and everyone else who is interested.

These are special ways in which NARA is trying to meet the needs of researchers. Of course we continue to preserve and provide access to records also on a wide range of other subjects of interest to historians. Our ability to carry such work forward received a big boost in the appropriations bill that the Congress passed and the President signed for the Fiscal 1999.

In NARA's Strategic Plan, and in testimony I have given to Congressional committees, I said that we would do everything we could to make sure we were maximizing the use of available dollars. I said we would reorganize to break bottlenecks, end duplicative effort, and streamline our activities, all of which we are doing. But I also said that if the economies we achieved did not yield sufficient funds to enable us to carry out our mission, meet our statutory responsibilities, and serve researchers well,

I would not hesitate to ask for more. Last year I did ask. I spent a lot of time talking to the White House, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress about NARA's value and the needs of its customers. I spent a lot of time talking about the nation's history. They have responded with what is a major multi-million-dollar budget breakthrough.

Let me caution that the increase is a significant first step, not in any way a total solution to our fiscal shortages. The increase is big enough to finance some real progress and has come at a time when certain other government agencies were held at previous levels or even cut.

Among other things, funds in the bill will finance some additions to our staff while protecting our base funding so that we do not lose positions and programs in some areas to pay for something else. In past years we have

One of our archivists was examining some records that seemingly had no relation to the assassination when she discovered the report of a postal inspector's investigation into the sale of a rifle through the mail to Lee Harvey Oswald.

had to absorb government-wide pay increases, and additional responsibilities such as the JFK Assassination Collection, without additional funds in our base budget to pay for them. Though appropriations for Fiscal 1999 will not make up for past setbacks, our base budget is covered, and the increases are on top of it.

The increased appropriations will enable us to take more steps toward preserving electronic records and improving government records management, so that material of historical value does ultimately make it into the archives. The appropriations will help us develop our program for making our records-storage services to agencies entirely reimbursable, which if successful could give us additional budget relief. The appropriations will help us begin to meet some too-long deferred facilities needs, so that the records will have better space for preservation and you will have better quarters for research. And these funds will increase the pool available for grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the work of historical editors who are publishing scholarly editions of important documents. The appropriations will enable us to build on the work we have been doing to provide you and the general public with access to important records. It is a pleasure to be able to report such good news. □



For more information visit the
National Archives Online at
www.nara.gov

News of the Profession

Public Citizen Petition Seeks to Lift Shroud of Secrecy Covering Hiss-Chambers Case

Questions Surrounding Case Remain Unanswered

NEW YORK—Fifty years after Alger Hiss was indicted in a controversial anti-communist case, leading scholars, historians and archivists joined the Public Citizen Litigation Group in calling for the release of secret documents pertaining to one of the most important political and legal events of the Cold War era.

The conviction of Hiss, accused of being a spy while serving in the State Department, convinced many Americans that the threat of Soviet subversion was real. Despite a number of books written about the Hiss case—including books written by Hiss and his chief accuser, Whittaker Chambers—questions about changed testimony, judicial improprieties, and political interference with the legal process by then-U.S. Representative Richard M. Nixon remain unanswered.

On December 15, 1998—the 50th anniversary of Hiss's grand jury indictment—Public Citizen filed legal documents with the U.S. District Court in the Southern District of New York in support of a petition asking for the release of the grand jury records relating to the indictment. Hiss was later convicted of two counts of perjury arising out of his denials under oath before the grand jury.

"Fifty years of secrecy is long enough," said David Vladeck, director of the Public Citizen Litigation Group. "It's time to lift the shroud of secrecy and let the American people judge for themselves whether justice was served by the indictment and conviction of Hiss."

Full disclosure of the grand jury transcripts is also favored by Hiss's son, Tony, and Chambers's friend and colleague, William F. Buckley, Jr., founder of the *National Review*. Both Hiss and Buckley signed affidavits in support of the petition, filed jointly by OAH, the American Historical Association, the American Society of Legal History, and the Society of American Archivists.

"I believe my father would have been honored to be associated with this petition," Tony Hiss wrote in his affidavit. "As long as he lived, Alger Hiss was deeply interested in having these grand jury records unsealed."

Buckley, a prominent defender of Chambers, stated in his affidavit that "disclosure of these grand jury materials would allow historians, journalists, and other interested persons to close the chapter on the Hiss-Chambers affair." Buckley also stated that "based on my friendship with (Chambers), I can say with full assurance that he would not oppose full release of these grand jury materials."

By mid-1947, two government investigations into Soviet espionage within the government agencies were underway. The House Un-American Activities Committee, led by Rep. Karl Mundt and Nixon, carried on its own investigation on Congress's behalf, while the Justice Department impaneled a grand jury to investigate the allegations of espionage in the United States. Chambers first denied any knowledge of espionage but later changed his story and made detailed assertions that Hiss provided him with State Department documents to convey to Soviet agents. Hiss denied the allegations.

Chambers also produced for Nixon several rolls of 35mm film he had hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin. Once developed, the film revealed copies of State Department documents, which later became known as the "pumpkin papers." Nixon also appeared before the grand jury at his own request and testified about the film. Hiss's lawyers later alleged that Nixon's testimony may have been unduly influential.

"The reasons for grand jury secrecy are virtually eliminated here with the discharge of the grand jury, the passage of fifty years and the deaths of all the major participants," Vladeck said at a press conference today at New York Uni-

versity's Law School. "The release of these documents could provide vital new information on Hiss's guilt or innocence."

Public Citizen is a non-profit consumer advocacy organization with extensive experience in working to open government records and to preserve historically significant records. In April 1996, after more than fifteen years of litigation, work by Public Citizen Litigation Group culminated in an agreement to release thousands of hours of White House audio tapes that revealed important new insights into the Nixon presidency.

For more information on this and other issues, visit their website at www.citizen.org □

Coalition on the Academic Work Force Issues Statement of Purpose

The growing use of part-time, adjunct, and temporary faculty is the most serious of a number of problems affecting the current academic work force. Faced with budget limitations, many institutions find part-time and adjunct faculty appointments irresistibly cost-effective. Often, the terms and conditions of part-time and adjunct appointments are inadequate to support responsible teaching and research. This trend has engaged the attention of a number of national scholarly organizations concerned about the maintenance of higher education.

In September 1997, representatives of ten national academic associations agreed to issue a "Statement from the Conference on the Growing Use of Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty," which described trends and consequences, identified good practices in institutions that employ part-time and adjunct faculty, and presented an Action Agenda for implementation of these practices. The academic associations that participated in preparing the statement have invited other organizations to join together in a coalition to address the growing use of part-time, adjunct faculty and related issues concerning the academic work force.

Statement of Purpose

The purposes of the Coalition on Academic Work Force are: (1) to collect and disseminate information on the increasing dependency on part-time faculty and its implications for students, parents, faculty, and institutions, (2) to articulate and clarify differences in the extent and consequences of these changes within and among the various academic disciplines and fields of study, (3) to evaluate the consequences of these developments for achieving and maintaining the quality of higher education, (4) to evaluate both short-term and long-term consequences for society and the public good of changes in the academic work force, (5) to identify and promote strategies for solving the problems created by the inappropriate use of part-time, adjunct and other similar faculty appointments, and (6) to collaborate in action designed to strengthen teaching and scholarship.

Organization Participation

In joining the coalition, member associations agree: (1) to participate through their administrative, elected, and/or volunteer representatives, as seems most appropriate for each organization, in occasional meetings of the coalition, (2) to bring to the attention of their members, the "Statement from the Conference on the Growing Use of Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty," (3) to present this Statement and Action Agenda to appropriate association governing bodies, (4) to participate in the development of an agenda of continuing coalition work activities intended to encourage the implementation of the good practices identified in the Action Agenda (including, for example, research, member information, development of common position statements, and meetings with representatives of other organizations and institutions), (5) to provide minimal financial assistance, as agreed, to support those specific work activities on which all members of the coalition are in common agreement, and (6) to explore

opportunities for collaboration on joint work activities outside of the coalition, where such activities are of interest to some, but not all, of the individual associations (including, for example, public information and advocacy).

Organizations that have participated in Coalition discussions: *American Academy of Religion; American Anthropological Association; *American Association of University Professors; American Chemical Society; American Historical Association; *American Mathematical Society; American Musicological Society; *American Philosophical Association; American Political Science Association; *American Studies Association; *Archaeological Studies Association; *College Art Association; *Modern Language Association of America; *National Council of Teachers of English; *National Humanities Alliance; *Organization of American Historians; *Society for Cinema Studies; and the *Society of Biblical Literature. As asterisk (*) denotes endorsees of the Statement of Purpose. □

"Talking History" Now Nationally Distributed

Bryan Le Beau

In 1996 a group of professional historians met to organize the History News Service, an informal syndicate of historians seeking to improve the public's understanding of current events by setting those events in their historical contexts. Since then the HNS has provided important op-ed and other articles to the press and improved links between news outlets and the historical profession.

"Talking History" is a spin-off of the HNS. It was organized at about the same time with similar goals. "Talking History" is a thirty minute, weekly radio show that is now available by satellite through the Public Radio Satellite System. Its purpose is also to improve the public's understanding of current events by providing historical context; but it is additionally concerned with providing the public with a better understanding of history, itself.

"Talking History" was begun by historians Bryan Le Beau of Creighton University and Gerald Zahavi of the State University of New York at Albany. The show now originates out of KIOS-FM in Omaha, Nebraska, with programming provided both by Creighton and SUNY Albany. It is available by satellite to public radio system affiliates throughout the country.

"Talking History" consists of several segments, including "This Week in History," "History in the News," "Historic Site of the Week," and "Coming Attractions." The two principal segments are a 15-minute interview with a professional historian on a subject of interest to a general, public audience and an op ed, provided by a historian with an eye toward providing historical context on an event in the news. "Talking History" often uses op eds provided by the History News Service.

"Talking History" addresses a wide range of serious and humorous subjects. Past interviews have included David Nasaw on public amusements, John Lewis Gaddis on the 40th anniversary of Sputnik, Jeffrey Wasserstrom on recent developments in China, Howard Jones on *Amistad*, Jefferson Rogers on motels, Lois Banner on American beauty, James Axtell on the Columbian Encounter, Stanley Kutler on Richard Nixon, and Steven Watts on Walt Disney. Future shows include Richard Slotkin on western gunfighters, David Cording on pirates, Ira Berlin on American slavery, and Douglas Brinkley on the Berlin airlift.

"Talking History" is a time-tested and highly regarded product of value to the historical profession and the general public, but its organizers still need your help. Check with the program directors of your local public radio stations to see if they have picked up, or intend to pick up, the show. If not, urge them to listen to the satellite feeds. There are many shows competing for a limited number of spaces on public radio stations, but few that offer what "Talking History" has to offer—namely a connection with history.

For further information on "Talking History," including satellite feed information, contact: Bryan Le Beau, Department of History, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska 68178; (402) 280-2652; blbeau@creighton.edu □

News of the Organization

Treasurer's Report

Gale Peterson

The OAH came very close to balancing its budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998. With the introduction of a dues increase during the year, institutional and individual membership income expanded by \$65,000. While income for the annual meeting remained nearly constant, expenses were considerably less in Indianapolis than in San Francisco, and produced a surplus of nearly \$100,000. Increases in administrative expenses and in the *Journal* office (caused in part by the costs of moving to a different building on the edge of the IU campus), however, resulted in a nominal deficit of \$10,526 in a budget in excess of one and one-third million dollars.

Meanwhile, though fairly conservatively invested, the organization's investment portfolio grew significantly during the year:

	1998		1997	
	Cost	Market	Cost	Market
Endowment Fund	\$ 792,321	\$ 994,375	\$ 720,010	\$ 901,861
Fund for American History	\$ 526,579	\$ 638,112	\$ 483,722	\$ 583,002
Prize Fund*	\$ 201,634	\$ 234,879	\$ 196,707	\$ 220,359
Total Investments	\$1,520,534	\$1,867,366	\$1,400,439	\$1,705,222

* The Merrill Travel Grant award fund, established during the fiscal year, is not included in the Prize Fund balances, as it is intended that the principal will be spent over a ten-year period. At the close of the fiscal year, the fund balance was \$45,353. □

Online Preregistration Now Available for OAH Annual Meeting!

Visit the webpage and preregister for the Toronto annual meeting:
<https://www.indiana.edu/~oah/toronto>
 You can also sign up for meal functions and tours.

It's fast. It's easy. It's safe.
 (All transactions are encrypted and secure.)

FISCAL 1997 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT

	07/01/96 - 06/30/97		07/01/97 - 06/30/98		07/01/98 - 06/30/99
	Actual		Budget		Actual
RECEIPTS					
Membership Receipts					
Institutions	\$ 331,927		\$ 383,200		\$ 364,162
Individuals	469,843		525,250		504,144
Magazine Subscribers	29,669		38,000		28,916
Total Membership	831,439		946,450		897,222
Advertising					
Magazine of History	374		1,500		1,674
Journal Ads, Sales	60,022		69,000		60,742
Newsletter Ads, Sales	18,895		20,000		23,186
Total Advertising	79,291		90,500		85,602
Other/Publications/Sales	26,667		32,000		25,516
Annual Meeting					
Registration & Misc.	113,940		126,100		99,970
Annual Mtg. Advertising	55,270		55,000		57,300
Annual Mtg. Exhibits	68,600		78,400		82,300
Total Annual Meeting	237,810		259,500		239,570
Other Income	52,430		57,000		63,279
Investment Earnings	48,204		37,000		48,133
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,275,841		\$ 1,422,450		\$1,359,322

DISBURSEMENTS

JAH EDITORIAL OFFICE					
Journal Printing	\$173,507		\$181,800		\$175,204
Journal Office Expense	250,318		265,300		275,239
Journal Computer Depreciation	2,878		4,500		6,265
Total JAH Expenses	426,703		451,600		*456,708
Newsletter Expense	66,457		73,800		77,947
Magazine of History Expense	77,031		88,500		61,436
Connections	8,000		8,000		8,000
Advertising Expense	55,170		66,600		69,978
Annual Meeting	162,524		157,500		140,155
Administration/General	407,249		433,200		440,185
Governance (Committees)	61,773		47,000		63,612
Minority/Fellowship	—		10,000		—
Awards/Expenses	3,430		5,400		7,005
Liaison/Advocacy	32,848		36,000		36,801
Depreciation/Computers	5,147		11,000		8,021

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$1,306,332		\$1,388,600		\$1,369,848
NET OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	< \$30,491 >		\$ 33,850		< \$ 10,526 >

* Approved additional \$6,000 for moving *Journal* Office.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1998 (CASH BASIS)

ASSETS			LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	
Cash	\$ 56,621		Liabilities	
Investments*			Operating Fund	\$ 75,000
Endowment Fund	874,449		Prize Fund	600
Fund for American History	547,232		Other Restricted	3,921
Prize Fund	256,893		Total Liabilities	\$ 79,521
Other Restricted Funds	48,942		Restricted Funds	\$ 1,722,995
Total Investments	\$ 1,727,516		Unrestricted General	<18,379>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,784,137		Total Fund Balances	\$1,704,616
* Cost Basis			Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	\$ 1,784,137

Call for Proposals

2000 OAH Focus on Teaching Day, St. Louis

The OAH Committee on Teaching invites proposals for Focus on Teaching Day sessions at its 2000 Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, March 30-April 2. The Committee would prefer to receive proposals for complete sessions, but will consider individual proposals. Sessions may deal with any aspect(s) of pedagogy, spanning K-12 and postsecondary levels. Proposals dealing with the following themes are especially invited: technology and instruction; National History Standards; State History and Social Studies standards; and presentations related to the Annual Meeting's Theme: "The United States and the Wider World," a theme intended to focus on the historical interconnectedness of the United States and other countries and peoples. Topics may include, but are not limited to: contact between European settlers and indigenous peoples, the Atlantic and Pacific Triangles, the African Diaspora, labor migrations, and Manifest Destiny, imperialism, and colonialism. The global influence of American social and political movements, educational and religious forms, and political ideas are all topics of interest, as are transnational movements in which Americans have participated.

All proposals for presentations/sessions must specify participants and include a single-page curriculum vitae, an abstract of no more than 500 words, and a brief prospectus of each paper/presentation proposed. Please send five (5) copies of the completed proposal by June 10, 1999, to: Charles Anthony Zappia, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, Department of History, H207, San Diego Mesa College, 7250 Mesa College Drive, San Diego, CA 92111. teachcmte@oah.org

ADVISORY

Sports in North America A Documentary History

Volumes 1-6 (Colonial Times to 1920) now in print.

Sports in North America. A Documentary History for the first time documents the development of the spectrum of sports in the US and Canada from colonial times to the present. The series demonstrates in firsthand, original ways the long-term relationships of sport, society and life. Each volume contains an introductory survey, annotated documents preceded by a head notes and four indexes. Volumes covering 1920-1950 in preparation. Editors for volumes covering 1950-2000 needed. Qualified individuals please contact AIP.

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From the Executive Director

A Final Look at the OAH Membership Survey

Arnita A. Jones

In this, the third and final column on our recent membership survey, I want to take note of the differences displayed among various segments of our membership and consider how these relate to OAH programs and services.

