

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 21, Number 1 / February 1993



The Lorraine Motel and the National Museum of Civil Rights, Memphis

Photograph courtesy National Museum of Civil Rights

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since King:
The National Civil
Rights Museum

by Michael Honey

Historical Documentation
at the
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Revisionism and
the Holocaust

by Dennis B. Downey

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OAH
NEWSLETTER

Volume 21, Number 1 / February 1993

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Twenty-five Years since King: The National Civil Rights Museum

by Michael Honey

People who experienced the 1960s vividly recall the period surrounding the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968. Now, twenty-five years after that tragic day, the National Civil Rights Museum surrounds the old Lorraine Motel, site of the assassination in Memphis.

For nearly twenty years the city tried to decide whether to cover up or draw lessons from the triumphs and crimes of the 1960s. King's death cast a pall for many years. "Every time people would say 'They killed Dr. King,' it sounded like 'they' was Memphis," museum director Juanita Moore explains. Much of the Memphis economy went into shock during the 1970s and early 1980s due to plant closings and the city's bad image. Urban decay became especially evident around the Lorraine Motel. Despite the motel's grim surroundings, visitors persisted in coming to see the site of Dr. King's death and to pay their respects to him and the movement he represented.

How King should be remembered, or if he should be remembered at all, became a point of contention between the city's white leaders and its large (now over fifty percent) black population. The Lorraine continued to be the focal point of this contention. "People did not want out-of-town visitors to come and see this side of Memphis," says Moore, and "white Memphians felt that you [should] just tear it down and put up a marker and that would be it." Blacks on the other hand insisted that the motel had a meaning, and that visitors should see the poverty King struggled to end in the last year of his life. Just as in life, in death King continued to be a focal point of conflicting black and white visions of what the city should be.

Despite the motel's grim surroundings, visitors persisted in coming to see the site of Dr. King's death.

When the owner was about to lose the motel because he could no longer pay taxes on it, he called on black-run radio station WDIA, which launched a campaign to save the building. The local and international units of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)—which King had given his life to support during the 1968 sanitation strike—pledged \$25,000 as well. Together, people in the city raised \$128,000 to buy the motel at auction in 1982. By 1989 they had convinced the city, state, and county authorities to construct a civil rights museum around the motel.

Visitors can now see how important the struggle over the meaning of the civil rights movement continues to be, not only in Memphis but for the country. Ben Wallace, former head of exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution, and numerous historical consultants have created a living memory of the southern civil rights struggle. The exhibits include highly interactive sets which provide a feeling of being there and participating in various struggles rather than simply looking at a display. In the

Montgomery Bus Boycott exhibit, for example, visitors board a bus with advertisements and features very much like those of the 1950s. When they sit down behind the sculpted bus driver, a recording tells them, "Go to the back of the bus." This sets off confusing impulses, and visitors wonder whether to go along in order not to ruin the "display" or to disobey. In my case, I moved to the back of the bus, thinking something more would happen. Nothing did, and I found myself feeling rather sheepish for going along with the bus "driver's" command.

In the exhibit of the lunch counter sit-ins, visitors sit down with sculpted protestors. Behind the exhibit a video screen plays interviews with black and white southerners supporting or opposing segregation and scenes in which whites douse black and white students with ketchup and beat them to the ground for trying to be served. The exhibit on the movement in Birmingham, Alabama, puts the visitor in the center of action. Films played through the windows of a life-sized store front show rushing police cars, jets from fire hoses knocking people down, children being arrested. While this mayhem goes on to the front, crowd noise and sirens scream from behind. In the final

exhibits, one comes to even more life-sized realism. Garbage trucks and sculpted National Guard "troops" point bayonets toward black strikers who hold picket signs saying "I am a Man"—the poignant cry for recognition taken up by Memphis sanitation strikers in 1968. The visitor then arrives at King's hotel room, watches films on the sanitation strike and portions of Dr. King's funeral, and looks out on the balcony where he was shot.

One can easily spend a day studying the movement in the confines of this museum. Rather than a traditional assembling of artifacts, the museum provides innovative, participatory historical narratives which are intermeshed with numerous films on the history of the civil rights movement. The material also includes Rosa Parks, Ida B. Wells, Malcom X, the Black Panther Party, the NAACP, Garvey, DuBois, and other leaders and histories that are part of the long struggle for equality. One of the most interesting aspects of this kind of museum, in which the visitor plays a role as witness and even participant, is that it provides a space for people from all national and ethnic backgrounds to consider together the meaning of the words democracy and equality.

"I think that people in Memphis are very proud



Photo Courtesy National Museum of Civil Rights
Interactive Lunch-Counter Exhibit



Photo Courtesy National Museum of Civil Rights

of the fact that they have moved past thinking of Memphis as just the place where King was assassinated to a place where you can come and learn more about the civil rights movement itself, as you pay your respects to King and his memory," says Juanita Moore. "They have turned that tragedy into a positive for themselves and a lot of people." The museum allows people, she thinks, "the opportunity to understand more about who King was, what his message was about, what his contribution has been to the country and the world." She also points out that the museum allows the voices of the hundreds and thousands of civil rights activists of whom most people have not heard to come to the

fore. "It is the site of the assassination of King, but it is not a memorial to King. It is a civil rights museum. It is a memorial to all of the people that participated in that movement. . . . And it is not just about a few great people, or a few people everybody knows, it is about a lot of folks."

The National Civil Rights Museum is one of the first efforts to put the history of the southern struggle into the tourist books, and it has done so without trivializing or over-simplifying that history. Other such efforts are under way in the South, including a similar museum planned to commemorate the civil rights struggle in Birmingham. It will focus on the Sixteenth Street Baptist

church, where four black girls were killed by a bomb planted by white supremacists in 1963. And a monument to slain civil rights martyrs already exists outside the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery. Such museums and memorials may be among the most palpable attempts at doing public history, one way of giving the searing events of the 1960s and the long struggle for black freedom and for human rights the kind of representation they deserve.

OAH

Michael Honey is assistant professor of history at the University of Washington, Tacoma.

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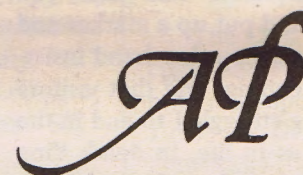
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OAH Delegate's Report

Historical Documentation at the State Department

by Anna K. Nelson

In October, 1991, the U.S. Congress added an additional title to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act that mandated by statute two critical changes in the declassification of State Department documents. First, the statute requires the department to assure publication of the volumes in the *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* series no later than thirty years after the events described. Second, it requires the department to declassify all records of historical value over thirty years old, send them to the National Archives, and make them available to the public. Four specific exemptions to this rule include information about weapons technology, information that would bring harm to a living person, internal department files (such as personnel files), and documents that would "demonstrably impede . . . ongoing official activities . . . or demonstrably impair the national security of the United States." To oversee these provisions, the statute established a reconstituted Advisory Committee for Historical Diplomatic Documentation.

This legislative landmark was sparked by the widely reported evidence verified by historians that the series was falling further and further behind the events to be documented and that the declassification of documents was a major roadblock not only to publication of the *FRUS* series but to all citizens interested in contemporary history. Finally, members of Congress were responding to the threatened integrity of the series after the publication of the 1952-54 Iran volume omitted all references to the CIA involvement in the covert operation which returned the Shah to power.

Although there has been an historical advisory committee since 1956, the previous committee was not allowed to see the documents that had been withdrawn by the agencies from the *FRUS* volumes or even the declassification guidelines that established the basis for document removals. For the most part, committee members were limited to giving the historical office moral support, prodding the State Department toward a quickened publication pace, and expressing their strong objections to the limitations placed upon their activities. Many historians completed their terms on the committee deeply frustrated with the process.

The advisory committee established on October 28, 1991 (P.L. 102-138), has a much broader mandate and greater responsibilities. The committee consists of nine members. Six specifically represent the Organization of American Historians, American Historical Association, Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, American Political Science Association, Society of American Archivists, and the American Society of International Law. Fortunately, at this time the three additional public members are also historians of American foreign relations. The Historian of the State Department is the executive-secretary of the committee.

The committee's primary responsibilities are; (1) determining if the volumes in *FRUS* "would be so altered or changed by deletions . . . that the selection of documents [that are included] could be misleading

or lead to an inaccurate or incomplete historical record," and (2) reviewing systematic declassification procedures and all guidelines used for declassification review. The legislation gives the committee members, who must pass the requisite security check, full access to the original text of any document that has been withdrawn from the *FRUS* volumes and to all declassification guidelines.

The State Department moved rather slowly on implementing the legislation so the committee did not meet until March 1992. Three more meetings were held in May, July, and November. The first meeting was largely devoted to receiving information and deciding organizational matters. The next meetings, however, included sub-committee reports on documents chosen for a *FRUS* volume by the historical office but deleted by officials in State; a report on systematic declassification procedures and guidelines; a report on new editing techniques to streamline the volumes; and a report on the program of publication of treaties and agreements and the *Digest of U.S. Practice in International Law*. In addition to the advisory committee and members of State's historical office, meetings generally include representatives from the Historical Documentation Review Division (HDR), the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. Representatives of the National Archives also attend. (Only the advisory committee and the executive secretary attend executive sessions.)

Readers of this newsletter are probably most interested in the information gained by the committee concerning declassification procedures and the decision on the documents deleted from the *FRUS* volume. A compromise was reached on the *FRUS* volume after extensive negotiations with State and soul searching by the committee. But the declassification procedures remain a continuing matter of concern.

The HDR now has two sections. One declassifies material for *FRUS*. The other is in charge of systematic (or aggregate in HDR terminology) declassification of thirty-year-old documents. Armed with time limitations set by P.L. 102-138, State and other agencies must clear records for *FRUS* within 120 days of receiving them. HDR is in charge of implementing this provision and seems to have made some positive management changes that will move the volumes at a faster pace.

Systematic declassification, however, still seems to be a very labor intensive, time-consuming, and expensive process. It is a four step process. First, a former foreign service officer on contract to HDR goes through the records of a particular country (or region) for a particular time period (Eastern Europe, 1961-63, for example). Guidelines for declassifiers are then written based upon this rather general review. Second, the documents, draft guidelines, and some State Department money then go to the declassification section of the National Archives. There, junior archivists use the guidelines for an initial review of each document. This is followed by a second review by supervisory personnel who ensure that the review was accurate. Finally, personnel from

HDR do a spot check (or in a few cases where they do not think the experience of the supervisory archivist adequate, a complete review) of the documents. Guidelines are finalized when they appear to work properly. However individual documents continue to be returned to State because no set of guidelines can be definitive. Officials in HDR stated that they often are more lenient in releasing information than the archivist interpreting the guidelines. The advisory committee was taken aback by the duplication of effort. However, it was assured that it was cost effective to have archivists do the declassifying (their salaries are lower) even if HDR does have to check up on them.

Members of the committee were also concerned about the use of obsolete guidelines for FOIA requests, and the inability to make use of technology to accelerate the process. A great amount of time was spent during the July meeting in discussing the current process and possible changes. In November, we learned that under current procedures it would take until 2010 to declassify records dated earlier than 1962, assuming that State sends no additional records to the Archives. Given this statistic, no doubt the committee will return to this issue at the next meeting in February.

Although the committee sometimes disagrees over procedures, it invariably agrees on the larger issues. Well aware that precedents are being set, it has carefully established its prerogatives under the legislation passed by Congress while also listening and learning in order to offer positive and workable solutions.

My own personal opinion—not reflected or condoned by the other members of the advisory committee—is that the passage of the legislation a year ago October marked an important milestone that should lead to a more rational method of declassification and a more complete record in *FRUS*. Fortunately, the timing was just right since it coincided with the end of the Cold War. Historians in State can now see intelligence documents (except those from NSA) to determine their value for a *FRUS* volume. State and other agencies can no longer hold documents for months or years before declassifying them for publication, and the management changes in HDR are bound to improve the liaison between the various groups involved in publication.

But, in spite of the progress, I am personally concerned about some unanticipated consequences of the legislation. In an effort to meet the thirty-year deadline, future planning for *FRUS* includes thinner volumes, no microfiche supplements, and fewer notes from the compilers. Fat volumes and microfiche take longer to "clear" and thus are in danger of disappearing. This was certainly not the intent of the legislation. I am also troubled by the implicit assumption of agency personnel that the requirement for systematic declassification for *all* documents over thirty years cannot be met in spite of the congressional mandate. Inadequate budgets are inevitably blamed for the delay. It is my personal opinion (again, not necessarily

See Nelson Page 11

Capitol Commentary

by Page Putnam Miller

National Archives Faces Mounting Criticism

On November 2, Senator John Glenn (D-OH), Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, released a report, following a year-long investigation, titled "Serious Management Problems at the National Archives and Records Administration." Glenn undertook this study as part of his ongoing oversight of Inspector General Offices. In 1988 Congress amended the Inspector General Act to include the National Archives as one of 33 additional agencies that should establish inspector general offices. The law required the agency head to select an inspector general who could act in an impartial and independent manner to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in the agency. The report focuses on a flawed selection process at the National Archives that gave inflated recommendations to an internal candidate who had neither the training nor experience of many of the other nineteen applicants for the position of inspector general. The report also details subsequent examples of inappropriate conduct by Lawrence Oberg, who headed the National Archives' new Inspector General Office. The report states that Oberg violated statutory requirements calling for impartiality and confidentiality and a prohibition against engaging in agency operations and taking supervision from anyone other than the agency head.

In a strongly worded conclusion, the report states that "the management of the National Archives and Records Administration has, during the years 1989-1992, reflected a pattern of expedience and control which has been regularly substituted for sound management." This report attributes part of the problem to the U.S. Archivist having "removed himself unduly from management responsibilities" and failing to provide needed supervision. In a series of recommendations, the committee urges a review of the archivist by the President; a review of the inspector general by the archivist; and a review by the archivist of the conduct of other National Archives' officials. Some in the historical profession have expressed disappointment that the archivist, Don Wilson, has not provided needed leadership and has, in many ways, isolated himself and the agency, from users, the Congress, and other agencies. In addition to dealing with the charges of the Senate report, the National Archives has had to face allegations of delaying public access to the Nixon tapes. Professor Stanley Kutler of the history department of the University of Wisconsin joined with the public interest group, Public Citizen, last spring to compel the National Archives to make the Nixon tapes available to researchers. The depositions in this case provided much of the background material for a lengthy, December *New Yorker* article by Seymour M. Hersh that described Richard Nixon's successful efforts to keep the tapes secret. Hersh criticizes the National Archives for failure to abide by the law that required that the Nixon papers and tape recordings be made available to the public "at the earliest reasonable date."

In December the governing bodies of the American Historical Association and the National Coordi-



Photo Courtesy H. F. McMains

nating Committee for the Promotion of History adopted a statement on the National Archives that expressed disappointment that the National Archives since becoming an independent agency in 1985 had not fulfilled the promise held forth by the enabling legislation. The statement noted a series of reports prepared in the last seven years by the Committee on the Records of Government, the National Academy of Public Administration, the NCC, and Congressional committees that have outlined shortcomings at the National Archives. These are as basic as addressing the challenges posed by new technologies and providing timely access to materials of historical value. The two organizations thus affirmed that only a reinvigorated and more assertive National Archives will meet the challenge of fully implementing its mission of preserving American culture by adequately documenting the activities of the federal government.