Approximately one-half (49.4 percent) of our survey respondents work at four year colleges and universities. Another 13.3 percent are students, 13 percent are in public history, 9.2 percent retired, 6.7 percent in K-12 teaching, and 5.9 percent in community colleges. (See the August 1998 *OAH Newsletter*.) Figures 1-2 and Tables 1-2 below compare how members in these employment categories respond to questions about component parts of the *Journal of American History*, the *OAH Magazine of History* and the Annual Meeting. It is important to note here that we are comparing responses only from those who ranked each service as "very important" to them, as opposed to "somewhat important," "not very important" and "not at all important." Complete cross-tabulated data on each of these questions may be found on the OAH website.

Cross-tabulated responses to questions related to the *JAH* show interesting differences among respondents. Articles, for example, were ranked highly by all respondents, but most highly by K-12 teachers (76.5 percent),

followed by students (73 percent) and community college professors (70.7 percent), in contrast to 63.5 percent for college and university professors. Book reviews got the highest ranking among all groups. In general, traditional components of the *JAH*—articles, book reviews and recent scholarship ranked more highly among all groups than more recent innovations, with one important exception. Community college and K-12 teachers ranked the *JAH*'s textbook and teaching sections nearly as high as articles, a preference that echoes through other parts of the survey as well. Community college and K-12 teachers were also more likely to report that the *JAH* covered their areas of scholarly interest adequately, with 82.5 percent and 83.7 percent respectively, as compared to college and university faculty at 67.7 percent. (See Figure 1)

For each of the publications considered we asked survey respondents to rate different sections only if they actually read them. This percentage was high for the *JAH* (96.4 percent) since most of the respondents receive it. Only 388 respondents reported reading the *Magazine of History*, a number that represents both members in the traditional category who also subscribe to the *Magazine* and History Educator Members, who receive the *Magazine* rather than the *JAH*. Among this population we also

find distinctions based on employment category. Community college faculty and K-12 teachers, followed by students, for example, were more likely to find feature articles "most important." Lesson plans were valued most highly by community college and K-12 teachers as well as students. (See Figure 2.)

Interesting contrasts were apparent among groups from different employment sectors in responses relating to the Annual Meeting. When asked whether the Annual Meeting should "stay the same" only 20.2 percent of community college faculty and 19.1 percent of K-12 teachers agreed, versus 41.1 percent of college and university faculty. Community college and public historians were more likely to want additional annual meeting time devoted to professional issues, with 36.4 percent and 34.4 percent respectively, than college and university faculty at 25.5 percent or students at 6.8 percent. The percentage of community college (58.6 percent) and K-12 teachers (66.4 percent) advocating more sessions on teaching at the annual meeting, was approximately twice that of students (33.5 percent) and college/university teachers (28.5 percent). (See Table 1.)

In considering these differences it is well to note that

Continues on next page ►

Figure 1. Percentage of respondents, by employment sector, ranking sections of the *JAH* as "very important."

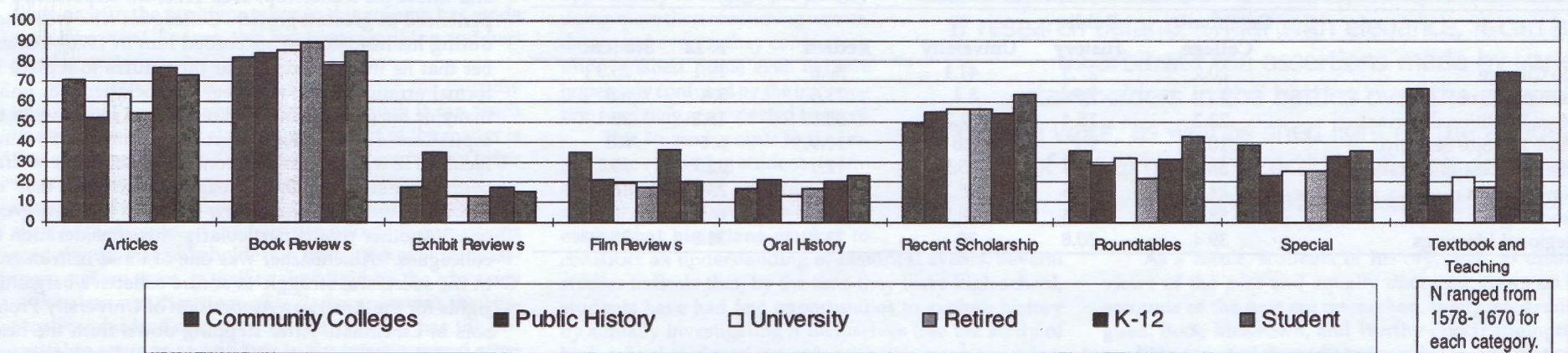
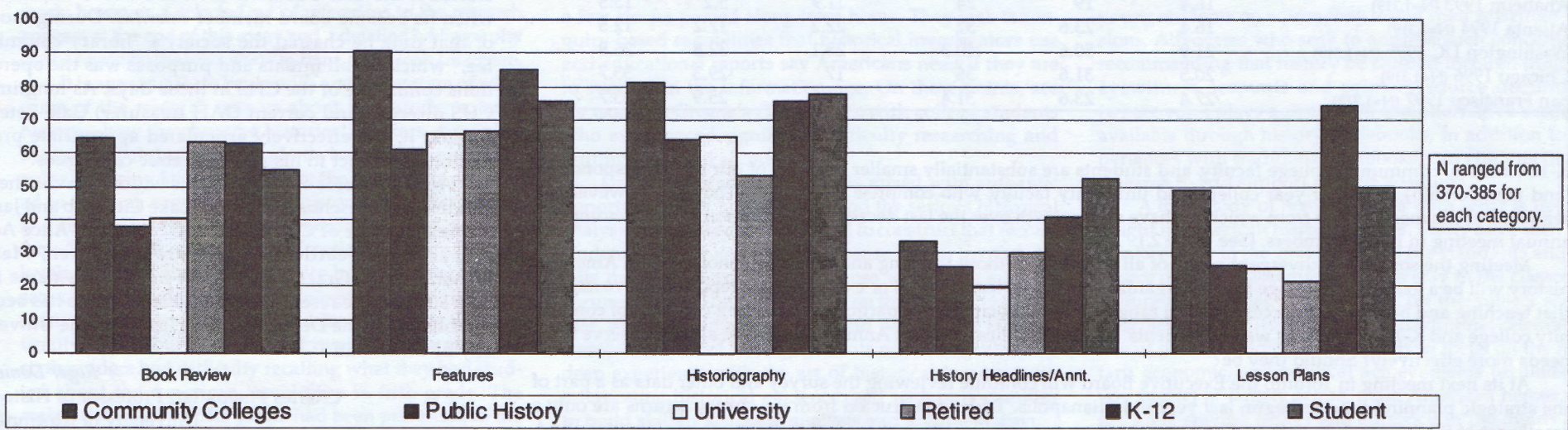


Figure 2. Percentage of respondents, by employment sector, ranking sections of the *Magazine of History* as "very important."



▼ Aeschbacher / From 1

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor he enlisted in the Army Air Force. In those hectic days, he was shipped—without basic training—to Australia, where he arrived in March 1942. He served in Australia and New Guinea with the 403rd Bomber Squadron in various administrative capacities through most of the war. He earned a commission while overseas and was mustered out as a 1st Lieutenant. His future wife, Flavia Tharp, the daughter of a YMCA secretary, remembers that he wrote her asking for a set of silver bars as none was available in New Guinea.

Upon discharge he resumed graduate studies at the University of Nebraska, where he was one of the first students to take advantage of the G.I. Bill. By this time, he and Flavia had begun their marriage of almost 54 years. Professor James Sellers of the Nebraska history department, who became his doctoral mentor, secured what became a two-year graduate assistantship for him. He later won a Fellowship for his final year of doctoral study. He quickly earned an M.A. (1946) and completed his doctoral dissertation, "Political Activity of Agricultural Organizations, 1929-1939," in 1949. He published important articles from his dissertation, and the combination of agricultural and western history remained one of the focal points of his professional career.

By the time he completed his dissertation, Aeschbacher was already an assistant professor of social science at the then Murray State College in Kentucky, where he and his young family remained for eight

years. In Murray, and elsewhere, the Aeschbachers were active in church and YMCA work. Bill was a delegate to the national convention that merged the Congregational and the Evangelical and Reformed Churches to form the United Church of Christ.

In 1956 the resignation of James S. Olson as director of the Nebraska State Historical Society created a vacancy which, largely due to the intervention of his mentor, James Sellers, was offered to Aeschbacher. The Aeschbachers returned to Lincoln. At that time, the Nebraska Historical Society helped to support the MVHA by giving its director released time and other support to be MVHA secretary/treasurer. Thus began the longest professional affiliation of Aeschbacher's career, one which would last until 1976. Bill was the fourth secretary-treasurer of the MVHA and, after 1965, the first secretary-treasurer of the Organization of American Historians. The arrangement with Nebraska ended in 1963 as Aeschbacher continued as Secretary-Treasurer after leaving the post at Lincoln.

Aeschbacher's style throughout his MVHA/OAH service can be characterized as fiscally conservative and ideologically liberal. Bill was also, as I can testify from my own service on the OAH executive board and later as his colleague at Cincinnati, always possessed of a great deal of common sense, a quality not always present in academic organizations. He was vigorous in the defense of the rights of historians and played an important role on such bodies as the joint MVHA-AHA Joint Committee on Pressures on Textbook Writers and Publishers, and

served as both a member and later chair of the AHA's Committee on Ph.D. Program in History during 1970-72. Those who wish details of the history of the MVHA should consult what Bill has called his "obituary" for the organization, "The MVHA, 1907-1965," *Journal of American History* 54 (1967): 330-353.

When an OAH committee headed by George E. Mowry in the late 1960s recommended that the OAH employ a person as executive officer who would and could play a large public role, Aeschbacher, a natural candidate for the position, said that he was not interested in the job. After the duties of secretary and treasurer were separated in 1970, Bill continued as treasurer until 1976 when he was succeeded by Robert K. Murray. Richard S. Kirkendall, the first long-term executive secretary, as the new job was styled, remembers him as a person of great integrity whose notion of fiscal responsibility often obligated him to be the man who said "no."

One of Bill's *ex officio* duties as MVHA secretary-treasurer was to be a member of the board of the Truman Library Institute, on which he served from 1957 to 1971. His growing familiarity with the presidential library system made him a natural choice when the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library was looking for academic leadership in 1963. Aeschbacher became the library's first director, and served there for three years. His administrative abilities and broad knowledge of the state of history and historians got the library off on the right foot. Bill was happy to return to academia when an opportunity came to accept an offered position at the University of Utah in 1966.

Two years later he moved to the University of Cincinnati as professor and head. After 1972, he became university archivist as well. Bill came to Cincinnati at a time when the history department's Ph.D. program was developing, and under his leadership, 1968-1976, the department experienced its greatest growth. Colleagues who were there during his headship—I succeeded him in 1976—remember that he introduced regular procedures to replace informal arrangements, was very democratic, and, unlike many of his generation of scholars, was receptive to the aspirations of the small but growing number of women faculty. He was particularly concerned about the welfare of graduate students. One colleague remembered that "everyone [in the profession] knew [Bill] and he knew everyone." Another recalls particularly "his consideration for colleagues." Aeschbacher was one of those instrumental in the successful struggle to secure collective bargaining rights for the American Association of University Professors at Cincinnati. After stepping down from the headship, Bill continued to teach in the history department until his retirement in 1985, when he received *emeritus* status.

Among his important extramural activities in Cincinnati was his long and distinguished service on the board of the Cincinnati Historical Society (CHS). He was elected to the CHS's board in 1972 and served until 1985 when he became board member *emeritus*. During most of that time he chaired the society's "library committee," which for all intents and purposes was the operations committee of the CHS in those days. As longtime CHS director (and current OAH treasurer) Gale Peterson put it, "he effectively articulated appropriate professional conduct to his non-academic colleagues."

Aeschbacher is survived by his widow, Flavia, their children, Bill Aeschbacher of Salt Lake City, Bob and Janice Aeschbacher of Cincinnati, and Steve and Alice Aeschbacher of Seattle; and five grandchildren, Max, Mason, Annie, Gracie, and Ari. A fund in his name to help support the research of graduate students has been established in the Department of History at the University of Cincinnati. □

Roger Daniels

Charles Phelps Taft Professor of History
University of Cincinnati

▼ Jones / From 13

Table 1. Percentage of respondents indicating desired changes in the Annual Meeting, by employment sector (N=1,669).

	Community College	Public History	University	Retired	K-12	Student
No Change	20.2	27.3	41.1	30.6	19.1	23.3
Reduced Size	4	7.5	8.4	13.6	3.6	6.8
More Traditional Format	22.2	15.4	31.7	38.8	18.2	20.1
More Off-Site Sessions	10.1	9.7	8.8	10.9	6.4	6.8
More Professional Issues	36.4	34.4	25.5	12.9	22.7	35.2
New Format	24.2	21.6	15.7	10.9	23.6	16
Teaching	58.6	16.3	28.5	19	66.4	33.3
Regional Meetings	39.4	30.8	20	23.8	31.8	25.1

Table 2. Attendance at OAH Annual Meetings, by employment sector.

	Community College	Public History	University	Retired	K-12	Student
Ever attended Annual Meeting (N=1,751)	68.2	72.8	87.9	82.9	48.7	43.9
Chicago 1992 (N=1,319)	17.8	27.6	41.2	30.4	23.7	20.2
Anaheim 1993 (N=1,319)	16.4	19	24	11.9	5.2	13.5
Atlanta 1994 (N=1,319)	16.4	23.6	32	22.2	17.2	12.5
Washington DC 1995 (N=1,319)	21.9	50.6	40.3	28.1	32.8	26.9
Chicago 1996 (N=1,319)	20.5	31.6	36	17	29.3	33.7
San Francisco 1997 (N=1,319)	27.4	23.6	31.4	16.3	25.9	33.7

K-12 teachers, community college faculty, and students are substantially smaller portions of our survey respondents (and membership) than four year college and university faculty, who comprise nearly half. They are, however, the segments of the membership from which we have seen growth over the last decade and who seem to be attending our annual meeting in larger numbers. (See Table 2.)

Meeting the sometimes divergent needs of all segments of those teaching and pursuing scholarship in American history will be a growing challenge for the Organization and its leadership. For example, data reported above suggest that teaching and being able to access a broad range of new scholarship are particularly pressing concerns of community college and K-12 teachers, as well as students. Can our publications and Annual Meeting be altered to serve these needs more effectively? Should they be?

At its next meeting in Toronto the Executive Board will continue reviewing the survey and other data as a part of the strategic planning process begun last year in Indianapolis. Tables constructed from the survey returns are only a small part of the information gathered and presented on our website. We urge readers to review this information and, if they wish, leave email comments on our website so that they can be forwarded to the Executive Board. □

Correspondence

"Targeted" declassification a distraction

Dear Editors:

Historians would be mistaken to render unrestrained applause for the celebratory report of the Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board (*OAH Newsletter*, November 1998). The members of that Board worked hard, applied unyielding pressure, and met the mandate established by Congress. More important, they pushed that mandate as far as they could to open *classified* and other withheld material so that the American public could learn what its "employees" are doing.

But, after six years as chair of the State Department Historical Advisory Committee, I remain convinced that hugely expensive, special "targeted" declassification programs distract both attention and resources from the systematic declassification review that is needed throughout the government. As Senator Moynihan has suggested, were all that money put into "systematic declassification

review" and effective public oversight of that process, agencies could not cry "no resources" when their documents became 25 years old. Historians must not fall prey to the counterproductive argument that anything declassified is a "win." The real "win" would be effective, systematic, and comprehensive declassification review of every historical document the U. S. Government retains as "classified." Declassification efforts limited to selected targets (JFK, Cuba Missile Crisis, etc.) are not a substitute for full and comprehensive declassification procedures. As the CIA publications program illustrates, printing a few documents without the historical context needed to understand their significance prevents such collections from being either "accurate" and "comprehensive," which is the statutory requirement for the *Foreign Relations* series. Neither the originals of the published documents nor the surrounding documentation has reached the National Archives, in either unclassified or classified form. From an historian's point of view, that is a travesty.

There are other, more important issues of academic freedom raised by the JFK Board and other such "targeted" inquiries (e.g. the "abuse of power" study regarding President Nixon). Simply put, *government* that has *no business* selecting what topics to open and what not to review. That is little more than information control. Some may argue that any increased availability of documents is better than none. That either/or fallacy is short-sighted, and eventually self-defeating. As a matter of principle, we all must fight against attempts by government, in-

cluding Congress' to pre-select what subjects we can study. If we give in to our and the general public's fascination for the sensational, the public will gain access only to controlled pieces of information.

This is not a minor, petty quarrel. Nor is this a criticism of the integrity, intentions, and efforts of the members of such "targeted" declassification efforts. It is, rather, a plea that we historians think carefully about the long term effect of "targeted" declassification initiatives. □

Sincerely yours,
Warren F. Kimball

Robert Treat Professor of History
Rutgers University-Newark

Assess history's impact on the non-major

Dear Editors,

The November issue's article on Program Assessment (Arndt and Hyser, "Assessment with a Human Face") presents a useful, brief overview of the tasks and issues involved in an administrative mandate faced by many history departments these days. This account, however, focuses entirely on assessment of majors, surely not the lion's share of what most of us do most of the time. I strongly urge the *OAH Newsletter* to publish soon a similarly thoughtful account of the more delicate task of assessing what history departments contribute to the college education of the non-majors, whom we often teach only once or twice and usually in survey courses. In most colleges, this—not our majors—is our major educational achievement, but one whose scope, goals, and results are much harder to examine and evaluate.

And, even before such an article appears, if any readers have had success in this realm they would like to share, I would be happy to receive copies of reports, email suggestions, or references to web sites where such are available. □

Thank you.

Bert Hansen
Baruch College (CUNY)
bhansen1@ibm.net

The University of Texas at Arlington Department of History Ph.D. in Transatlantic History

UTA's new doctoral program examines the interactions of Europe, Africa, and the Americas from a comparative and transnational perspective. The course of study will focus on discovery, exploration, and the history of cartography; migration, colonization, and frontiers. Eligible students holding the M.A. degree are encouraged to apply. Graduate teaching and research fellowships are available.

For additional information contact:

The Graduate Advisor, Department of History, UT-Arlington, Box 19529, Arlington, TX 76019; (817)272-2861, FAX (817)272-2852; E-Mail, history@uta.edu. Visit our web site at www.uta.edu/history/transatlantic



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 (advertise@oah.org). Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines. Positions listed may also be found on the OAH World Wide Web home page: <http://www.indiana.edu/~oah>

Professional Opportunities

Westfield State College

The Department of History at Westfield State College is accepting applications for an Assistant Professor, full-time, tenure-track position for September 1999. United States History, nineteenth century with emphasis on Civil War and Reconstruction, with the ability to teach one or more of the following thematic areas: U.S. Social and Cultural, American Women's History, African-American History, Labor or Business History, and

Latin American History. Commitment to teaching is an essential. Applicants must have Ph.D. in history. Women, persons of color, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. Application review will begin immediately, and continue until the position is filled. Send vita, transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: Professor John W. Ifkovic, Department of History, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. AA/EOE

Indiana University-Purdue University

Indiana University is accepting applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position beginning August 1999. Ph.D. in history required, publications and teaching experience preferred. Senior-level courses in recent U.S. since 1919 and women's history; U.S. history survey required. Nine hours (three courses) per semester constitute 75% FTE, 25% research commitment. Send academic c.v., three recent letters of reference, and official transcripts by March 15, 1999 to Clifford Scott, History Department Search Committee, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, 2101 E Coliseum Blvd., Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499. Salary and benefits are competitive. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

Wesleyan University

The history department of Wesleyan University invites applications for a two-year full time position as assistant professor in colonial North America and/or the era of the American Revolution, to begin July 1, 1999. Applications received by March 15, 1999 will be given full consideration. Submit letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to Bruce Masters, Chair, Department of History, 238 Church Street, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459. AA/EOE

Northeast Louisiana University

Northeast Louisiana University is accepting applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant-professor level in 20th Century U.S. history. Candidates with subspecialties in U.S. Social History, Modern South, or U.S. Diplomatic preferred. Salary competitive. Normal teaching load is 12 hours. Northeast Louisiana University is a state-supported institution of approximately 10,500 students located in Monroe, the major urban/trade center of northeast Louisiana. Candidates should send their vitas, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts to Marshall Scott Legan, Chair, History Search Committee, Department of History and Government, Monroe, LA 71209-0360. Application deadline: March 15, 1999. EEOC institution.

Clarence Mitchell Jr. Papers

Applications are being accepted for Associate Editor of the Clarence Mitchell Jr. Papers Project. Responsible for day-to-day supervision of the project, including expenditures, developing editorial policies and practices, and coordinating the editorial activity of the project. Salary: \$35k with benefits; 2 weeks vacation. Qualifications: Law degree, or Ph.D. in History, Government, or Sociology, with a strong background or interest in civil rights history; experience in research and publishing. Start date depends on funding: August or September 1999. Project location is SUNY College at Old Westbury. Submit applications to: Professor Denton L. Watson, Project Director, American Studies, Room B-324, SUNY College at Old Westbury, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0211; home phone: 516-546-3754.

Southern Connecticut State University

The History Department of Southern Connecticut State University seeks an Associate/Assistant Professor for a tenure track position beginning Fall 1999. A specialty in African-American history with the ability to teach undergraduate courses in the African Diaspora and American Slavery is required. Candidate must be able to teach U.S. Survey. A Ph.D. and some teaching experience is required. Send resume and letter indicating

qualifications for the position by March 15, 1999 to Dr. Lewis House, Chairperson History Department, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515.

University of Michigan

The Clements Library, University of Michigan is accepting applications for full-time Curator of Manuscripts. Responsibilities: all aspects of care, cataloguing, and serving manuscript research. Exciting, on-going acquisitions. Starting salary \$35,000 or more depending upon experience. Excellent benefits. Necessary qualifications: Ph.D. in American history (library/archivist training not necessary), strong factual knowledge of 15th and 20th century; neat appearance, social and teamwork skills to deal in friendly, tactful, professional manner with diverse public, donors, and small staff. High energy, efficient work habits, organizational and supervisory skills; ability to set goals and meet deadlines. Personal research abilities, effective writing, and public speaking skills; computer knowledge; foreign languages. University of Michigan is Non-Discriminatory/Affirmative Action Employer. See web site (<http://www.clements.umich.edu/>) for details on job and Clements application process. Contact John C. Dann, Director, Clements Library, 909 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1190. Applications by mail only. Deadline: March 15, 1999.

Activities of Members

Ruth Alexander, Colorado State University, received a Schlesinger Library Honorary Visiting Scholars Award for her work "Circling the Globe: American Women's Quest to Define U.S. Internationalism, 1900-1965."

Ned C. Blackhawk, Univ. of Washington, received a 1998 Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Schlesinger Library Dissertation Grant for his work on "Queer and Present Dangers: Homophobia, Democratic Politics, and the Peace Movements, 1960-1975."

Martha Hodes, New York University, was awarded a six-month Scholars-in-Residence Fellowship at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture for her study, "Place and Race, Borders and Identities: Black and White Migrations in the Civil War Era."

Kristie Lindenmeyer, Middle Tennessee State University, published "A Right to Childhood": The U.S. Children's Bureau and Child Welfare, 1912-46.

Rafael Medoff, SUNY-Purchase, was elected to the Academic Council of the American Jewish Historical Society, and appointed to the editorial board of *Southern Jewish History*, published by the Southern Jewish Historical Society.

Kristine McCusker, Indiana University, published "Dear Radio Friend: Listener Mail and the National Barn Dance, 1931-1941" in *American Studies* this summer. A second article, "Erasing the Color Line: Interracial Communities in Lawrence, Kansas, 1945-1948," will soon appear in *The Historian*.

Kenneth P. Minkema published "The Other Side of the Revival: The Possession of Martha Robeson, Boston, 1741," in *Spellbound: Women and Witchcraft in America*.

Pablo Mitchell, University of Michigan, was awarded a dissertation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council for his work on "Coyote Nation: Sexuality, Race, and Conquest in Modernizing New Mexico, 1880-1920."

John R. Nordell, Jr. of Kingston, Pennsylvania, recently created a website, <http://www.indochinawar.com>, to publicize his book, *The Undetected Enemy: French and American Miscalculations at Dien Bien Phu, 1953*.

Lorena Oropeza, Univ. of California, Davis, received a 1998 Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Nell Irvin Painter, Princeton University, gave the 37th Annual Robert Fortenbaugh Memorial Lecture "Honest Abe and Uncle Tom" in November at Gettysburg College.

Kathy Peiss, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, published *Hope in a Jar: The Making of America's Beauty Culture*.

Jerald E. Podair, Lawrence University, was awarded the 1998 Allan Nevins Prize by the Society of American Historians for his doctoral dissertation, "Like Strangers: Blacks, Whites, and New York City's Ocean Hill-Brownsville Crisis, 1945-1980."

Susan Porter, Independent scholar, received a Schlesinger Library Affiliates Award for her work on "Gendered Benevolence: Orphan Asylums in Antebellum America."

Heather Munro Prescott, Central Connecticut State University, received a Schlesinger Library Honorary Visiting Scholars Award for her work on "Student Bodies: A History of College and University Health."

Stephen G. Rabe completed his manuscript on John Kennedy's foreign policy toward Latin America, which will be published in early 1999. He was appointed to the Board of Editors for the 2nd edition of *Guide to American Foreign Relations*.

David Reimers, New York University, provided commentary on Bhagat Singh Thind for *Coming From India*, a one-hour radio documentary broadcast in December.

Paul T. Ringenbach retired from the United States Automobile Association.

Timothy J. Shannon, Gettysburg College, received the 1998 Dixon Ryan Fox Prize awarded by the New York State Historical Association for his book manuscript, "The Crossroads of Empire: Indians, Colonists, and the Albany Congress of 1754."

Charles Shindo, Louisiana State University, was awarded the 1998 Caroline Bancroft History Prize for his book, *Dust Bowl Migrants in The American Imagination*.

Neil Larry Shumsky, Virginia Tech, edited the newly published *Encyclopedia of Urban America: The Cities and Suburbs*.

Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut, continued his work as editor of the *Oral History Review* and Associate Editor of the *Journal of Urban History*. In March, he presented a public lecture, "Oral History: Preserving the Unrecorded Past," at the American Center in Nicosia, Cyprus.

Steven Stowe, Indiana University, presented a paper, "Health on the Plantation: Fear, Care, and the Limits of Domestic Advice," in October at the Philadelphia conference "Every Man His Own Doctor," sponsored by the Library Company of Philadelphia and the College of Physicians.

Martin Anthony Summers, New Jersey Institute of Technology, received a 1998 Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Karl Valois, University of Connecticut, edited the recently published *The Cuban Missile Crisis: A World in Peril*.

Hans P. Vought, University of Connecticut, has received a fellowship from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library to conduct research on his dissertation.

Larry Wagenaar, assistant professor at Hope College and director of the Joint Archives of Holland, concluded his second and final term as president of the Historical Society of Michigan in September 1998.

Robert B. Westbrook, University of Rochester, published *In the Face of the Facts: Moral Inquiry in American Scholarship* with Richard Fox, Boston University.

John Hoyt Williams narrated the film *The First Texan* with Sander Vanocur on The History Channel's *Movies In Time*.

Lawrence Wittner, State University of New York at Albany, has received a grant from the Nonprofit Sector Research Fund of the Aspen Institute to fund research on volume III of his trilogy, *The Struggle Against the Bomb*.

Walter Woodward received three fellow-

ships in 1997-98: W.M. Keck Foundation and Robert L. Middlekauff Fellow, the Huntington Library; Charles H. Watts Fellow, the John Carter Brown Library; and Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellow, American Antiquarian Society.

Mary and Ronald Zboray, Independent scholar/Georgia State University, received a Schlesinger Library Honorary Visiting Scholars Award for their work on "The Experience of Reading in Antebellum New England."

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The **American Philosophical Society Library** offers short-term Mellon Resident Research Fellowships to U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who reside beyond a 75-mile radius of Philadelphia, and who hold a Ph.D., its equivalent, are A.B.D., or are independent scholars. Stipend is \$1,900/month for one to three months from June 1, 1999, to May 31, 2000. There is no application form. Submit: (1) cover sheet with name, title of project, expected period of residence, institutional affiliation, mail and e-mail addresses, telephone, and social security number; (2) a description (up to 3 single-spaced pages) of the project and how it relates to existing scholarship, the specific relevance of the Society's collections to the project, and expected results of the research (such as publications); (3) c.v. or résumé; and (4) one letter of reference (doctoral candidates must use their dissertation advisor). Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: Mellon Fellowships, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386; (215) 440-3400; www.amphilsoc.org.

The **Athenæum of Philadelphia** offers research fellowships and summer internships in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860. Fellowship applicants must hold a terminal degree; grants are up to \$5,000. Preference is given to Delaware Valley topics. Internships last two to four months with a stipend of \$1,250/month. The intern works half the time in the department of architecture; the other half, on research. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Send applications to Chairman, Peterson Fellowship Committee, The Athenæum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3794; www.libertynet.org/~athena.

The **Center for the Study of New England History**, the research division of the Massachusetts Historical Society, will offer approximately eighteen short-term research fellowships in 1999. Each grant will provide a stipend of \$1,500 for four weeks of research at the Society sometime between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: Len Travers, Assistant Director, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 536-1608; csneh@masshist.org.

The **Division of Research and Education Programs** of the National Endowment for the Humanities offers teachers opportunities to study humanities topics in a variety of Summer Seminars and Institutes. All teachers selected to participate will be awarded a stipend between \$2,350 and \$3,700. Full-time teachers in American K-12 schools, whether public, private, or church-affiliated, are eligible to apply. Americans teaching abroad, librarians, and school administrators may also be eligible. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Application requests must be made directly to individual seminar and institute directors. For a listing, contact (202) 606-8463 or seminst@neh.gov.

The **Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography** at the Newberry Library invites applications for its 1999-2000 Short-term History of Cartography Fellow-

ships, which are open to applicants holding a Ph.D. or equivalent for work related to the history of cartography. They are restricted to work-in-residence and are available for periods of two weeks to two months. A stipend of \$800/month accompanies the fellowship. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; www.newberry.org.

The **History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication** announces the 15th annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. A prize of \$500 will be awarded for the best essay or article in communication history published in 1998. Book chapters in edited collections also may be nominated. Nominations, including one copy of the entry, should be sent by **March 1, 1999**. Contact: Karen K. List, Department of Journalism, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; klist@journ.umass.edu.

The **James Madison Fellowship Foundation** awards James Madison Fellowships to in-service secondary school teachers of American history, American government, and social studies in grades 7-12 and to graduating or graduated collegians who wish to become secondary school teachers of the same subjects. The awards of up to \$24,000 cover tuition, fees, books, room, and board associated with study leading to masters degrees in American history, political science, or education with concentrations in the framing, principles, and history of the U.S. Constitution. Stipends cover five years of part-time study by teachers or two years of full-time study by recent baccalaureates. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: James Madison Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 4030, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; (800) 525-6928; fax (319) 337-1204; Recogprog@act.org; www.jamesmadison.com.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** offers a variety of Summer Seminars and Institutes for College and University Teachers. Stipends range from \$2,800 to \$3,700. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Application requests must be made directly to individual seminar and institute directors. For a listing, contact (202) 606-8463 or seminst@neh.gov; or see www.neh.gov.

The **Stonewall Jackson Foundation and Washington and Lee University** announce the 1999 Edmund Snyder fellowship for graduate student summer work-study in American History, American Studies, Museum Studies, or Material Culture at Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington, Virginia. Candidates must have completed two semesters of course work toward an M.A. or Ph.D. Stipend is \$3,600. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington Street, Lexington, VA 24450; (540) 463-2552.

The **North Carolinian Society** offers the Archie K. Davis Fellowships to provide travel assistance to scholars researching and writing on North Carolina history and culture. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: North Carolinian Society, Attention: Dr. H. G. Jones, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890; fax (919) 962-4452.

The **Visiting Scholars Program of Radcliffe College** offers office space and access to facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University each year to six to eight scholars who wish to investigate some aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. The program does not include a stipend. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Contact: 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140; mrc@radcliffe.edu; www.radcliffe.edu/murray.

The **Indiana Historical Society** is offering two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 1999-2000 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of the History of Indiana, or of the History of Indiana as a part of regions with which it has

been associated (such as the Old Northwest and Midwest). To be eligible students must be A.B.D. Deadline is **March 12, 1999**. Awards will be announced on May 21, 1999. Contact: Education Division, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 233-5659; mbierlein@statelib.lib.in.us; www.indianahistory.org.

The **Early American Industries Association** announces a \$6,000 Grant-in-Aid Program for individuals or institutions engaged in research for projects associated with early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. The number and amount of each grant is to be given at the discretion of the committee, with no one award exceeding \$2,000. These grants do not serve as tuition, scholarship, or internship funds. Deadline is **March 15, 1999**. Contact: Justine J. Mataleno, Coordinator, 1324 Shallcross Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806; (302) 652-7297.

The **National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)**, the **State Historical Society of Wisconsin**, and the **University of Wisconsin** provide fifteen to eighteen internships at the 28th annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents, June 21-26, 1999, in Madison, Wisconsin. The Institute provides detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing and publication. Internships cover tuition and single accommodations. Deadline is **March 15, 1999**. Contact: NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610; nhprc@arch1.nara.gov.