Historians Participate in Efforts to Bar the Destruction of National Security Council Electronic Records

On January 6, 1993, Judge Charles R. Richey of the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia, ruled that the Reagan and Bush administrations' attempts to destroy valuable electronic records were unlawful. The court also found that the Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, breached his statutory duty to prevent the destruction of such records and has ordered the Archivist immediately "to take all necessary steps to preserve, without erasure, all electronic federal records generated by the National Security Council." The administration appealed the case on January 11 and stated that it planned, prior to Clinton's inauguration, to destroy the backup data at each of the work stations of the National Security Council staff. Judge Richey responded on January 14 with a sec-

ond order that demanded that the administration preserve the National Security Council computer tapes. Then on January 15 the Court of Appeals ruled that the departing Bush administration officials could clear the computers for the incoming Clinton staff if unaltered backups of all computer records were preserved.

This case began in January, 1989, when a group of historians, librarians, journalists, and citizen advocates joined in a lawsuit to prevent the White House and the National Security Council officials from destroying computer records, including electronic mail communications. This case, which has been slowly moving for the past four years through the legal labyrinth of appeals and complaints, is frequently called the PROFS case because the electronic mail system used by the National Security Council was the Professional Office System (PROFS). Documents from the National Security Council's backup tapes of the 1986 and 1987 PROFS system provided significant evidence in the Iran-Contra hearings. However, the government argued that use of PROFS by Oliver North, John Poindexter, and Robert McFarlane to conduct agency business was the rare exception and that all other historically significant records on the PROFS system were printed and are in the permanent file of the National Security Council.

The government's position throughout the case has been that the PROFS was an electronic mail system which was not used for substantive memos but instead for brief messages, the equivalent of telephone slips. The National Archives has supported this position by officially stating that electronic mail computer tapes are not federal records. Yet while denying that these records were of historical value, the National Security Council in 1991 searched the PROFS tapes from the Reagan years, preserved under this lawsuit, to produce for the Justice Department documents to assist in the investigation of Manuel Noriega and to aid in preparation of the confirmation hearings of Robert Gates as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In his January 6 opinion, Judge Richey stated that the key issues of this case are whether the National Archives has provided guidelines that are reasonable or sufficiently clear as to provide adequate guidance to National Security Council personnel in the maintenance and preservation of federal records and whether the United States Archivist has fulfilled his statutory duties under the Federal Records Act. Thus as Judge Richey put it, "the threshold issue before the Court is whether the material created or saved on the Defendants' computer systems falls under the Federal Records Act's definition of federal records." The Court concluded that some of the material stored on these computer systems do meet the definition of records and must be saved, regardless of whether a paper or hard copy of the material has been printed out. Paper copies from the PROFS system do not contain all of the notations included in the electronic version, which contains notations about the circulation of information. Judge Richey noted in his decision that "such information can be of tremendous historical value in demonstrating what agency personnel were in-

volved in making a particular policy decision and what officials knew, and when they knew it."

Additionally, Judge Richey pointed out that "when left to themselves agencies have a built-in incentive to dispose of records relating to their mistakes or simply do not think about preserving information." But as the opinion makes clear, the Federal Records Act specifically addresses this problem, by requiring the archivist to establish standards for the retention of records of continuing value and to assist agencies in applying the standards. Emphasizing the fact that the 1984 amendments to the Federal Records Act enhanced the archivist's authority to ensure the preservation of records of historical value, the decision stressed that under this law the archivist is required to notify Congress and independently request that the Attorney General initiate an action to prevent the unlawful removal or destruction of records.

In addition to the preservation of National Security Council records that will provide scholars with important information for analyzing the decision-making process of major policy issues, this case of *Armstrong v. Bush* has significant policy implications for the National Archives and for federal-record keeping practices. This is the first court decision that explicitly applies the Federal Records Act to electronic records. Thus it will force the National Archives to deal more effectively with the complexities of preserving electronic records. Second,

the decision reaffirms the independent authority of the U.S. Archivist. Many in the historical and archival community have felt for some time that the archivist has neglected important responsibilities for the preservation of records because of a reluctance to use statutory authority that many believe he had. Finally, this decision puts federal agencies on notice that arbitrary and capricious records-keeping practices will not be condoned.

Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act Passed in Last Days of the 102nd Congress

On October 30 the President signed into law a major water conservation bill, the Reclamation Projects Act, which in title 40 included amendments to the Historic Preservation Act. The historic preservation amendment, frequently referred to as the Fowler/Bennett bill for the sponsors, Senator Wyche Fowler (D-GA) and Rep. Charles Bennett (D-FL), have been under consideration since 1988. Following considerable revisions, the new law emphasizes the partnership between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the state historic preservation Offices. Yet this law does include provisions that will allow state historic preservation offices, meeting certain standards, to assume additional responsibilities in the identifica-

tion and preservation of historic properties. The law also provides added protection for properties listed on the National Register and calls for the establishment of a National Center for Preservation Technology within the National Park Service.

A section on professional standards was of special concern to historians. Early versions of this legislation focused primarily on the need for professional standards for archaeologists. Through the efforts of historians and the support of Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN) the final legislation strengthens the professionalism of all federal employees and contractors involved in historic preservation work. The law describes the role of the Office of Personnel Management in revising qualification standards for a number of disciplines, including history. This section states that "the standards shall consider the particular skills and expertise needed for the preservation of historic resources" and clarifies that there shall be "equivalent requirements" for all the disciplines involved. For many years historians have worked to change the Secretary of Interior's Cultural Resource Management Standards which required only a bachelor's degree for historians but a graduate degree for archaeologists.

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

New OAH Treasurer

The OAH has named Gale E. Peterson, director of the Cincinnati Historical Society, as its new treasurer. He replaces G. Cullom Davis, professor of history at Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL, who has served as treasurer since 1984.

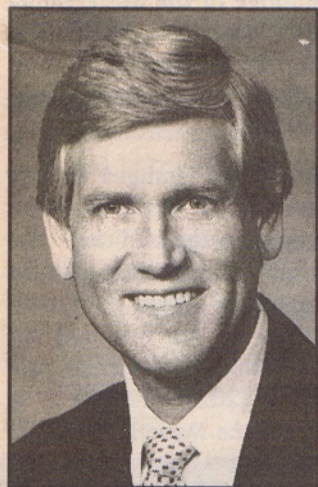


Photo Courtesy CHS
Gale Peterson

Peterson holds a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, and he has been CHS director since 1978. He has previously served the organization as principal investigator for the Gregory Directory Project (1973-75), director of the United States Newspaper Project (1976-78), and co-chair of the 1989 committee to evaluate the performance of the treasurer.

ration does the training program emphasize and how is it structured? The OAH would also appreciate receiving copies of any training materials, brochures, outlines, and syllabi that you think are helpful.

And finally, as the Organization considers how best to present its findings from this survey and others, it would be helpful to hear your ideas regarding an effective format for sharing the collected suggestions about training graduate students to teach.

Please send your comments and materials to: OAH Graduate Teaching Survey, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199.

Nixon Presidential Material Opening

The National Archives has made available to the public an additional 47.1 cubic feet (114,000 pages) of files from the Nixon Presidential materials in Alexandria, VA. This brings the total number of pages opened for research to approximately 4.5 million. The materials are from the White House Central Files Unit, which is a permanent organization within the White House complex that maintains a central filing and retrieval system for the records of the President and his staff. For additional information on the opening, contact the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff.

From the National Archives

The OAH will have a memorial for Frank Freidel on Friday, April 16, during the 1993 annual meeting. Professor Freidel died January 25, 1993. The memorial will be at 5:00 in the Anaheim Hilton Hotel. Further details will be published in the pocket program.

Huntington Library Honors Retirement of Martin Ridge

The Huntington Library will sponsor a western history conference on the occasion of the retirement of Martin Ridge as director of research at the Huntington. Ridge was formerly professor of history at Indiana University and editor of the *Journal of American History* (1966-1978). The symposium is in recognition of his many contributions to the institution and is in conjunction with the current library exhibition, "Paradise Found, Paradise Lost?: Conflicting Visions of the American West."

The symposium will be held at the Huntington, April 12-14, 1993, just prior to the OAH annual meeting in Anaheim, April 15-18, 1993. (Convention rates at the Anaheim Hilton are available three days prior to the meeting.)

Leading scholars participating in the conference include Albert Hurtado, Paul Hutton, Howard Lamar, Richard Lowitt, James H. Madison, Walter Nugent, Donald Pisan, Charles Rankin, Glenda Riley, James Ronda, Melody Webb, and Richard White.

The two-day symposium is open to the public. For additional information regarding the conference, write to Western History Conference, Research Division, Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108.

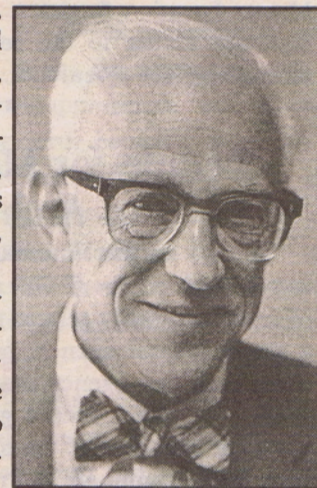


Photo Courtesy
Huntington Library
Martin Ridge

Training Graduate Students to Teach

Are your graduate students trained to be effective teachers? The Organization of American Historians is now seeking information about how universities and, more importantly, history departments prepare their graduate assistants and instructors to teach in the classroom. By surveying departmental chairs, the OAH hopes to gather ideas from particular training programs or concepts that could be usefully applied in other history departments.

Specifically, the OAH would like to know if there is a formal (or informal) program at your institution to train graduate assistants and instructors to teach in the classroom. If so, what sorts of prepa-

National Archives Prepares for Massive Move of Records

In the process of making the records in Washington, DC, repositories "move-ready" for the National Archives building at College Park, MD, known as Archives II, the staff is identifying records that should be transferred to the National Archives Regional Archives rather than moved to the new building. Researchers can request a full list of the transferred records from the Regional Archives System, (NSR-WO), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

The following is a partial list of record groups some portion of which have been transferred between January and September 1992: U.S. Grain Corporation (RG 5); Weather Bureau (RG 27); U.S. Shipping Board (RG 32); Secretary of Interior (RG 48); Bureau of Public Debt (RG 53); Bureau of Employment Security (RG 183); Bureau of War Risk Litigation (RG 190); Public Housing Administration (RG 196); National War Labor Board, WWII (RG 202); Department of Justice (RG 60).

Archives II will open for research in 1994. Preparations are underway to move more than one million cubic feet of records from facilities in Suitland, MD, and Alexandria, VA, and the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

Archives II will augment, not replace, the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. Both buildings will operate as archival facilities with different emphases. The National Archives Building will continue to serve as the principal location for public programs and genealogical research. Films, lectures, and workshops will continue to be offered to the public downtown with supplementary programs offered to the university community and public at College Park.

Unavoidably, this massive move of records and 600 staff members will cause some inconveniences during the moving period of December 1993-December 1995. The current locations of records, some of which have been stored in separate locations over the years, must be verified and the records organized into proper hierarchical order, according to archival standards. When the records arrive at their new locations, the new stack and shelf locations will be entered into an automated Master Location Register. All these elements will facilitate access to the records for the staff and, ultimately, the researcher.

Schedule for Moving Records to Archives II

Records in the National Archives are organized into record groups (RG). A record group is a body of organizationally related records—usually those of a single federal agency, but sometimes records of more than one agency that relate to the same program area. Each record group is assigned a number. For purposes of the move, the textual records have been combined into record clusters. A record cluster is a collection of record groups relating to common subject or program area. For example, the "Justice cluster" consists of RG 60, the General Records of the Department of Justice; RG 65, the

Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; RG 129, the Records of the Bureau of Prisons; and, other related record groups.

The move is scheduled by cluster. At the end of the move there will be eight records clusters in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and 18 records clusters in the National Archives at College Park.

The clusters in Archives II and time frames for the transfers are listed below:

Cluster	Time Frame for Transfer
Interior	Jan 94-Sept 94
Agriculture	Jan 94-Oct 94
Transportation	Jan 94-July 94
Commerce	Jan 94-Oct 94
Energy	July 94-Sept 94
Labor	Sept 94-Apr 95
State and Foreign Relations	Sept 94-Apr 95
Watergate S.P.F.	Oct 94-Dec 94
Independent Counsel	Oct 94-Dec 94
General Govt.	Oct 94-Apr 95
Justice	Nov 94-May 95
Science	Dec 94-Apr 95
Treasury	Apr 95-Dec 95
Executive Office of the President and Presidential Agencies	Apr 95-June 95
Health	Apr 95-July 95
Modern Army	Apr 95-Mar 96
Education	June 95-Sept 95
Air Force	July 95-Sept 95
Housing	Sept 95-Oct 95
Defense	Oct 95-Mar 96

The Nixon Presidential Materials will be moved to Archives II during the December 1993-January 1994 time frame.

Non-Textual Records

All non-textual records will be closed during their move time frames.

Non-Textual Records	Time Frame for Move
Cartographic	Dec 93-Jan 94

Motion Picture, Sound, and

Video Branch	Jan 94-Feb 94
Still Photography	Feb 94-Feb 94
Electronic	Mar 94

Records to be Consolidated in Archives I by Cluster

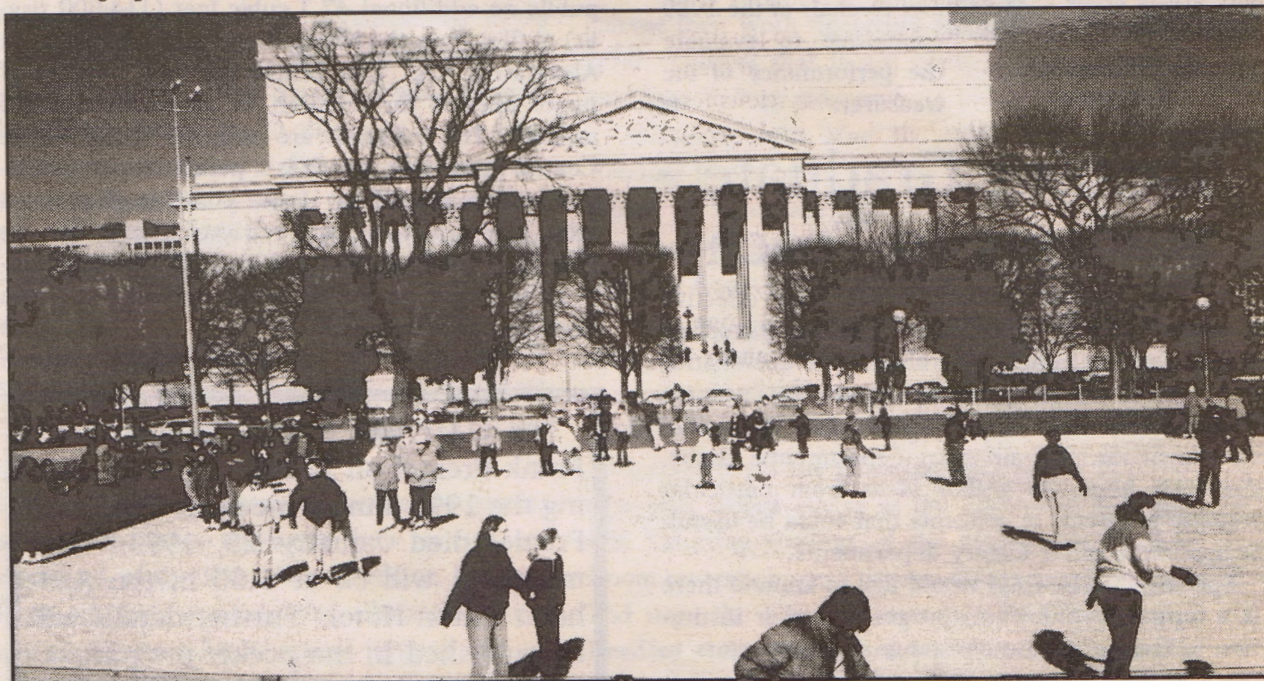
Record groups remaining at the National Archives generally will not be closed, with some exceptions.