The **Western Association of Women Historians (WAWH)** will award the 1998 Sierra Book Prize (\$250) for the best monograph in the field of history published by a WAWH member. Eligibility is limited to two groups: those residing in California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Texas, or Oklahoma; and members residing in other states who have paid membership for three years (not necessarily consecutive years). The prize is open to all fields of history. The book must be a monograph based on original research (not an anthology or edited work). The book must be published in the year of the award (in this case, 1998). Books previously issued as hardback and reissued as paper cannot be submitted. Books cannot be submitted more than once. The Sierra Book Prize is granted at the annual WAWH conference. Applicants for the award must be members of the WAWH at the time of submission. All applicants need to have been members for two years. The deadline for submission is **March 31, 1999**. Membership information may be obtained from the Secretary, Janet Farrell Brodie, Department of History, 710 North College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711, (909) 621-8172, e-mail: Janet.Brodie@cgu.edu. Please send a letter of intent and three copies of the book to: Dr. Alexandra M. Nickliss, City College of San Francisco, Department of Social Science, 50 Phelan Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94112. (415) 239-3282, e-mail: anicklis@ccsf.cc.ca.us.

The **DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research** at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) offers John J. Pisano Travel Grants to support travel costs to Bethesda, Maryland, for the purpose of historical research relating to the NIH intramural programs. One or two grants each year will be made at the level of \$1,500 for United States residents and \$2,000 for recipients who reside outside the United States. The deadline is 5:00 p.m. EST, **March 31, 1999**. Contact: John J. Pisano Travel Grants, Building 31, Room 2B09, MSC 2092, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892-2092; www.nih.gov/od/museum/grants/.

The **Denver Public Library** is accepting entries for the 1999 Caroline Bancroft His-

tory Prize. The prize is a minimum of \$1,000 to the author of a published book, copyrighted in 1998. Deadline is **March 31, 1999**. Contact: Eleanor M. Gehres, Manager, Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, 10 West Fourteenth Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204-2731; (303) 640-6285.

The **Oral History Association** invites applications for three awards to be presented in 1999 that will recognize outstanding work in the field. Awards will be given for a book that uses oral history to advance an important historical interpretation or addresses significant theoretical or methodological issues; for a completed nonprint media project that addresses a significant historical subject or theme and exemplifies excellence in oral history methodology; and to a precollegiate educator who has made outstanding use of oral history in the classroom. In all cases, awards will be given for work published or completed between April 1, 1997, and March 30, 1999. Deadline is **April 1, 1999**. Contact: Oral History Association, Baylor University, P.O. Box 97234, Waco, TX 76798-7234; OHA_Support@Baylor; www.baylor.edu/~OHA/.

The **Henry A. Murray Research Center** at Radcliffe College announces the availability of grants for doctoral dissertations in several topic areas. The Jeanne Humphrey Block Dissertation Award Program offers a grant of \$2,500 to a female doctoral student. Proposals should focus on sex and gender differences or some developmental issue of particular concern to girls or women. The Henry A. Murray Dissertation Award Program offers grants of \$2,500 to doctoral students. Projects should focus on some aspect of "the study of lives," concentrating on issues in human development or personality. The Observational Studies Dissertation Award Program offers grants up to \$2,500 to doctoral students. Projects must use data from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation's Observational Studies. The deadline is **April 1, 1999**.

The **Shaker Museum and Library** will award the Helen Merritt and Charles William Upton Prize in Shaker Studies of \$500 to an unpublished scholarly essay dealing with some aspect of the history or contemporary situation of the United Society of Believers. Manuscripts should be 50 pages or less, double-spaced. Deadline is **April 1, 1999**. Contact: Director, The Shaker Museum and Library, 88 Shaker Museum Road, Old Chatham, NY 12136.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** will award the following two \$750 prizes: (1) The Julia Cherry Spruill Publication Prize for the best published book in southern women's history. (2) The Willie Lee Rose Publication Prize for the best book in southern history authored by a woman (or women). For BOTH prizes: Authors, publishers, and third parties may submit entries. Anthologies, edited works, and all other types of historical publications are eligible. Works must have been published in 1998. Deadline is **April 1, 1999**. Send four copies of each entry. Under separate cover, send a list of each entry so receipt of all volumes can be verified. Clearly mark all entries either "Spruill Prize Entry" or "Rose Prize Entry." Send to: Michele Gillespie, Southern Association for Women Historians, Department of History, Agnes Scott College, 141 E. College Avenue, Decatur, GA 30030-3797.

The **University of London's** Institute of United States Studies offers three or four fellowships annually to scholars with a doctorate or equivalent qualification at least two years prior to the beginning of the fellowship. Deadline for application is **May 1, 1999**. Contact: Professor Gary L. McDowell, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU; cmoutell@sas.ac.uk.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** will award the A. Elizabeth Taylor Prize of \$100 for the best article on southern women's history published in either a jour-

nal or an anthology during 1998. Deadline is **June 1, 1999**. Send nominations or three copies of the article to: Michele Gillespie, Department of History, Agnes Scott College, 141 E. College Avenue, Decatur, GA 30030-3797.

The **Urban History Association** offers the following 1999 prizes for scholarly distinction in urban history: (1) Best doctoral dissertation, (2) Best book (North American urban history), (3) Best book (non-North American), (4) Best journal article. Deadline is **June 15, 1999**. For information only (send no submissions), contact: Patricia Evridge Hill, Department of Social Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192-0121.

The **University Press of Kentucky** will offer a prize of \$1,000 and publication for the best original book manuscript on material culture. The deadline for submissions is **July 1, 1999**. Contact: Allison Webster, Acquisitions Editor, University Press of Kentucky, 663 South Limestone Street, Lexington, KY 40508-4008; (606) 257-8438; abwebs0@pop.uky.edu.

The **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical Corporation** are sponsoring two \$2,000 ACOG/Ortho-McNeil Fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology. Recipients spend one month in the Washington, DC area researching full-time at the ACOG History Library and other area libraries to complete their specific historical research project. The results must be disseminated through either publication or presentation at a professional meeting. The deadline is **September 1, 1999**. Contact: Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 863-2578 or (202) 863-2518; fax (202) 484-1595; srishwor@acog.org.

The **College of Charleston's** Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World announces the competition for the Hines Prize awarded to the best first book relating to any aspect of the history and life of the Carolina Lowcountry or any area of the broader Atlantic World. The prize carries a cash award of \$1,000 and publication in the Program's Series in the Carolina Lowcountry and Atlantic World with the University of South Carolina Press. The deadline for submission is **September 1, 1999**. Contact: Professors Brana-Shute and Sparks, Associate Directors, Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World, c/o History Department, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424; (843) 953-5711; fax (843) 953-6349; branashter@cofc.edu, sparksr@cofc.edu.

Yale University's Program in Agrarian Studies will be offering four to six postdoctoral fellowships tenurable from September 2000-May 2001. The Program is designed to maximize the intellectual links between Western and non-Western studies, contemporary work and historical work, the social sciences and the humanities in the context of research on rural life and society. Fellowships include a stipend of \$30,000 per academic year. The deadline for receipt of the first stage of applications is **January 1, 2000**. Contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036; www.yale.edu/agrarianstudies.

The **Indiana Historical Society** announces four grant and fellowship programs. The Clio Grant for researching and preparing books and articles in the field of Indiana History. Funding is available up to \$15,000. The Director's Grant aids individuals in gaining access to sources related to Indiana and its environs, and has a \$1,500 limit. The Indiana Heritage Research Grants make available \$2,500 in matching funds to an Indiana nonprofit organization. The Graduate Fellowships in History are \$6,000 fellowships awarded to two students who are at

the dissertation level in graduate work. The fellowships are awarded annually in May. Contact: Indiana Historical Society, Education Division, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; www.indianahistory.org; (317) 233-5659; mbierlein@statelib.lib.in.us.

The **Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center** at the University of Oklahoma seeks applicants for its Visiting Scholars Program, which provides awards from \$500-\$1,000 to researchers working at the Center's archives. Anyone may apply, however preference is given to postdoctoral researchers. **No deadline**. Applications are accepted at anytime. Contact: Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; (405) 325-5401; fax (405) 325-6419; kosmerick@ou.edu; www.ou.edu/special/albertctr/archives/

Calls for Papers

The **Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA)** invites proposals for papers for its 28th annual conference in Savannah, Georgia, on June 3-6, 1999. Presentations on southern maritime archeology and Ante-bellum/New South industrialization are encouraged. Proposals may include individual papers (20 mins), organized panel discussions (90 mins), reports on works in progress (10 mins), or symposia of related papers. An abstract of up to 250 words is required. Include title, participants, c.v., postal and e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and audio-visual requirements. If a symposia, submit all abstracts together. Deadline is **February 15, 1999**. Submit four copies of each proposal to Jack R. Bergstresser, SIA Program Committee, Department of Anthropology, 338 Ullman Bldg., University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294; (205) 934-4690; fax (205) 934-9896; drblast@email.msn.com.

The **Michigan State University American Studies Program** invites paper proposals from graduate students and faculty for its conference "Twentieth Century Matters: History, Memory, and American Culture" on November 11-13, 1999. Papers should cover such topics as history and memory; impact of gender, race, sexuality, and borderlands on how we view the past; traveling cultures; the transformation of American Studies; globalization of American culture, media and technology; panels on artistic and cultural expression. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Send one-page proposal and c.v. (per person) to: American Studies Conference Committee, Peter Levine, Director, American Studies Program, Michigan State University, 318 Linton Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824; amstudys@pilot.msu.edu. For more information, contact: (517) 353-9821 or see pilot.msu.edu/user/amstudys.

The **Society for American City and Regional Planning History** presents a pre-conference workshop on "Race, Class, and Gender in Planning History: A Workshop Held in Memory of Marsha Ritzdorf," on November 18, 1999, in Washington, DC. Participants are invited to submit proposals to speak for a maximum of 5 minutes on the title's topic. Deadline is **March 1, 1999**. Send six copies of a one-page abstract with a title and a one-page author vitae to: Mary Corbin Sies, Department of American Studies, Room 2125, Taliaferro Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-1361; fax (301) 314-9453; ms128@umail.umd.edu.

The **Buffalo Bill Historical Center** invites proposals for speakers and presentations for their annual Plains Indian Seminar in Cody, Wyoming, September 17-19, 1999. Topics should focus on the theme, "The Horse as

Symbol in Plains Indian Cultures." Deadline is **March 15, 1999**. Contact: Lillian Turner, Public Programs Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, 720 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414; (307) 578-4028; programs@wavecom.net.

St. Cloud State University, St. John's University, and the College of St. Benedict invite paper or session proposals in any area of history for their 34th Northern Great Plains History Conference in St. Cloud, Minnesota, on October 6-9, 1999. Deadline is **March 31, 1999**. Send one-page abstracts and c.v. to Edward J. Pluth, Department of History, St. Cloud State University, 720 4th Ave So., St. Cloud, MN 56301. For information, contact: epluth@stcloudstate.edu.

The College of Charleston's Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World will host an international conference October 14-16, 1999 on the emergence of the Atlantic economy in the late medieval and early modern periods. The conference hopefully will provide a forum for new micro studies and for broader examinations of the systematics of the emerging Atlantic economy as a whole. Deadline is **April 1, 1999**. Contact: Professor Peter Coclanis, Department of History, Hamilton Hall, CB#3195, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195; (919) 962-9824; fax (919) 962-1403; coclanis@unc.edu.

The Hagley Museum and Library invites proposals for papers on the production, distribution, and use of food and drink within market economies since 1850 for a conference in Wilmington, Delaware, on November 12, 1999. Sidney Mintz, Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the keynote address. Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and a brief c.v. Deadline is **April 1, 1999**. Contact: Roger Horowitz, Associate Director, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, PO Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; fax (302) 655-3188; rh@udel.edu.

Grand Valley State University invites papers for the 24th annual Great Lakes History Conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on September 24-25, 1999. The theme is "History and the Telling of It II." John Harley Warner, Yale University, will be the keynote speaker. Send an abstract of approximately 200 words with a short c.v. by **April 20, 1999**. Contact: Carolyn Shapiro-Shapin, Department of History, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401; (616) 895-3445; fax (616) 895-3285; ShapiroC@gvsu.edu.

The David Library of the American Revolution and the McNeil Center for Early American Studies invite proposals for a one-day symposium, "George Washington and the American Nation," to be held at the David Library, December 4, 1999. Papers may examine any aspect of Washington's life and/or legacy, from any disciplinary perspective. Emphasis will be placed on how Washington helped define American national identity. The symposium will also consider what place Washington and the other founders will be accorded in American society and history in the 21st century. Papers will be precirculated, and should be approximately 25 pages long. Submit a brief c.v. and two-page abstract. Deadline is **May 1, 1999**. Contact: Director, David Library, P.O. Box 748, Washington Crossing, PA 18977; dlar@libertynet.org.

Research papers and panel proposals are being sought for the 1999 annual convention of the **American Journalism Historians Association** in Portland, Oregon, on October 7-9, 1999. Papers and panels may deal with any facet of media history. Authors of accepted papers, as well as panel participants, must register for the convention and are required to be present in order to give their research. Deadline is **May 1, 1999**. Research papers should be sent to Patrick S. Washburn, E.W. Scripps School of Journalism, Athens, OH 45701-2979. Panel proposals should be sent to Ann Colbert, Journalism Program Coordinator, Indiana University-Purdue University, Neff Hall, Room 343, Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499.

Southwest Missouri State University invites proposals for papers and sessions in all areas for the 21st Mid-American Conference on History in Springfield, Missouri, on September 16-18, 1999. Deadline is **May 14, 1999**. Contact: Tom Dicke, Conference Coordinator, Department of History, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804; tomdicke@mail.smsu.edu.

West Virginia University, Department of Foreign Languages will host the 24th Colloquium on Literature and Film September 16-18, 1999. The topic for the colloquium will be "Language into Light: The Written Word Becomes Cinema." Send abstracts for individual papers or whole sessions by **May 15, 1999**. Contact: Armand E. Singer, Colloquium Director, Box 6298, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506-6298.

The Shenandoah Valley Regional Studies Seminar seeks papers on a wide variety of subjects related to the Shenandoah Valley and related regions. The seminar is multidisciplinary and intended for historians, anthropologists, geographers, and other social scientists as well as botanists, writers, students of literature, and independent scholars. The seminar meets at 3:30 PM the third Friday of every month during the academic year at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA. Deadline is **May 17, 1999**. Contact: Joseph Whitehorne, Associate Professor of History, Lord Fairfax Community College, Box 47, Middletown, VA 22645 (540) 868-7000 E-mail: jwaw_ewm@rma.edu; or J. Chris Arndt, Associate Professor of History, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807 (540) 568-3993 E-mail: arndtjc@jmu.edu.

The Southern Association for Women Historians invites proposals for papers, panels, media presentations, and roundtables for the 5th Southern Conference on Women's History at the University of Richmond and the Library of Virginia in Richmond, Virginia, on June 15-17, 2000. Deadline is **June 30, 1999**. Send two copies of one- to two-page proposals and a brief c.v. for each participant to Cynthia A. Kierner, SAWH Program Committee Chair, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28223. For more information, see www.h-net.msu.edu/~sawh/.

Marquette University will host a conference on the history of children in 19th and 20th-century American cities on May 5-6, 2000. Papers on the upper Midwest and Milwaukee are particularly welcome. Submit proposals for complete panels and single papers, as well as offers to comment, to Professor Thomas

Jablonsky, Institute for Urban Life, Marquette University, P. O. Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI, 53201-1881. Proposals should be no more than one page in length and should be accompanied by brief vitae. Deadline is **July 1, 1999**. Queries should be directed to Professor Jablonsky at (414) 288-5300 or at jablonskyt@marquette.edu.

The Journal of Women's History is soliciting essays for a special issue on age as a category of analysis in women's history. We seek manuscripts on any part of the world in any historical period that deal with age cohorts of women (young women, middle-aged women, and old women), generational interactions, or women's life cycles. We particularly are interested in conceptualizing what it means to take age into account, along with gender, class, ethnicity, and sexuality, in analyzing women's lives. The issue will be guest edited by Birgitte Soland and will appear in early 2001. The deadline for submissions is **August 1, 1999**. Send four one-sided, double-spaced copies of your manuscript (no more than 10,000 words, including endnotes) to: Ages of Women Issue, *Journal of Women's History*, c/o Department of History, The Ohio State University, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210-1367. For more details on submission policy, contact jwh@osu.edu or see the Notice to Contributors in any recent issue of the *Journal of Women's History*.

The Southern Historical Association will host its 66th Annual Meeting at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 8-11, 2000. The Program Committee invites proposals for single papers and entire sessions. Please send 5 copies of your 2-page paper proposal(s) and a 2-page c.v. for each participant to: Steven Stowe (Program Chair), Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, stowe@indiana.edu. Deadline is **October 1, 1999**.

Siena College is sponsoring its 15th annual international, multidisciplinary conference, "The 60th Anniversary of World War II," June 1-2, 2000. The focus will be 1940, though papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years are welcome. Send a brief (1-3 page) outline or abstract of the proposal and a recent c.v. Deadline is **November 15, 1999**. Contact: Professor Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; legendziewic@siena.edu.

Meridians, a new feminist interdisciplinary journal, seeks submissions for the premiere issues, to be published in 2000. The journal will feature discussions about the conditions of women's lives that are relevant and useful to more than a narrow audience, and may address academics, public intellectuals and activists. Contact: (413) 585-3390; fax (413) 585-3393; www.smith.edu/meridians; Meridians@Smith.edu.

Meetings and Conferences

The George Washington Birthday Committee and the Alexandria 250th Anniversary Commission will present "George Washington and Alexandria, Virginia: Ties That Bind" at The George Washington Masonic National Memori-

al in Alexandria, Virginia, on **February 20, 1999**. The Keynote Speaker, Richard Brookhiser, senior editor of *National Review*, will speak on "Washington's Relevance to American Society Today." Contact: (703) 838-3814; recorded information (703) 838-9350.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies (SEASECS) announces its 25th Anniversary Conference to be held **March 4-6, 1999**, at the Radisson Hotel and the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Tennessee. The theme is "Reunions, Celebrations, and Anniversaries." Contact: Peter Höyng, Department of Germanic Studies, or Elaine Breslaw, Department of History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996; hoeyng@utk.edu or ebreslaw@utkx.utcc.utk.edu.

The Indiana Association of Historians will hold its 19th annual meeting **March 5-6, 1999** on the Butler University campus in Indianapolis, Indiana. The conference theme is, "New and Changing Currents in History."

The Oral History Workshop will be held in San Francisco, California, on **March 5-7, 1999**. Learn to conduct oral history interviews. Topics include project management, fund raising approaches, interviewing techniques, ethical issues, and editing procedures. The instructor is renowned oral historian Charles T. Morrissey. Contact: Gail Kurtz at (510) 525-7050, gdkurtz@flash.net; or Elizabeth Wright at (415) 928-3417, hipeaw@sirius.com.

The Center for Graduate and Continuing Studies at Goucher College, the National Council for Preservation Education, and the National Park Service will host a national meeting on integrity in historic preservation and how it has been effective as an instrument of public policy since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. It will be held at Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland, on **March 11-13, 1999**. Attendance is limited to 100. Contact: Center for Graduate and Continuing Studies, 1021 Dulany Valley Road, Baltimore, MD 21204-2794; (800) 697-4646; (410) 337-6200; fax (410) 337-6085; center@goucher.edu.

The Society of Educators and Scholars will hold its 22nd Annual Conference on **March 14-16, 1999**, hosted by St. Philip's College in San Antonio, Texas. The theme is "Bridging Differences in a Culturally Diverse World: The Role of Education." Contact: Karen Sides-Gonzales, Conference Director, St. Philip's College, 1801 Martin Luther King Drive, San Antonio, TX 78203-2098; (210) 531-3355; fax (210) 531-3513; www.accd.edu/spc/it/ses.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society will host the NEHGS Research Program to Washington, DC, on **March 25-April 1, 1999**. Through this program, genealogists travel to Washington, DC, to do research at the National Archives, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Library, and the Library of Congress. NEHGS staff genealogists will be on-site to provide assistance. Registration is required. Contact: (888) 286-3447; (617) 536-5740 ext. 202; www.nehgs.org.

Cochise College in Sierra Vista, Arizona will hold an unconventional writers' conference from **May 7-9, 1999**. One hundred writers will hear three days of lectures and participate in tours to sites such as the border towns of Douglas, AZ and Agua Prieta, Mexico, Tombstone,

and Council Rocks in the Dragoon Mountains where Cochise surrendered to General O.O. Howard. Lectures will be presented by local experts in the fields of borderland studies, Apaches, and the Earps. Robert Utley will be the guest speaker. Many freebies offered, including hot and cold breakfasts and happy hours. For more information, contact: H. Henrietta Stockel, PO Box 698, Hereford, AZ 85615. email: stockelh@theriver.com.

A conference exploring the theme of "Beauty and Business" will be held at the **Hagley Museum and Library** (located in Wilmington, Delaware) **March 26-27, 1999**. Kathy Peiss, author of *Hope in a Jar: The Making of America's Beauty Culture*, will deliver the keynote address. The conference will address the role played by business in the development and transformation of modern notions of beauty, and the ways in which changing conceptions of beauty have in turn influenced business practices. Conference is free but prior registration is required. Contact: Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society (302) 658-2400, ext. 243; fax (302) 655-3188; crl@udel.edu.

The **National Social Science Association** will hold its Spring national meeting **April 11-13, 1999**, in Las Vegas, Nevada. This national conference will feature papers, discussions, workshops, and symposia from all social science disciplines. For information, contact NSSA Las Vegas Meeting, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 258-7636; natsocsci@aol.com.

The **American Society for Environmental History** will hold its 10th Biennial Convention, "Environmental History Across Boundaries," at the Holiday Inn Center, (520) 624-8711, in Tucson, Arizona, **April 14-18, 1999**. Contact: Douglas R. Weiner, Dept. of History, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (520) 621-1586; dweiner@u.arizona.edu; http://w3.arizona.edu/~aseh99/.

The **Feinstein Center for American Jewish History, Temple University**, and the **History Department and Jewish Studies Program at American University** will host a conference "The History of American Jewish Political Conservatism" at American University in Washington, DC, on **April 15-16, 1999**. Contact: Murray Friedman, Feinstein Center, 117 S 17th St, Suite 1010, Philadelphia, PA 19103; isserman@astro.temple.edu. Or: Pamela Nadell, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016-8042; pnadell@american.edu.

The **National Park Service** and the **West Virginia Division of Culture and History** are sponsoring the New River Symposium in Boone, North Carolina, on **April 15-17, 1999**. Contact: Reba Scott at (304) 465-6509.

The graduate students of the **Science & Technology Studies Department** at Cornell University will hold a conference, "Technology and Identity," to explore the boundaries of identity on **April 16-18, 1999**, in Ithaca, New York. Ken Gergen, Swarthmore College, will deliver the keynote address. Contact: Dan Plafcan, Abstract Coordinator, Science & Technology Studies, 726 University Ave., 2nd floor, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850; djp2@cornell.edu; www.sts.cornell.edu

The **Sherman Preservation League** will hold a "Sherman Tour of Historic Homes" on **April 17-18, 1999**, in Sherman, Texas, to celebrate the recent restoration of the C.S. Roberts House, the Sherman Preservation League's house museum. Advance tickets are \$7 (\$8 on the days of the tour). Make checks payable to Sherman Preservation League. Send to SPL TOUR, P.O. Box 159, Sherman, TX 75091-0159.

The **Florida Historical Society** will hold its annual meeting, "Planters in Paradise: Florida's Plantation Economy," on **April 29-May 1, 1999**, in Daytona Beach, Florida. Contact: The Florida Historical Society, 1320 Highland Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32935.

Historic Bartram's Garden is sponsoring "Bartram 300: A Gathering," a symposium on **May 19-21, 1999** at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as well as the Bartram 300 Living History Festival on **May 22-23, 1999** at Historic Bartram's Garden. The symposium is to explore John Bartram's life, while the festival will have 18th century re-enactors, craftspeople, performances, and children's events. Contact: Historic Bartram's Garden, 54th and Lindbergh Blvd., Philadelphia, PA 19143; (215) 729-5281; bartram@libertynet.org; www.libertynet.org/~bartram

The **Costume Society of America**, will hold its annual symposium in Sante Fe, New Mexico, on **May 22-25, 1999**. The theme is "Global Expressions: Costumes, Customs, and Culture." Contact: The Costume Society of America, 55 Edgewater Drive, P.O. Box 73, Earleville, MD 21919; (800) CSA-9447; (410) 275-1619; fax (410) 275-8936; www.costumesocietyamerica.com.

The **French Colonial Historical Society** will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana **June 2-5, 1999**. Contact: Philip Boucher at 2716 Barcodey Road, Huntsville, AL 35801.

The 14th annual **Siena College** multi-disciplinary symposium, "World War II: The 60th Anniversary," will be held **June 3-4, 1999**. The focus will be 1939; papers on Fascism, and Naziism; the war in Asia; Spain; literature; art; film; diplomatic, political, and military history; preparedness; popular culture; and women's and Jewish studies dealing with the era. Contact: Professor Thomas O. Kelly II, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; legendziewic@siena.edu.

The **Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture** will hold its 5th annual conference **June 11-13, 1999**, at the University of Texas at Austin. The conference will provide a forum for the study of early America in-

cluding all aspects of the lives of North America's indigenous and immigrant people during the colonial, Revolutionary and early national periods of the U.S. and the related histories of Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America, the British Isles, Europe and Africa from the 16th century to approximately 1815. Contact: Professor John J. McCusker, Program Chair, 5th Annual OIEAHC Conference, Trinity University, Department of History, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78212-7200; (210) 736-7625; fax (210) 736-8334; jmccuske@trinity.edu; www.utexas.edu/academic/oieahc

Boston University's Program in American and New England Studies, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the American Antiquarian Society, and Historic Deerfield will host The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife in Boston, Massachusetts, on **June 18-20, 1999**. The 24th annual topic in the Seminar series is "Textiles in New England II: Four Centuries of Material Life." Contact: Peter Benes, Director, The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Boston University Scholarly Publications, 985 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215; (978) 369-7382; fax (978) 371-5875; dublsem@bu.edu.

The **National Archives** announces its 20th annual teacher institute for college credit **June 23-July 2, 1999**. The institute's theme is "Primarily Teaching: Original Documents and Classroom Strategies." It is designed to help upper elementary, secondary and college teachers use the resources of the National Archives in the classroom. Graduate credit from a major university will be available. The cost of the institute, including all materials, is \$100. Contact: Education Staff, 18N, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-6172; (202) 501-6729; www.nara.gov/education; education@arch1.nara.gov.

The **University of Virginia** presents "Rethinking United States History: 1880-1999," **June 25-29, 1999**. Topics include ethnicity, class, economics, foreign policy, popular culture, gender, race, and religion. Contact: Marilyn Roselius, (804) 982-5276; mjm6h@virginia.edu.

The Education Department of the **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum** will hold its 5th annual Arthur and Rochelle Belfer National Conference for Educators **July 11-13, 1999**. Middle and high school educators with five or fewer years teaching the Holocaust are invited to apply to attend this conference. Applications will be available in mid-January. The application deadline is **March 11, 1999**. Contact: Sylvia Kay, Conference Coordinator, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2150; (202) 488-2639; fax (202) 488-2696; skay@ushmm.org.

The **Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP)** will hold its 7th annual conference in Madison, Wisconsin, on **July 14-17, 1999**. Keynote addresses will be delivered by Nicolas Kanellos, University of Houston, and Jan Radway, Duke University. Contact: Maureen Hady, Conference Coordinator for SHARP 1999, Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-6598.

The **Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR)** will hold its annual conference in Lexington, KY, on **July 15-18, 1999**. Contact: the SHEAR office at (765) 494-4135;

jer@sla.purdue.edu.

The **University of Virginia** presents "The United States and World Regions in Conflict," **July 30-August 3, 1999**. Faculty and participants will discuss three major world regions whose current political and economics situations have high potential for global impact in the 21st century: The Middle East; the former Soviet Union and the Balkans; and Central Africa. Contact: Marilyn Roselius, (804) 982-5276; mjm6h@virginia.edu.

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library and Lilly Endowment Inc. will hold the Winterthur Conference on "The Visual Culture of American Religions" in Winterthur, Delaware, on **October 22-23, 1999**. Topics range from the public display of religion to the use of sacred spaces. Contact: Sandra Soule, Education, Public Programs and Visitor Service Division, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735; (800) 448-3883; (302) 888-4600; TTY (302) 888-4907; www.winterthur.org

Miscellaneous

The **Lincoln Museum** presents "Abraham Lincoln and the American Experiment" through December 2000. Eleven galleries, eighteen interactive exhibits and four theatres tell the story of the nation's 16th president. The museum also will show "Lincoln from Life: As the Artists and Sculptors Saw Him" April 15-October 17, 1999. The exhibition will reveal how Lincoln pioneered the use of the arts to enhance his public image.

The 2nd annual **Museum and Library Archives Institute**, will be held at the Monson & Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, June 25-26, 1999. For information, contact: Theresa Rini Percy, Director, Monson Free Library, 2 High St, Monson, MA; (413) 267-3866; fax (413) 267-5496; tpercy@cwmar.org.

The History Channel, a division of A&E, recently awarded the **American Association for State and Local History** a two-year grant totaling \$20,000 in support of the Association's revision of its *Directory of Historical Organizations in the United States and Canada, the Fifteenth Edition*. The publication was last revised in 1990 and contained nearly 13,000 listings.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services recently announced that the **American Association for State and Local History** has been awarded \$50,000 for its application to the Professional Services Program, an awards program for national, regional, state, or local museum organizations to help their members provide better services to the public.

The **Council on Library and Information Resources** has received a 1998 National Leadership Award from the Institute of Museum and Library Services. In partnership with the Chicago Historical Society, the council will hold a conference on the critical issue of selecting materials from library and museum collections for digital conversion. The invitational conference will be held at the Chicago Historical Society in October, 1999.



How to contact us



The **OAH Newsletter** encourages brief letters to the editor related to the interests of our members. (Please see page 2 for guidelines.) Correspondence should be sent to: **OAH Newsletter**, 112 North Bryan Ave., Bloomington, Indiana 47408; 812-855-7311; fax: 812-855-0696; NEWSLETTER@OAH.ORG

Editor

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin, Yale University

Co-sponsored by Yale and the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin edition is one of the major ongoing documentary editing projects in American history. Still to be researched and edited are seven volumes covering the peace negotiations and the conclusion of Franklin's French mission (1782-July, 1785) and four dealing with his final years in Philadelphia (September, 1785-April, 1790). In addition to serving as the final editorial authority for the volumes, the editor also manages a small staff and has responsibility for budgeting, grant applications, and fundraising. May teach in an appropriate discipline and serve as a reader of senior theses. Required: Ph.D. or equivalent combination of related experience and education; extensive experience in documentary editing; fluent knowledge of French; proficiency in computer technology; and scholarly command of Franklin and his times, particularly the French period.

Please send cover letter, resume and the names of three references to John G. Ryden, Director, Yale University Press, Box 209040, New Haven, CT 06520. Deadline March 15, 1999.

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The Strickland Visiting Scholar program has been established through the support of the Strickland family in memory of Dr. Roscoe Lee Strickland, Jr., long-time professor of history at Middle Tennessee State University, first president of the MTSU Faculty Senate, and president of Southern Seminary Junior College.

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CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

TORONTO
APRIL 22-25



TORONTO

JIM LEMON

For many decades observers have praised Toronto. In rankings of global cities it always stands high as a place to do business and a place to live. While much of the world may still envy Toronto, uncertainty since 1975 and persistent economic sluggishness in the 1990s has dampened media enthusiasm about the city. If still more admirable than most U.S. cities, Toronto has been afflicted by the fraying of Canada's vaunted social-safety network. In these tougher times, managing public life has become more difficult. This essay looks at Toronto's economy and management.

Toronto's Place in Canada, North America and the World
Over the past half century, Toronto has been the number one destination for those seeking opportunity—immigrants from other countries and migrants from elsewhere in Canada. Thus it has grown more rapidly than most other cities north of the Rio Grande. Over 4.5 million people occupy the metropolitan area, half of them in the City of Toronto. In the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes watershed, once trailing other large cities, it has surpassed Montreal, Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland, and follows not far behind Chicago.

Near the OAH's meeting hotel is Canada's preeminent financial center. The Bay and King intersection is "centre ice" in the world of Canadian money. The country's five largest banks are headquartered there, as is Canada's largest exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange. Catching up in spurts, by 1960 Toronto's financial clout had finally exceeded Montreal's. The city easily leads Canadian cities in the number of corporate head offices.

Toronto is first in manufacturing and culture. While Ontario has 37.5 percent of Canada's population, the province produces 52 percent of the value added in manufacturing, half that from the Toronto region. Motor vehicles—assembly and parts—is the most prominent industry. Rooted in the legacy of early branch plants and boosted by the Auto Pact Agreement of 1965 which integrated Canadian with American output, southern Ontario is second only to southern Michigan in continental output. In high-technology, suburban Toronto leads the country. Northern Telecommunications (Nortel) is the most prominent firm. In the cultural industries, Toronto is English-speaking Canada's dominant center for television and radio programming and book publishing. Most of Canada's multimedia firms are concentrated in its old inner-city garment lofts.

In North America, Canada has long been subordinate to American power, in finance, Toronto to New York, in politics, Ottawa to Washington. The Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) handles only a tenth of the value of New York equities. The largest corporations are



Fort York, established in 1793, is the location of an off-site session on Saturday at 1:00 P.M.. Photo courtesy of Tourism Toronto

foreign, mostly U.S. owned. As for culture, American movies made here (such as the more anonymous settings of *Good Will Hunting*) and busloads of Americans from adjacent states hosted here at Toronto's live theaters hardly add up to a cultural playing field level with New York or Los Angeles. TV viewers rank 20 American-made programs ahead of any made in Canada. On the global scene, few Canadian corporations stand out. Having depleted Canada's minerals, many for Cold War weapons, Toronto's many mining firms scurry off to Latin America and elsewhere to find new riches. The global crisis has been biting into profits, underlining how vulnerable the Toronto economy is.