Cluster	Time Frame for Move & Rearrangement
Legislative Branch	Mar 95-Sept 95
Judicial Branch	Aug 95-Nov 95
American Indian Related Records	Oct 95-Feb 96
Navy	Nov 95-July 96
Genealogical Related Records	Dec 95-Apr 96
Old Army	Jan 96-June 96
Misc. Records and Donated Materials	Mar 96-Apr 96
District of Columbia	Mar 96-Apr 96

In addition, the microfilm publications now available in the microfilm reading room at the National Archives Building will be divided between the two buildings. Microfilm going to Archives II will be moved at the time of the move of the State & Foreign Relations cluster (Sept 94-Apr 95). Microfilm publications in the microfilm research rooms at each building will then reflect the textual holdings in each building.

Since many factors can cause changes in any move schedule, researchers should verify whether there have been any changes in these dates. Researchers should write or call at least several weeks before traveling to Washington. Write to the Textual Reference Division, Office of the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408, or telephone the Reference Services Branch at (202)501-5400.

From the National Archives



National Archives Building, Washington, DC

Photo Courtesy H. F. McMains

Conference Report: Revisionism and the Holocaust

by Dennis B. Downey

On April 5-6, 1992, Millersville University, a state-supported institution located near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, hosted its annual conference on the Holocaust. Nearly three hundred persons participated in a dozen sessions organized around the general theme of "Revisionism and the Holocaust." Scholars from the fields of history, religious studies, sociology, journalism and cinema studies, and literary criticism presented papers and workshops on such topics as "Revisionism and the Holocaust—Historical, Legal and Political Implications," "New Insights into the Holocaust in Lithuania," "Memoirs of Women Survivors," and "The Works of Primo Levi."

This was the eleventh conference sponsored by the university in its commitment to promoting historical scholarship on the Holocaust. Previous meetings have stressed such themes as "The Churches and the Holocaust," "Teaching the Holocaust," "America's Response to the Holocaust," and "The Holocaust in Literature, Film and Education." Michael Marrus, Richard Rubenstein, David Wyman, Raul Hilberg, Robert Herzstein, and Charles Maier are among the distinguished historians and critics who have lent stature to previous programs. The conference also has provided an occasion for younger scholars in the field of Holocaust Studies to present their work.

As in past years, several Holocaust survivors took part in the proceedings, and their presence added a powerful element of personal witness to the more academic considerations. Their comments drawn from personal experiences represented startling evidence of "past as present" which is difficult if not impossible for social scientists to recapture. Recent attempts to reach a wider audience by revisionist organizations like the Committee for an Open Debate on the Holocaust (CODOH) and the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) made the theme of this year's conference all the more timely. As one participant observed, it is no accident that efforts to place advertisements denying the Holocaust in American college newspapers are directed at a generation of students who have little historical consciousness and no personal memory of the Holocaust. The importance of memory in the development of historical consciousness was a theme which ran through the several days of discussion.

Stasys Lozoraitis, Lithuanian ambassador to the United States, delivered the keynote address. Other participants included Randolph Braham of The Graduate School of the CUNY, Robert Herzstein of the University of South Carolina, and Daniel Michman of the University of Toronto. Braham set the tone for subsequent discussions. He embraced the "power of memory against forgetting" in summoning scholars to confront those who claim the Holocaust a "hoax" so a younger generation will not be swayed by specious if cleverly presented arguments.

The most important session of the conference was a panel discussion entitled "Revisionism and the First Amendment," attended by 150 scholars, students, and interested townsfolk. Calling for a

debate which is "civilized and enlightening," moderator Robert Bresler of Penn State University introduced the evening's two principal speakers, David Oshinsky of Rutgers University and Samuel Walker of the University of Nebraska-Omaha. Oshinsky recently had published an op-ed piece in the *New York Times* criticizing the editorial boards of those university newspapers which had accepted for publication ads contesting the Holocaust. Walker, the author of a highly regarded history of the American Civil Liberties Union, advocated an elastic policy which supported the publication of such ads while not endorsing the content of the materials. The central issue which engaged the panelists was whether, with respect to the Holocaust, historical revisionists should be afforded a forum for the expression of their ideas. More specifically, they asked whether private publications were obliged to open their pages to organizations which hold positions that are socially or professionally questionable. The ensuing discussion touched on the meaning of free expression in "the marketplace of ideas," the standards of judgment to be employed in evaluating responsible statements, and whether a democratic society is well served by any form of censorship or control. As Bresler had hoped, the entire debate was informative and respectful of dissenting opinions. Oshinsky and Walker had numerous points of agreement and disagreement, with some interesting twists and turns that illuminated the complexity of the subjects under consideration.

Perhaps the most significant point of agreement concerned the legal implications of refusing to print ads and notices from private associations like CODOH and the IHR. Oshinsky and Walker concurred that with respect to the matter at hand, this was not a First Amendment issue. This was not a case of government suppression of speech, and private publications are under no obligation to provide a forum for revisionist groups. But having established their general agreement, the two panelists proceeded to diverge into very different points of analysis which led to opposite conclusions on the issues of free expression and legitimacy. While not abandoning legal considerations, the discussion was enlarged to encompass the social and the moral implications of the ads in question.

Oshinsky argued that editorial boards have a duty to exercise discretion in accepting statements for publication. He labeled as "irresponsible" revisionist statements which are "intentionally hurtful and fallacious" in content, and he hoped that editors would examine "moral and factual considerations" in judging the merits of advertisements. He called revisionist ads "an affront to truth," and by giving space to a "cadre of distortionists . . . you open up the path to a kind of legitimacy" which is socially and professionally undesirable.

Agreeing that revisionists have a right to say what they want, Oshinsky countered that any editorial board has the "right of free choice to deny something it finds abhorrent." However, such denials cannot be done in a capricious fashion, and clear standards must be devised and adhered to on

a case by case basis. For Oshinsky, this was not an issue of suppression of speech but one of responsible journalism with respect to a matter of powerful social and moral consequences. Walker offered a very different perspective by arguing that publishing the ads "was the right thing to do." "The core value of a free society is freedom of thought," Walker said, and refusing to print the ads would be imprudent social policy. "Denying ideas is dangerous," he said, "and if you are offended by something, that is what a free society is all about." Walker invoked the image of a "slippery slope" and suggested that once you start down the road of censorship you cannot stop. No individual or organization should have the authority to control the expression of speech, he said. That is the function of the "marketplace of ideas," and as Walker observed, "We [he and Oshinsky] are disagreeing here over how the marketplace should work."

Although Walker made it clear that he found revisionist literature personally and professionally distasteful, he argued that the hallmark of a free society is the complete freedom of speech. To illustrate what he saw as the conundrum of control in this issue, Walker cited several other kinds of ads on which there would not be common agreement about their propriety. He noted that the revisionist ads had "provoked a debate and that is good. . . . That is what the university, a free society is all about." Where Oshinsky asserted that "certain ads should clearly be, in my mind, rejected," Walker favored accepting all ads. "You are in dangerous territory when you start saying, 'Your ideas are o.k., but yours are not.'"

An enlightening and animated hour-long discussion followed, with a large number of questions and comments from the audience. Most of those who spoke agreed with Oshinsky, although there seemed to be a general acknowledgement that Walker was raising troublesome questions that could not be casually pushed aside. No one took the position that private newspapers could or should be compelled to accept ads, but several people agreed with Walker that the best social policy in a democratic society was to protect free expression but educate readers to the errant content of questionable literature. On a direct question regarding the controversy over printing an IHR "Call for Papers" in the *OAH Newsletter*, both Oshinsky and Walker stated that they did not believe the organization had a legal obligation to provide a forum for revisionist historians. Though he claimed only a passing knowledge of the incident, Walker said he favored printing the announcement. Oshinsky did not, concerned that printing such announcements would give the revisionists the appearance of legitimacy in historical circles.

This concern over extending legitimacy by creating a forum for revisionist scholarship surfaced throughout the evening's discussion and later sessions. Themes of historical denial and revisionism informed the discussion of recent trends in European historiography and the state of scholarship in Lithuania, as well as Mary Agnes Schofield's discussion of the experiences of women survivors. Reser-

See Downey Page 11

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Contributing Members, 1992

In January, 1990, the Organization of American Historians instituted a new membership category of "Contributing Member." The following individuals have joined the Organization in this category during the 1992 calendar year.

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OAH

From Nelson Page 5

ily reflecting that of the advisory committee) that the delay is, in fact, the result of the costly, duplicative declassification procedures and the assumptions on which they are based. In spite of the cooperation given the committee by the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, the HDR, and the National Archives, I personally do not see that anyone in a position to make procedural changes intends to do so. Since Congress will be unable to appropriate additional money, the declassifiers plan to proceed as usual.

OAH

Anna K. Nelson is associate professor of history at American University, Washington, DC.

From Downey Page 9

versations about revisionism were also explicit in such different topics as Daniel Michman's analysis of Nazi administrative policy and Robert Herzstein's treatment of Time, Inc.'s publications and popular anti-semitism.

Throughout the proceedings, it was apparent that many people were troubled that an uninformed public might be easily swayed by literature which misrepresented historical incidents to facilitate an ideological agenda of anti-semitism. This point was made most tellingly by poet Charles Fishman of SUNY-Farmingdale, in an emotion-filled statement which concluded the Sunday evening

debate. Fishman lamented that "in a gathering of scholars, things that have enormous and deeply painful power, consequences in history, tend toward abstraction. We end up arguing ideas and forgetting the human consequences." He cautioned, "There comes a time when it is a human responsibility to protect our human family, our children . . . our present and our future." Fishman's warning serves as wise counsel in policy debates over matters of such explosive consequence as the Holocaust and "historical revisionism."

OAH

Dennis B. Downey is professor of history at Millersville State University, Millersville, PA.

OAH Executive Board

Executive Committee Meeting, August 15, 1992

Discussed dates and possible sites for the fall, 1993, executive board meeting. [The meeting was subsequently scheduled for Saturday, October 23, in New York City.]

Agreed to establish an *ad hoc* committee on NEH reauthorization and to provide funds for a meeting and conference calls.

Agreed that in the future the OAH should try to negotiate the cost of the presidential reception into hotel contract for the annual meeting.

Budgeted \$3,000 for the presidential reception in 1993, and *agreed* to make available an equal amount in the future if a hotel will not underwrite the reception in a given year.

Voted to pay one night's hotel in addition to transportation for executive board members to attend the fall and spring board meetings.

Discussed program committee travel, and *decided* not to change the current policy.

Agreed to discuss at the October board meeting the role of executive board liaisons to OAH service committees, the format of the Sunday morning meeting at the OAH annual meeting at which the board hears committee reports, and having representatives on joint and advisory committees report to the executive board as necessary.

Decided to discontinue the practice of awarding the Institute of Early American History and Culture's Douglass Adair Memorial Prize at the award and prize ceremony held during the OAH annual meeting.

Agreed that the executive secretary should write a letter in support of erecting a memorial to Thomas Paine in Washington, DC.

Agreed that a letter encouraging submission of proposals and the call for papers for the 1994 meeting should be sent to foreign members of the OAH and the foreign Americanists who participated in the 1992 annual meeting.

Decided that future expenses associated with international initiatives should come from general operating funds.

Albert Camarillo, Deborah Gray White, and Alfred Young.

Heard OAH President Lawrence W. Levine's report that he had appointed David Katzman, chair, Steven Stowe and Sara Evans to an *ad hoc* committee to review and make recommendations about the role and operations of the *OAH Newsletter* and *Council of Chairs Newsletter*. The committee, the creation of which was approved at the April, 1992, executive board meeting, is to report at the April, 1993, meeting of the executive board.

Heard Lawrence Levine's report on the status of his negotiations with the Indiana University Department of History concerning the OAH executive secretary search. [The report and recommendations of the committee to review the office of the executive secretary appeared in the November, 1992, issue of the *OAH Newsletter*, as did the announcement of the executive secretary search.]

Discussed OAH committee structure, functions, reporting mechanisms, and executive board liaisons. *Agreed to:* 1) abolish the Sunday morning meeting during the OAH annual meeting at which committee chairs report to the executive board; 2) convene an executive board meeting on Saturday from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. immediately prior to the business meeting; and, 3) incorporate reports or requests for action by committees on an as needed basis at either the Thursday or Saturday board meeting.

Voted to become an affiliated society of the American Historical Association.

Approved the minutes of the April, 1992, executive board meeting.

Heard Treasurer Cullom Davis' report on 1992

finances to date, the status of the OAH trust fund and the Fund for American History, and OAH participation in the Trust for Insuring Educators.

Passed unanimously the budget proposed for 1993.

Agreed to explore further a proposal put forth by the American Council of Learned Societies whereby constituent societies would develop a consortium to pool endowment monies in order to achieve a larger return on investments.

Unanimously approved Gale Peterson as the new OAH treasurer for a five-year term commencing at the end of the April, 1993, annual meeting.

Expressed gratitude and appreciation to Cullom Davis, OAH treasurer, whose term will end after the annual meeting in April, 1993.

Heard JAH Editor David Thelen's report on the positive reception of "Internationalizing the JAH: An Inaugural Issue," the September, 1992, issue of the *Journal*.

Heard a report by Joyce Appleby, chair of the *ad hoc* committee on international initiatives.

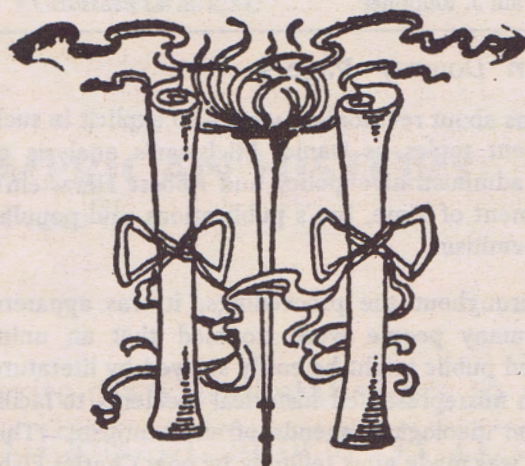
Voted to allocate \$5,000 to conduct a survey of Americanists abroad and history departments in the U. S. to determine the greatest needs and most propitious undertakings for supporting foreign scholarship and strengthening ties among scholars in American history.

Approved allocation of up to \$2,000 in the 1993 budget for travel by the *ad hoc* committee on international initiatives to go to Washington to meet with representatives from USIA to discuss establishing networks and annual regional meetings to promote the study, interpretation, and presentation of United States history in the Third World.

Discussed San Francisco and San Diego, California, and Seattle, Washington, as potential sites for the 1997 OAH annual meeting.

Voted to hold the 1997 meeting at the San Francisco Hilton.

Voted unanimously to endorse a resolution proposed by the Council of Graduate Schools regarding graduate scholars, fellows, trainees, and assistants and *agreed* to inform history department chairs of the board's endorsement. The text of the resolution appears below. [The resolution and a statement that the executive board had endorsed it appeared in the August/October, 1992, issue of the *OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter*.]