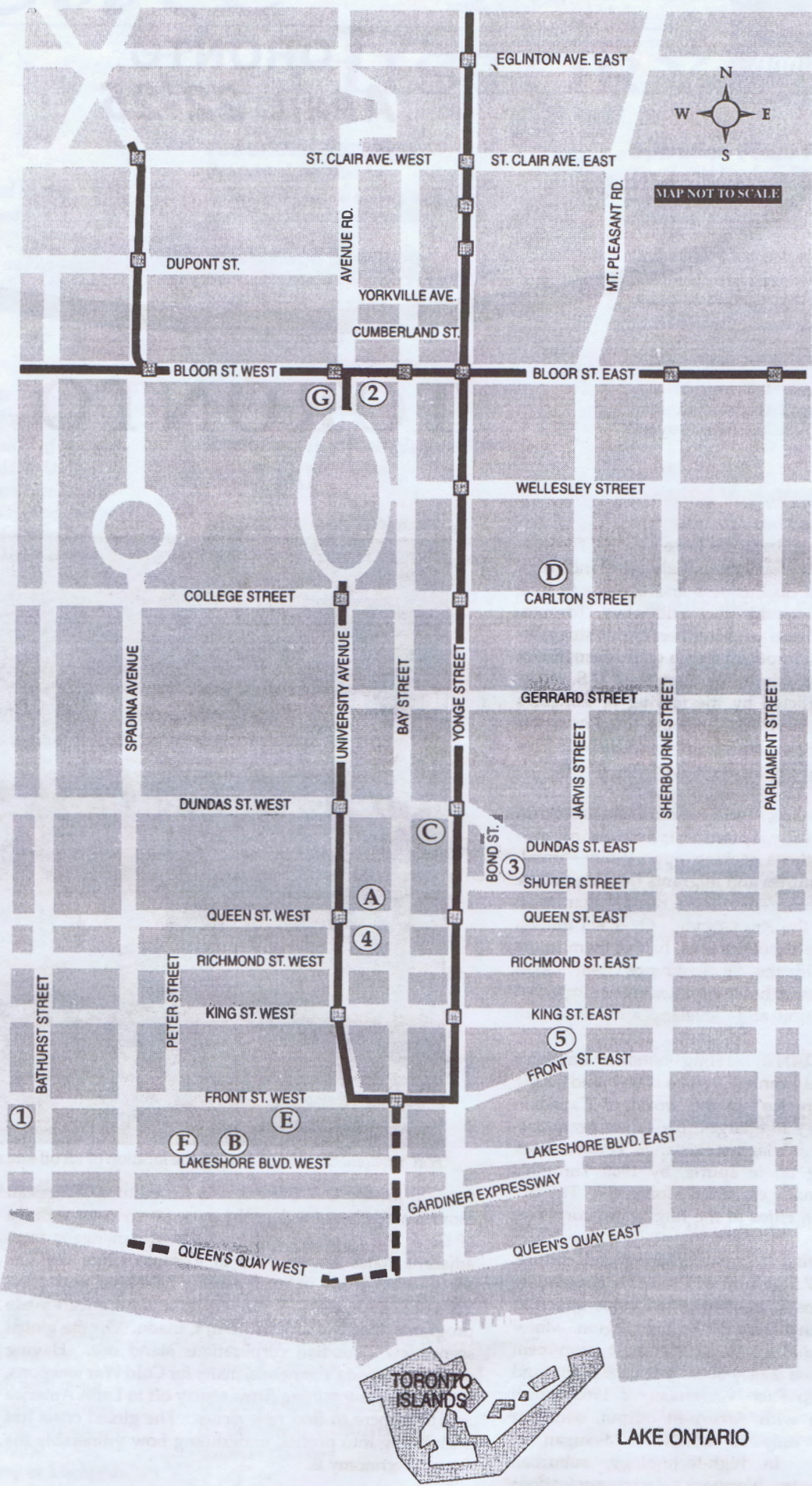
Managing Toronto's Social and Built Environment

Visiting experts and others praise Toronto for being well-managed. Already in the 1920s, American officials declared that Toronto ran the best public-health system on the continent, and in the midst of the Great Depression other U.S. experts declared the public transit system superior to any other. From the postwar era to 1975, with the support of federal government (but far more from the province, of which all municipalities are "creatures"), Toronto continued to build on its laurels.

Governments acted much more vigorously than previously to promote growth and reshape the urban environment. Helped along by rapidly rising incomes and strengthened union rights, depression- and war-weary Torontonians were expansion minded. Citizens supported the building of social housing and the first rapid transit line in postwar North America. Most impressively, the province legislated the creation of Metropolitan (Metro) Toronto in 1953. This new upper-tier municipality covering lower-tier City of Toronto and several suburbs fostered rapid but orderly growth based on careful planning. Under Chairman Frederick Gardiner, Metro tapped the city's rich tax base to build infrastructure so as to accommodate the rapidly expanding population. Over its first decade, experts concluded that Metro was successful in balancing the old and the new, central-city and suburban employment, the car and transit.

Unlike U.S. cities, where federal housing policies more vigorously encouraged suburbanization than did the federal government in Canada, Toronto's middle-

Downtown Toronto



- 1. Fort York
- 2. Gardiner Museum
- 3. Mackenzie House
- 4. Sheraton Centre
- 5. St. Lawrence Hall

LANDMARKS

- A City Hall
- B CN Tower
- C Eaton Centre
- D Maple Leaf Gardens
- E Metro Toronto Convention Centre
- F Skydome
- G Royal Ontario Museum

TRANSPORTATION

- TORONTO SUBWAY LINE
- HARBOURFRONT LIGHT
- RAPID TRANSIT LINE

Historic Sites and Museums

MARLENE SHORE

Historic Buildings

Many of Toronto's special sights are near the convention hotel. Just across from the Sheraton Centre is **Old City Hall**. Construction of the Romanesque Revival building began in 1885 and was completed in 1899. And just to the west of Old City Hall, is **New City Hall**. Built between 1958 and 1965 in modern sculptural style and designed by Finnish architect Viljo Revell, this is Toronto's fourth city hall. The outdoor square, featuring Henry Moore's sculpture, *The Archer*, is named after Nathan Phillips, the first Jewish mayor of Toronto.

Down the street is **Osgoode Hall** (130 Queen Street West) named in honor of the first chief justice of Upper Canada. It is the headquarters of the Law Society of Upper Canada. On the northwest corner of Queen Street West and University Avenue, is **Campbell House** (160 Queen Street West). Built in 1822 in Georgian architectural style, this was the residence of Loyalist, Sir William Campbell, sixth chief justice of Upper Canada. Tours provide information on Toronto's early history.

East of Yonge Street and south of Dundas is **Mackenzie House** (82 Bond Street). This mid-nineteenth-century brick row house, constructed in a residential style typical of that era, was purchased for William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the 1837 rebellion in Upper Canada, by his friends. Furnished in 1850s style, the residence features a print shop similar to the one operated by Mackenzie. Also situated at Yonge and Dundas are **The Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres** (189-191 Yonge Street). The only double-decker theaters in operation today, these historic landmarks opened in 1913 and recently were restored. Tours are available.

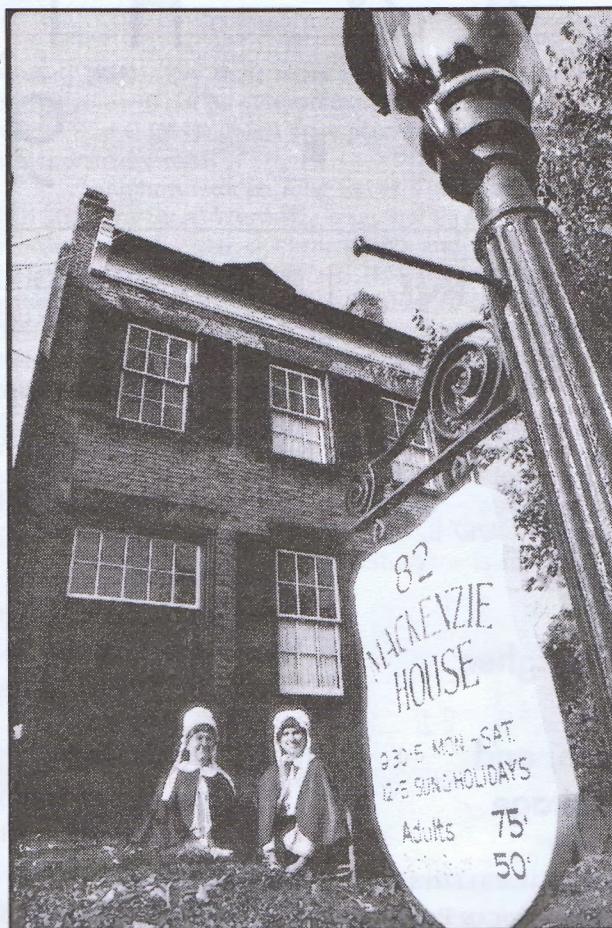
South of the Sheraton Centre are several must-see landmarks. **Union Station** is on Front Street West between York and Bay Streets. Built in Classical Revival style, with a 260-foot-long concourse and ceiling faced with vitrified Guastavino tile, the station opened in 1927 to serve railroad travel and freight. Across the street from Union Station is the **Royal York Hotel**. Still a Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel and once the tallest building in Toronto and the largest hotel in the British Commonwealth, it features a wonderful range of architectural and design elements, including several hidden-away, quiet bars. And just east on Front at Scott Street, on a triangular site, is the **Flatiron or Gooderham Building** (1892). It was once the headquarters of entrepreneur, George Gooderham, who expanded his distilling business into railroads, insurance, and philanthropy.

St. Lawrence Hall, constructed 1850-51, is located at 157 King Street. An elegant, Palladian-style building with a domed cupola, St. Lawrence Hall was the focal point of Toronto in the mid-nineteenth century—the site of political rallies, balls, and entertainment. Frederick Douglass delivered an antislavery lecture there.

Two impressive sites are a short taxi ride from the Sheraton. **Casa Loma** (1 Austin Terrace) is Toronto's "castle", with Elizabethan-style chimneys, Rhineland turrets, and secret passageways. It was built by Sir Henry Pellatt between 1911 and 1914 at a cost of \$3.5 million. **Fort York** is located on Garrison Road, off Fleet Street between Bathurst Street and Strachan Avenue. In 1793, Upper Canada's Lieutenant Governor Simcoe established Fort York to defend "little muddy York", as Toronto was then called. It was sacked by Americans during the War of 1812.

Museums and Galleries

Toronto boasts many museums and galleries. The two main ones are the AGO and the ROM. The **Art Gallery of Ontario** (317 Dundas Street) has European collections ranging from the fourteenth-century old



Mackenzie House, the location of an off-site session on Saturday at 9:00 A.M. Photo courtesy of Tourism Toronto

masters to the French impressionists and beyond, but the Canadian galleries are its jewels. The Henry Moore Sculpture Centre contains the largest public collection of Moore's sculpture. The **Royal Ontario Museum** (100 Queen's Park Crescent) features a renowned Chinese collection, ancient Egyptian, Roman, and Byzantine galleries, an extensive textile collection, and nine life-science galleries.

Pots or shoes? Toronto has both on display. **George R. Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art** (111 Queen's Park) is North America's only specialized ceramics museum. It features exhibits of fifteenth- to eighteenth-century European collections, a pre-Columbian gallery of Olmec and Maya figures, a majolica gallery of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century pieces from Florence and Venice, and a seventeenth-century collection of Delftware. Upstairs, galleries display eighteenth-century continental and English porcelain. The **Bata Shoe Museum** (327 Bloor Street West) contains 10,000 items, including a main gallery tracing the history of footwear, as well as displays focusing on Canadian footwear fashioned by the Inuit, and nineteenth-century women's footwear.

OAH members may also be interested in the **Multicultural History Society of Ontario** (43 Queen's Park Crescent East). It is a repository of oral testimony, over 8000 hours worth, and one-of-a-kind primary research materials on Canada's ethnic groups. The Society's exhibits draw upon these rich collections.

Finally, the **Hockey Hall of Fame** (30 Yonge Street) features the original Stanley Cup, a replica of the Montreal Canadiens' locker room, skates, sticks, and photographs of the personalities and great moments in the history of hockey, Canada's national game. □

▼ Toronto / From 1

class did not flee the inner city to nearly the same extent. In fact, higher incomes permitted upgrading of pre-war, inner-city, and suburban middle- and working-class housing. Southern European immigrants occupied prewar working-class housing when many manual workers moved to new suburbs. Metro built many public units, most on suburban greenfield sites, with good transit access.

In the 1960s, social and environmental concerns pressed more strongly to the fore. In the mid- to late-1960s federal and provincial governments solidified the social safety net through widely-supported public pension, welfare, unemployment, and health programs. Locally, Metro finally took over general welfare management from the lower-tier governments.

Within the City of Toronto especially, environmentally conservative citizens reacted to what they saw as increasingly imbalanced growth. They successfully defeated proposed central-city expressways. American magazines heaped praise on the city for stressing transit over cars. In 1972 activists in residents' associations persuaded Toronto voters to elect a reform council on the promise of protecting central-city neighborhoods. The reformers cut back on the areas designated in the city's earlier plan for office towers, high-rise apartment blocks, and institutions. They hired many more neighborhood planners to help residents' associations fight unwanted developments and to encourage community spirit. Perhaps most significantly, to counter ghettoization of the poor in public-housing projects and with federal financial support, the socially-progressive councillors brought in a program to mix people with a range of incomes, home-ownership side-by-side with cooperative and public rental units, and varied building styles.

The era of prosperity was capped by the completion of the CN Tower in 1975. Since then, Torontonians have been less confident than they were, over the previous three decades. To be sure, money has flowed into large public structures—the Skydome, the Metro Convention Centre and Air Canada Centre for professional sports and other entertainments. But the burst of office construction in the 1980s has faded. Few cranes punctuate the skyline.

Indicative of uncertainty over the past quarter century has been the volatility of the electorate. Locally, the reform impulse retreated. Provincially, in contrast to the stability that prevailed from 1950 to 1975 when the Progressive Conservatives (PCS) ruled, governments since 1975 have not been as secure. After a series of minority governments, voters elected three majority governments in 1987, 1990, and 1995—but from three different parties! Promising the elixir of income tax cuts, in 1995 the PCS displaced the New Democrats and held off the Liberals.

This time around the PCS has not been progressively centrist but decidedly right wing—un-Tory-like. Their first act was to cut welfare support sharply. They did cut taxes, but mostly for the well-off. They have ended rent controls begun in 1975 on vacated units. Hoping to reduce costs and water down the progressive local electorate in the old City of Toronto, they unified Metro, Toronto, and the other lower-tier municipalities into one large City of Toronto. Their severe health and education cutbacks have brought on bitter controversies. Higher property taxes pay for the income tax cuts. Concurrently, at the federal level, the governing Liberals have reduced support for social programs.

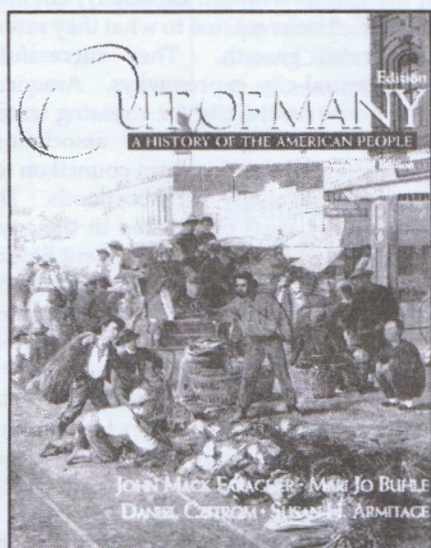
As a result, the number of homeless has risen alarmingly. More and more Torontonians resort to food banks. Job insecurity and declining incomes have undercut the well-being of many others. Yet Toronto remains an attractive place to live for most residents in the top half of the income scale who enjoy the rich cultural resources of the city. □

Jim Lemon is Professor Emeritus in the Geography Department, University of Toronto. He is the author of *Liberal Dreams and Nature's Limits: Great Cities of North America since 1600* (1996), *Toronto since 1918: an Illustrated History* (1985), and *The Best Poor Man's Country: A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania* (1972), which was awarded the American Historical Association Beveridge Prize.

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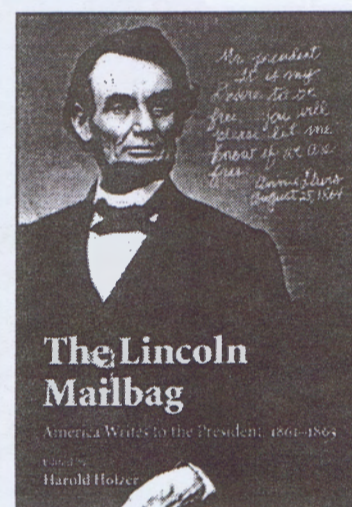
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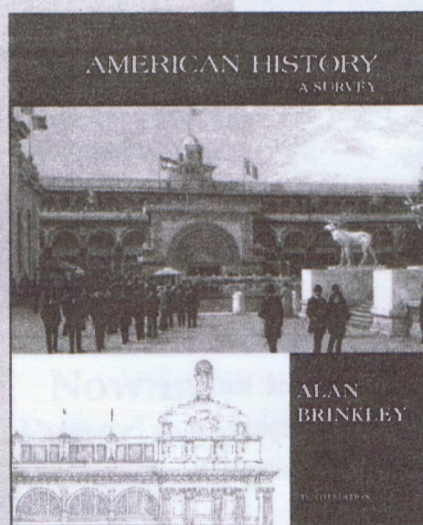
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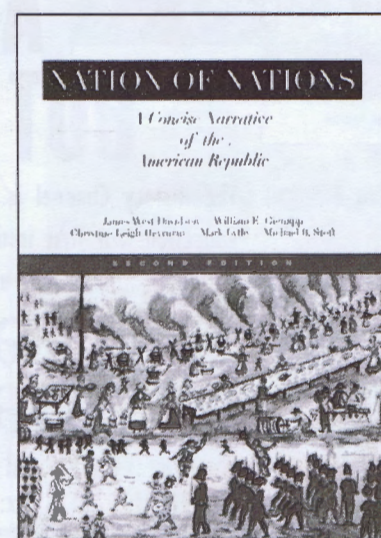
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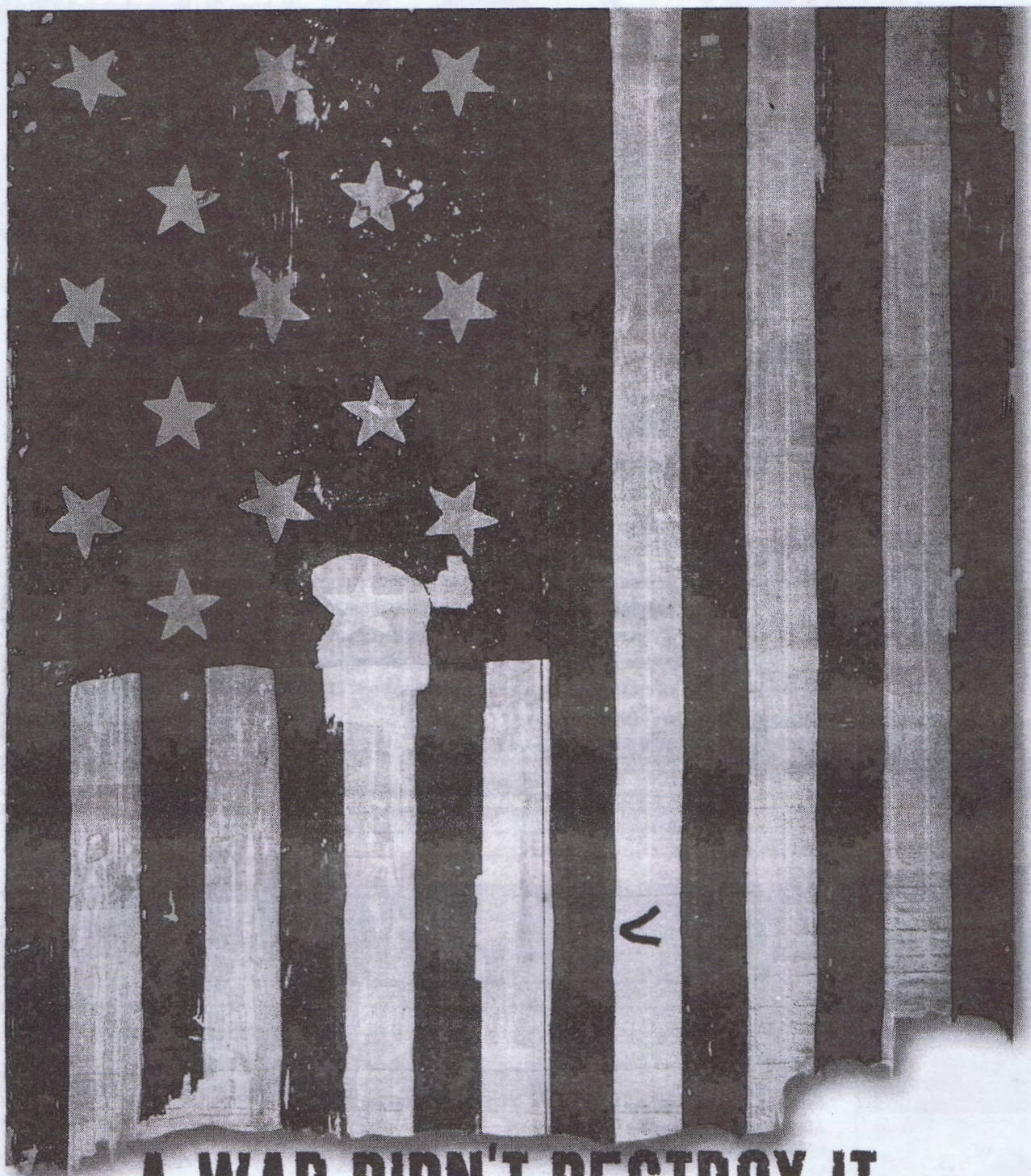
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Second-hand and Rare Book Stores

ERIC RAUCHWAY

The colonialist, the comparativist, or the interdisciplinary Americanist will fare better than the straightforward U.S. historian among Toronto's second-hand bookstores, which quite reasonably specialize in Canadiana and the Former British Empire. But as always in this field, diligent searching will pay off. I have organized this listing by geography.

Just west of the Sheraton Centre on Queen Street are six shops in a stretch of a few blocks. Among the three second-floor, serious rare-book shops in this neighborhood, the most useful to Americanists will be **David Mason** (342 Queen West), whose holdings in nineteenth-century American editions are quite good and include unusual titles of Howells and James, as well as less canonical genre literature. **Steven Temple** (489 Queen West) is the sternest, requiring an appointment. Its stock emphasizes Canadian literature, though it has African-American and Latin American sections and two shelves on "Indians." **Robert Wright** (479A Queen West) specializes in film, photography, and illustrated books as well as William Morris, John Ruskin, and their respective associates.

The street-level shops cater to a more general audience. **McBumie & Cutler** (698 Queen West) carries an enormous quantity of Canadiana, including history and travel literature subdivided by region, and also has a good selection of biographies. **Abelard** (519 Queen West) has one large bookcase given over to "America" as well as a selection of nineteenth-century editions. **Village** (239 Queen West) divides its U.S. History section into "Civil War" and "Kennedys."

There are three shops along Queen Street east of Yonge. **Alexandre** (104 Queen E) carries a small, but

impressive selection of books-as-art (including an American selection) that complements their stock of prints and maps. **Acadia** (232 Queen East) carries books about art, including a case given over to Indian and Inuit material; they also offer some nineteenth-century editions. **Bookland** (350 Queen East) features a fascinating selection of periodicals spanning the brows from high to low. They also have an exhibit of celebrity cigarette endorsements, including Gary Cooper (Luckies) and Ronald Reagan (Chesterfields).

Another thicket of bookstores stands near the University of Toronto. Take the subway to the St. George Station. The University lies a few blocks south of here on St. George Street, and a right turn onto Harbord Street at the postmodernist Robarts Library will reveal another promising stretch. **Atticus** (84 Harbord) is a typical, academic, second-hand shop. It has a section on U.S. History in the basement, a good Women's Studies section, and is the best bet for picking up a second-hand copy of a standard work. **About Books** (83 Harbord) has a more literary bent. **East West** (128 Harbord) focuses on Asia and Orientalism.

Two outliers not far from the Sheraton Centre that may warrant a look are **D. & E. Lake** (237 King East), which features art books, and **What the Dickens** (66 Gerrard at Church) which provides a rare experience: a bookstore and café as yet innocent of chain-store connections.

NB: Some of these stores have sites on the Web at <http://abebooks.com> with further contact information and searchable catalogs. □

Blacks in Toronto

ROSEMARY SADLIER

People of African ancestry have been a part of the social fabric of Toronto since its beginnings. Black people are known to have been involved with the fur trade in the 1500s along with the French who controlled this part of Canada until the late 1700s. British rule did not end the enslavement of black people but continued it leading to a society which included enslaved Africans, free blacks and later so-called "fugitive" slaves from the United States.

The first Lieutenant Governor, John Graves Simcoe, indicated he would not support any law that "discriminates by dishonest policy between the Natives of Africa, America or Europe." Simcoe subsequently initiated the first anti-slavery legislation in Ontario. This compromise legislation signalled that enslaved people could be free in Canada. The move of the capital from Niagara to York (Toronto) increased the number of blacks in the area. Slaves were owned by the political, military, business, and religious elite as a symbol of their prestige and status.

During the American War of Independence, enslaved Africans were invited to join the ranks of the British and were promised their freedom for their service. At least 10 percent of all Loyalists retreating to Canada were black Loyalists; they settled in great numbers in the Maritimes, but also in Toronto and Niagara. After the War of 1812, additional black Loyalists entered Canada. The government provided assistance in the form of land near Barrie. It was expected that this group of trained military men would settle in the northern frontier and defend the country from possible American attacks. Later, it was hoped that the Oro settlement could be a home for those making their way into Canada as freedom seekers.

The Underground Railroad was connected to Toronto and many other cities in southern Ontario. In the 1830s, the escape of Thornton and Lucie Blackburn to freedom in Toronto resulted in the Detroit Riots. The passing of the second American Fugitive Slave Act caused the trickle of people who had been coming into Canada to become more like a flood. Daily arrivals landed at Toronto's waterfront; overland routes brought black people in from the crossing points in Windsor and Niagara.

They remained in Toronto and built their churches or moved farther afield in search of loved ones or employment. Newly freed people were quick to become established within days of their arrival due to the efforts of benevolent societies, and they were protected with the assistance of vigilance groups. The Blackburns, as well as James Mink, were able to succeed in the transportation industry. Other notables included the Abbott family and the Hubbards. William Peyton Hubbard became the first black mayor in Toronto in the early 1900s.

The first North American Convention of Colored Free Men, which met in St. Lawrence Hall* in September 1851, voted Toronto the best place in the world for people of African origin. Toronto was far enough away from the American border to be safe. The city also had a supportive anti-slavery element, and it was close enough to the United States to allow activists to remain closely involved in the struggle there.

Toronto is still one of the best places in the world for all people. It currently has about 62 percent of the total black population of Canada within its borders. It is extremely diverse, with roots in Africa, the Caribbean, South America, and Canada. An Underground Railroad Museum has recently been initiated in Toronto and several sites are being considered for national historic designation.

For more black history or tour information contact the: Ontario Black History Society at (416) 867-9420 or obhs@interlog.com □

*St. Lawrence Hall is the location of an OAH off-site session, Saturday at 9:00 A.M.

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1999 OAH Focus on Teaching Day

As part of the 1999 Annual Meeting, the OAH will hold its sixteenth annual Focus on Teaching Day. Special sessions for educators at all levels of teaching, particularly those presenting survey courses in American history, will be held *Saturday, April 24th*. The OAH Annual Meeting, itself, includes more than 160 sessions. This year the meeting's theme is *State and Society in North America: Processes of Social Power and Social Change*. In addition to sessions and special events, there will be an exhibit hall where approximately 100 publishing companies and other producers of curriculum materials display a vast array of textbooks, monographs, teaching materials, documentary editions, CD-ROMS, maps, and other educational products. Registrants for Focus on Teaching Day may visit the exhibit hall and attend all OAH Annual Meeting sessions on *Saturday, April 24th*.

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- After Emancipation and Before Jim Crow: Teaching the History of African Americans in the Late Nineteenth Century

The Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon will be held from 11:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. on Saturday. Presiding will be Charles Zappia, San Diego Mesa College. David Noble, York University has been invited to speak. Tickets for the luncheon are \$29 (U.S. funds).

Preregistration for the 1999 Focus on Teaching Day is \$15. On-site registration is \$20. For more information contact OAH at 112 N. Bryan Ave., Bloomington, IN 47408-4188; (812) 855-7311; oah@oah.org; www.indiana.edu/~oah.

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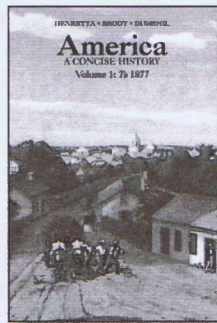
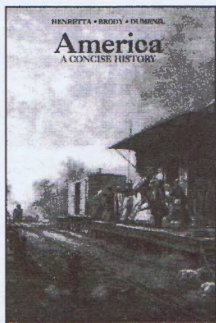
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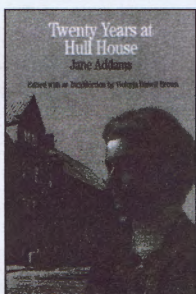
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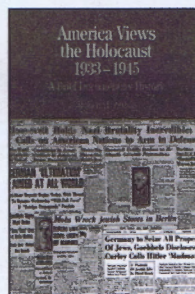
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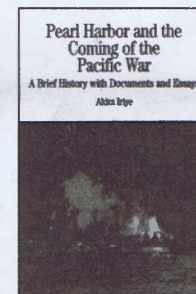
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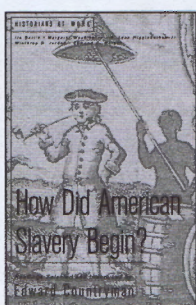
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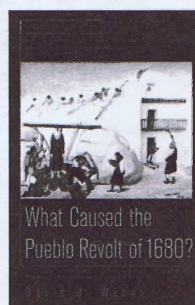


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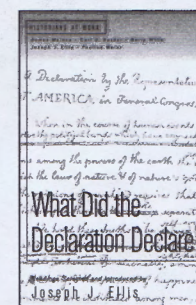


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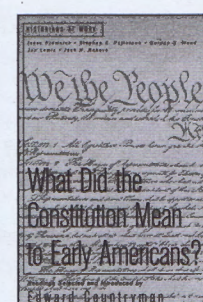


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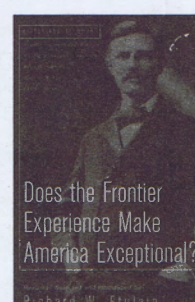


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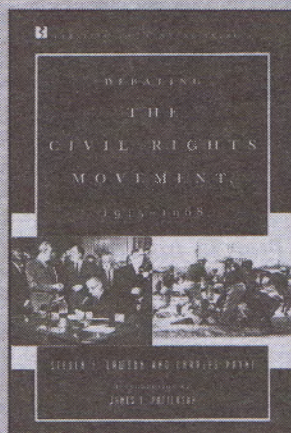
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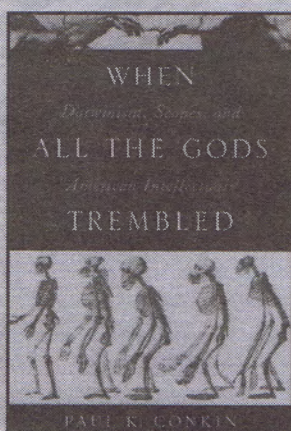
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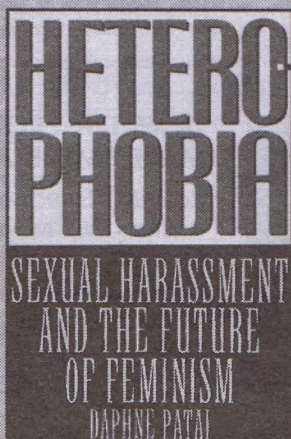
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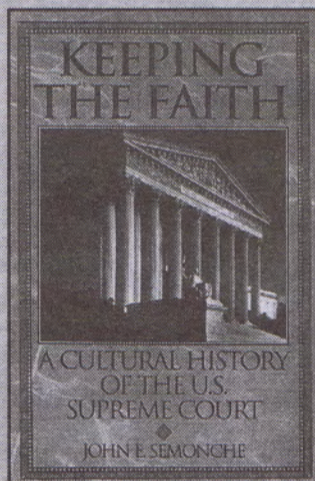
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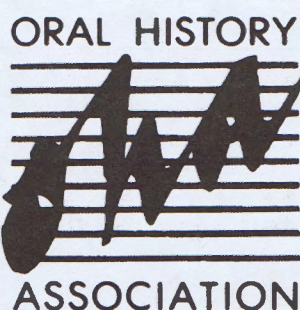
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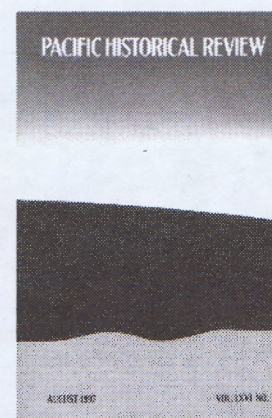


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Puirt a Baroque

MARLENE SHORE



Puirt a Baroque (POORSHT-A-BA-ROKE) will play at a reception, Saturday, April 24th

One of the highlights of the 1999 OAH convention promises to be the musical performance of Puirt a Baroque, on Saturday, April 24, at 7:00 P.M. in the Rotunda of the New City Hall. Puirt a Baroque (pronounced "poorsht-a-ba-roke") is Canada's premiere Celtic crossover band. Its members play a unique blend of Cape Breton and Scottish Highland music, mixed with Italian Baroque flourishes. The group's name is a play on *puirt a beul*, Scottish Gaelic for "tunes from the mouth" (or mouth-music).