Executive Board Meeting, October 31, 1992:

Welcomed new members of the executive board:

OAH Executive Board

Heard Arnita Jones' report on the continuing negotiations with the National Council on Public History for a joint meeting in Washington, DC, in 1995.

Discussed opening the OAH program to sessions organized and controlled by other historical groups, considered current OAH policy which prohibits such sessions, and decided not to change the policy at this time.

Heard Arnita Jones' update on the status of two national education reform initiatives: the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the National Council for History Standards.

Concurred with Arnita Jones' recommendation to continue exploring involvement in an electronic bulletin board for historians.

Authorized Arnita Jones to continue negotiations to relocate the OAH archives to Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis.

Discussed a proposal to restructure the educational policy committee, and voted to add the chairs of the teaching committee and Magazine advisory board to the committee. This change must be approved at the April, 1993, business meeting.

Reviewed the OAH Code of Ethics on Sexual Harassment: Guidelines of the Organization of American Historians, which was adopted by the Board in November, 1986, reaffirmed commitment to the principles stated in the code, and recommended that the code be carried periodically in appropriate publications of the Organization of American Historians. [The Code of Ethics on Sexual Harassment was published in the August/October, 1992, issue of the OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter, and the full text appears below.]

Established a new OAH award: the Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Pre-Collegiate Teaching Award, contingent upon approval at the April, 1993, business meeting.

Unanimously approved a statement on the Institute for Historical Review controversy. [The text of the statement appears below.]

Appointed Alfred Young and Sara Evans to an *ad hoc* committee charged with drawing up a statement for consideration by the board at its April meeting on protecting curatorial freedom of museums. Agreed that the president of the OAH should take action when cases of egregious violation of curatorial freedom occur and that the president should write a letter to the American Association of Museums indicating OAH's interest in the development of a bill of rights for American museums.

Passed two resolutions, one concerning access to Library of Congress stacks and the other endorsing reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. [Both resolutions appear below.]

Agreed to gather information from history department chairs concerning how they train graduate

assistants to teach. Asked Eric Rothschild to review the responses and to develop a proposal for compiling an OAH booklet for graduate students on "How to Think about Teaching." [A call for information on teaching graduate students to teach appeared in the August/October, 1992, issue of the OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter. The text is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.]

Discussed a request from the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board for the OAH to nominate candidates to serve on the review board, and agreed to submit a list of names.

Discussed a statement entitled "OAH Strategy Considerations: National Endowment for the Humanities Re-Authorization," prepared by Michael Frisch at the request of the OAH executive committee, and appointed Michael Frisch, David Thelen, Arnita Jones, Bertram Wyatt-Brown, and Jamil Zainaldin to an *ad hoc* committee to explore further the issues raised during board discussion. [The *ad hoc* committee, working closely with Page Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, subsequently prepared a preliminary statement on NEH which was approved by the executive board via mail ballot and forwarded to the Clinton transition team for its consideration in developing its report on the agency. The statement appears below.]

Resolutions and Statements

Council of Graduate Schools Resolution Regarding Graduate Scholars, Fellows, Trainees, and Assistants

Acceptance of an offer of financial support (such as a graduate scholarship, fellowship, traineeship, or assistantship) for the next academic year by a prospective or enrolled graduate student completes an agreement that both student and graduate school expect to honor. In that context, the conditions affecting such offers and their acceptance must be defined carefully and understood by all parties.

Students are under no obligation to respond to offers of financial support prior to April 15; earlier deadlines for acceptance of such offers violate the intent of this Resolution. In those instances in which a student accepts an offer before April 15, and subsequently desires to withdraw that acceptance, the student may submit in writing a resignation of the appointment at any time through April 15. However, an acceptance given or left in force after April 15 commits the student not to accept another offer without first obtaining a written release from the institution to which a commitment has been made. Similarly, an offer by an institution after April 15 is conditional on presentation by the stu-

dent of the written release from a previously accepted offer. It is further agreed by the institution and organizations subscribing to the above Resolution that a copy of this Resolution should accompany every scholarship, fellowship, traineeship, and assistantship offer.

A Code of Ethics on Sexual Harassment: Guidelines of the Organization of American Historians

I. A. Sexual harassment within academe is unethical, unprofessional, and threatening to academic freedom. In the academic context, the term "sexual harassment" may be used to describe a wide range of behaviors. It includes, but is not limited to, the following: generalized sexist remarks or behavior, whether in or out of the classroom; requests for sexual favors; sexual advances, whether sanction free, linked to reward, or accompanied by threat of retaliation; the use of authority to emphasize the sexuality or sexual identity of a student in a manner which prevents or impairs that student's full enjoyment of educational benefits, climates or opportunities; and sexual assaults. Such behaviors are unacceptable because they are forms of unprofessional conduct which seriously undermine the atmosphere of trust essential to the academic enterprise.

B. The potential for sexual harassment is not limited to incidents involving members of the profession and students. Use of asymmetric power by members of the profession resulting in sexual harassment of colleagues or staff is also unethical and unprofessional.

C. Further, it is unprofessional behavior to condone sexual harassment or to disregard complaints of sexual harassment from students, staff or colleagues. Such actions allow a climate of sexual harassment to exist and seriously undermine the atmosphere of trust essential to the academic enterprise.

II. In addition to sexual harassment, amorous relationships that might be appropriate in other circumstances are inappropriate and should be avoided when they occur between members of the profession and any student for whom he or she has a professional responsibility. Implicit in the idea of professionalism is the recognition by those in positions of authority that in their relationships with students there is always an element of power. It is incumbent upon members of the profession not to abuse, nor seem to abuse, the power with which they are entrusted, since relationships between members of the profession and students are always fundamentally asymmetric in nature. Such relationships may have the effect of undermining the atmosphere of trust among students and faculty on which the educational process depends.

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III. The Organization of American Historians encourages chairs of departments of history to pass these guidelines on to the members of their departments. It suggests, moreover, that department chairs urge their respective universities to enforce existing federal regulations prohibiting sexual harassment and to take whatever measures are necessary to publicize grievance procedures available to students, faculty, or staff who have been subjects of sexual harassment.

OAH Statement on the IHR Controversy Passed by Executive Board on October 31, 1992

The Institute for Historical Review has presented as scholarship accounts of the Holocaust that have outraged scholars and journalists and provoked disagreement about the relative claims of our commitments to free expression and our commitment to historical accuracy. As a group that has wrestled with this controversy, the executive board of the Organization of American Historians hopes that an account of its experiences may be of value to other organizations that are confronted with similar issues.

In the summer of 1991 the IHR submitted an announcement for publication in the notice column of the OAH *Newsletter* inviting historians to contribute articles to the IHR's *Journal of Historical Review*. In August 1991, a majority of the OAH executive committee (which consists of past, present, and future OAH presidents and several other officers of the organization) voted to print this announcement in the *Newsletter*. One factor in the executive committee's decision was language that appeared above the notice column stating that the *Newsletter* is "open to all points of view."

In November 1991, by which time the IHR notice had already appeared in the *Newsletter*, the issue was presented to the full executive board (a larger group, which consists of members of the executive committee plus other, elected members). The executive board, after a spirited debate, voted that in the future the *Newsletter* should exclude advertisements and announcements from the IHR.

In the aftermath of the November 1991 vote, some members of the board (and several attorneys with whom the OAH staff consulted) expressed concerns about the legal implications of a resolution that singled out a particular organization for exclusion. As a result, the executive board reopened the issue at its April 1992 meeting in Chicago and, again after spirited debate, voted (by a one-vote margin) to establish a policy by which the *Newsletter* would accept notices and announcements only if they were "consonant with the purposes of the Organization."

The board believed that such a policy would effectively exclude a notice such as that appearing in

the November 1991 issue of the *Newsletter* inviting historians to contribute articles to the IHR's *Journal of Historical Review* from the *Newsletter*. Some (including several members who favored excluding the IHR notice but opposed the language of the resolution) feared that the new policy might lead to the arbitrary exclusion of material from other groups.

Members of the executive board expressed a wide range of opinions on this issue, and no summary can do full justice to the diversity of their views. We have tried, nevertheless, to offer a brief account of arguments on both sides that suggest at least something of the principal arguments.

Those members of the executive board who opposed excluding the IHR announcement from the *Newsletter* argued that the OAH should not make exceptions to its tradition of trusting readers to judge the value of announcements that appear in a publication it proclaims "open to all points of view." By allowing the IHR to publicize itself, the OAH would affirm its own commitment to an open, democratic society and its rejection of the IHR vision of erasing voices and facts it does not like. The worst way to fight groups we abhor is to become like them: to be brutal toward those who defend brutality, to deny a voice to those who would deny a voice to others. By permitting the IHR to publish its announcement, the OAH would be refusing to join movements that are rapidly eroding freedom of expression in this country.

Those members of the executive board who opposed publication of the IHR notice argued that it is a legitimate exercise of the organization's own freedom of speech to decline to publicize this abhorrent organization. The IHR is, of course, entitled to air its ideas without any official interference; but freedom of speech does not guarantee the IHR (or anyone) access to every forum of communication. It is the responsibility of private organizations to do what government cannot and should not do: mediate between ideas that deserve a wide hearing and those that do not. To do otherwise is not a defense of free speech but an abdication of the responsibilities citizens must exercise for free speech to flourish. The OAH should not exclude material from its publications simply because members disagree with it. But those on the executive board who oppose publication believe the OAH should exclude material that is repugnant to us all and antithetical to the purposes of our organization and our profession.

All of us, however, agree on several important things. Our debate was never over how we evaluate the arguments of the IHR. We all abhor, on both moral and scholarly grounds, the substantive arguments of the Institute for Historical Review. We all reject their claims to be taken seriously as historians.

We also all agree on the importance of defending free speech, even if we do not always agree on the best way to do that.

Looking back on this spirited and sometimes painful debate, we find that the process of arguing over these difficult issues was, ultimately, a healthy one; that it forced all of us to think seriously about a set of principles that we tend to embrace without examining; and that it reminded us of how even our most basic commitments profit from serious discussion and reexamination from time to time.

Resolution on Access to Library of Congress Stacks

Whereas, the effectiveness of the Library of Congress as a center for scholarly research has been diminished by the recent restrictions on stack access and the closing of the Manuscript Reading Room on Saturdays; and

Whereas, the Library of Congress has served as the storehouse for over a century of this country's knowledge and contains unique items that cannot be found elsewhere; and

Whereas, the Librarian of Congress made a unilateral decision to close the stacks following unfavorable publicity in the press and refused to consider implementing an improved security system that might protect collections from theft and damage but still allow screened researchers access to their sources; and

Whereas, there is conclusive evidence that the Library of Congress failed during the last ten years to enforce even rudimentary security measures; and

Whereas, there has been no evidence in reported thefts implicating any researcher engaged in a bona fide scholarly historical research project; and

Whereas, stack access made it possible for researchers in social history, and particularly in women's history, black history, and labor history, to pursue their work rigorously and efficiently and at a level of detail that is not easily achieved through standard finding aids; and

Whereas, since May 16, 1992, the Manuscript Reading Room of the Library of Congress has been closed on Saturdays; and

Whereas, Saturday closings of the Manuscript Reading Room place a hardship on both out-of-town scholars and Washington residents, for whom Saturdays are often their only opportunity to use the manuscript collections; therefore,

Resolved, that the Organization of American Historians urges the Librarian of Congress to recognize that closed stacks at the Library of Congress and Saturday closings of the Manuscript Reading Room severely imperil the research of some scholars and urge the Librarian to reopen the Manuscript Reading Room on Saturday and to seek a middle ground on access to the stacks that would reflect the

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needs of both security concerns and scholars; and

Resolved, that the Organization of American Historians will inform periodically the Senate and House of Representatives' Joint Committee on the Library on research conditions at the Library of Congress; and

Resolved, that the Organization of American Historians encourages its members to communicate with their Congressional representatives regarding the threats to scholarship represented by the Library of Congress' current policy of Saturday closings of the Manuscript Room and a rigid policy of no access to the stacks by any scholars.

Resolution on Funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Resolved, that the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians endorse the reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in 1993 at the level NHPRC has requested.

Statement on the National Endowment for the Humanities

This statement is intended as a general preface to further consideration of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The OAH, through its *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Humanities, intends to prepare specific position papers expanding the points outlined here. It will consider other issues bearing on the NEH as well.

Issue:

The Organization of American Historians, the nation's largest professional association for American history, urges a new and evolving role for the National Endowment for the Humanities that expands the vision of the humanities community and the nature of the humanities enterprise.

Background:

Nearly thirty years ago, the OAH joined other learned societies in recommending to the Congress of the United States a national foundation for the humanities. Originally oriented around the largely academic needs of formal learned societies, with a limited sense of the role and nature of public programming, NEH has been central to every aspect of how the scholarly and public practice of American history has changed. NEH-funded scholarly research has profoundly altered our approach to American history. It has raised new questions and fostered new understandings of traditional concerns. It has explored as well a vast range of newer issues, constituencies, and experiences, bringing these from the margins to the center of a newly conceived American diversity. NEH funding of public pro-

grams, especially in recent years through the rapidly developing state humanities councils, has been absolutely critical in the exciting expansion of what is 'sometimes referred to as "the parallel school"—a burgeoning array of museum exhibits, films, interpreted sites, and public programs of all kinds. But at the same time there have been controversies in the humanities that have led the scholarly community and public discussion into a sort of intellectual, cultural, and political dead-end—unresolvable and unproductive—in which NEH has been ensnared. Thus the leadership of NEH has become less imaginative and dynamic than we think appropriate for the new era into which the nation is entering—a time when all the resources of the country must be used to restore vitality to its intellectual and cultural life, even as the economy is rekindled. With the shift in the national administration and pending congressional hearings on NEH reauthorization, the moment is propitious for American historians to offer a perspective on the future of the agency.

Key Recommendations:

✓The next appointee to head the NEH should be an individual who can be a persuasive advocate for the transformative power of the humanities for individuals, communities, and society.

✓NEH has been successful in encouraging wonderfully creative approaches to new research, teaching, and scholarship. It has been similarly successful at stimulating new audiences and interest in history in many forms. The next step is to find ways to do both more consistently at once—bringing new scholarship and new audiences together so each can speak and listen to each other. NEH needs to explore programmatic ways to move beyond the expert vs. receiver framework, to see public discourse about history as a forum in which diverse experiences, notions of expertise, and perspectives meet toward mutually instructive ends. We are impressed, for instance, with the District of Columbia outreach of scholars into housing projects where they collaborate with the residents in the collection, writing, and presentation of local history.

✓NEH must expand initiatives and programs that provide more constructive leadership in a currently acrimonious national debate about American identity, diversity, community, and history. It needs to help generate and sustain a broader, more inclusive civic forum in which all voices will be heard. At the center of that conversation should be the multifaceted exploration of American history, because at the family, local, state, regional, and national levels, no one is exempt from the impact of the past upon the present. Through new ventures in scholarship and public programs, NEH can help move public discourse from closed either/or arguments to a more mutually respectful exploration of the richness and complexity of our nation's past, present, and future.

✓NEH needs to become more aware of how its

own structures, processes, and criteria shape teaching, scholarship, and programming. The agency's mechanisms and programs have not caught up with the humanities' potential for engaging a changing world. NEH needs to make changes that can help widen the circle of those capable of offering leadership and participation beyond the role of "audiences."

✓NEH should become more energetic in exploring and shaping changes in the cultural environment of the nation, not simply responding to them. It has a responsibility to promote research and study that focuses on changes in both the institutions and constituencies that relate to the study and practice of the humanities. The agency has an opportunity to offer more innovative leadership—through provision of data, models, pilot programs, and direct involvement—to those responsible for humanities programs. The National Science Foundation provides extensive data for the science community on educational and research programs. Similar kinds of information ought to be provided to the humanities community. For example, academics lack the information requisite for reforming the curriculum to meet the exigencies of a diverse student population and a changing work force.

✓NEH should find ways to more effectively evaluate its own projects and activities. It must assess which of its initiatives has succeeded and had a lasting impact. There has been too much reinventing of the wheel at NEH and not enough learning from and building on effective program initiatives. The state humanities councils' experience is particularly useful here.

✓In order to take the humanities into new places where scholars and a wider public can convene, we need basic research on how Americans understand and use the past in their everyday lives. Given the profound and ongoing changes in the institutions in which the humanities are embodied, NEH needs to reexamine its own mission, in line with that research. As its goals become clearer, it may well be necessary to recast the current program divisions at NEH and the ways in which the divisions relate to one another.

The promise of the Endowment lies in how the agency can meet the needs, not of scholars alone, but of a broad spectrum of the populace as well. Only by such efforts to which the exploration of the humanities is especially suited can all citizens meet the challenges of the coming decades with confidence and inspiration.

Committee Members:

Michael Frisch, Chair, SUNY-Buffalo
 Arnita Jones, Organization of American Historians
 David Thelen, *Journal of American History*
 Bertram Wyatt-Brown, University of Florida
 Jamil Zainaldin, Federation of State Humanities Councils

Announcements

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

Charges are \$65 for 100 words or less; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Professional Opportunities

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

The PHMC anticipates the appointment of three history-related professionals in early 1993. 1) Industrial History Specialist, with background in labor, business, technology, or related field, to manage public programs and conduct related research projects. 2) African-American History Specialist to manage public programs, including a yearly conference, and conduct research. 3) African-American Archives Specialist to acquire and make available historical materials to a broad public audience. All positions require MA degree and/or experience. Competitive salary and benefits. Application deadline March 5, 1993. For application materials, contact Robert Weible, Division of History, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034. Women and minorities strongly encouraged to apply.

Wabash College

American History. Wabash College, a liberal arts college for men. One year position, 1993-94. Specialization and field open, but applications from candidates with teaching interests in social, African-American, or women's history will be particularly welcome. Ph.D. in hand or expected by September 1993. Deadline for applications is February 20, 1993. Send letter of application, c.v., and letters of recommendation to Professor James J. Barnes, Dept. of History, P.O. Box 352, Crawfordsville, IN 47933. Wabash College is interested

in increasing its diversity. Women, and minorities are encouraged to apply. EOE

United States Air Force Academy

The Department of History at the United States Air Force Academy anticipates establishing a new assistant professor position in world history with a specialization in European, American, or Military history. Will teach upper-division undergraduate electives in area of specialization and introductory survey courses in world and military history. Ph.D. and evidence of excellence in teaching are required. Three year appointment beginning July 1, 1993. Possibility of extension and promotion based on teaching performance, scholarship, and vacancies. U.S. citizenship required. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Send letter of application, c.v., and three letters of reference to HQ USAFA/DPCS, Attn: Mrs. Den Herder, #93-04H, 8034 Edgerton Dr., Suite 240, USAF Academy, CO 80840-2215. Applications due immediately. Applications from women and minority group members are encouraged. AA/EOE

National Archives and Records Administration

Archivist. The National Archives, Washington, DC, seeks qualified applicants for entry-level archivist positions. Must be eligible for direct hire appointment under Outstanding Scholar provisions, i.e., 3.45 or above undergraduate GPA or in top 10% of undergraduate class. Duties include arranging and describing records; assisting researchers. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history, political science, or government; plus 12 semester hours in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics. An M.A. or 30 hours of graduate education in one of these fields preferred. Starts at GS-7 (currently \$22,717) annually and increases to GS-9 (currently \$27,789) after one year; upon successful completion of two-year training program, trainees are promoted to GS-11 (currently \$33,623). Apply March 15 to April 16. Must provide all college transcripts. For application instructions, call National Archives Personnel Office at (800) 827-4898. For additional information, call Mary Rephlo or Cynthia Fox at (202) 501-5310.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University African-American History. Instruc-

tor or tenure-track assistant professor to teach African-American and American history, and other courses consistent with expertise. Major field in African-American history required. Additional expertise in Latin American, the African diaspora, or public history strongly preferred. Doctorate required for assistant professor rank and ABD for instructor. Teaching experience required. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Send c.v., transcripts directly from institutions where all degrees were earned, and three letters of reference by February 28, 1993, to Dr. Peter Meyers, Chairman, History Department, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro, NC 27411. Position will remain open until filled. Appointment begins August 15, 1993. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Hunter College/City University of New York

Director of Asian American Studies. Tenure-track position at the rank of associate or full professor in any one of the social sciences. To administer a new program, teach undergraduate courses in Asian American Studies, as well as introductory and specialized courses in U.S. Ethnic Studies from the perspective of the applicant's discipline.

The position commences September, 1993. Qualifications are a Ph.D. in any one of the social sciences, including history, American Studies and Ethnic Studies. Preference given to applicants with teaching experience, scholarly involvement and publications in Asian American Studies. Salary is commensurate with rank, experience, and qualifications. The range is from \$37,308-\$66,310.

Send letter of application, c.v., syllabi of Asian American Studies courses and three letters of reference. The committee will review applications beginning February 15, 1993. Send to: Dean Judith Friedlander, Division of Social Sciences, Hunter College of the CUNY, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021. AA/EOE.

Utica College of Syracuse University

History and Afro-American Studies, joint appointment. Tenure track, assistant professorship. Specialty in Afro-American history is crucial; field in sub-Saharan African history highly desirable; fields in North Africa, Middle East, or Islamic Studies desirable. Ph.D. or ABD required. Send letter of application, c.v., and three current letters of reference to John H. John-

sen, Ph.D., Associate Dean of Behavioral Studies, Utica College of Syracuse University, 1600 Burrstone Road, Utica, NY 13502-4892. Application deadline March 19, 1993. Women and members of minority groups encouraged to apply.

Trinity College

American History. One-year (1993-1994) replacement position in U.S. history. Candidates must specialize in either African-American or 20th century U.S. history and be qualified to teach courses in both areas. The ability to teach the history of women/gender and/or race and ethnicity topics is also desirable. In addition to the five-course teaching load, duties will include directing a limited number of senior and/or master's theses. Send c.v. and dossier by March 13th to Eugene E. Leach, Department of History, Trinity College, Hartford, CT 10106. AA/EOE

The University of Tulsa

The Department of History at the University of Tulsa seeks applicants for a dissertation fellowship open to members of under represented groups. The Henry Kendall Fellowship applicants must have completed all Ph.D. requirements except the dissertation. Fellows receive one-year appointments to the history faculty, teach one course each semester, and receive a stipend of \$25,000. The field is open, but candidates specializing in early modern or medieval European history are especially urged to apply. Send a c.v., names of three references, and a letter describing the dissertation topic and its state of completion by March 1 to Lawrence D. Cress, Department of History, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189. The University of Tulsa is committed to diversifying its faculty and staff. AA/EOE

Bilkent University—Turkey

Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey, is seeking two faculty members (one senior, one junior) in American history. Net salaries (after taxes and deductions) are \$2400/month for twelve months, for the senior position, and \$1400/month, again for twelve months, for the junior position. In addition, Bilkent provides free furnished apartments on campus to all faculty members and their immediate families. Teaching load is four courses per year, consisting of graduate courses in History of Western Civilization. Please send resume to Prof. Halil Inalcik of Bilkent, who will be visiting Harvard from February 1 until

mid-May, 1993. Mailing address: Prof. Halil Inalcik, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. FAX 617-496-8584.

Activities of Members

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

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

Patrick B. Miller has been named a 1992-93 Scholar-in-Residence at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

Harold Platt, Loyola University of Chicago, has received the 1992 Wolman Award for best book in the field of public works history for *The Electric City: Energy and the Growth of the Chicago Area, 1880-1930*.

The National Council for the Social Studies announces that Paul H. Pangrace, Parma Heights, Ohio, has received an Advanced Certification for Teachers of Social Studies.

Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, professor of history and American Studies at Smith College, has been named a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar for 1992-1993. She will lecture at nine institutions across the United States.

Gerda Lerner has received the Award for Scholarly Distinction from the American Historical Association.

The Bureau of Land Management announces the selection of Marilyn Nickels as manager of the new Cultural Heritage Resource Division in Washington, DC.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Naval Historical Center offers grants for established scholars, a fellowship for doctoral candidates, and internships for undergraduate history

majors. The grants and fellowship are available to U.S. citizens only and deadline is **February 28, 1993**. Intern applications are due two months before intern date requested. Contact Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57, Washington, DC, 20374-0571

The North Caroliniana Society will accept proposals for Archie K. Davis Fellowships for 1993-1994 through **February 28**. Stipends help cover travel expenses and/or subsistence costs in gaining access to source materials in North Carolina history. Contact H. G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer three 1993 doctoral-level historical editing fellowships. The ten month documentary projects are for the papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Dwight D. Eisenhower, James Madison, or George Washington. Contact NHPRC (NP), National Archives Building, Washington, DC, 20408; (202) 501-5605. Application deadline is **March 1, 1993**.

The Museum of the Confederacy announces 1992 awards for historical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America. The Jefferson Davis Award will be given for a book-length narrative history. The Founders Award will be for excellence in the editing of primary materials published in 1991 and 1992. Deadline for entries is **March 1, 1993**. Contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219; (804) 649-1861.

The Naval Historical Center seeks nominations for the Ernest M. Eller Prize in Naval History. A cash award will be made to the author of the best article on U.S. naval history published in 1992. Deadline is **March 1, 1993**. Contact Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Bld. 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571.

The Early American Industries Association (EAIA) announces grants to provide for research on early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. Contact Justine J. Mataleno, 1324 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. The deadline is **March 15, 1993**.

The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming is offering travel grants for scholars during 1993. Application deadline is **March 15, 1993**. Contact Michael Devine, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3924, Laramie, WY 82071-3924; (307) 766-4114.

Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1993 graduate fellowships for summer work study in American history, museum studies, material culture and architectural history at Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington, VA. Candidates must be enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. program and must have completed at least two semesters of course work. Deadline is **March 15, 1993**. Contact Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; (703) 463-2552.

Researchers in Federal policies and politics in the 1970's can apply for travel grants to use Gerald R. Ford Library collections. Next deadline is **March 15, 1993**. Contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 741-2218.

Southhold Restorations offers the Joan Burmeister Romine Scholarship Fund for individuals in historic preservation. For information contact Southhold Restorations, Inc., 322 West Washington, South Bend, IN 46601. The deadline is **March 15, 1993**.

Cornell University offers a one-year post-doctoral fellowship, eligible to scholars with a Ph.D. by September 1993 for research which can include historical studies of scientific change. Contact Post-doctoral Search, Department of Science and Technology Studies, 726 University Avenue, Cornell, Ithaca, NY 14850-3995. Deadline is **April 1, 1993**.

The Smithsonian Institution Fellowships in Museum Practice program will award fellowships to study theoretical and applied research in museum work. The deadline is **April 1, 1993**. For information contact Nancy Fuller, Office of Museum Programs, A and I #2235, MCR 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-3101.

The Society for the History of Technology invites nominations for several prizes for best book, original essay, paper in electrical history, and museum exhibit. The deadline is **April 15, 1993**. For further details about each prize contact Bruce E. Seely, Dept. of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295.

The University of Minnesota will award Clarke Chambers Travel Fellowships for research in the Social Welfare History Archives or the YMCA Archives, with preference given to dissertation writers and early-career scholars. The deadline is **April 15, 1993**. For information contact David

Klaassen, Social Welfare History Archives, 101 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4377.

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation will award the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize for the best article written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For information contact the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. The deadline is **April 30, 1993**.

The Center for the Study of the American Constitution announces the James Madison Prize for the best unpublished manuscript in early American history, politics, society, or culture. A cash prize, medal, and publication of the manuscript will be awarded. Deadline is **May 1, 1993**. Contact John P. Kaminski, The Center for the Study of the American Constitution, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 455 North Park St., Madison, WI 53706.

The Center for American Jewish History invites submissions for the center's publication prize. The prize is a \$5,000 grant towards the cost of publication for a Ph.D. dissertation relating to American Jewish history. Special consideration will be given to topics bearing on the Jewish history of Philadelphia and its environs. The center will consider dissertations completed from 1991 onward. The deadline is **June 1, 1993**. Contact Murray Friedman, Center for American Jewish History, Temple University, 1616 Walnut Street, Suite 2106, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 732-4000.

The American Association for the History of Nursing will offer the 1993 Lavinia L. Dock Award for Exemplary Historical Research and Writing to scholars of nursing history. For information contact Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, 307 Nursing Education Building, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6096; (215) 898-4725. The deadline is **June 1, 1993**.

The American Association for the History of Nursing will offer the 1993 Teresa E. Christy Award for Exemplary Historical Research and Writing. The deadline is **June 1, 1993**. For information contact Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, 307 Nursing Education Building, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA 19104-6096; (215) 898-4725.

The Urban History Association is conducting prize competitions for scholarly distinction. The four catego-

ries in urban history are: best 1992 doctoral dissertation, best 1991-92 book on non-North American topics, best 1992 book on North American topics, and best 1992 journal article. Deadline is **June 15, 1993**. For information (no submissions) contact Margaret Marsh, Department of History, 913 Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

The Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society announces the award for best manuscript exploring the contributions of the law to the history of the trans-Mississippi West. Five photocopies and a biographical statement are due **December 1, 1993**. For information contact Essay Prize Committee, Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, 125 S. Grand Ave., Pasadena, CA 91105.

The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma seeks applicants for its visiting scholars program. The program is open to persons at all levels in history, political science and related fields. Applications are accepted **at any time**. Contact Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Calls for Papers

The Forum on Built Form and Culture Research calls for papers for a conference October 14-17, 1993. "Crossing Boundaries in Practice" will discuss approaches to architecture and built environments across cultures and disciplines. Deadline is **March 1, 1993**. Contact David G. Saile, CSPA, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0016; (513) 556-3413.

The History of Education Society calls for papers for its 1993 meeting in Chicago, October 21-24. Proposals are due **March 15, 1993**. Contact David Hogan, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The American Airpower Heritage Museum calls for papers for the international symposium, "A Sleeping Giant Awakens" to be held at the museum, Nov. 11-13, 1993. Proposals are invited on issues relating to the United States' experience in World War II on both the battle and the home fronts. Deadline is **March 15, 1993**. Contact William G. Morris, Chairman of Social and Behavioral Studies, Midland College, 3600 N. Garfield, Midland, TX, 79705; (915) 685-4641.

The Society for the History of Technology calls for papers for its

1993 meeting to be held in Washington, DC, October 14-17. Deadline for proposals is **March 15, 1993**. Contact Philip Scranton, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History calls for proposals on various topics for a conference on the history of Connecticut's women, to be held November 5, 1993. For information contact Janet Kniffin, Permanent Commission on the Status of Women, 90 Washington St., Hartford, CT 06106. The deadline is **March 15, 1993**.

Papers are solicited for an anthology treating Southern rabbis and African American civil rights from the late nineteenth century through the Civil Rights Movement. Contact Berkley Kalin, Department of History, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152; (901-MSU-3388). Deadline is **March 30, 1993**.