"Like jazz in the '20s and blues in the '60s, Celtic music has insinuated itself into 1990s culture," observed music critic Peter Goddard. Among the numerous Canadian performers of the genre, Puirt a Baroque offers arguably the most compelling combination of influences.

Cape Breton Island, the northeastern portion of the province of Nova Scotia, is mountainous, hard-scrabble territory to which Scots removed in the Highland Clearances emigrated beginning in the eighteenth century. The regional economy has been based on mining, and Gaelic linguistic, musical, and cultural traditions have been preserved to a fair degree. Recently, Cape Breton musicians have enjoyed a resurgence of international popularity, spearheaded by musicians such as The Rankins, Rawlins Cross, and the Barra MacNeils.

In a creative melange of folk and high culture, Puirt a Baroque fuses the traditional music of Cape Breton with baroque art music. This is an idea which has its precedent in Scottish drawing room music of the eighteenth century, when the end of the baroque era coincided with the golden age of Scottish fiddling, and rural fiddlers and concert musicians participated in the bloom of a national music.

Members of Puirt a Baroque include David Greenberg, who studied baroque violin at Indiana University's Early Music Institute, and moved to Canada in 1988 to join Toronto's internationally acclaimed baroque orchestra, Tafelmusik. While continuing to perform throughout the world with Tafelmusik, Greenberg gained the reputation in Cape Breton music circles as being one of the few outside the island to have achieved command of the Cape Breton fiddling idiom. He is credited with conceiving the fusion of Celtic/Cape Breton and baroque styles. Stephanie Conn, the group's vocalist and step-dancer, was a member of the Tafelmusik Chamber Choir from 1990 to 1998. Among her many activities, she has studied improvisation comedy at Second City. Terry McKenna, who plays a variety of modern and ancient plucked string instruments, also appears regularly with the Toronto Consort and the Canadian Opera Company. David Sandall, the group's harpsichordist, is well known as a soloist and chamber musician. In 1991, he toured the Netherlands and Belgium with the Barok Ensemble Voorschoten, and currently also plays with Duo l'Intemporel in Toronto. Kate Dunlay heads up Puirt a Baroque's "repertoire research-and-discovery department." She has an MA in Folklore and Ethnomusicology from Indiana University, and has studied step-dancing and fiddling in Cape Breton. A husband-and-wife-team, David Greenberg and Kate Dunlay are the authors of *Traditional Celtic Violin Music of Cape Breton, The DunGreen Collection* (1996) and together devised the fusion of Celtic/Cape Breton and baroque musical styles.

Puirt a Baroque plays many live concerts across Canada and has recorded three award-winning CDs: *Bach Meets Cape Breton* (1996), *Kinloch's Fantasy: A Curious Collection of Scottish Reels and Sonatas* (1997), and *Return of the Wanderer* (1998), the group's first recording with vocals.

Puirt a Baroque will play a selection of traditional music and original compositions. The venue of Toronto's striking New City Hall Rotunda will provide a memorable occasion for attendees of the OAH convention. A reception in the rotunda will precede the concert. □



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The OAH thanks the University of Toronto and York University for sponsoring a reception, Saturday, April 24th, at the Rotunda, New City Hall. The reception begins at 6:00 P.M. Puirt a Baroque will perform at 7:00 P.M.



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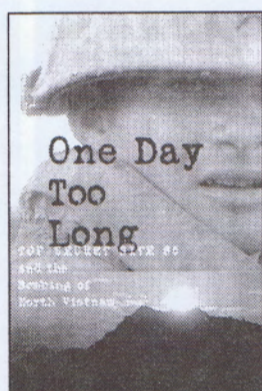
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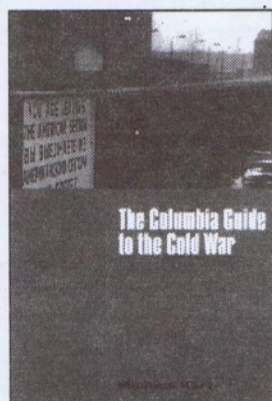
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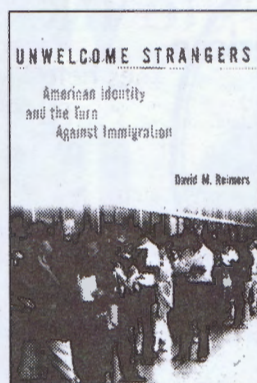
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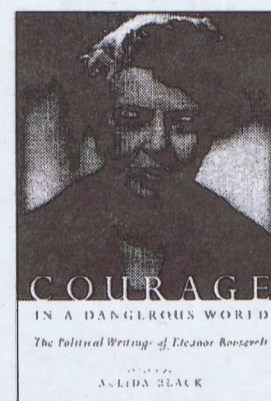
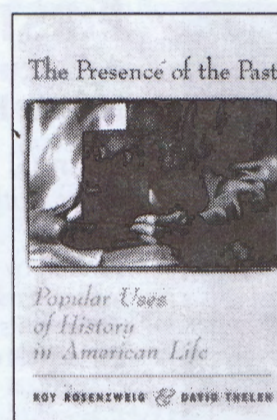
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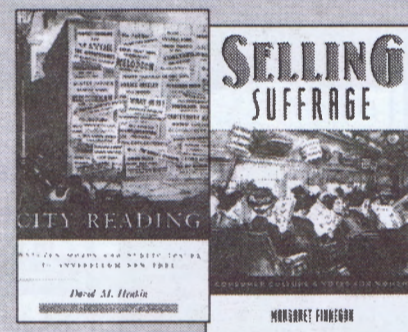
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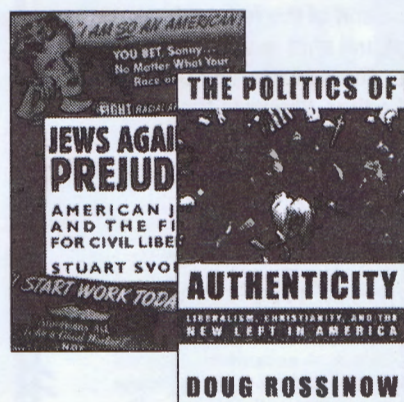
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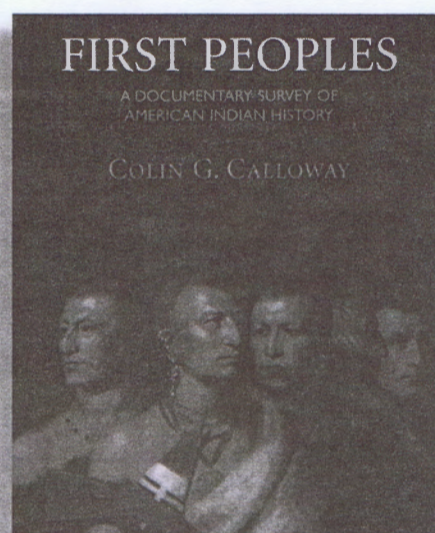
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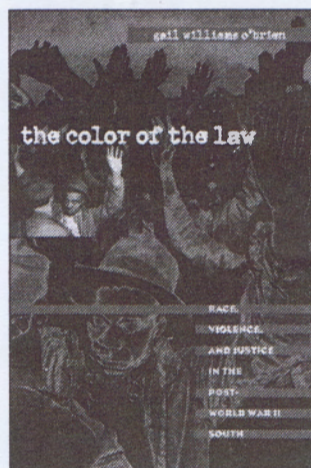
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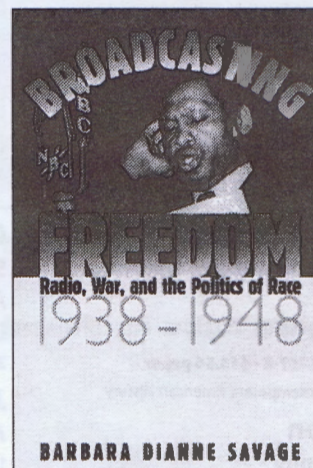
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Dining in Toronto

ADRIENNE HOOD AND MARC EGNAL

A visitor to Toronto is justified in thinking, "so many restaurants, so little time." Thanks to its affluence, its diverse ethnic communities, and Torontonians' love of eating out, the city offers a remarkable array of places to dine. Fortunately, many of the city's better restaurants are within walking distance of the Sheraton—or not far removed by public transportation and taxi.

We have arranged this Baedeker by neighborhood. We have also indicated a rough and ready guide to prices. Eateries rated \$ are under \$15; \$\$ under \$20; \$\$\$ under \$30; \$\$\$\$ over \$30. Incidentally, these are dinner prices in Canadian dollars without wine or dessert. Be prepared to shell out more for a full meal.

The Sheraton is located on Queen Street and is an ideal place to start your culinary tour. Head west on Queen across University Avenue. Here in sequence are the restaurants you will find. **Queen Mother Café** (208 Queen Street West) (\$) is an old Toronto favorite. Look for the Thai influence on its intriguing menu. **Tiger Lily's** (257 Queen Street West) (\$) serves up steaming noodle dishes. It provides table service for dinner but serves cafeteria style for lunch. For Indian food try **Barbur** (273 Queen Street West) (\$). They are known for their biryanis and tandooris. Another Toronto landmark is **Peter Pan** (373 Queen Street West) (\$). Its eclectic menu includes pastas and great desserts. **Le Select** (328 Queen Street West) (\$\$) is one of the oldest and best of Toronto's bistros. Check out its enchanting French ambience. You can find everything from burgers to Thai food at **Rivoli** (332 Queen Street West) (\$\$). There is entertainment in the back room, but it can be noisy at times.

Up for something more lavish? Try **Left Bank** (567 Queen Street West) (\$\$\$). Look for West Indian and Oriental influences along with the French cuisine. Another French eatery is the **Taro Grill** (492 Queen Street West) (\$\$). But you also might want try their pizza.

King Street West (which lies three short blocks south of Queen Street) is another Mecca for dining. To get there, take this brief "diner's stroll." Head west on Queen, cross University Avenue, and then turn left (south) on Duncan Street, the second intersection. You will find remarkable Japanese food at **Masa** (205 Richmond, near

Duncan) (\$\$\$). Try their sushi bar. For your seafood splurge you will not be disappointed at **Filet of Sole** (11 Duncan Street) (\$\$\$\$). It is a busy place that caters to the theater district crowd.

Now turn west on King Street. The **Kitat Bar & Grill** (297 King Street West) (\$\$) is another theater district favorite. Look for the chicken, pasta, and back ribs. **N'Awlins** (299 King Street West) (\$\$\$) is a jazz spot, featuring Cajun and Italian cuisine. For French bistro-style cuisine and excellent desserts try **St. Tropez** (315 King Street West) (\$\$). Just down the street **La Fenice** (319 King Street West) (\$\$\$) offers North Italian cooking and a great variety of pasta dishes. And we warmly recommend **Fred's Not Here** (321 King Street West) (\$\$\$\$), which features one of the better chefs in the city. You might find anything from creole dishes to dim sum — and great Jalapeno corn bread.

About a mile north of the Sheraton is another

lunch, and dinner. If you have a supplement to your academic salary and want an even more upscale dining experience try **Truffles**, (\$\$\$\$) the hotel's elegant and expensive dining room.

The first block north of Bloor going west from Avenue Road is Prince Arthur Avenue where you will find several pubs frequented by University of Toronto faculty and students. At the **Duke of York** (39 Prince Arthur) (\$) try a ploughman's lunch or burger in an English pub atmosphere. Within the same block try **Fieramosca Café** (36-A Prince Arthur) (\$\$) where the insalata di mare is good, or ask the chef to prepare a pasta dish of your own creation. On the same block, but more upscale, is **Opus** (37 Prince Arthur) (\$\$\$) with contemporary Mediterranean cuisine, much of it cooked with organically grown ingredients. For a truly Canadian experience try the Cariboo and accompany it with wine from one of the more extensive wine lists in the city.

Finally, you might want to explore "little Greece" along Danforth Avenue. Danforth is the name Bloor Street takes when it heads east past Broadview Avenue. This neighborhood has numerous tavernas and restaurants that are moderately priced. **Myth** (417 Danforth Avenue) (\$\$) is a large space that evokes the atmosphere of classical Greece but serves Greek/Italian food. It is noisy and very hip. Try the Cuban lobster tail or the antipasto platter for two. **Pan on the Danforth** (516 Danforth Avenue) specializes

in modern Greek food with a variety of pita dips, lemon roasted chicken, and a favorite—fig and orange roasted lamb loin. You can also get more traditional Greek fare such as moussaka. Slightly different from other Danforth restaurants is **Lolita's Lust** (513 Danforth) (\$-\$\$\$). It is small and has a more broadly Mediterranean menu with a convivial, but small, bar. **Ouzeri** (500A Danforth Avenue) (\$) is noisy and crowded but a very hot spot. Lots of wines are served by the glass or you can dine from a variety of shared appetizers or choose from the huge menu. If you are lucky you might get to see a belly dancer and hear Greek music at **Christina's** (492 Danforth Avenue) (\$\$). Choose from kebobs, souvlaki, pizza and seafood, all served in large portions. □

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OAH Program Changes and Notes

ENTRY INTO CANADA. Citizens and legal residents of the U.S. do not need passports for travel to Canada, though they are preferred. Native-born U.S. citizens should have a birth certificate, plus a picture I.D.; naturalized citizens need naturalization certificates with picture I.D.; permanent residents who are not citizens need the alien-registration card. Persons from countries other than the U.S. must have a valid passport, and a visa may be required. For more information contact the Canadian Immigration Division at 819-994-2424.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST). Foreign visitors to Canada can apply for a rebate on GST paid on accommodation and on goods purchased in Canada and subsequently exported within 60 days of purchase. Please pick up the pamphlet *Tax Refund for Visitors to Canada* available at the OAH registration counter for more information.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE. Although U.S. currency is usually accepted in Canada, it is suggested that you exchange it for Canadian dollars. The exchange rate on January 27, 1999 was approximately \$1 USD = \$1.50 CAD.

AUDIO TAPES. If you cannot attend all of the sessions that are of interest to you, you might want to take advantage of our audio taping service. You will be able to purchase tapes of the sessions that you miss or want to share with your colleagues. Audio Archives International, Inc., will be recording most of the conference sessions on audio cassettes during the conference. These cassettes will be available approximately twenty minutes after each session concludes. Visit the Audio Archives sales desk in the OAH convention registration area at the Sheraton Centre Toronto.

PROGRAM CHANGES

Page 38, **Policy and Politics: The Social and Legal Construction of Race in Twentieth-Century America**, moved to Saturday at 1:00 p.m.

Page 40, **Rethinking Postwar American History: Race, Labor, and Consumerism in Capitalism's "Golden Age"**, moved to Friday at 1:00 p.m.

Page 82, **Minnesota Local History Project**, the title of this session is **Capturing the History of a Neighborhood: Engaging Students in the Historical Process**. Victoria Straughan, La Follette High School, will moderate.

Page 91, **Beyond the Republic of Letters: Language and Linguistics in the New American Nation**, this session has been cancelled.

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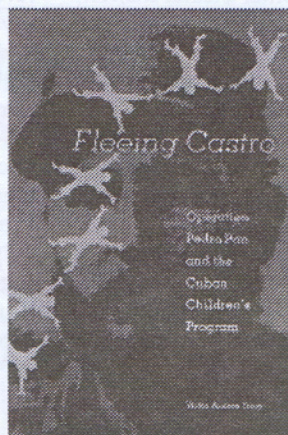
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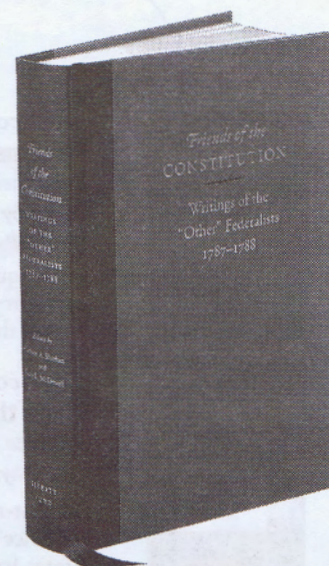
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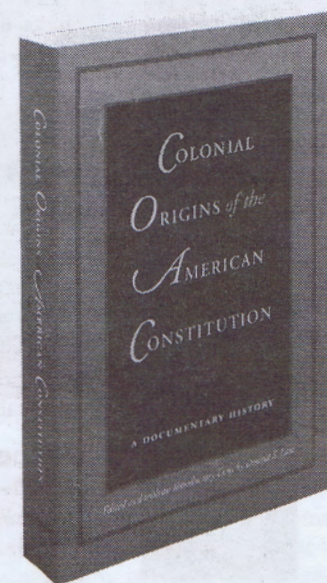
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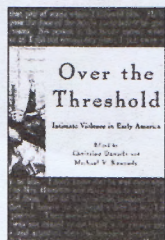
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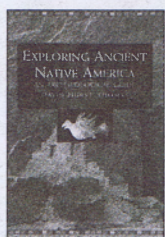
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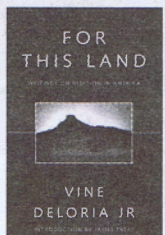


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