The 1993 Northern Great Plains History Conference in Pierre, SD, September 29-October 2, 1993, calls for papers in all areas of history. Deadline is **March 31, 1993**. Contact Nancy Tystad Koupal, Publications Program, South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501-2217.

The Iowa Dvorak Centennial Symposium, to be held at the University of Iowa School of Music in Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, and Spillville, August 4-7, 1993, calls for papers on Dvorak's music or his visit to the United States. For information contact Peter M. Alexander, Arts Center Relations, 100 Old Public Library, Iowa City, IA 52242-1373. The deadline is **April 1, 1993**.

The Third Social History Conference, to be held October 29-30, 1993, at the University of Cincinnati, calls for papers addressing aspects and issues in social history. Proposals for papers, panels, or workshops should be sent by **April 15, 1993** to Sarah Heath, Steering Committee, Social History Conference, Department of History, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0373.

The Plains Indian Museum of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, WY, calls for papers for the Plains Indians Seminar "Traditions and Transitions: Art of the Reservations," September 9-12, 1993. Deadline is **April 16, 1993**. Contact Lillian Turner, Public Programs Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414; (307) 587-4771, ext. 248.

Creighton University's Center for the Study of Religion and Society calls

for papers for the 1993 Klutznick Symposium, Omaha, NE, on October 10-11, 1993. The symposium will focus on the role of the individual in critical periods in the history of Judaism. Contact Bryan Le Beau, Director of the Center for the Study of Religion and Society, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178; (402) 280-2652. The deadline is **April 30, 1993**.

American Journalism Historians Association calls for research papers, panel proposals, and abstracts of works in progress having to do with any facet of media history for its meeting October 6-9, 1993 in Salt Lake City, UT. Deadline is **May 1, 1993**. Contact David R. Spenser, Graduate School of Journalism, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5B7.

The Humanities and Technology Interface '93 Conference, to be held in Atlanta, October 21-23, 1993, seeks proposals on technology, multimedia, and intercultural issues. The deadline is **May 1, 1993**. For information contact INTERFACE, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Southern College of Technology, 1100 South Marietta Parkway, Marietta, GA 30060-2896; (404) 528-7202.

The joint conference of the Popular Culture Association in the South and the American Culture Association in the South invites papers, panels, performances, and presentations on popular culture. The deadline is **May 15, 1993**. For information contact Bobbie Speck, Cumberland University, 121 South Greenwood Street, Lebanon, TN 37087; (615) 444-2562, ext. 57.

a/b: Auto/Biography Studies calls for papers and suggestions for book reviews for a special issue on "Feminist Biography." For information contact Janet Sharistanian, Department of English, 3116 Wescoe Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2115; (913) 864-4520. Deadline is **June 15, 1993**.

The Southern Jewish Historical Society calls for papers for its conference in Atlanta, GA, November 5-7, 1993. Contact Beryl H. Weiner, Chair of Program Committee SJHS, 2100 River Edge Parkway, Suite 1010, Atlanta, GA 30328-4654; (404) 956-9004. Early submissions are encouraged but the deadline is **June 15, 1993**.

The Agricultural History Society, in conjunction with the Department of History at the University of Arkansas, invites proposals for a Symposium on Agribusiness and International Agriculture, to be held June 17-19, 1994. The deadline is **December 1, 1993**. For information contact C. Fred Williams, Department of History, Univer-

sity of Arkansas, 2801 South University Ave., Little Rock, AR 72204.

The American Journalism Historians Association calls for papers for a meeting September 23-25, 1993, in Salt Lake City. Contact David Spencer, Graduate School of Journalism, Middlesex College, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5B7. **No deadline given.**

The *Journal of Policy History* is planning a special issue concerning abortion policy and population control, to be edited by Donald T. Critchlow. **No deadline given.** Contact Donald T. Critchlow, *JPH*, 221 N. Grand Blvd., Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103; (314) 658-2339.

The symposium, "Was There a Conspiracy to Murder John F. Kennedy?" to be held August 26-29, 1993, in Sudbury, Ontario, calls for papers. **No deadline given.** For information contact JFK Symposium, Box 278, Chelmsford, Ontario, Canada, P0M 1L0; (705) 670-1282.

The journal of the Association of Historians in North Carolina calls for papers for publication in the spring of 1993. It will contain articles and book reviews in all fields of history. Contact Robert W. Brown, Department of History, Box 5081, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC 28372; (919) 521-6229. **No deadline given.**

The Civil War Round Table Associates and History America Tours will host a symposium November 19-20, 1993, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Proposals for presentations on Lincoln should be sent to CWRT Associates, Box 7388, Little Rock, AR 72217. **No deadline given.**

Louisiana State University in Shreveport invites proposals for its multidisciplinary conference "Franklin D. Roosevelt: Life, Times and Legacy," on September 14-16, 1995. All topics accepted on a rolling basis. Contact William D. Pederson, History and Social Science Department, LSU-S, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2301.

Meetings and Conferences

The National Parks and Conservation Association announces "Interpreting and Preserving the Presidential Sites." The conference is limited to 80 participants and will be held in Washington, DC, **March 8-12, 1993**. Limited scholarships and travel grants are available for both federal and

non-federal participants. Contact Bruce Craig, Cultural Resources Program Manager, National Parks and Conservation Association, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 223-6722, ext. 236.

Millersville University will host its 1993 Conference on the Holocaust **March 14-15, 1993**. The theme is "Victims and Survivors." Scholars involved in Holocaust research will present papers. Reservations are necessary. Contact Jack Fischel, Department of History, Millersville University, P.O. Box 1002, Millersville, PA 17551-0302; (717) 872-3555.

The Appalachian Studies Association's 1993 conference "Appalachian Adaptations to a Changing World," will be held **March 19-21** at East Tennessee State University. Contact Norma Myers, Archives of Appalachia, Box 70665, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0665; (615) 929-6991.

The Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE, will host a conference on **March 26, 1993**, "Politics and Production: Industrial Policy in Twentieth-Century America." The conference is open to the public, free of charge. Reservations are requested. Contact Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400, ext. 243.

The Women's Studies Program and the Afro-American Studies and Research Program at the University of Illinois announce a conference on the history of Illinois women to be held **March 26-27, 1993**. For information contact Phyllis Vanlandingham, Women's Studies Program, University of Illinois, 708 S. Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-2990. Priority registration deadline is March 5, 1993.

The New Jersey Catholic Historical Records Commission at the College of St. Elizabeth is sponsoring "Collecting, Preserving and Writing Local Catholic History in New Jersey" on **March 30, 1993**. Contact J. F. Mahoney, Department of History, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079-2696.

The Missouri Conference on History will be held **April 1-3, 1993**, at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Contact Lawrence H. Larsen, Department of History, University of Missouri-Kansas City, 203 Cockefair Hall, 5100 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, MO 64110-2499.

The Huntington Library will sponsor a western history conference entitled "Paradise Found, Paradise Lost," **April 12-14, 1993**. For information contact the Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108;

or call Robert C. Ritchie (818) 405-2116.

The New England Museum Association and the Old Sturbridge Village Archives Institute will be held at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass., **April 16-17, 1993**. The institute will include both introductory and special topic programs. Contact Penny Holewa, Research Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362.

A conference on the Nancy Drew novels will be held at the University of Iowa, **April 16-18, 1993**. One day of sessions will be for the general public. Advance registration is necessary. Contact Carolyn Stewart Dyer, School of Journalism, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5828.

California University of Pennsylvania will host a conference, "Local and Transportation History" on **April 17, 1993**. Contact J. K. Folmar, Department of History and Urban Studies, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Avenue, California, PA 15419-1394; (412) 938-4053.

The Wood Turning Center, and Hagley Museum and Library are sponsoring a conference **April 21-25, 1993** in Wilmington, DE. The conference will explore the history, theory, aesthetics, and practice of lathe turning. Contact Wood Turning Center, P.O. Box 25706, Philadelphia, PA 19144; (215) 844-2188.

The New England Historical Association will hold a conference **April 23-24, 1993**, at the University of Southern Maine in Portland. Contact Peter Holloran, NEHA, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 731-7066.

"Telling the Story: the Media, the Public and American History" is the project of the New England Foundation for the Humanities and will be held at the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston, **April 23-24, 1993**. Contact New England Foundation for the Humanities, 80 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 482-7697.

The International Congress on the Social History of Alcohol will be held at Huron College, London, Ontario, **May 13-15, 1993**. Contact R. A. Hohner, Department of History, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C2; (519) 661-3645 ext. 4973.

The Columbia University Oral History Research Office will offer two summer institute terms in oral history, **May 30-June 12**, and **June 14-26**,

1993. Contact Oral History Research Office, Box 20 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; (212) 854-2273.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History, "The Meaning of Slavery in the North," **June 3-5, 1993**, will explore the links between slavery and the textile industry. For information contact Marty Blatt, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852; (508) 459-1025.

The Conference on New York State History convenes **June 4-5, 1993**, at the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, NY. Contact Stefan Bielinski, Conference on New York State History, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; (518) 474-6917.

A one week peace studies summer institute on the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee campus will be **June 6-11, 1993**. The institute will describe the main academic tenets of peace studies and introduce this field to professors who would like to develop a program on their campuses. Contact Ian Harris, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 229-4724.

Cornell University will host a summer workshop "Exploring Rural Studies: An Interdisciplinary Workshop," **June 13-23, 1993**. Participants must have a Ph.D. degree and will receive a travel grant; room and board will be provided. Application deadline is March 1, 1993. Contact David L. Brown, Dept. of Rural Sociology, 133 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The Georgia Archives Institute, "An Introduction to Archival Administration," will be held **June 14-25, 1993**, in Atlanta. Tuition is \$400. Enrollment is limited and the application deadline is April 1, 1993. Contact Donald E. Oehlerts, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314; (404) 325-0778.

The Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for **June 21-July 1, 1993**, in Madison, WI. The institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing and publication. Contact NHPRC (NP), National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5605. Application deadline is March 15, 1993.

An international seminar on the transatlantic slave trade and its impact on African America history will be held **July 9-August 25, 1993** at the West African Historical Museum of the University of Cape Coast, Ghana.

Application deadline is March 30, 1993. For information contact International Seminar, Council on International Education Exchange, 205 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3221.

The 1993 International Improving University Teaching Conference will be **July 12-15**, at Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany. Contact Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742-1659.

The Center for Critical Thinking is hosting a conference on critical thinking and educational reform, **August 1-4, 1993**, at Sonoma State University. Pre-conference workshops will be July 30-31. For information contact Renee Denise, Center for Critical Thinking and Moral Critique, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife will hold its 1993 conference "New England's Creatures: 1400-1900" in Deerfield, MA, **August 6-8**. Contact Peter Benes, The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, 249 Harrington Ave., Concord, MA 01742; (508) 369-7382.

The American Association for the History of Nursing will hold its 1993 conference on **October 1-3, 1993** in Philadelphia, PA. Contact Wanda C. Hiestand, AAHN Abstract Review Committee, 2 Revere Court, Apt. 2107, Suffern, NY 10901.

California Council for the Promotion of History (CCPH) will hold its 1993 meeting, "The Legacy of '49," **October 21-24**, in Nevada City, CA. Pre-conference workshops will be held on October 21. Contact Janet Wadley at (916) 446-7340, or CCPH c/o California History Center, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014.

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne will host an international conference on civil rights and race relations, **October 21-24**. For information about this Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Conference, contact Brian Ward, Dept. of History, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, England.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals is hosting a conference, "Theological Education in the Evangelical Tradition," **December 2-4, 1993**. For information contact the ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187; (708) 752-5437.



NEW OAH PRIZES

For Best Book and Best Article Published in a Foreign Language

The Organization of American Historians has announced annual prizes for the best book and the best article on American history published in a foreign language. The prizes include English translation and publication of the winning entries. The article will be published in the *Journal of American History*; the book will be published by Cambridge University Press. Entries for 1994, the first year the awards are to be given, must have been published between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 1992. For each successive prize, entries must have been published in the preceding calendar year. Deadline for entries is April 1, 1993.

The OAH defines both "history" and "American" broadly. To be eligible, a book or article should be concerned with the past (recent or distant) or with issues of continuity and change. Entries should also be concerned with events or processes that began, developed, or ended in what is now the United States. Comparative and international studies that fall within these guidelines are also welcome.

The OAH invites authors of eligible books and articles to nominate their work and urges scholars who know of eligible publications written by others to inform those authors of the prizes. Since the purpose of the prizes is to expose Americanists to scholarship originally published in languages other than English, these prizes are not open to articles or books whose manuscripts were originally submitted for publication in English or to authors for whom English is their first language.

For more complete information and details of submission procedures, write:

Award and Prize Coordinator
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199



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OAH
NEWSLETTER
Organization of American Historians

"A MAGISTERIAL WORK!"*



AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY PROJECT

WHO BUILT AMERICA?

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

VOLUME TWO:
FROM THE GILDED AGE TO THE PRESENT

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

—James Green, *Boston Globe*

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

*New York *Newspaper*

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Anaheim

April 15-18, 1993

The Anaheim Hilton and Towers

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

The Atlanta Hilton and Towers

Washington

March 30-Apr. 2, 1995

The Washington Hilton and
Towers

Chicago

March 28-31, 1996

The Palmer House Hilton

San Francisco

April 17-20, 1997

The San Francisco Hilton

clip and save

CONVENTION

Supplement

Anaheim, April 15-18

The Development of American Culture

by Roy Rosenzweig

In 1993 American historians will journey to the home of Mickey and Minnie Mouse to consider the multiplicity of American cultures and how these diverse traditions have melded, conflicted, or co-existed. In more than one hundred sessions, participants will investigate these questions and present other current work. Tours of Anaheim and Los Angeles offer first-hand evidence of the diversity of American culture, from the malls of Orange County to the murals of East L. A.

Bernice Johnson Reagon, African-American historian and vocalist in the widely acclaimed "Sweet Honey in the Rock," will present a lecture/concert for Thursday evening's plenary session.

On Friday night, Lawrence W. Levine's Presidential Address, "Clio, Canons, and Culture," will offer historical perspective on current controversies in the teaching and writing of history.

On Saturday at 9 p.m., Charles Joyner, historian and musician, will serve as master of ceremonies for musical performances by OAH members. Among those who have already agreed to perform are: Connie Schulz, Lisa Null, Martha Burns, Jim Horton, Bob Hall, and Deborah Van Broekhoven. Others who are willing to perform are encouraged to contact Charles Joyner (7607 Driftwood Drive, Myrtle Beach, SC 29572) or to just bring along their instrument and join in our celebration of the diversity of American music.

In addition to the presidential address and these musical performances, many other sessions consider the conference theme of "the development of American culture." Participants will take up this broad theme through a range of approaches. Some ses-



Bernice Johnson Reagon, historian and entertainer, will perform a lecture/concert at the Plenary Session, Thursday April 15.

sions consider the nation's ethnic and racial diversity through investigations of particular social and cultural groups. Other sessions focus more on patterns of conflict and interaction between different groups—for example, "Cultural Interaction and Social Development Among the Indians, Dutch, and English of Colonial New York" and "African American Intellectuals and the Discourse of American Culture." Another prominent theme is popular culture and its audiences as reflected in such sessions as "Producing the Popular: Publishers, Writers, and Readers in the American Literary Marketplace," and "Urban Visuality?: Seeing American Culture, 1880-1920."

The 1993 program also includes some variations on the traditional format of paper presenters followed by formal commentary. "The Historian as Writer" will feature Rhys Isaac, William McFeely, Theodore Rosengarten, and Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, followed by a discussion of the problem of historical writing.

In six sessions—including "The Magic Kingdom: Walt Disney and Modern American Culture" and "Women Stepping Out: Public Amusements and the Search for Social Identity Beyond Home and Family"—commentators and the audience will discuss papers that have been circulated in advance rather than read aloud at the meeting. Please see the insert in the *Program* for information on obtaining the papers for those sessions. We hope that OAH members will pay particular attention to these sessions so that we can decide whether this experimental format should be continued in future conferences.

The roundtable format will bring together larger-than-usual panels whose participants will make

see Program, page 8

The Organization would like to thank Occidental College for co-sponsoring the Session on Wheels, "A Tour and Comments on Los Angeles Murals."

The OAH also thanks the Association of Black Women Historians for their financial support for the showing of *Daughters of the Dust* by Julie Dash.

Our thanks also to the following exhibitors for their contributions:

- Oxford University Press and the University of Illinois Press for co-sponsoring the Presidential Reception.
- St. Martin's Press/Bedford Books and the University of Oklahoma Press for co-sponsoring refreshments in the exhibit hall.
- HarperCollins Publishers for their co-sponsorship of the OAH Welcome Breakfast.

CONVENTION
Supplement

Convention Arrangements At A Glance

Detailed information on convention arrangements can be found on pages 16-20 of the Annual Meeting Program. Reservation forms for the meeting and for the hotel were included with each Program. If you need additional forms, call the OAH office at 812-855-7311.

HOTEL — The Anaheim Hilton and Towers (777 Convention Way, Anaheim, CA 92802-3497) will serve as OAH convention headquarters and will house convention registration, book exhibits, the OAH Job Registry and most program sessions. To reserve your room, please use the hotel reservation form mailed with your Program or call the hotel at 714-740-4212; mention the OAH meeting to get the special meeting rates. Guest rooms at the special rate will only be held until April 1.

PREREGISTRATION — In addition to a savings of \$10 (\$5 students), preregistration is a convenience, cutting down on the time spent checking in at the meeting. Return the form mailed with your Program or call the OAH office to receive additional forms. Preregistration forms must be postmarked on or before March 25. Forms received after that date will be processed but held at the preregistration counter and the late registration fee will be charged.

TRAVEL — Wagons-lits Travel USA will serve as the official travel agency for the 1993 Annual Meeting. Detailed information regarding travel to the annual meeting can be found as an insert in the front of the Program. Wagons-lits agents will advise you of the most convenient flights and the lowest fares. Wagons-lits has also negotiated special car rental rates for the Anaheim area. For travel reservations, use the form on page 96 of the Program, or call Wagons-lits toll free at 800-388-8699.

JOB REGISTRY — To receive registration materials for this job-matching service, either to fill a position or to be considered as a candidate, return the form on page 97 of the Program or write or call the OAH office. Forms must be returned by March 25.

BANQUET/LUNCHEON TICKETS — Advance tickets for all meal functions can be ordered on the preregistration form (tickets will be included in your preregistration packet). To purchase tickets at the meeting, inquire at the registration counters. Ticket availability cannot be assured less than 48 hours in advance of the function.

TOURS — Seven tours have been arranged (two of them are also "sessions on wheels"). These tours are especially designed for OAH convention attendees. Complete descriptions of the tours are on pages 99-102 of the Program; the reservation form is on page 103. Return the form directly to Roscoe/Cottrell, Inc., by April 2.

Politics and Pedagogy of History in the Schools: The 1993 Focus on Teaching Day



A scene from the production featured in the Focus on Teaching Day session "Producing an Electronic History Book: A Report from the Field on the Creation of the Interactive Multimedia Version of *Who Built America?*"

by Peter Seixas

Those who devote energies to thinking about history teaching in the schools have recently confronted two broad sets of issues in the public sphere: what kind of history should be taught; and who should define that history? These questions have both political and pedagogical dimensions. The 1993 Focus on Teaching Day will address both.

Peter J. Lee will be the keynote speaker at the Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon. Senior Lecturer in History at the Institute of Education, University of London, Lee will comment on the British experience with the National Curriculum, to which his research contributed. As co-editor of the new *International Yearbook of History Education* (whose first volume is on the theme, "Centralization and Decentralization in History Education"), Lee is in an excellent position to introduce American historians and teachers to the British research on history teaching and learning. This session should be of vital interest as we consider the merits and nature of national history standards for the United States. (Tickets for the luncheon must be purchased in advance; however, you may attend the address without attending the luncheon.)

The politics of the history curriculum will be confronted head-on in a session on "Fighting the History Wars at the Local Level." Presenters will discuss local cases from Massachusetts, New York, and California, each of which involved debates about

traditional vs. multicultural representations of history in the curriculum.

In other sessions, politics and pedagogy will be perhaps more thoroughly intertwined. Susan Smulyan will chair a presentation by a collaborative of teachers and historians, which has developed nine units on the history of textile technology. While they are informed by the most recent social historiography, the materials were also designed "to examine a topic about which adolescents care passionately: clothing." The development and piloting processes were funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation, with an aim to appeal particularly to women and minority students who traditionally have avoided science classes. The units promise to be models of curricular integration, incorporating science experiments and math problems, as well as examination of primary historical sources.

The American Social History Project's multimedia production *Who Built America?* will be explored by Steve Brier. Several years in the making, the interactive video resource is now complete. It provides students and teachers with a rich body of documents, including text (fiction and non-fiction), music, photographs and film segments, to aid in the construction of historical interpretation in the classroom. To what extent an interpretive perspective is built into such a resource—as opposed to a printed textbook—is sure to be raised in the discussion and critique.

With review sections and forum, the historical journals have increasingly recognized the contribution of film and television to historical consciousness in the broader culture. Film's potential for the classroom will be explored in a session treating film as both source and subject. Julie Weiss will discuss an innovative approach to teaching about the origins of cinema as a mass medium and Ron Briley will present "Hollywood Film as a Primary Source."

A session on maps as historical sources grows out of a 1992 NEH Summer Institute at the University of Illinois, Chicago. A collaborative of teachers and professors will lead small groups in examining cartographic traditions and the historical insights which might be derived from exploring maps in the classroom.

The social conditions of industrializing America will be simulated by participants in another session led by Carl Shulkin. The activity will be followed by an opportunity to critique the simulation and discuss its merits as a teaching exercise.

Perhaps most importantly, Focus on Teaching Day will bring historians and teachers together to explore their common concerns with presentations of the past.

—Peter Seixas is Chair of the OAH Committee on Teaching, and author of *The Community of Inquiry as a Basis for Knowledge and Teaching: the Case of History*, American Educational Research Journal, in press.

Anaheim: From Utopia to Fantasyland



Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1776. Known throughout the world for the return of the swallows on March 19, this "Jewel of the Missions" is also home to the oldest building in California, the Serra Chapel.

by Norman S. Cohen and Lynn Dumenil

Some would say Anaheim has no old world charm and very little new world charm; it is true there is hardly anything in the city to recall its origins or its history. There is, however, an interesting Anaheim Museum, a few historic houses such as the Hansen House on 414 N. West Street that dates from 1857, and the nearby Queen Anne dwelling built in the 1890s that now serves as headquarters for the Red Cross. On the corner of Broadway and Clementine the Church of Divine Science of the Soul (ca. 1900) is an interesting early Craftsman building with a Gothic tower.

But it is not this actual past that attracts millions of tourists to Anaheim, rather it is the fantasy one, symbolized by Disneyland's sanitized Main Street and artificial Matterhorn (visible from the I-5 Freeway, another symbol of Anaheim's history) that welcomes the visitor. Nevertheless, an interesting story of the past exists underneath today's veneer.

Originally the land of the Gabrieleno Native Americans, the region around Anaheim was invaded in 1769 by Gaspar de Portola, at the head of an army of approximately 13 soldiers and 44 Christianized Native Americans, who marched through the area on their way from Baja California to Monterey. Portola was accompanied by the Franciscan Fray Junipero Serra who had come to America in 1749 to serve the Spanish missions in Mexico. Serra now began the incredible task of building new missions in the wake of the military advance for the two-fold purpose of converting the Amerin-

dians and pacifying them.

Once the missions and presidios were established and once the pueblos founded, the Spanish (and after 1821 the Mexican) government settled the conquered territory by issuing huge land grants—Ranchos—to settlers, chiefly for the purpose of raising cattle. In 1837 Mexican governor Juan Alvarado granted Juan Pacifico Ontiveras the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana on which is located the present city of Anaheim.

Following the Revolutions of 1848, drawn by the availability of cheap land and by the Gold Rush of 1849, thousands of Germans migrated to Southern California in the 1850s. By that time, the California

ing the alternative suggestion "Annagau."

From the beginning, the cooperative was successful, paying handsome profits to their stockholders. Grapes and wine were the Vineyard Society's major products, but they also produced other agricultural crops, including oranges, walnuts, olives, and a variety of fruits. Water came from the Santa Ana River; when the need increased, a group of investors formed a separate water company to provide proper irrigation. In order to get their wine and produce to markets, members of the Society built their own port, located some twelve miles from the town joined by a newly constructed road. At harvest times the society hired Native American, Mexican, and Chinese laborers,

"Come to Orange County. It's no place like home."

—from an ad for a travel guide published by the California Office of Tourism

grape-growing industry was already well established, attracting the attention of a group of German immigrants who formed a cooperative "Los Angeles Vineyard Society" for the purpose of purchasing the necessary land to grow grapes and produce wine. They then appointed as superintendent an Austrian land surveyor, George Hansen, whose primary responsibility was finding a suitable site for the vineyard. He chose the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana, and at a meeting of the Society held in San Francisco, the stockholders decided upon the name "Annaheim" (they dropped the double "n" the following year) narrowly defeat-

some of whom remained in the region.

Adding to this diversity, in 1876 a Polish actress, Madame Helena Modjeska, purchased a tract of land (in present day downtown Anaheim) from the Society on which she attempted to create a Utopian settlement modeled on Brook Farm. Unfortunately, this Utopian community, farmed mainly by Polish intellectuals with little experience at manual labor, failed soon after its conception.

Then in the 1880s a disease struck the vineyards, killing off the grape plants, and the viticultural economy was replaced by oranges and walnuts. Throughout the 1930s

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Disneyland's most famous landmark, Sleeping Beauty Castle stands as the gateway to the Magic Kingdom's Fantasyland area. Since Disneyland opened in 1955, more than 300 million guests have visited the park.

and 1940s Anaheim was a major center of orange production in the state, but by the 1950s the land on which the citrus trees stood became more valuable than the goods they produced, and the Southern California orange groves went the way of the vineyards. At that time Anaheim had a population of 14,556 people.

Southern California was further transformed by World War II and the emerging automobile culture of the 1950s. The old wooden crates with their marvelous labels that once bespoke sun-kissed juices from a magical land were replaced with images of high-finned automobiles driving along highways and freeways, connecting Los Angeles and Hollywood to bedroom communities and beaches. And as the population mushroomed, there developed a new market in escapist entertainments—theme parks.

In 1955 Walt Disney opened his seventy-six acre park on the land once owned by the Los Angeles Vineyard Society. The mighty Sierra Madre and Santa Ana mountains, the sight of which once thrilled Helena Modjeska, are visible from the park (smog willing) but now pale before the majesty of the artificial Matterhorn, fourteen stories high. In just minutes a visitor can be transported from a raft drifting along the Mississippi to an atomic submarine diving under Arctic icecaps. One can walk along a turn of the century small-town Main Street, hear a speech from Abraham Lincoln, dine in a New Orleans Restaurant (circa 1890), go on a safari, or take a Skyway Tram to Tomorrowland, all in a single day.

Today Anaheim is what Fodor's guide calls "the West's capital of family entertainment." Here, in a city that is surprisingly large with a population of over 266,000, is located Knott's Berry Farm, the Movieland Wax Museum, Anaheim Stadium (home of the California Angels), and a host of other places created solely for family recreation and amusement. Located less than an hour's freeway drive from Los Angeles, Anaheim is an inland city but within driving distance of Huntington Beach, Newport Beach and Laguna Beach, communities that promote tourism by providing good restaurants with ocean views, and as Fodor's guide notes, "all it takes is a couple of minutes on the Huntington Beach Pier, watching the white-nosed boys and girls with their surfboards, to know that what you see in the movies about California is true." However, it is these dream visions of Hollywood, and the fantasy of Disneyland that deprive Anaheim of its sense of history.

Anaheim and the adjacent towns of Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Buena Park no longer bear any resemblance to the agricultural towns that spawned them. Their past has been replaced by fantasy, just as Disney's Tomorrow World is already getting a bit outmoded by the reality of these Orange County communities that have sprung up along the California Freeways. They are shocking and entertaining, they are repulsive and attractive, they are even a bit grotesque, but they are the descendants of the once prospering Vineyard Society and the failed Utopia of Madame Modjeska that coexisted on the same lands.

Where to Eat in Anaheim

The immediate vicinity of the Hilton and Disneyland is packed with restaurants, ranging from chains such as the modest family restaurant **Coco's** (1100 W. Katella Ave.) and baby-back ribs specialist **Tony Roma's** (1640 S. Harbor Blvd.), to expensive award-winning restaurants such as **JW's** in the Marriott Hotel (700 Convention Way) and **Granville's Steak House** in the Disneyland Hotel (1150 W. Carritos Ave.). Two hotels also feature Japanese food: **The Keyaki Restaurant** at the Pan Pacific Hotel (1717 S. West St.) and **The Sushi Bar** at the Hilton.

A short cab ride offers interesting, although expensive, possibilities. **Thee White House** (887 S. Anaheim Blvd.) is situated in an attractive, large turn-of-the-century house. It features Northern Italian cuisine with a French influence. Imaginative antipasti include black ravioli filled with lobster in saffron sauce (\$7.50). Veal, e.g., sauteed scaloppine with porcini mushrooms (\$19.50), is well represented in the entree menu. **Mr. Stox** (1105 E. Katella) offers an extensive California-influenced cuisine such as mesquite-grilled entrees which include swordfish (\$21.50), free-range chicken (\$13.95), and a Porterhouse steak (\$29.75). Mr. Stox has an extensive wine list and has been awarded the Wine Spectator Grand Award. Both restaurants have appeared in the Epicurean Rendezvous Guide, "Best 100 Restaurants" in Southern California.

Further afield are the Vietnamese restaurants of **Little Saigon** in the nearby town of Westminster. They include: **Dong-Ba Restaurant** (14942 Bushard St., 714-775-7049) and **Pho 79** (9941 Harzard Ave., 714-531-2490).

You might also combine a meal with a visit to one of Southern California's famous shopping centers, the South Coast Plaza complex, with its adjacent Crystal Court center. Restaurants include **Pronto Ristorante** (near Bullocks, 714-540-8038); **El Torito Grill** (633 Anton, South Coast Plaza, 714-662-2672); and **Piret's Bistro** (714-556-6424). For six dollars, the hotel offers a shuttle for the approximately twenty-minute ride. Be sure to check on return times before planning a dinner meal: on weekends the last shuttle returns quite early.

The concierge at the Hilton has a handy map with over twenty restaurants listed, as well as other guides.

—Lynn Dumenil and Norman S. Cohen are co-chairs of the 1993 publicity committee and members of the History Department at Occidental College.

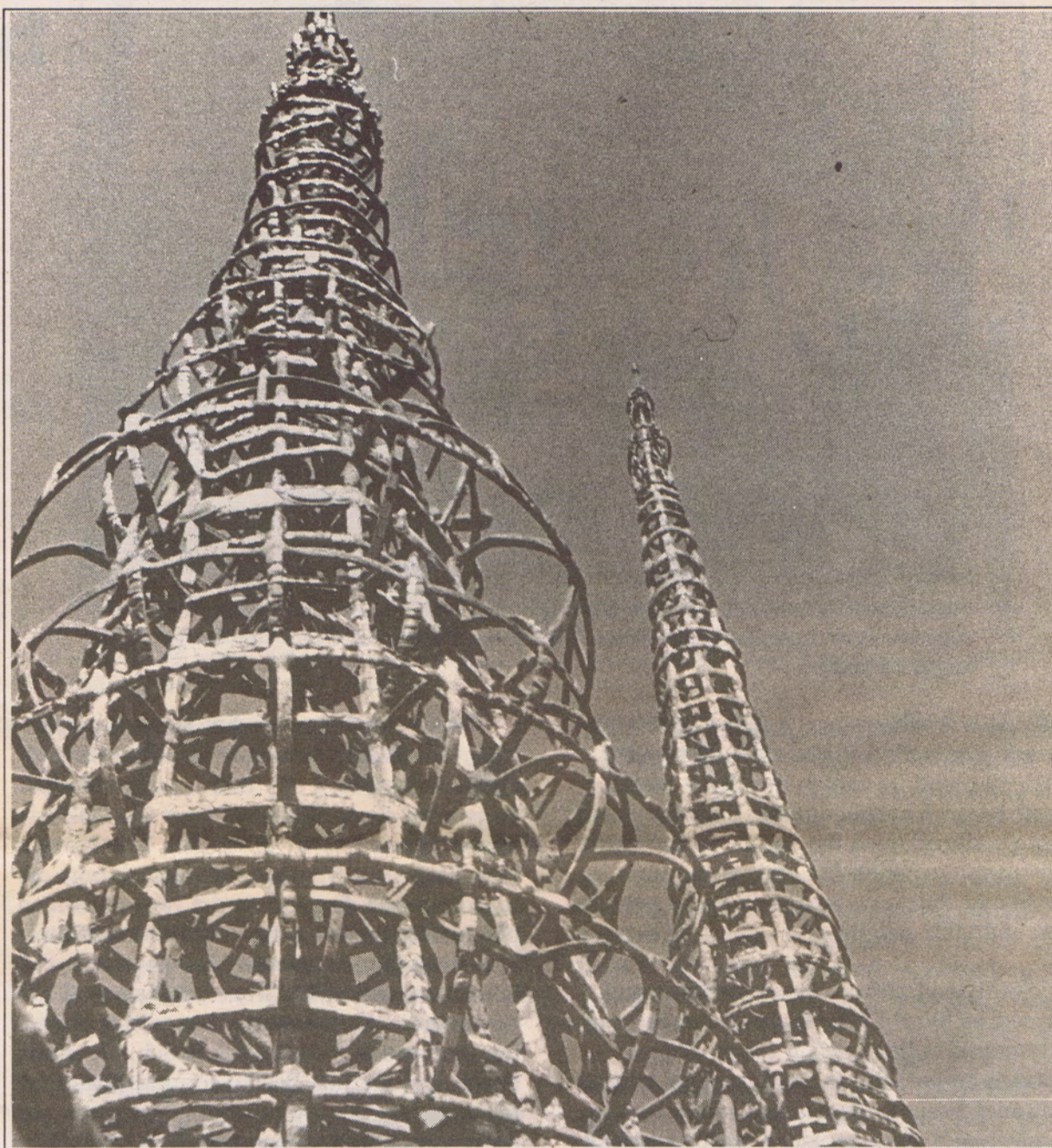
The Best of Southern

Anaheim ain't what it used to be. In 1950 it was a small town redolent of orange blossoms and a population of less than 15,000 people. Then, in 1955 Disneyland opened its gates. Now Anaheim is a city of well over 260,000 with hardly an orange in sight. People come to Anaheim to play or watch others play. Disneyland (within walking distance of the Anaheim Hilton and Towers Hotel; or take the complimentary shuttle) and Knott's Berry Farm provide rides and family attractions that can easily fill an April's Spring day, while nearby Anaheim Stadium attracts baseball fans to watch the California Angels play. Hung up on Hollywood? Go to the Movieland Wax Museum where wax statues of Hollywood stars pose endlessly on realistic sets. (Brochures for these and other attractions are available in the Hotel.)

If you are a bit more adventurous, rent a car and drive the 35 miles to Glen Ivy Hot Springs, a real California Spa featuring a mineral water pool, whirlpool baths, and a European-style clay bath at a very reasonable price. Major beach towns are also within an easy drive. Newport Beach and Laguna Beach are resort communities with seaside restaurants, interesting art museums, and tide pools to investigate. Huntington Beach provides great surf for those who wish to frolic in the ocean waters.

Los Angeles and environs are within an hour's drive from the convention headquarters. If you are planning to explore the Huntington Library, Art Gallery, and Botanical Gardens in San Marino, give yourself time to visit the Gamble House in Pasadena. It is the architectural masterpiece of the California Craftsman movement (by Charles and Henry Greene) and located just a couple of blocks from the Norton Simon Museum (411 W. Colorado Blvd.) Nearby Pasadena's Old Town, where one can shop and dine at leisure, provides a pleasant break from a day of sightseeing.

Pasadena-area recommended restaurants (inexpensive): **Patakan**, an excellent Thai Restaurant, (43 E. Union St.); **Merida**, Mexican Yucatecan food, (20 E. Colorado Blvd); the **Crocodile Cafe**, California cuisine with an outdoor patio, (140 S. Lake); and **Green Street** (across the Arcade from the



Watts Towers, famous folkart landmark in Los Angeles, was the gift of artist Simon Rodia to the people of his adopted country.

Crocodile). More expensive, reservations required: **Yujean Kang's California Chinese** (67 N. Raymond Ave., 818-585-0855); **Xiomara** (69 N. Raymond Ave., 818-796-2520); **Parkway Grill** (510 S. Arroyo Blvd., 818-795-1001); **Shiro California Asian**—try the catfish—(in South Pasadena, 1505 Mission 818-799-4774).

If you take the Pasadena Freeway (the first freeway in the U.S., opened December 30, 1940) into Los Angeles, exit on Avenue 43 and examine The Southwest Museum's extensive collection of Native American Art. In downtown L. A., Olvera Street, the center of El Pueblo State Historic Park, is a place where tourist and town dweller can mix freely, enjoying Mexican food and mariachis, shopping at the stalls, or just walking along the cobblestone walkways, people-

watching and looking at the remains of the old town. In the 1930s, the Mexican artist David Siqueiros painted an anti-imperialist mural on an exterior wall of the Italian Hall. Considering it radical, the patrons ordered it painted over. Today specialists from Mexico and the U.S. are working to recover the original work. Everyone should experience L. A.'s Union Station, a gem of Streamline Moderne architecture, directly across the street from the Pueblo. The Museum of Contemporary Art and the Temporary Contemporary Art Museum, the Music Center, China Town, and Little Tokyo are all nearby, but it will take about thirty minutes to drive to Watts Towers, the monumental creation of Simon Rodia who gave this masterpiece of folk-art to the people of his adopted country.

California

In between downtown and the ocean there is Hollywood (place your feet in the cement prints left behind by the stars at Mann's Chinese Theater, and gawk at the gaudy lingerie at Frederick's of Hollywood), Universal Studios, and Melrose Avenue, where the spirit of the 60s coexists with postmodern enthusiasm. A short side trip to Bullock's Wilshire art deco landmark department store is well worth the time. The Los Angeles County Museum of Art is located further west on Wilshire; it displays the county's permanent collections, and major touring shows. Built on the La Brea Tar Pits, where excavations for dinosaur fossils continue, and where the Page Museum displays many of its finds, the museum is always an interesting place for a family visit. Then on to Beverly Hills (Rodeo Drive) and westward where the insatiable museum goer can visit the new Armand Hammer Museum and the galleries of UCLA.

L. A. is one of the great restaurant cities in the country; even the best of the published dining guides cannot keep up with the closings and openings. What follows is a personal list in the inexpensive to moderate price range and moving from downtown westward: **Philippe the Original**, one of the oldest dining places in the city, featuring French Dip sandwiches, (1001 N. Alameda St.); **VBC Seafood Restaurant**, the best Chinese seafood in town; **Sorry Mon Kee** (711 N. Broadway on the 3rd floor); **Marouch**, excellent Middle Eastern dining located in a rather seedy mini-mall (4905 Santa Monica Blvd.); **Chianti Cucina**, excellent (moderate to expensive) Italian cuisine (7383 Melrose Ave., 213-653-8333). More expensive is **Campanile**, Italian food in a wonderful setting (624 La Brea Ave., 213-938-1447); expensive and what many consider the best in the city is the French restaurant **Citrus** (6703 Melrose Ave., 213-857-0034).

When the visitors are finally tired of museums and sightseeing they can go west, all the way west, to Santa Monica and visit the revived Fourth Street Mall with its multiple book shops, fine restaurants, and street performers. Better yet, they can go to Venice Beach, have a Jody Maroni's sausage sandwich, enjoy a cappuccino or a cold drink along Ocean Walk, buy a T shirt (four for \$10) or other souvenir, and look at the crowds, which is the best entertainment of all. This all takes place alongside the carnival-like atmosphere of skaters and street



Along Orange County's 42-mile coastline, said to be the "American Riviera," are the posh community of Newport Beach, which boasts the largest pleasure craft harbor in the United States, with over 12,000 boats and yachts, and the distinctive and picturesque artist colony of Laguna Beach.

entertainers doing their thing under the palms, along the wide sandy beaches of Venice and Santa Monica.

Many of the best restaurants in Southern California are in the Santa Monica-Venice area from the expensive **Chinois on Main** (2709 Main Street, 310-392-9025) that one critic claims is "the best restaurant in America," to the **King's Head Pub**, where fish and chips and a pint of bitter cost less than \$15 (116 Santa Monica Blvd., bring your own darts). In between the expensive and the inexpensive, try **Gilliland's** that offers a varied but interesting menu (2424 Main St., 310-392-3901); **Rockenwagner** located in the Frank Geary designed mall (2434 Main St., 310-399-6504); or **Joe's Restaurant** (1023 Abbot Kinney Blvd., 310-399-5811); **Hama's Sushi** is always good, and the dining fun (213 Windward Ave.); hankering for soul food, try **Aunt Kizzy's Back Porch** plunked down in a shopping mall (4371 Glencoe Ave., Marina del Rey).

Still raring to go? Aren't about to miss the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu? Don't like to go to bed early? Then get yourself a copy of the free L. A. Weekly that lists the week's events—jazz clubs, restaurants, theaters, movies, political happenings, art shows, comedy clubs, etc. Not satisfied yet? Take a few hours investigating Southern California's architecture on your own: purchase or bring your library's copy of David

Gebhard and Robert Winter's, *Architecture in Los Angeles* or their earlier *Guide to the Architecture of Los Angeles and Southern California* and follow your fancy.

OAH members should be aware of the series of tours and events that will be held during the meeting: Two "Sessions on Wheels" are scheduled, including a tour conducted by Jon Wiener of U. C. Irvine to the Nixon Library in Yorba Linda, and a mural tour of Los Angeles directed by Ricardo Romo of the University of Texas. Attendees may also register for several non-session tours which include an architectural tour of Orange County led by Robert W. Winter of Occidental College; a tour of various museums including the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Afro-American Museum, and the Natural History Museum; a look at the treasures of the J. Paul Getty Museum; a trip to the Mission San Juan Capistrano and the Center for Decorative Arts. And finally, OAH members are invited to a private showing of the special exhibition, "Paradise Found, Paradise Lost?: Conflicting Visions of the American West," at the Huntington Library where Peter Blodgett will address the visitors following a greeting by Roy Ritchie, the Director of Research. [Bus space on all of these events is limited: those who wish to participate should consult the OAH Program for further information.]

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shorter-than-usual presentations, followed by extensive audience participation. These roundtables will facilitate meeting and discussion among like-minded audience members: they will feature a range of current subjects and debates, including "Reconnecting the Political: Gender, Race, and the State," "Environmental History," and balancing personal and professional "Working Lives." Five roundtables will focus particularly on work in progress on gay and lesbian history, the origins of the welfare state, Latina history, American Indian history, and the history of slave women; audience members are encouraged to bring brief descriptions of their own work to distribute to other participants.

Many of the roundtables will be conducted over lunch, and, this year, these and other lunchtime sessions will be easier on the audience, as box lunches will be available for purchase at the hotel.

Although the conference focuses particularly on cultural history, many sessions will present new work in political, diplomatic, intellectual, and social history, including "The United States and the Middle East, 1945-1970" and "Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Women Candidates." A symposium on writing contemporary presidential biography will include presentations by Stephen Ambrose (Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon), Robert Dallek (Lyndon Johnson), Betty Glad (Jimmy Carter), and Michael

Schaller (Ronald Reagan). In other sessions, Alan Brinkley will discuss "The Problem of American Conservatism," Allan Bogue will reconsider Frederick Jackson Turner, and Sharon Hartman Strom will talk on writing women's biography.

Film will be the subject of a number of presentations, including a screening and panel discussion of Julie Dash's *Daughters of the Dust* and a panel on Spike Lee's *Malcolm X*. Other panels will ponder history on film, including "Re-Imagining History: Alternative Visions of Class and Race in Film and Video" and "Documentary Practices in American Media: Representations of Ethnicity, Class, and Gender."

Other sessions and events will present history in music and performance. "The African-American Context for Cowboy and Western Music" will feature musical excerpts. "Links on the Chain: Musical Culture of the Labor and Black Freedom Movements" will combine a paper with performance. Minstrelsy, popular theater, and tap are the subjects of "Performing American Culture: Tensions, Transitions, and Representations."

In other sessions, the author and other panelists will discuss important recent historical works: Jon Butler's *Awash in a Sea of Faith*; Blanche Cook's *Eleanor Roosevelt, Volume One, 1884-1933*; Mike Davis's *City of Quartz*; Ramon Gutierrez's *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away*; Gerda Lerner's *The Creation of Feminist Consciousness From the*

Middle Ages to 1870; Peter Linebaugh's *London Hanged*, Melton McLaurin's *Celia, A Slave*; David Roediger's *The Wages of Whiteness*, and Gordon S. Wood's *The Radicalism of the American Revolution*.

"Sessions on Wheels" extend the conference experience beyond the hotel. Participants may plan to visit the Nixon Library with Jon Wiener providing critical commentary. Another session takes to the road for Ricardo Romo's guided tour of the outdoor murals of Los Angeles.

Local and regional history will be the subject of a number of regular conference sessions. Prominent Los Angeles politicians and commentators will consider "Los Angeles One Year Later: Race and Politics in L.A." Other sessions take up such topics as Western tourism, Asian settlement of the West, California Progressivism, the presentation of California history in local museums, and, of course, Disneyland.

—The program co-chairs, Barbara Melosh and Roy Rosenzweig, would like to thank their hard-working Program Committee: Susan Porter Benson, Elsa Barkley Brown, Charles Joyner, Carol F. Karlsen, Ricardo Romo, and John Kuo Wei Tchen. They would also like to thank Elizabeth Glenn for her invaluable assistance and George Mason University for financial support of the committee's administrative work.

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